

PART III.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

A

AALAND ISLANDS—

Naval action off (German cruiser "Magdeburg" destroyed)	Aug. 26, 1914
Occupied by German force	Mar. 2, 1918
German Government informs Swedish Government of the occupation of	Mar. 8, 1918

ABBAS HILMI. See under "Khedive."

ABDICATION—

Austria—Karl, <i>Emperor</i>	signed	Nov. 12, 1918
Bulgaria—		
Ferdinand, <i>King</i>	signed	Oct. 4, 1918
Boris, <i>King</i>	signed	Nov. 1, 1918
Germany—Wilhelm II, <i>Kaiser</i>	decision announced	Nov. 9, 1918
	signed	Nov. 28, 1918
Greece—Constantine, <i>King</i>	demanded by Entente Governments	June 11, 1917
	signed	June 12, 1917
Russia—Nicholas II, <i>Tsar</i>	signed	Mar. 15, 1917

"ABOUKIR," *H.M.S. (Cruiser)*—

Sunk	Sept. 23, 1914
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"ACHILLES," *H.M.S. (Cruiser)*—

Action with German raider "Leopard"	Mar. 16, 1917
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ACRE (*Palestine*)—

Occupied by British forces	Sept. 23, 1918
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ACTS—

BRITISH PARLIAMENT—

Air Force (Constitution), 1917 comes into operation Nov. 29, 1917

Military Service—

First passed by the Commons Jan. 24, 1916

Second comes into operation Feb. 10, 1916

Third passed by the Commons May 16, 1916

becomes law May 25, 1916

comes into operation June 8, 1916

Third passed by the Commons Apr. 10, 1918

comes into operation Apr. 18, 1918

Munitions of War becomes law July 2, 1915

Registration, National becomes law July 15, 1915

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT—

Conscription passed by the Commons July 6, 1917

comes into operation Oct. 12, 1917

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT—

Compulsory Service passed by the Commons June 10, 1916

comes into operation Sept. 1, 1916

ADEN PROTECTORATE—

Invaded by Turkish forces	Feb. 2, 1915
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ADMIRALTY, LORDS OF THE. See under "Britain—Ministers."

ABERCORN (North Rhodesia)—

Defence of—

Begins Sept. 5, 1914

Ends Sept. 9, 1914

German forces in East Africa surrender to Allied commander at Nov. 25, 1918

ADRIANOPLE—

Raided by British aeroplanes (by R.N.A.S.) Apr. 14, 1916

ADRIATIC SEA—

Italian Fleet commences operations in the May 25, 1915
 British Battle Squadron concentrates at Malta prior to joining Italian Fleet in the... May 26, 1915
 British Battle Squadron joins Italian Fleet in the May 27, 1915
 Action between Austrian and Allied light forces in the Dec. 29, 1915
 Action between Austrian and British light forces in the May 15, 1917

AERIAL CO-OPERATION—

First British, instituted with Artillery Sept. 22, 1914
 First British, instituted with Fleet May 31, 1916
 First British, instituted with Infantry July 1, 1916
 First British, instituted with Tanks... .. Sept. 15, 1916

AERIAL SUPREMACY—

Germans attain, on Western Front *Oct. 1, 1915
 British regain *Apr. 1, 1916

AERIAL PATROL (British)—

Cross-Channel, instituted for the protection of transports conveying Expeditionary Force Aug. 9, 1914
 Of British coast established Aug. 10, 1914
 First used in France (over retreating British Armies) Aug. 25, 1914

AEROPLANES (marks, distinctive)—

Adopted by Germans, first reported Sept. 28, 1914
 To be adopted, ordered by British Nov. 12, 1914

AFRICA—**EAST—****Hostilities—**

Begin† Aug. 8, 1914
 End—

Allied Armistice terms delivered to German commander Nov. 14, 1918
 German forces surrender to Allied forces Nov. 25, 1918

Frontier—

Of British East Africa first crossed by German troops Aug. 15, 1914

Of German East Africa—

Northern—First crossed by British troops Nov. 3, 1914

British Expeditionary Force—See under "Indian Expeditionary Forces 'B' and 'C.'"**British Commander-in-Chief—**

1. General Stewart takes over command Sept. 1, 1914
 relinquishes command Oct. 31, 1914
 2. General Aitken takes over command Oct. 31, 1914
 recalled Dec. 4, 1914
 3. General Wapshare takes over command Dec. 4, 1914
 transferred to Mesopotamia Apr. 16, 1915
 4. General Tighe takes over command Apr. 16, 1915
 relinquishes command Feb. 19, 1916
 5. General Smith-Dorrien appointed‡ Nov. 22, 1915
 resigns Jan. 31, 1916
 6. General Smuts takes over command from General Tighe Feb. 19, 1916
 resigns Jan. 20, 1917
 7. General Hoskins takes over command Jan. 20, 1917
 relinquishes command May 30, 1917
 8. General Van Deventer takes over command May 30, 1917

Blockade of German East Africa—

Begun Mar. 1, 1915

Miscellaneous—

War Office assume control of British operations in East Africa Nov. 22, 1914

First aerial reconnaissance in East Africa Nov. 22, 1914

German airship "L-59" reaches East Africa and turns back§ Nov. 23, 1917

SOUTH—**Hostilities—**

Begin (German troops cross frontier of Cape Colony) Aug. 21, 1914

End (German South-West Africa capitulates to General Botha) July 9, 1915

* Approximate date.

† British naval forces bombard Dar es Salaam.

‡ Did not take over command owing to illness.

§ Evidence for this entry rests on unsubstantiated German statements. See also under "Airships, German."

AFRICA (continued)—

SOUTH (continued)—

Frontier—

Of Cape Colony—Crossed by German troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 21, 1914
Of North Rhodesia—Crossed by German troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 5, 1914
Of German South-West Africa—Crossed by Union troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 19, 1914

Rebellion—

Breaks out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 15, 1914
Ends*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 28, 1914
Last rebels in the Transvaal captured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 11, 1915

WEST—See under "Togoland," "Cameroons," &c.

AFRICAN FREE TRADE ZONE—

Original Belgian proposal for neutralisation of—

Formulated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 9, 1914
Germany agrees to proposal (made through Spanish Government)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 22, 1914
Withdrawn by British, Belgian and French Governments in view of altered situation	Nov. 20, 1914

AGAGIYA (Western Egypt)—

Action of	Feb. 26, 1916
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AGRAM (ZAGREB) (Croatia)—

Yugo-Slav delegates meet at	Oct. 5, 1918
Yugo-Slav National Council (q.v.) meet at	Oct. 29, 1918

AGREEMENTS. See under "Commitments" and "Sykes-Picot."

AHMED FUAD, Prince—

Succeeds Hussein Kamel as Sultan of Egypt...	Oct. 9, 1917
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AIN ED DOULEH—

Appointed Persian Premier	Apr. 27, 1915
Resigns	Aug. 17, 1915
Again appointed...	Nov. 24, 1917
Resigns	Jan. 19, 1918

AIR BOARD (Great Britain)—

Formed	May 17, 1916
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AIR COUNCIL (Great Britain)—

Established by Air Force (Constitution) Act coming into operation	Nov. 29, 1917
Order in Council instituting, issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 21, 1917
Takes over functions of Air Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 3, 1918

AIR DEFENCE (Great Britain)—

Taken over by War Office from Admiralty for London, and established throughout the Kingdom	Feb. 16, 1916
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AIR FORCE, ROYAL—

Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service amalgamated to form a separate Service and designated the Royal Air Force	Apr. 1, 1918
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(See also under "Flying Corps, Royal")

AIR FORCE, INDEPENDENT (British)—

Nucleus first formed	Feb. 28, 1916
Constituted under Major-General Sir H. M. Trenchard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 5, 1918

* Organised rebellion ends on this date.

AIR MINISTRY (Great Britain)—

Formed Jan. 2, 1918

AIR RAIDS*—**British—****Aeroplane—****On Germany—**

First (on Düsseldorf and Cologne) Sept. 22, 1914
 Second Oct. 8, 1914
 On Friedrichshaven (by R.N.A.S.) Nov. 21, 1914
 First retaliatory, daylight May 18, 1918

On Turkey—

Adrianople Apr. 14, 1916
 Constantinople Apr. 14, 1916
 First aerial raid carried out by combined British and French Air Services July 30, 1916

Seaplane—

On Cuxhaven Dec. 23, 1914

German—**Aeroplane—****On Great Britain—**

First Dec. 21, 1914
 First bombs dropped on English soil Dec. 24, 1914
 First important raid (Kent and Folkestone) to cause heavy casualties May 23, 1917
 Against Sheerness and naval establishments on the Medway June 5, 1917
 Last on England by daylight Aug. 22, 1917
 First by moonlight Sept. 2, 1917
 First undertaken on moonless night Mar. 7, 1918
 Last July 20, 1918

On London—**(1.) Daylight—**

First Nov. 28, 1916
 Largest June 13, 1917
 Last July 7, 1917

(2.) Night—

First—By single aeroplane May 7, 1917
 For the first time by night in force Sept. 4, 1917
 Last in which casualties were inflicted May 19, 1918

On Paris—

First Aug. 30, 1914
 Last Sept. 16, 1918

On Etaples hospitals

... .. May 19, 1918

Airships—**On England—**

First Jan. 19, 1915
 Most severe: on East coast and London Oct. 13, 1915
 Farthest penetration westwards Jan. 31, 1916
 Last in which casualties were inflicted Apr. 12, 1918
 Last Aug. 5, 1918

On London—

First May 31, 1915
 By largest number (14) to attack simultaneously Sept. 2, 1916
 Last Oct. 19, 1917

On Naples

... .. Mar. 25, 1918

On Paris—

First Mar. 21, 1915
 Last Jan. 29, 1916

AIRSHIPS, GERMAN—

Pass over Brussels Aug. 4, 1914
 First sighted off East Coast of England Dec. 15, 1914
 "Z-8" shot down in Alsace Aug. 23, 1914
 "Z-5" brought down by gunfire at Mlawa Aug. 29, 1914
 "P.L.-19" brought down by rifle fire near Libau Jan. 24, 1915
 "L-3" destroyed off Fanb Feb. 17, 1915
 "L-4" destroyed near Blaavands Huk Feb. 17, 1915
 "L.Z.-37" destroyed by Lieut. Warneford near Ghent June 7, 1915
 "L-12" extensively damaged off Ostend Aug. 10, 1915
 "L.Z.-39" destroyed near Grodno Nov. 5, 1915
 "L-19" founders in North Sea Feb. 2, 1916
 "L.Z.-77" brought down at Revigny Feb. 21, 1916
 "L-15" brought down near mouth of the Thames Mar. 31, 1916
 "L-20" wrecked at Stavanger May 8, 1916
 "L-7" destroyed off Slesvig coast May 4, 1916
 "L.Z.-85" brought down at Salonika May 5, 1916
 "S.L.-11" destroyed by aeroplane at Cuffley Sept. 2, 1916

* Only the most important raids have been noted in Part III. See also Part II, Section IV.

AIRSHIPS, GERMAN (*continued*)—

"L-32" destroyed at Billericay	Sept. 23, 1916
"L-33" brought down in Essex	Sept. 23, 1916
"L-31" destroyed at Potter's Bar	Oct. 1, 1916
"L-21" destroyed off Yarmouth	Nov. 27, 1916
"L-34" destroyed off Hartlepool	Nov. 27, 1916
"L-30" destroyed at Compiègne	Mar. 17, 1917
"L-22" destroyed in North Sea	May 14, 1917
"L-43" destroyed in the North Sea	June 14, 1917
"L-48" destroyed at Theberton	June 17, 1917
"L-23" destroyed in North Sea	Aug. 21, 1917
"L-44" shot down at St. Clement	Oct. 20, 1917
"L-45" shot down at Laragne	Oct. 20, 1917
"L-19" shot down at Bourbonne-les-Bains	Oct. 20, 1917
"L-50" brought down in the Mediterranean	Oct. 21, 1917
"L-59"—	
Leaves Yambol for East Africa*	Nov. 21, 1917
Reaches East Africa and turns back*	Nov. 23, 1917
Returns to Yambol from East Africa*	Nov. 25, 1917
"L-70" destroyed near English coast	Aug. 5, 1918
"L-53" destroyed off Frisian coast	Aug. 11, 1918

(Note. This list is not exhaustive, as no mention is made of Airships destroyed in their sheds by bombing raids, &c.)

AISNE, River (*France*)—Battle of the, 1914 (*First battle of the*)—

Begins	Sept. 12, 1914
Ends	Sept. 15, 1914

Transfer of British Army from the, to Flanders—

Begins	Oct. 3, 1914
Completed	Oct. 19, 1914

Second Battle of the†—

Begins	Apr. 16, 1917
Ends	Apr. 20, 1917

Battle of the, 1918 (*Third battle of the*)—

Begins	May 27, 1918
Ends	June 6, 1918

AITKEN, Major-General A. E.—

Takes over command of British forces in East Africa	Oct. 31, 1914
Recalled	Dec. 4, 1914

ALA ES SULTANEH—

Appointed Persian Premier	Jan. 11, 1913
Resigns and takes office as Foreign Minister	Aug. 19, 1914
Resigns... ..	Feb. 20, 1915
Again appointed Premier and Foreign Minister	June 6, 1917
Resigns... ..	Nov. 24, 1917

ALBANIA—

(1.) Government—

Prince William of Wied leaves Albania	Sept. 3, 1914
Provisional Government of Essad Pasha—	
Set up at Durazzo	Oct. 4, 1914
Leaves Durazzo	Feb. 24, 1916
Set up at Naples... ..	Feb. 28, 1916
Set up at Salonika	Sept. 20, 1916

(2.) Protectorate by Italy—

Proclaimed	June 3, 1917
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(3.) Frontier (crossed)—

By Serbian troops (<i>in retreat to Corfu</i>)	Nov. 30, 1915
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(4.) Miscellaneous—

Entente Governments send communication to Greek, Serbian, and Montenegrin Governments deprecating their intervention in Albania	Feb. 2, 1915
Entente Governments warn Montenegrin Government that they will not recognise Montenegrin occupation of Albanian territory	July 29, 1915
French and Italian offensive in, begins	July 6, 1918
Allied offensive in, checked	July 22, 1918

"ALBATROSS" (*German Mineslayer*)—

Driven ashore on coast of Gottland	July 2, 1915
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* Evidence for this event rests on unsubstantiated German statements.

† French official name.

ALBERT (France)—							
Battle of 1916—							
Begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 1, 1916
Ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 13, 1916
Captured by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 26, 1918
Battle of 1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 21-23, 1918
Recaptured by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 22, 1918
"ALCANTARA," H.M.S. (Auxiliary Cruiser)—							
Action with German raider "Greif" (both sunk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 29, 1916
ALEPPO (Syria)—							
Taken by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 26, 1918
ALEXANDER, Prince—							
Succeeds King Constantine as King of Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 12, 1917
ALEXANDRETTA (Syria)—							
Occupied by Entente naval forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 9, 1918
ALEXANDROPOL (Georgia)—							
Occupied by Turkish forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 18, 1918
ALEXEIEV, General—							
Appointed Chief of Staff to the Russian armies under the Tsar as Commander-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 5, 1915
Officiates as Commander-in-Chief on abdication of the Tsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 15, 1917
Removed by Provisional Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 4, 1917
Commences operations against Bolsheviki	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 4, 1918
Defeated by Bolsheviki	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 13, 1918
ALI DINAR (Sultan of Darfur)—							
Killed in action	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 6, 1916
'ALI GHARBI (Mesopotamia)—							
Kut relief force begins advance from	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 4, 1916
Cossacks from Baratov's force join British army at	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 18, 1916
ALLENBY, General Sir Edmund—							
Takes over command of Egyptian Expeditionary Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 28, 1917
Makes formal entry into Jerusalem...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1917
ALLIANCES. See under "Commitments."							
ALMEIDA, Dr. A. José da.							
Appointed Portuguese Premier	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 15, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 25, 1917
ALSACE—							
French troops cross frontier of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 7, 1914
British Government give pledge as to restitution of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 13, 1917
British Government reiterate pledge as to restitution of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 15, 1917
Finally occupied by French forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nov. 26, 1918
"AMALFI" (Italian Cruiser)—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 7, 1915
AMARA (Mesopotamia)—							
Taken by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 3, 1915

* Approximate date.

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF—

RELATIONS (reversed)—		
With Germany ... ..	...	Feb. 3, 1917
By Austria-Hungary ... ..	...	April 8, 1917
By Bulgaria ... ..	...	April 10, 1917
By Turkey ... ..	...	April 20, 1917
WAR (declared)—		
On Germany ... ..	...	Apr. 6, 1917
On Austria-Hungary ... ..	...	Dec. 7, 1917
MINISTERS—		
I.—Secretary of State—		
(1.) Bryan, <i>Mr.</i> —Resigns ... ..	...	June 24, 1915
(2.) Lansing, <i>Mr.</i> —Appointed ... ..	...	June 24, 1915
II.—Secretary of War—		
(1.) Garrison, <i>Mr.</i> —Resigns ... ..	...	Feb. 10, 1916
(2.) Baker, <i>Mr.</i> —Appointed ... ..	...	Mar. 6, 1916
III.—Secretary of the Navy—		
Daniels, <i>Mr.</i> —Appointed ... ..	...	Mar. 5, 1918
ARMY—		
Expeditionary Forces—		
(i.) Government decide to send a division to France ... ..	...	May 19, 1917
(ii.) To France—First contingents land in France ... ..	...	June 25, 1917
(iii.) To Italy—First contingents arrive in Italy ... ..	...	June 30, 1918
(iv.) To North Russia—First contingents land at Murmansk ... ..	...	Sept. 4, 1918
Expansion of the Army—		
Congress passes Bill for an army of 500,000 men ... ..	...	Apr. 28, 1917
Compulsory service becomes law ... ..	...	May 18, 1917
NAVY—		
United States flotilla arrives at Queenstown ... ..	...	May 2, 1917
Flag of United States Admiral hoisted at Queenstown ... ..	...	June 18, 1917
United States squadron joins the Grand Fleet ... ..	...	Dec. 6, 1917
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. See under "Peace" and "Wilson."		
TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."		
AMIENS (<i>France</i>)—		
Taken by German forces ... ..	...	Aug. 31, 1914
Reoccupied by French forces ... ..	...	Sept. 13, 1914
Battle of ... ..	...	Aug. 8–11, 1918
"AMIRAL CHARNER" (<i>French Cruiser</i>)—		
Sunk ... ..	...	Feb. 8, 1916
AMMAN (<i>Palestine</i>)—		
First British attack on ... ..	...	Mar. 27–30, 1918
British cavalry cut Hejaz Railway at ... ..	...	Sept. 25, 1918
Turkish garrison of Ma'an (Hejaz Railway) surrender near ... ..	...	Sept. 29, 1918
"AMPHION," <i>H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)</i> —		
Sunk ... ..	...	Aug. 6, 1914
AMUCHU. See under "Togoland."		
ANA (<i>Mesopotamia</i>)—		
Occupied by British forces ... ..	...	Mar. 28, 1918
"ANCONA," <i>S.S. (Italian)</i> —		
Sunk ... ..	...	Nov. 7, 1915
ANCRE HEIGHTS (<i>France</i>)—		
Battle of ... ..	...	Oct. 1—Nov. 11, 1916
ANCRE, River (<i>France</i>)—		
Battle of the, 1916 ... ..	...	Nov. 13–18, 1916
Battle of the, 1918 ... ..	...	Apr. 5, 1918
ANDRASSY, <i>Count</i> —		
Appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister ... ..	...	Oct. 25, 1918
Resigns ... ..	...	Nov. 1, 1918
ANGOLA (<i>Portuguese West Africa</i>)—		
German forces begin unprovoked invasion of ... ..	...	Oct. 26, 1914
Portuguese Expeditionary Force leaves Lisbon for ... ..	...	Dec. 4, 1914

ANTIVARI (Montenegro)—

Bombarded by Austrian squadron	Mar. 1, 1915
Occupied by Austrian forces	Jan. 22, 1916
Occupied by Italian forces	Nov. 4, 1918

ANTUNES, Senhor J. C. C. S.—

Appointed Acting President of Portugal	Dec. 16, 1918
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ANTWERP (Belgium)—

Belgian Government transferred from Brussels to	Aug. 17, 1914
Belgian Government transferred to Ostend from	Oct. 7, 1914
Siege of. Events in—	
Begins	Sept. 27, 1914
Marine Brigade, Royal Naval Division, arrives to aid in	Oct. 3, 1914
Evacuation begins	Oct. 7, 1914
Last forts taken by the Germans	Oct. 9, 1914
City capitulates to the Germans	Oct. 10, 1914
Reoccupied by the Belgians	Nov. 19, 1918

ANZAC (Gallipoli)—

Landing at	Apr. 25, 1915
Evacuation—	
Ordered	Dec. 8, 1915
Completed	Dec. 20, 1915

(See also under "Sari Bair.")

"APPAM," S.S. (British)—

Captured by German raider "Moewe"	Jan. 15, 1916
Brought to Norfolk (Va.) by German prize crew	Feb. 1, 1916

AQABA (Arabia)—

Taken by Arab forces	July 6, 1917
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"ARABIC," S.S. (British)—

Sunk	Aug. 19, 1915
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ARABS—**1. Independence—**

Lord Kitchener transmits guarantee of	Oct. 31, 1914
Guaranteed by British Government	Dec. 17, 1917
British Government reaffirm pledges	Feb. 4, 1918

2. Boundaries of future Arab State defined by British Government

Oct. 24, 1915

3. "King of the Arabs"—

Sherif of Mecca (q.v.)—	
Proclaimed as	Oct. 29, 1916
Coronation as	Nov. 4, 1916
Recognised by British Government as "King of the Hejaz" (q.v.)	Dec. 15, 1916

4. Treaties, &c. See under "Commitments."

ARCHANGEL. See under "Russia, North."

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND—

Assassinated at Sarajevo	June 28, 1914
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ARDENNES, Forest (France)—

Battle of the*	Aug. 22-24, 1914
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"ARETHUSA," H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)—

Sunk	Feb. 11, 1916
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ARGES (Rumania)—

Battle of	Dec. 1-5, 1916
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ARGONNE (France). See under "Champagne and Argonne."

"ARGYLL," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—

Sunk	Oct. 28, 1915
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* French official name.

" ARIADNE " (German Light Cruiser)—							
Sunk	Aug. 23, 1914
ARIAN, M. Constantine—							
Appointed Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 21, 1918
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 8, 1918
ARLEUX (France)—							
Battle of .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 28-29, 1917
ARMENIA—							
Massacre of Armenians commences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Apr. 8, 1915
Entente Powers declare that they will hold Turkish Ministers personally responsible for ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 24, 1915
National Council—							
Assume charge of Armenian affairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 26, 1918
Turco-German Peace Delegates arrive at Batum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 6, 1918
Sign peace with Turkey ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 8, 1918
(See also under " Trans-Caucasia.)							
ARMENTIERES (France)—							
Battle of ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13—Nov. 2, 1914
Occupied by German forces ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 9, 1914
Taken by Allied forces ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 17, 1914
Taken by German forces ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 11, 1918
Retaken by British forces ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 3, 1918
ARMISTICE—							
Central Powers and—							
Montenegro—							
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 12, 1916
Ceases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 20, 1916
Rumania—"Truce of Focsani"—							
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 9, 1917
Russia—Russian Provisional Government refuse German proposals for							
1. Temporary—Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 9, 1917
2. Final—							
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 15, 1917
Comes into effect ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 17, 1917
Entente Powers and—							
Austria-Hungary—							
Proposals for an armistice sent to President Wilson by ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1918
President Wilson replies to proposals of October 4th ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 18, 1918
Further note to President Wilson asking for immediate armistice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 27, 1918
Austria-Hungary asks Italy for ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 27, 1918
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 3, 1918
Bulgaria—							
Bulgaria asks for ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 27, 1918
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 30, 1918
Germany—							
German armistice proposals sent to President Wilson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1918
President Wilson replies stating primary conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 8, 1918
German Government accept the primary conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 12, 1918
President states further conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1918
German Government accept the further conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 20, 1918
President Wilson agrees to submit armistice proposals to Allied and Associated Powers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 23, 1918
President Wilson's note of October 23rd acknowledged ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 27, 1918
Allied Governments agree to President Wilson's proposals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 3, 1918
President Wilson sends final note to German Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 5, 1918
German armistice delegates reach Allied headquarters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 8, 1918
Armistice concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 11, 1918
News of armistice received by German East African Forces ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 13, 1918
Armistice prolonged to January 17, 1919 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 14, 1918
Hungary—(Separate)—							
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 15, 1918
Turkey—							
Concluded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1918
Russia and—							
The Ukraine (German-Ukrainian command) concluded at Korenevo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 4, 1918
The Ukraine, concluded at Kiev ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 12, 1918
(For dates of actual cessation of hostilities see under " Hostilities "; see also under " Peace. ")							

* Approximate date.

AUSTRALIA—

1. AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE—

First units of—

Embark for France	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 17, 1914
Disembark in Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1, 1914
Ordered to the Dardanelles	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 20, 1915

2. AUSTRALIAN NAVY—Placed at disposal of British Government July 30, 1914

3. AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT—War Government formed... .. Feb. 17, 1917

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—

Decide on action against Serbia July 14, 1914

Approve draft ultimatum to Serbia July 19, 1914

ULTIMATUM (presented)—

To Serbia July 23, 1914

MOBILISATION—

Partial July 26, 1914

General July 31, 1914

RELATIONS (severed)—

With Serbia July 25, 1914

By France Aug. 10, 1914

With Japan Aug. 24, 1914

With Portugal Mar. 15, 1916

With United States of America Apr. 8, 1917

By Greece June 27, 1917

WAR (declared)—

On Serbia July 28, 1914

By Montenegro Aug. 5, 1914

On Russia Aug. 6, 1914

By Britain Aug. 12, 1914

By France Aug. 12, 1914

On Belgium Aug. 22, 1914

By Japan* Aug. 25, 1914

By Italy May 23, 1915

By San Marino June 3, 1915

On Portugal Mar. 15, 1916

By Rumania Aug. 27, 1916

By Greece* June 27, 1917

By Siam July 22, 1917

By China Aug. 14, 1917

By United States of America Dec. 7, 1917

By Panama Dec. 10, 1917

By Cuba Dec. 16, 1917

By Nicaragua May 8, 1918

HOSTILITIES—

Begin—

With Serbia July 23, 1914

In other cases, date of Declaration of War.

Cessation of—

With Montenegro Jan. 12, 1916

" " resumed Jan. 20, 1916

With Russia Dec. 17, 1917

With Entente (on Italian front) Nov. 4, 1918

" " (on Western front) Nov. 11, 1918

ARMISTICE—

With Montenegro—

Concluded Jan. 12, 1916

Ceases Jan. 20, 1916

With Rumania—Concluded Dec. 6, 1917

With Russia—Concluded Dec. 17, 1917

With Entente Powers—Concluded Nov. 3, 1918

(See also under "Armistice" and "Brest-Litovsk.")

PEACE—

With The Ukraine—Signed Feb. 9, 1918

With Bolshevik Russia—Signed Mar. 3, 1918

With Rumania—Preliminary Treaty—Signed Mar. 5, 1918

With Rumania—Signed May 7, 1918

With Finland—Signed May 29, 1918

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. See under "Peace" and "Wilson."

EMPEROR—

Francis Joseph dies Nov. 21, 1916

Karl—

Succeeds to the throne Nov. 21, 1916

Makes peace overtures to French President Mar. 31, 1917

Proclaims a Federal State on principle of nationality Oct. 16, 1918

Makes over the Austro-Hungarian Fleet to the Yugo-Slav National Council Oct. 31, 1918

Abdicates Nov. 12, 1918

* State of war proclaimed to exist.

BAR.	See under "Antivari."	
"BARALONG," H.M.S. (Special Service Ship)—		
Destroys German submarine "U-27"	Aug. 19, 1915	
BARANOVICHI (West Russia)—		
Battle of	July 2-9, 1916	
"BARBAROUSSE-HAIRELINE" (Turkish Battleship)—		
Sunk	Aug. 8, 1915	
BARBOZA, Senhor J. T. de Sousa—		
Appointed Portuguese Secretary for the Interior	May 16, 1918	
Resigns	Dec. 22, 1918	
Appointed Portuguese Prime Minister	Dec. 23, 1918	
BARRAGE, NET—		
Of Dover Straits—Completed	Apr. 3, 1915	
Of North Channel—Established	Feb. 22, 1915	
Of Straits of Otranto—Established	Oct. 1, 1918	
Of Belgian Coast—Commenced	Apr. 24, 1916	
BARRETT, Lieut.-General Sir A. A.—		
Appointed commander designate of Indian Expeditionary Force "D"	Sept. 28, 1914	
Takes over command in Mesopotamia	Nov. 13, 1914	
Relieved	Apr. 9, 1915	
BARROW (Lancashire)—		
Walney Island Battery shelled by German submarine	Jan. 29, 1915	
BARTHOUSSE, M.—		
Appointed French Foreign Minister	Oct. 23, 1917	
Resigns	Nov. 14, 1917	
BASRA (Mesopotamia)—		
Occupied by British forces	Nov. 22, 1914	
BASSÉE, LA (France)—		
Battle of—		
Begins	Oct. 10, 1914	
Ends	Nov. 2, 1914	
BATTENBERG, Prince Louis of—		
Appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain	Dec. 9, 1912	
Resigns	Oct. 29, 1914	
BATUM (Georgia)—		
Bombarded by German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau"	Dec. 10, 1914	
Taken by Turkish forces	Apr. 15, 1918	
Turco-German peace delegates arrive at	May 6, 1918	
Occupied by British forces... ..	Dec. 27, 1918	
BAVARIA—		
Proclaimed a Republic	Nov. 7, 1918	
BAZENTIN RIDGE (France)—		
Battle of	July 14-17, 1916	

BEATTY, Admiral Sir David—									
Succeeds Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 29, 1916
BEAUMONT HAMEL (France)—									
Stermed by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 13, 1916
BEAUREVOIR LINE (France)—									
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 3-5, 1918
BEHNKE, Admiral von—									
Appointed German Minister of Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 15, 1918
BEHO-BEHO (German East Africa)—									
Action of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 3-4, 1917
BEIRUT (Palestine)—									
Occupied by French forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 7, 1918
BEISAN (Palestine)—									
Occupied by British cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 20, 1918
BELGIUM—									
MOBILISATION—Ordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 31, 1914
ULTIMATUM (presented)—									
By Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 2, 1914
Belgium refuses German demands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1914
RELATIONS (severed)—									
With Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
By Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 6, 1914
WAR (declared)—									
By Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
By Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 22, 1914
Austrian Declaration received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 23, 1914
FRONTIER—									
First German troops cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
Last German troops recross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 26, 1918
COAST LINE—									
Reached by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 15, 1914
Completely reoccupied by Allied forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 20, 1918
GOVERNMENT—									
Transferred from Brussels to Antwerp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 17, 1914
Transferred from Antwerp to Ostend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 7, 1914
Set up at Havre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1914
Reinstated at Brussels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 21, 1918
MINISTERS—									
Prime Minister*—									
1. de Broqueville, <i>Baron</i> —									
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—, 1911
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 31, 1918
2. Cooreman, <i>M.</i> —									
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 31, 1918
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 21, 1918
3. Delacroix, <i>M.</i> —									
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 21, 1918

* Baron de Broqueville and M. Cooreman presided over the Cabinet without holding the title of Prime Minister. This title was instituted first with M. Delacroix's Cabinet.

BELGIUM (*continued*)—MINISTERS (*continued*)—**Minister for Foreign Affairs—**1. Davignon, *M.**—

Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 28, 1914
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 18, 1916

2. Beyens, *Baron**—

Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 18, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1917

3. de Broqueville, *Baron*—

Appointed	Aug. 4, 1917
Resigns	Jan. 1, 1918

4. Hymans, *M.*—

Appointed	Jan. 1, 1918
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Minister for War—1. de Broqueville, *Baron*—

Appointed	Feb. 28, 1914
Resigns	Aug. 4, 1917

2. de Ceuninck, *Lieut.-General*—

Appointed	Aug. 4, 1917
Resigns	Nov. 21, 1918

3. Masson, *M.*—

Appointed	Nov. 21, 1918
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COLONIES—

Integrity guaranteed by British Government	Sept. 19, 1914
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PEACE OFFER—

By Germany	Sept. 15, 1918
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MISCELLANEOUS—

Government declare Belgium will uphold her neutrality "whatever the consequences"	July 24, 1914
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Entente Governments make declaration guaranteeing to Belgium eventual independence and indemnification	Feb. 14, 1916
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TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

BELGRADE (*Serbia*)—

Austrian Minister leaves	July 25, 1914
Serbian Government transferred to Nish from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 25, 1914
Bombarded by Austrian artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 29, 1914
Evacuated by Serbian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 30, 1914
Occupied by Austrian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 2, 1914
Reoccupied by Serbian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 15, 1914
Again taken by Austrian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 9, 1915
Reoccupied by Serbian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1, 1918
Government reinstated at	Dec. 9, 1918

BELLEWAERDE RIDGE (*Ypres*)—

Battle of	May 24-25, 1915
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"BELRIDGE," S.S. (*Norwegian*)—

First neutral ship torpedoed without warning	Feb. 19, 1915
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"BENEDETTO BRIN" (*Italian Battleship*)—

Sunk	Sept. 27, 1915
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BENEDICT XV, *Pope*. See under "Pope."BERAT (*Albania*)—

Taken by Austrian forces	Feb. 17, 1916
Taken by Italian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 10, 1918
Retaken by Austrian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1918
Again taken by Italian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1, 1918

* M. Davignon was obliged to take leave, owing to ill-health, from 26th July, 1915, to 18th January, 1916. During this period Baron Beyens officiated as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERCHTOLD, Count—										
Appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 19, 1912
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 18, 1915
BERINGIYA (Darfur)—										
Action of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 22, 1916
BERLIN—										
Revolution breaks out in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 9, 1918
BERNSTORFF, Count—										
Correspondence <i>re</i> intrigues published	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 21, 1917
BESSARABIA—										
INDEPENDENCE—										
Proclaimed (<i>as "the Moldavian Republic"</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 23, 1917
UNION WITH RUMANIA—										
Articles of, signed at Kishinev, with stipulation for local autonomy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 9, 1918
Protests against the union—										
(i.) By Ukraine Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 16, 1918
(ii.) By Russian Bolshevik Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 23, 1918
Unconditional union declared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 10, 1918
BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, Herr von—										
Appointed German Imperial Chancellor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 14, 1909
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 14, 1917
BETHUNE (France)—										
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 18, 1918
BEYENS, Baron—										
Appointed Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 18, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1917
BILLERICAY (Essex)—										
German airship "L-32" destroyed at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 23, 1916
BILLS (Parliamentary). See under "Act."										
BIRDWOOD, General Sir William—										
Assumes temporary command, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 17, 1915
Hands over command to Sir Charles Monro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 28, 1915
Appointed to command M.E.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 4, 1915
Appointed G.O.C. Dardanelles Army (in reconstituted M.E.F.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 25, 1915
*Vacates appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 9, 1916
BIRJAND (East Persia)—										
Occupied by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 7, 1915
"BIRMINGHAM," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—										
Sinks German submarine "U. 15" in the North Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 9, 1914
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO—										
Australian Expeditionary Force lands in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 11, 1914
(See also under New Guinea.)										

* Afterwards temporarily commanded successively the Fourth Army in France and the Australian Corps till he took over permanent command of the Fifth Army on May 23, 1918.

BISMARCKBURG (<i>German East Africa</i>)—		
Taken by British forces	June 8, 1916	
BITLIS (<i>Armenia</i>)—		
Taken by Russian forces	Mar. 2, 1916	
Retaken by Turkish forces	Aug. 15, 1916	
Again taken by Russian forces	Aug. 24, 1916	
"BLACK PRINCE," H.M.S. (<i>Cruiser</i>)—		
Sunk	May 31, 1916	
BLAAVANDS HUK (<i>Denmark</i>)—		
German airship "L-4" destroyed near	Feb. 17, 1915	
BLAGOVYESHCHENSK (<i>Siberia</i>)—		
Occupied by Japanese forces	Sept. 18, 1918	
BLISS, General (<i>U.S.A.</i>)—		
Appointed to Supreme War Council	Nov. 27, 1917	
BLOCKADE —		
OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Proclaimed by Italian Government	May 26, 1915	
OF BULGARIA—(<i>Aegean Coast</i>)—Proclaimed by Entente Governments	Oct. 16, 1915	
OF GREECE—		
British Government put economic pressure on Greece by making "Export Restrictions" apply to the country... ..	Dec. 6, 1915	
British Government order partial relaxation of economic pressure on Greece	Dec. 13, 1915	
"Pacific Blockade"—		
Begins	June 6, 1916	
Suspended	June 22, 1916	
Of Greek Macedonian Coast—Begins	Sept. 19, 1916	
Coercive blockade—		
Announced	Dec. 7, 1916	
Begins	Dec. 8, 1916	
OF GREAT BRITAIN (<i>Submarine</i>)—		
Announced by Germany	Feb. 4, 1915	
Begins	Feb. 18, 1915	
"Extended Campaign"—Begins	Mar. 1, 1916	
"Unrestricted Submarine Warfare"—		
Announced	Jan. 31, 1917	
Begins	Feb. 1, 1917	
OF GERMANY—		
British Government issue Order in Council modifying the Declaration of London	Oct. 29, 1914	
British Government send note to United States Government in defence of British policy	Dec. 29, 1914	
Great Britain and France sign Declaration prohibiting trade by or with Germany	Mar. 1, 1915	
British Government issue the "retaliatory" Order in Council	Mar. 11, 1915	
Dutch Government protest against British Blockade policy... ..	Mar. 19, 1915	
"Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915" (beginning of "Black List" policy), comes into force in Great Britain	Dec. 23, 1915	
United States Government protest against British "Black List" policy	Jan. 26, 1916, and July 28, 1916	
Italy issues Decree prohibiting trade with Germany	Apr. 17, 1916	
(See also under "Contraband" and "Poland, vii.")		
OF GERMAN COLONIES—		
Cameroons —		
Begins... ..	Apr. 23, 1915	
Raised	Feb. 29, 1916	
German East Africa —		
Begins	Mar. 1, 1915	
OF TURKEY—		
Asia Minor —Announced by Great Britain	June 2, 1915	
The Hejaz —Commenced, in aid of rebellion	May 15, 1916	
(See also under "Contraband" and "Declaration of London.")		

- BLOCKADE COMMITTEE, ALLIED—**
 First meeting in London Mar. 20, 1918
- BLOCKADE MINISTERS.** See under "Britain" and "France."
- "BLONDE," S.S.—**
 First merchant ship attacked by aircraft Mar. 15, 1915
- "BLÜCHER" (German Cruiser)—**
 Sunk Jan. 24, 1915
- BOLIVIA—**
 Severs diplomatic relations with Germany Apr. 13, 1917
- BOLSHEVIKI—**
 I. Bolshevik coup d'état—
 In Petrograd (*MM. Lenin and Trotski assume power*) Nov. 8, 1917
 II. Bolshevik Government. See under "Brest-Litovsk" and "Russia."
- BONA (Algeria)—**
 Bombarded by German cruiser "Breslau" Aug. 4, 1914
- BORDEAUX—**
 French Government transferred from Paris to Sept. 2, 1914
 French Government returns to Paris from Nov. 18, 1914
- BORDEN, Sir Robert (Prime Minister of Canada)—**
 Attends meeting of British Cabinet... .. July 14, 1915
- BORIS, Prince—**
 Succeeds his father, King Ferdinand, as King of Bulgaria Oct. 4, 1918
 Abdicates Nov. 1, 1918
- BOSELLI, Signor—**
 Appointed Italian Premier June 15, 1916
 Resigns Oct. 25, 1917
- BOSNIA—**
 British Foreign Minister gives pledge to Serbian Government as to eventual
 conditional cession of May 7, 1915
 British Foreign Minister gives guarantee as to eventual freedom and self-
 determination of Aug. 30, 1915
- BOSPORUS FORTS—**
 Bombarded by Russian Black Sea Fleet Mar. 27, 1915
 Apr. 25, 1915
- BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS (France)—**
 German airship "L-49" shot down at Oct. 20, 1917
- BOUVET" (French Battleship)—**
 Sunk Mar. 18, 1915

BRIAND, M.—						
Succeeds M. Viviani as French Premier and Foreign Minister	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1915
Confirmed in office on reorganisation of Ministry	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 17, 1917
BRINDISI—						
Serbian Government transferred to, from Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 15, 1916
“ BRISTOL,” H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)—						
Action with German cruiser “ Karlsruhe ” in the West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 6, 1914
BRITAIN, GREAT—						
Mobilisation—						
Naval, ordered	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 1, 1914
General, ordered	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1914
Ultimatum (presented)—To Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
Relations—(severed)—						
With Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1914
With Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1915
War (declared)—						
On Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
On Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 12, 1914
On Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914
By Turkey (Jehad)	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 14, 1914
On Bulgaria*	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 15, 1915
Hostilities with—						
Austria-Hungary—						
Begin	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 12, 1914
Cease	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 4, 1918
Bulgaria—						
Begin	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 15, 1915
Cease	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 30, 1918
Germany—						
Begin	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
Cease	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 11, 1918
Turkey—						
Begin	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1, 1914
Cease	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 3 ¹ , 1918
Armistice—Concluded—						
With Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 30, 1918
With Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1918
With Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 3, 1918
With Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 11, 1918
With Independent Government of Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 15, 1918
Cabinet—						
<i>(a.)</i> War Council—						
First meeting	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 5, 1914
Last meeting	...	...	...	...	...	May 14, 1915
<i>(b.)</i> Dardanelles Committee—						
First meeting	...	...	...	...	...	June 7, 1915
Last meeting	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1915
<i>(c.)</i> War Committee—						
First meeting	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 3, 1915
Last meeting	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1, 1916
<i>(d.)</i> War Cabinet—First meeting						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 9, 1916
Ministers—						
I. Prime Minister—						
1. Asquith, <i>Mr.</i> —						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 8, 1908
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 4, 1916
2. Lloyd George, <i>Mr.</i> —Appointed						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 7, 1916
II. Secretary for Foreign Affairs—						
1. Grey, <i>Sir</i> Edward—						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1905
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
2. Balfour, <i>Mr.</i> —Appointed						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
III. Secretary for War—						
1. Asquith, <i>Mr.</i> —						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 31, 1914
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 6, 1914
2. Kitchener, <i>Earl</i> —						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 6, 1914
Lost at sea	...	...	...	...	...	June 5, 1916
3. Lloyd George, <i>Mr.</i> —						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	July 7, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
4. Derby, <i>Earl</i> of—						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 20, 1918
5. Milner, <i>Viscount</i> —						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 20, 1918

* State of war proclaimed as existing.

BRITAIN, GREAT (continued)—

Ministers (continued)—

IV. ADMIRALTY—

(A.) First Lord—

1. Churchill, Mr. Winston—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 24, 1911
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	May 27, 1915
2. Balfour, Mr. Arthur—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	May 28, 1915
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
3. Carson, Sir Edward—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12, 1916
	Tenders resignation	...	...	...	...	...	July 19, 1917
4. Geddes, Sir Eric—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 6, 1917

(B.) First Sea Lord—

1. Battenberg, Prince Louis of—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 9, 1912
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
2. Fisher, Lord—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1914
	Tenders resignation	...	...	...	...	...	May 15, 1915
3. Jackson, Sir Henry—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	May 28, 1915
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 3, 1916
4. Jellicoe, Sir John—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 4, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 26, 1917
5. Wemyss, Sir Rosslyn—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 27, 1917

V. MINISTER OF BLOCKADE—

1. Cecil, Lord Robert—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 23, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	July 1 st , 1918
2. Worthington-Evans, Sir L.—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	July 18, 1918

MINISTRY, COALITION—Formed—

First (Mr. Asquith)	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 25, 1915
Second (Mr. Lloyd George)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916

MINISTRIES, NEW—Formed—

Air	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 2, 1918
Blockade	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 23, 1916
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 22, 1916
Information	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 21, 1918
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
Munitions	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 2, 1915
National Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1, 1917
Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 22, 1916
Reconstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 21, 1917
Shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 22, 1916

ARMY—

(I.) EXPEDITIONARY FORCES—

(A.) To France—

First units land in France	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 7, 1914
Landing of original Expeditionary Force completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 16, 1914
Commander-in-Chief—							
1. French, Sir John, Field-Marshal—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 15, 1915
2. Haig, Sir Douglas, General—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 15, 1915
	Takes over command	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 19, 1915
Chief of General Staff—							
1. Lieut.-General Sir A. J. Murray—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 24, 1915
2. Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Robertson—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 25, 1915
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 22, 1915
3. Lieut.-General Sir L. E. Kiggell—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 22, 1915
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 27, 1918
4. Lieut.-General The Hon. Sir H. A. Lawrence—	*Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 24, 1918
Adjutant-General—							
1. Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N. Macready—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 21, 1916
2. Lieut.-General Sir G. H. Fowke—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 22, 1916

* Took up appointment in France on January 27th.

BRITAIN, GREAT (*continued*)—

NATIONAL SERVICE—

Government decide to institute Dec. 19, 1916
 Ministry of, formed Nov. 1, 1917

ROYAL HOUSE (Name of)—Changed to Windsor July 17, 1917

SHIPPING—

Requisition of, authorised Aug. 3, 1914
 Port and Transit Executive Committee appointed Nov. 3, 1915
 Ship Licensing Committee appointed: foreign traffic restricted Nov. 10, 1915
 Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee appointed Nov. 10, 1915
 Control Committee of, appointed Jan. 27, 1916
 Order in Council extends powers of Ship Licensing Committee to all voyages Feb. 15, 1916

(See also under "Britain—Ministries," "Convoys," "Merchant Vessels" and "Shipping.")

TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

"BRITANNIC" (*British Hospital Ship*)—

Sunk by mine Nov. 21, 1916

"BRITANNIA," *H.M.S. (Battleship)*—

Sunk Nov. 9, 1918

BROADSTAIRS (*Kent*)—

German destroyer raids on { Feb. 25, 1917
 Mar. 18, 1917

"BROKE," *H.M.S. (Destroyer)*—

Action in Dover Straits Apr. 20, 1917

BROODSEINDE (*Flanders*)—

Battle of Oct. 4, 1917

BROQUEVILLE, *Baron de*—

Appointed Belgian Prime Minister* —, 1911
 Appointed Minister for War *ad interim* Feb. 28, 1914
 Resigns as Minister for War Aug. 4, 1917
 Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs Aug. 4, 1917
 Resigns as Minister for Foreign Affairs Jan. 1, 1918
 Resigns as Prime Minister May 31, 1918

BRUGES (*Belgium*)—

Occupied by German forces Oct. 14, 1914
 Reoccupied by Belgian forces Oct. 19, 1918

BRUSILOV, *General*—

Appointed to command Russian South-Western front Apr. 4, 1916
 Succeeds General Alexeiev as Russian Commander-in-Chief June 4, 1917
 Succeeded by General Kornilov as Russian Commander-in-Chief Aug. 1, 1917

BRUSSELS (*Belgium*)—

Two German airships pass over (first hostile act in the air) Aug. 4, 1914
 Belgian Government transferred to Antwerp from Aug. 17, 1914
 Occupied by German forces Aug. 20, 1914
 Reoccupied by Belgian forces Nov. 18, 1918
 Belgian Government reinstated at Nov. 21, 1918

BRYAN, *Mr.*—

Succeeded by Mr. Lansing as United States Secretary of State June 24, 1915

BUDAPEST (*Hungary*)—

Revolution in.—Breaks out Oct. 31, 1918

* Presided over the Cabinet but without holding the title of Prime Minister. This title was first instituted with M. Delacroix's Cabinet.

BUFTEA (Rumania)—						
Preliminary treaty of peace between Rumania and Central Powers signed at	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 5, 1918
BUKHAREST (Rumania)—						
Rumanian Government transferred to Jassy from	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1, 1916
Capitulates to German forces	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 6, 1916
Peace negotiations begin at	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 25, 1918
Rumanian Government re-established at	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 30, 1918
BUKHAREST, TREATY OF—						
Peace between Rumania and the Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey, signed	...	...	...	...	...	May 7, 1918
BUKOKA (on Victoria Nyanza)—						
Attack on, and capture of, by British force	...	...	...	...	...	July 22-23, 1915
BUKOVINA, The—						
Austrian forces driven out of	...	...	...	...	...	June 24, 1916
General Congress of, decide in favour of union with Rumania	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 28, 1918
National Council of, send deputation to Jassy to announce desire for union with Rumania	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 7, 1918
BULGARIA—						
MOBILISATION (ordered)—						
Partial	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 21, 1915
General (for 25th)	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 22, 1915
ULTIMATUM (presented)—By Entente Powers						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1915
RELATIONS (severed)—						
By Russia	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 5, 1915
By Britain	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1915
By Rumania	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 30, 1916
With United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 10, 1917
WAR (declared)—						
On Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1915
By Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1915
By Britain	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 15, 1915
By France	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 16, 1915
By Italy	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 19, 1915
By Russia	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 19, 1915
On Rumania	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1, 1916
By Greek Provisional Government	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 23, 1916
By Greece	...	...	...	...	...	June 27, 1917
HOSTILITIES—						
With Serbia—Commence	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 11, 1915
With other Entente countries—Commence	...	...	...	...	...	Date of declaration of war
With Entente and Allies—Cease	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 30, 1918
BLOCKADE—Of Bulgarian Aegean coast by the Entente Powers—Proclaimed						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 16, 1915
KING (TSAR)—						
1. Ferdinand—Abdicates	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1918
2. Boris—						
Succeeds	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1918
Abdicates	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1, 1918
MINISTER—PREMIER—						
1. Radoslavov, M.—						
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	July 20, 1913
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	June 18, 1918
2. Malinov, M.—Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	June 18, 1918
LOAN—						
With German Government (£3,000,000)—Concluded	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 3, 1915
With Austro-German banks (400,000,000 fr.)—Concluded	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 6, 1915
ARMISTICE—						
With Entente Powers—						
Asked for	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 27, 1918
Concluded	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 30, 1918

BULGARIA (continued)—		
PEACE—Signed—		
With Bolshevik Russia	Mar. 3, 1918	
With Rumania (preliminary)	Mar. 5, 1918	
With Rumania (final)... ..	May 7, 1918	
	(For Peace negotiations see under "Peace.")	
TREATIES, &c.	See under "Commitments."	
BULLECOURT (France)—		
Battle of	May 3-17, 1917	
"BULWARK," H.M.S. (Battleship)—		
Blown up in harbour,	Nov 26, 1914	
BURIAN, Baron—		
Appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister	Jan. 19, 1915	
Resigns	Dec. 22, 1916	
Again appointed... ..	Apr. 17, 1918	
Again resigns	Oct. 25, 1918	
BUSHIRE (South Persia)—		
British Residency attacked by Tangistani tribesmen	July 12, 1915	
Occupied by British forces	Aug. 8, 1915	
Again attacked by tribesmen	Sept. 9, 1915	
BYELOSTOK (Poland)		
Taken by German forces	Aug. 26, 1915	
BYELYAEV, General—		
Appointed Russian Minister for War	Jan. 17, 1917	
Superseded by Revolutionary Government	Mar. 13, 1917	
C		
CABINET. See under "Britain."		
CADORNA, General—		
Appointed Italian Commander-in-Chief*	May 23, 1915	
Relieved of his command	Nov. 7, 1917	
Appointed to Supreme War Council, Versailles	Nov. 27, 1917	
†CAMBRAI (France)—		
City occupied by German forces	Aug. 26, 1914	
Battle of, 1917—		
Begins	Nov. 20, 1917	
German counter-attacks begin	Nov. 30, 1917	
Ends	Dec. 3, 1917	
Battle of, 1918	Oct. 8-9, 1918	
City captured by British forces	Oct. 9, 1918	
CAMEROONS—		
Blockade—		
Begins	Apr. 23, 1915	
Raised	Feb. 29, 1916	
Frontier—		
(a.) Nigerian—		
Crossed by British troops	Aug. 25, 1914	
(b.) Chad—		
Crossed by French troops	Aug. 25, 1914	
(c.) Spanish—		
Crossed by last German troops†	Feb. 17, 1916	
Conquest of, completed (<i>garrison of Mora surrenders</i>)	Feb. 18, 1916	
Agreement as to administration between French and British Governments concluded	Mar. 3, 1916	

* Officially designated "Chief of Staff."

† See also under "Hindenburg Line."

‡ Crossing into Spanish Muni for internment.

"CAMPANIA," H.M.S. (Aircraft Carrier)—	
Sunk by collision	Nov. 5, 1918
CANADA—	
I. Compulsory Service—	
Passed by Canadian House of Commons	July 6, 1917
Comes into operation	Oct. 12, 1917
II. Canadian Expeditionary Force—	
First units sail from Canada for England	Oct. 3, 1914
First units land in England	Oct. 15, 1914
First division embarks for France	Feb. 9, 1915
General Currie appointed to command of	June 19, 1917
III. Parliament—	
War Cabinet formed	Oct. 12, 1917
CANAL DU NORD (France)—	
Battle of	Sept. 27—Oct. 1, 1918
"CAP TRAFALGAR" (German Armed Merchant Cruiser)—	
Sunk in action with H.M.S. "Carmania"	Sept. 14, 1914
CAPE HELLES (Gallipoli)—	
Allied forces effect landing at	Apr. 25-26, 1915
Evacuated	Jan. 7-8, 1916
CAPELLE, Admiral Edouard von—	
Appointed German Minister of Marine	Mar. 15, 1916
Resigns	Aug. 13, 1918
"CAPITULATIONS, THE"—	
Turkish Government announces abolition of	Sept. 9, 1914
CAPORETTO* (Italy)—	
Battle of—See under "Twelfth Battle of the Isonzo."	
"CARMANIA," H.M.S. (Armed Merchant Cruiser)—	
Sinks German armed merchant cruiser "Cap Trafalgar"	Sept. 14, 1914
CARNIOLA (Austria)—	
Administration taken over from the Austro-Hungarian authorities by the Slovene leaders	Nov. 2, 1918
CAROLINE ISLANDS—	
Admiral von Spee's squadron leaves	Aug. 6, 1914
CARSON, Sir Edward—	
Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain	Dec. 12, 1916
Tenders resignation	July 19, 1917
CASEMENT, Roger—	
Lands in Ireland and is arrested	Apr. 20, 1916
Executed	Aug. 3, 1916
CASPIAN SEA—	
Naval action between British and Bolsheviki vessels in the	Dec. 8, 1918

* This name for the battle in question is unofficial, and is unpopular in Italy.

- "CASSANDRA," *H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)*—
Sunk Dec. 4, 1918
- CASTELNAU, *General*—
Appointed Chief of Staff to General Joffre Dec. 9, 1915
- CASTRO, *Dr. José de*—
Appointed Portuguese Prime Minister June 19, 1915
Resigns Nov. 29, 1915
- CASTRO, *General Pimenta da*—
Appointed Portuguese Prime Minister Jan. 25, 1915
Resigns May 14, 1915
- CATEAU, LE (*France*)—
Battle of Aug. 26, 1914
- CATTARO (*Montenegro*)—
Bombarded by French squadron Sept. 19, 1914
- CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. See under "Trans-Caucasia."
- CAUCASUS, VICEROY OF THE—
Grand Duke Nicholas appointed Sept. 8, 1915
- CAVELL, *Miss Edith*—
Shot Oct. 12, 1915
- CECIL, *Lord Robert*—
Appointed Minister of Blockade, Great Britain Feb. 23, 1916
Resigns July 18, 1918
- CENTRAL POWERS. See under "Germany," "Austria-Hungary," "Bulgaria," "Turkey," and "Commitments."
- CERNA AND MONASTIR (*Serbia*)—
Battle of Oct. 5—Dec. 11, 1916
- CERNAVODA (*Dobrudja*)—
Taken by Bulgarian forces Oct. 25, 1916
- CETINJE (*Montenegro*)—
Occupied by Austrian forces Jan. 13, 1916
- CEUNINCK, *Lieut.-General A. de*—
Appointed Belgian Minister for War Aug. 4, 1917
Resigns Nov. 21, 1918
- CHIAGAS, *Senhor, J. Pinheiro*—
Appointed Portuguese Prime Minister May 15, 1915
Resigns June 19, 1915

CHAMBEZI RIVER (<i>East Africa</i> —									
German force reaches the ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 13, 1918
CHAMOVA (<i>North Russia</i>)—									
Actions of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 12-14, 1918
CHAMPAGNE (<i>France</i>)—									
First Battle of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 20, 1914—Mar. 17, 1915
Second Battle of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 25—Nov. 6, 1915
*Third Battle of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 17-20, 1917
Fourth Battle of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 15-18, 1918
CHAMPAGNE AND ARGONNE (<i>France</i>)—									
Battle of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 26—Oct. 15, 1918
CHARLEROI (<i>France</i>)—									
Battle of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...† Aug. 21-24, 1914
CHARLES, <i>King of Rumania</i> —									
Dies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 10, 1914
"CHÂTEAU RENAULT" (<i>French Cruiser</i>)—									
Sunk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 14, 1917
CHATEAU THIERRY (<i>France</i>)—									
Taken by German forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 31, 1918
Retaken by Allied forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 21, 1918
CHAUNY (<i>France</i>)—									
Taken by German forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 24, 1918
CHICHÉRIN, <i>M.</i> —									
Appointed Russian (Bolshevik) Minister for Foreign Affairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 8, 1918
CHINA—									
I. RELATIONS WITH JAPAN—									
Japanese ultimatum—									
Formulated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 7, 1915
Accepted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 9, 1915
II. RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL POWERS—									
(a.) Diplomatic relations with Germany severed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 14, 1917
(b.) War declared—									
On Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 14, 1917
On Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 14, 1917
III. EMPEROR—									
1. Yuan-Shih-Kai—									
Accepts the throne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1915
Relinquishes the throne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 22, 1916
2. Manchu Emperor (Hsuan-Fung)—									
Restored to the throne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 1, 1917
Abdicates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 7, 1917
IV. PRESIDENT—									
1. Yuan-Shih-Kai—									
(Elected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 6, 1913
Dies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 6, 1916
2. Li Yuan-Hung—									
Succeeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 6, 1916
Resigns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 6, 1917
3. Feng-Kuo-Chang†—									
Succeeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 6, 1917
Term expires ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 11, 1918
4. Hsu-Shih-Chang—Elected ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 4, 1918
V. MISCELLANEOUS—									
Agreement between Chinese and British Governments as to employment of Chinese labour in France—Concluded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 30, 1916
VI. TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."									

* Otherwise called "La Bataille des Monts."

† French official dates.

‡ Acting President; not recognised by the South.

CHIOS (<i>Aegean</i>)—							
Occupied by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 17, 1916
CHURCHILL, Mr. Winston S.—							
Appointed First Lord of Admiralty, Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 24, 1911
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 27, 1915
CHYROW (<i>Galicia</i>)—							
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 18—Nov. 2, 1914
CILICIA (<i>Asia Minor</i>)—							
French claim to, lodged with British Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 17, 1915
CLAM-MARTINITZ, Count Heinrich—							
Appointed Austrian Premier	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 21, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 18, 1917
CLARKE, Lieut.-General Sir T. E.—							
Appointed Quartermaster-General, B.E.F., France	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 23, 1917
CLAYE (<i>France</i>)—							
Occupied by German forces. (Nearest point to Paris reached during the war)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 5, 1914
CLÉMENCEAU, M.							
Appointed French Premier and Minister for War	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1917
COBLENZ (<i>Germany</i>)—							
Occupied by United States troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 8, 1918
COCHIN, M. D.—							
Appointed French Under-Secretary of State for Blockade	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 20, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 17, 1917
" COCHRANE," H.M.S. (<i>Cruiser</i>)—							
Wrecked	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 14, 1918
COLOGNE (<i>Germany</i>)—							
First British air raid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 22, 1914
Second British air raid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 8, 1914
British retaliatory air raid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 18, 1918
British troops enter	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 6, 1918
British troops cross the Rhine at	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12, 1918
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Allied Armies—							
General Foch—							
Appointed to supreme control in France	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 26, 1918
Given title of Commander-in-Chief in France	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 14, 1918
Given supreme control on all Fronts	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 5, 1918
(For other Commanders-in-Chief, military and naval, see under the respective countries.)							
COMMERCE DESTROYERS, GERMAN (other than regular cruisers)—							
I. Raiders overseas on Declaration of War—							
" Cap Trafalgar "—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 14, 1914
" Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse " *—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914
" Kronprinz Wilhelm " †—							
Interned	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 26, 1915
" Prinz Eitel Friedrich "—							
Leaves Tsingtau	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 6, 1914
Interned	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 8, 1915
(See also " Dresden," " Emden," " Karlsruhe," " Königsberg," &c.)							

* Strictly speaking, this vessel was not "overseas" on declaration of war, as she sailed from Bremen on 4th August.

† Last survivor of the original German commerce destroyers.

COMMERCE DESTROYERS, GERMAN (*continued*)—

II. Subsequent Raiders—

"Greif"—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 29, 1916
"Leopard"—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 16, 1917
"Moose"—							
First cruise—							
Sails from Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 26, 1915
Sends British s.s. "Appam" with prize crew to Norfolk (Va.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 1, 1916
Returns to Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 4, 1916
Second cruise—							
Sails from Kiel	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 26, 1916
Returns to Kiel	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 22, 1917
"Seeadler"—							
Leaves Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nov. 22, 1916
Wrecked	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 2, 1917
"Wolf"—							
Leaves Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Dec. 1, 1916
Returns to Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 24, 1918

COMMITMENTS†—

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF—Panama—Protocol. Use of Panama Canal by ships of belligerents	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 10, 1914
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. See under "Germany."							
BAKHTIARI CHIEFTAINS. See under "Britain."							
BELGIUM—							
Declaration to maintain neutrality "whatever the consequences"	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 24, 1914
See also under "Britain," "France," and "Entente."							
BESSARABIA. See under "Rumania."							
BRITAIN, GREAT. See also under "Entente" and "Italy."							
American cotton interests—Agreement. Cotton to be contraband	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 18, 1915
American rubber interests—Agreement. Export of rubber to Britain only	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 29, 1915
Bakhtiari chieftains—Agreement. For military aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 15, 1916
Belgium—							
Agreement. Armed support should Germany violate Belgian neutrality	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1914
Agreement. Integrity of Belgian colonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 19, 1914
Agreement. Delimitation of Uganda-Congo boundary	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 8, 1915
Denmark—Agreement (Danish merchants). To restrict supplies to Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 24, 1915
France—							
Guarantee. Of British naval protection of French coasts against German naval attack	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 2, 1914
Naval Convention agreed to, defining co-operation and allocating areas of control	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 6, 1914
Convention. Defining respective zones of Togoland (see 27th December, 1916)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 31, 1914
Convention—Prizes captured during the war	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 9, 1914
Adherence to Franco-Moorish Treaty of 1912—Announced	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 19, 1914
Agreement. Maritime prizes; supplementing agreement of 9th November, 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 15, 1915
Joint declaration. Prevention of trade by or with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 1, 1915
Agreement. Administration of the Cameroons	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 3, 1916
Agreement. Partition of Asia-Minor ("Sykes-Picot Agreement") (see "France—Russia" and "Britain—Russia")	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 9, 1916
Agreement. Respecting claims in Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 16, 1916
Agreement. Administration of Togoland (see 31st August, 1914)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 27, 1916
Agreement. To appoint General Foch to co-ordinate efforts of British and French armies (Duellens Agreement)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 26, 1918
Joint declaration. Policy in Syria and Mesopotamia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 9, 1918
Greece—							
Offer of territorial concessions in return for help to Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 24, 1915
Offer declined	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 29, 1915
Guarantee. Eventual cession of Lemnos by Turkey to Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 20, 1915
Guarantee. Eventual cession of Mitylene by Turkey to Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 25, 1915
Hejaz—							
Guarantee. Arabian independence to Sherif of Mecca	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 31, 1914
Guarantee. Future independence of Arab peoples	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 17, 1917
Reaffirmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 4, 1918
Ibn Sa'ud—Agreement of co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 26, 1915
Idrisi—Agreement of co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 28, 1915

* Approximate date.

† If the commitment involves more than two countries, see sub-heading under "Entente" or "Central Powers."

COMMITMENTS (continued)—

BRITAIN, GREAT (continued)—

Netherlands—

Agreement with Netherlands Overseas Trust for rationing Holland ... Nov. 23, 1915
 Further agreement with Netherlands Overseas Trust for rationing Holland June 30, 1916
 Protest against agreement between Germany and the Netherlands regarding sand and gravel ... July 15, 1918

Russia—

Recognition of Franco-Russian "Sykes-Picot Agreement" of 26th April, 1916 (q.v.) ... May 23, 1916

Agreement. Partition of Asia-Minor ("Sykes-Picot Agreement") (see entry next above and "Britain—France") ... Sept. 1, 1916

Declaration. No intention of infringing territorial integrity of Russia ... July 26, 1918

Declaration to Russian peoples. No intention of interfering in Russian politics ... Aug. 6, 1918

Serbia—Conditional guarantee. As to territorial expansion. See under "Entente" ... May 7, 1915

Yugo-Slavs—Guarantee. As to eventual freedom and self-determination of Yugo-Slav lands... Aug. 30, 1915

BULGARIA—

Greece—Convention. Neutral zone defined ... Dec. 14, 1915

Turkey—

Frontier Convention ... Sept. 9, 1915
 (Dede Agatch Agreement) ... Sept. 22, 1915

CAMEROONS. See under "Britain—France."

CENTRAL POWERS—Bulgaria and Turkey—Alliance. Cession of Albania to Bulgaria for intervention in war ... July 17, 1915

CHINA. See under "Japan."

DENMARK. See under "Britain."

ENTENTE POWERS. See also under respective countries—

Britain, France and Russia—

Pact of London. Signatories guarantee not to conclude a separate peace. (For adherence of other members of the "Entente" see under "Pact of London") ... Sept. 5, 1914

Rumania refuses suggestion of, to aid Serbia ... Jan. 25, 1915

Agreement. To pool financial resources ... Feb. 5, 1915

Britain and France—

Offer Smyrna to Greece in return for action against Turkey ... Apr. 12, 1915

Offer rejected ... Apr. 14, 1915

Britain, France and Italy—Naval Convention ... May 10, 1915

Britain, France and Russia—Joint declaration. To hold Turkish Ministers personally responsible for Armenian massacres ... May 24, 1915

Britain and France—Conditional offer of territorial concessions to Serbia ... Aug. 15, 1915

Britain, France and Russia—Guarantee. Eventual independence and indemnification to Belgium ... Feb. 14, 1916

Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia and Serbia—Declaration of Unity: Regarding military, economic and diplomatic affairs ... Mar. 28, 1916

Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Russia—Guarantee. Territorial integrity of Belgian Congo (The Havre Declaration) ... Apr. 29, 1916

Britain, France, Rumania and Russia—Secret Treaty. Rumania's intervention in the war ... Aug. 17, 1916
 Military convention ... Aug. 17, 1916

Britain, France and Italy—Provisional arrangement as to future policy in Asia Minor ... Aug. 18, 1917

Britain, China, France, Japan and Russia—Agreement: Prevention of German penetration in Far East ... May 15, 1918

Britain, France and Italy—Support national aspirations of Czecho-Slovaks, Poles and Yugo-Slavs ... June 3, 1918

Britain, France and United States of America—Agreement: With Murman Sovdep concerning Allied expedition to Murman coast ... July 7, 1918

FRANCE. See also under "Britain" and "Entente"—

Belgium—Arrangement suspending Convention of 30th July, 1891 (Military Service Laws) ... Mar. 13, 1915

Netherlands—Agreement with Netherlands Overseas Trust for rationing Holland concluded ... Dec. 7, 1915

Italy—Agreement. Zones in Asia Minor ... July 27, 1917

Russia—Agreement. Partition of Asia-Minor, (First of "Sykes-Picot" Agreements.) (See also "Britain—France" and "Britain—Russia") ... Apr. 26, 1916

GERMANY—

Austria-Hungary—Military treaty ("Waffenbund"). Signed ... May 12, 1918

Japan and Mexico—Projected alliance against U.S.A.—

Instructions sent by German Government ... Jan. 19, 1917

Instructions published in United States press ... Feb. 28, 1917

COMMITMENTS (continued)—

GERMANY (continued)—

Netherlands—Agreement. Sand and gravel	May 2, 1918
Poland—Military Convention	Feb. 25, 1918
Russia. See under "Russia."	
Turkey—	
Treaty of Alliance, signed	Aug. 4, 1914
Settlement Treaty—	
Signed	Jan. 11, 1917
Ratified	Apr. 10, 1918

GREECE. See under "Britain, Rumania and Serbia."

HEJAZ. See under "Britain."

HOLLAND. See under "Britain, France and Germany."

IBN SA'UD. See under "Britain."

IDRISI. See under "Britain."

ITALY. See also under "Entente," "France" and "Pact of London"—

Renounces Triple Alliance	May 4, 1915
Accession of, to Franco-British "Prize Treaty" (see "Britain—France," 9th November, 1914)	Jan. 15, 1917
Czecho-Slovakia—Treaty. Recognition of Czecho-Slovak Council	June 30, 1918
Rumania—Existence of secret agreement announced	Jan. 15, 1915
Yugo-Slavs—Agreement	Apr. 10, 1918

JAPAN. See also under "Pact of London"—

Britain—Declaration. Not to withdraw from occupied German islands	Dec. 16, 1914
China—	
Agreement. Future policy in Manchuria	Mar. 23, 1915
Treaty. South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia	May 25, 1915
Treaty. Shantung Province	May 25, 1915
Agreement. Tsingtau customs	Aug. 6, 1915
Agreement. Military co-operation for protection against German and Bolshevik aggression	May 16, 1918
Agreement. Naval co-operation	May 19, 1918

MANCHURIA. See under "Japan."

MONGOLIA. See under "Japan."

NETHERLANDS. See under "Britain, France and Germany."

PANAMA. See under "America, United States of."

POLAND. See under "Germany."

RUMANIA. See also under "Italy" and "Russia"—

Declaration. Refusal to support Greece against Germany... ..	Dec. 6, 1914
Bessarabia—Articles of Union with	Apr. 9, 1918
Greece and Serbia—Declaration. To cement union between	Nov. 21, 1918
Serbia—Refuses to aid Serbia	Oct. 15, 1915

RUSSIA. See also under "Brest-Litovsk."

Declaration. Repudiating separate peace	May 19, 1917
China—Agreement concerning Mongolia	June 7, 1915
Germany—Secret Convention concerning Poland	Dec. 22, 1917
Japan—Agreement. Alliance for maintenance of peace in the Far East	July 3, 1916
Rumania—Secret agreement for mutual support	Sept. 19, 1914

SERBIA. See also under "Greece" and "Rumania."

Declaration. Not to conclude peace without Allies' consent	Dec. 5, 1914
Greece—	
Guarantee by Serbia to cede Doiran and Gevgeli eventually to Greece, and waive claim to Strumitza	Sept. 25, 1915
Claim for Greek help under Serbo-Greek Treaty of 1912 rejected by Greek Government	Oct. 10, 1915

TOGOLAND. See under "Britain—France."

TURKEY. See under "Bulgaria," "Britain—France" and "Germany."

COMPULSORY SERVICE—

I. In the British Empire—

(A.) Great Britain—

1. First Compulsory Service Act—	
Passed by the Commons	Jan. 24, 1916
Comes into operation	Feb. 10, 1916
2. Second Act—	
Passed by the Commons	May 16, 1916
Comes into operation	June 8, 1916
3. Third Act—	
*Passed by the Commons	Apr. 10, 1918
Comes into operation	Apr. 18, 1918

* Age limit raised to 50 years and conscription extended to Ireland.

COMPULSORY SERVICE (*continued*)—I. In the British Empire (*continued*)—

(B.) Canada—

Compulsory Service Act—

Passed by the Canadian Commons July 6, 1917

Comes into operation Oct. 12, 1917

(C.) New Zealand—

Compulsory Service Act—

Passed by New Zealand Commons June 10, 1916

Comes into operation Sept. 1, 1916

II. In United States of America—

Comes into operation May 18, 1917

CONFERENCE*—

I. International Conference to avert War—

Proposals by British Foreign Minister—

Formulated July 24, 1914

Accepted by French and Italian Governments July 27, 1914

Rejected by German Government July 28, 1914

II. Inter-Allied Conferences during the War—

Economic—

Allied Conference on Economic War—

Opens in Paris (see "Finance") June 3, 1915

Reassembles in Paris June 14, 1916

Recommendations ratified... .. June 27, 1916

Inter-Allied on Finance, at London July 14-15, 1916

Anglo-French on Finance, at Calais Aug. 24, 1916

Military and Political—

First Anglo-French Conference at Calais June 5, 1915

Anglo-French at Paris Nov. 17, 1915

Allied Military Conference at Chantilly... .. Mar. 12, 1916

Inter-Allied at Paris Mar. 26-28, 1916

Anglo-French at Boulogne Oct. 20, 1916

Inter-Allied at Paris Nov. 15-16, 1916

Anglo-French at London Dec. 26-28, 1916

Inter-Allied at Rome... .. Jan. 5-7, 1917

Inter-Allied "Commission de Ravitaillement" at Petrograd Jan. 17-Feb. 20, 1917

Anglo-French at Calais Feb. 26-27, 1917

Anglo-French at London March 12-13, 1917

Anglo-French at London May 28-29, 1917

Inter-Allied at Paris July 25-26, 1917

Anglo-French at London Sept. 4, 1917

Anglo-French at Boulogne Sept. 25, 1917

Allied at Rapallo Nov. 7, 1917

War Aims—

Great Inter-Allied Conference. First meeting of, in Paris Nov. 29, 1917

Naval—

Allied, in London, *re* Mediterranean policy Jan. 24, 1917

Allied Naval Council formed Nov. 30, 1917

III. Inter-Belligerent Conferences during the War—

Prisoners of War Conference—

First meeting (at the Hague) June 9, 1918

IV. British Empire—

Imperial War Conference—

British Government decide to initiate... .. Dec. 19, 1916

First meeting Mar. 20, 1917

V. Other Conferences—

Labour Conference, see under "Labour."

Yugo-Slav Conference, see under "Yugo-Slav."

CONSCRIPTION. See under "Compulsory Service."

CONSTANTINOPLE—

Passports demanded by Entente Ambassadors at Oct. 30, 1914

Russian claim to—

Formulated by Russian Government Mar. 4, 1915

Accepted by British Government Mar. 12, 1915

Accepted by French Government Apr. 12, 1915

Russian Premier announces Allied acceptance of Dec. 2, 1916

Harbour of, raided by British submarine Aug. 1, 1915

British air raid on Apr. 14, 1916

Allied Fleet arrives at Nov. 13, 1918

French troops land at Nov. 21, 1918

CONSTANZA (*Rumania*)—

Captured by German and Bulgarian forces Oct. 22, 1916

* For details of subjects discussed see Part I.

CONTRABAND—

British proclamation issued specifying articles to be treated as contraband	...	Aug. 4, 1914
French Government issue first list of contraband articles	... ..	Aug. 11, 1914
French Government issue new decree defining contraband	... ..	Aug. 25, 1914
British proclamation issued adding to list of contraband	... ..	Sept. 21, 1914
British Order in Council issued modifying Declaration of London, and revising list of contraband	... ..	Oct. 29, 1914
French Government issue revised list of contraband	... ..	Nov. 6, 1914
British Government issue proclamation containing further revised list of contraband	... ..	Dec. 23, 1914
French Government issue further revised list of contraband	... ..	Jan. 3, 1915
British proclamation issued extending prohibition of "trading with the enemy" to territories in British, enemy or friendly occupation	... ..	Feb. 16, 1915
Declaration signed between Great Britain and France prohibiting trade by or with Germany	... ..	Mar. 1, 1915
British proclamation issued extending list of "absolute" contraband, and regarding detention of enemy goods ("Retaliatory Order in Council")	... ..	Mar. 11, 1915
Italian decrees issued prohibiting trading with Germany	... ..	Apr. 17, 1916

(See also under "Commitments—Britain" and "Declaration of London.")

CONVENTION. See under "Commitments."

CONVOYS—

British convoys in the North Sea—German raids on	... ..	{ Oct. 17, 1917
		{ Dec. 12, 1917
British plan to convoy merchant ships formulated	... ..	May 17, 1917
British convoy scheme formally approved	... ..	June 14, 1917
First regular convoy sails from Hampton Roads (U.S.A.)	... ..	July 2, 1917

COOREMAN, M. G.—

Appointed Belgian Prime Minister*	... ..	May 31, 1918
Resigns	... ..	Nov. 21, 1918

CORFU, Island of (*Ægean*)—

I. Occupation by the French—		
Entente Governments notify Greek Government of proposed occupation of	... ..	Jan. 10, 1916
Occupied by French force	... ..	Jan. 11, 1916
Greek Government refuse consent to the occupation of	... ..	Jan. 13, 1916
II. Occupation by the Italians—		
Italian detachment reaches	... ..	Feb. 11, 1916
III. Serbian retreat to—		
Forthcoming transfer of Serbian Army to, notified to Greek Government	... ..	Jan. 10, 1916
First Serbian troops land at	... ..	Jan. 15, 1916
Serbian Army concentrated at	... ..	Feb. 10, 1916
Greek Government refuses overland transport route for Serbian Army to Salonika from	... ..	Apr. 3, 1916
Serbian Army Headquarters land at Salonika from	... ..	Apr. 15, 1916
IV. Serbian Government—		
Arrive at	... ..	Feb. 9, 1916
Leave for Salonika	... ..	May 20, 1917
V. Montenegrin retreat to—		
Entente Governments notify Greek Government of forthcoming transfer of Montenegrin Army to	... ..	Feb. 13, 1916
Remnants of Montenegrin Army land at	Feb. 16, 1916

CORINTH (*Greece*)—

Occupied by Entente forces	June 12, 1917
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"CORMORAN" (*German Armed Merchant Cruiser*)—

Interned at Guam	Dec. 14, 1914
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"CORNWALLIS," *H.M.S. (Battleship)*—

Sunk	Jan. 9, 1917
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CORONEL (*Chili*)—

Naval action off	Nov. 1, 1914
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* Presided over the Cabinet without the title of Prime Minister. This title was instituted first with M. Delacroix's Cabinet.

COSSACKS—

I. DON COSSACKS—

Move on Moscow (under General Alexeiev)	Feb. 4, 1918
Defeated by the Bolsheviki	Feb. 13, 1918
Declare independence	June 4, 1918

II. MISCELLANEOUS—Cossack detachment reaches British Army at 'Ali-Gharbi, Mesopotamia

May 18, 1916

COSTA, Dr. Afonso—

Appointed Portuguese Premier	Nov. 29, 1915
Resigns	Mar. 15, 1916

COSTA RICA—

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany	Sept. 21, 1917
Declares war on Germany... ..	May 23, 1918

COUNCIL—

I. NATIONAL COUNCIL. See under respective countries.

II. WAR COUNCIL—

Inter-Allied Council of War—	
Project approved in principle	Nov. 17, 1915
Agreement regarding, reached... ..	Dec. 29, 1915
Allied Supreme War Council—	
Inaugurated	Dec. 1, 1917
Enlargement of powers (<i>announced by British Government</i>)... ..	Feb. 3, 1918

(See also under "Britain—Cabinet.")

COURCELETTE (*France*)—

Battle of ("Flers-Courcelette") Sept. 15-22, 1916
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COURLAND. See under "Kurland."

COURONNÉ DE NANCY. See under "Grand Couronné."

COUTINHO, *Senhor V. H. d'Azevedo*—

Appointed Portuguese Prime Minister	Dec. 12, 1914
Resigns	Jan. 25, 1915

COURTRAI (*Flanders*)—

Battle of Oct. 14-19, 1918
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COWANS, *Lieut.-General Sir J. S.*—

Appointed Quartermaster-General, Home Forces, Great Britain	June 8, 1912
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CRACOW (*Galicja*)—

Battle of	Nov. 15—Dec. 2, 1914
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CRAIOVA (*Rumania*)—

Taken by German forces	Nov. 21, 1916
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CRAONNE (*France*)—

Occupied by German forces	Sept. 1, 1914
Taken by French forces	May 4, 1917
Again taken by German forces	May 27, 1918
Again retaken by French forces	Oct. 12, 1918

" CRESSY," *H.M.S. (Cruiser)*—

Sunk	Sept. 22, 1914
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DARDANELLES, The (*continued*)—**Expedition to the Dardanelles** (*continued*)—**Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force** (*continued*)—

*2. Monro, Sir Charles —							
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 15, 1915
Vacates appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 9, 1916
*3. Birdwood, Sir William —							
(Appointed G.O.C. Dardanelles Army)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 4, 1915
Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 25, 1915
Naval action outside the Straits ("Raglan" and "Breslau" sunk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 20, 1918
Allied fleets pass through the Straits	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 12, 1918
(See also "Helles," "Krithia," "Sari Bair," "Suvla," &c.)							

DARDONI (*North-West Frontier of India*)—

Action of	Mar. 23-26, 1915
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DARES SALAAM (*German East Africa*)—

Bombarded by British warship	Aug. 8, 1914
Surrenders to British forces	Sept. 4, 1916

DARFUR—

Hostilities between, and Sudan Government begin	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 1, 1916
Sudan force advances into	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 16, 1916
Forces defeated at Beringiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 22, 1916
Sudan force occupy El Fasher	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 23, 1916
Sultan of, killed at Affair of Gynba...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 6, 1916
Campaign against, ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 31, 1916

DAVIGNON, M. J.—

Appointed Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs	Feb. 28, 1914
Resigns	Jan. 18, 1916

DEBRA (*Serbia*)—

Taken by Bulgarian forces	Dec. 8, 1915
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DECLARATIONS—

"DECLARATION OF LONDON"—

British Order in Council revised	Aug. 20, 1914
French Government inform United States that they will observe "Declaration of London" subject to certain modifications...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 3, 1914
German Government agree to observe "Declaration of London" if other belligerents conform thereto, and issue their list of contraband	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 4, 1914
British Order in Council modifies	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
French Government issue declaration modifying...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 6, 1914
Dutch Government protest against modification of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 13, 1914
British Order in Council rescinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 7, 1916
French Government issue Order rescinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 7, 1916

(See also under "Commitments—Britain" and "Contraband.")

DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE. See under "Independence."

DECLARATIONS OF WAR. See under "War."

OTHER POLITICAL DECLARATIONS. See under "Commitments."

DEDE AGATCII (*Bulgaria*)—

Bombarded by Allied squadron	Oct. 21, 1915
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DEDE AGATCH AGREEMENT—

Between Turkey and Bulgaria—Concluded	Sept. 22, 1915
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* From 4th to 25th November General Monro was officially commanding the Salonika Force and General Birdwood commanding the M.E.F. On 25th November General Monro assumed supreme command of the reconstituted M.E.F., including both the Dardanelles and Salonika Armies.

" DEFENCE," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—										
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 31, 1916
DELACROIX, M. Léon—										
Appointed Belgian Prime Minister*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 21, 1918
DELCASSÉ, M.—										
Appointed French Foreign Minister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1915
DELVILLE WOOD (Somme)—										
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 15—Sept. 3, 1916
DEMIR KAPU (Serbia)—										
Action of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 5, 1915
DEMOBILISATION—										
Of British Army begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 4, 1918
DENMARK. See under "Commitments."										
DERBY, Earl of—										
Assumes control of recruiting in Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 30, 1915
Appointed Minister for War, Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1916
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 20, 1918
" DEUTSCHLAND " (German Commercial Submarine)—										
Arrives at Norfolk (Va.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 10, 1916
Returns to Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 23, 1916
DEVENTER, General van—										
Succeeds General Hoskins in command of British forces, East Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 30, 1917
DEVONPORT, Lord—										
Appointed Food Controller, Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 26, 1916
DE WET, General (South African rebel)—										
Captured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1, 1914
DIAZ, General—										
Succeeds General Cadorna as Italian Commander-in-Chief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 7, 1917
DILBAR (South Persia)—										
Attack on, by British forces from Bushire—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 12, 1915
Ends: destruction completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 16, 1915
DILMAN (North Persia)—										
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 1, 1915
DIMOTIKA—										
Turco-Bulgarian Convention signed at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 9, 1915

* The first Minister to hold the title of Prime Minister.
† Nominally Chief of Staff to the King.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (severed)—

By Austria-Hungary with Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	July 25, 1914
By Belgium with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
By Montenegro with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 8, 1914
By France with Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 10, 1914
By Germany with Japan	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 28, 1914
By Austria-Hungary with Japan	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 24, 1914
By Japan with Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 25, 1914
By Great Britain with Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1914
By France with Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1914
By Russia with Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1914
By Turkey with Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 6, 1914
*By Germany with Italy	...	...	...	...	...	May 24, 1915
By Russia with Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 5, 1915
By Great Britain with Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1915
By Austria-Hungary with Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 15, 1916
By Rumania with Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 30, 1916
By United States of America with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 8, 1917
By China with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 14, 1917
By Austria-Hungary with United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 8, 1917
By Bulgaria with United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 10, 1917
By Brazil with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 11, 1917
By Bolivia with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 13, 1917
By Turkey with United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 20, 1917
By Guatemala with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 27, 1917
By Liberia with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	May 5, 1917
By Honduras with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	May 17, 1917
By Nicaragua with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	May 18, 1917
By Santo Domingo with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	June 11, 1917
By Haiti with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	June 16, 1917
By Greece with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	June 27, 1917
By Greece with Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	June 27, 1917
By Greece with Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	June 27, 1917
By Costa Rica with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 21, 1917
By Peru with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 5, 1917
By Uruguay with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 7, 1917
By Ecuador with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 7, 1917
By Russia (Bolshevik) with Rumania	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 28, 1918
By Poland with Germany	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 15, 1918

DIXMUDE (*Belgium*)—

Stormed by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 10, 1914
Retaken by Belgian forces	Sept. 29, 1918

DIYALA, River (*Mesopotamia*)—

Passage of the	Mar. 7-10, 1917
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DOBELL, *Brig.-General C. M.*—

Appointed to command Allied land forces, Cameroons...	Aug. 23, 1914
Duala surrenders to	Sept. 27, 1914

DOBROPOLJE (*Macedonia*)—

Battle of the	Sept. 15-16, 1918
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DOBRUDJA, The—

Entered by Russian forces	Aug. 25, 1916
Invaded by German and Bulgarian forces	Sept. 2, 1916
Evacuated by Russian and Rumanian forces	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 6, 1917
Evacuated by the last Bulgarian troops	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 3, 1918

(See also "Cernavoda," "Constanza," "Siliistra," "Tutrakan.")

DOGGER BANK, The (*North Sea*)—

Action of	Jan. 24, 1915
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* See footnote in Part I.

DOIRAN (*South Serbia*)—

Taken by Bulgarian forces	Dec. 11, 1915
Battle of, 1916—									
Begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 2, 1916
Ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 21, 1916
Battle of, 1917—									
Begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 24, 1917
Ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 9, 1917
Battle of, 1918—									
Begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 18, 1918
Ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 19, 1918
Recaptured by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 22, 1918

(See also under "Monastir-Doiran.")

DOMINIONS, British—

Secretary for Colonies states that Dominions will be consulted as to peace terms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 14, 1915
A Dominion Premier for first time attends meeting of British Cabinet*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 14, 1915

DON COSSACKS. See under "Cossacks."

"DONEGAL" (*British Ambulance Transport*)—

Sunk	Apr. 17, 1917
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DORMANS (*France*)—

Captured by German forces	May 31, 1918
Retaken by French forces...	July 22, 1918

DORPAT (*Estonia*)—

Occupied by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 24, 1918
Evacuated by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 26, 1918

DOUAI (*France*)—

Occupied by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Retaken by Allied forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 17, 1918

DOUAUMONT, FORT (*Verdun*)—

Stormed by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 25, 1916
Recaptured by French forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 24, 1916

DOUGLAS, General Sir C. W. H.—

Appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 6, 1914
Dies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 25, 1914

DOULLENS AGREEMENT. See under "Commitments—Britain, France."

DOUMERGUE, M.—

Appointed French Foreign Minister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1914
Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914

DOVER (*Kent*)—

First attempted air raid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 21, 1914
Second air raid on (first bomb dropped near)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 24, 1914
Shelled by German submarine	Feb. 16, 1918

"DOVER CASTLE" (*British Hospital Ship*)—

Sunk	May 26, 1917
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DOVER STRAITS—

I. Barrage—Established	Apr. 3, 1915
II. German destroyer raids—									
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 26–27, 1916
Second (action by "Swift" and "Broke")	Apr. 20, 1917
Third	Feb. 15, 1918

"DRAKE," *H.M.S. (Cruiser)*—

Sunk	Oct. 2, 1917
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* Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier.

" DRESDEN " (German Cruiser)—							
Joins Admiral von Spee at Easter Island	Oct. 13, 1914
Escapes from Battle of the Falklands	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 8, 1914
Sunk (of Juan Fernandez)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 14, 1915
DRINA, River (Serbia)—							
Austrian forces cross the ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 13, 1914
Austrians driven back over the	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 25, 1914
Austrian troops again cross the	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 8, 1914
Battle of the ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 8-17,* 1914
DROCOURT-QUÉANT LINE (France)—							
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 2-3, 1918
DUALA (Cameroons)—							
Naval operations against, begin	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 7, 1914
Captured by Allied forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 26-27, 1914
DUJAILA REDOUBT (Mesopotamia)—							
Kut Relief Force repulsed at	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 8, 1916
DUKHOVSKAYA (Eastern Siberia)—							
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 24, 1918
DUMBA, Dr.—							
(Appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. —, 1913)
Recall requested by United States Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 9, 1915
Recalled from the United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 28, 1915
" DUNDEE," H.M.S. (Boarding Steamer)—							
Action with German raider "Leopard"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 16, 1917
(See also under "Achilles.")							
DUNSTERVILLE, Major-General L. C.—							
Mission of—							
Leaves Baghdad for North-West Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 27, 1918
Arrives at Enzeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 17, 1918
(See also under "Baku.")							
" DUPETIT THOUARS " (French Cruiser)—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 7, 1918
DURAZZO (Albania)—							
Provisional Government of Essad Pasha set up at	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1914
Occupied by Serbian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 4, 1915
Evacuated by the Serbians (at request of Italian Government)	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 17, 1915
Reoccupied by Serbian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 31, 1915
Bombarded by Austrian warships	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 6, 1915
Occupied by Italian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 20, 1915
Raided by Austrian naval light forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 23, 1915
Provisional Government of Essad Pasha leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 24, 1916
Captured by Austrian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 27, 1916
Bombarded by Italian and British warships	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 2, 1918
Retaken by Italian forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1918
DUSHAK (Trans-Caspia)—							
Action of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 12, 1918
DÜSSELDORF (Germany)—							
First British air raid on airship sheds at	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 22, 1914
Second British air raid on airship sheds at	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 8, 1914
DUTCH SHIPS (in Entente ports). See under "Netherlands."							
DVINSK (Poland)—							
Battle of	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 9—Nov. 1, 1915
Taken by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 18, 1918

* See footnote in Part II.

E

- "E 1" (*British Submarine*)—
 Enters the Baltic Oct. 17, 1914
 Torpedoes German battle cruiser "Moltke" Aug. 19, 1915
- "E 8" (*British Submarine*)—
 Sinks German cruiser "Prinz Adalbert" Oct. 23, 1915
- "E 9" (*British Submarine*)—
 Enters the Baltic Oct. 17, 1914
- "E 11" (*British Submarine*)—
 Sinks Turkish battleship "Barbarousse-Hairedine" Aug. 8, 1915
- "E 18" (*British Submarine*)—
 Attacked by German warships while aground in Danish waters Aug. 19, 1915
- "E 19" (*British Submarine*)—
 Sinks German cruiser "Undine" Nov. 7, 1915

EAST AFRICA. See under "Africa, East"

EAST GALICIA—

Battle of July 18-28, 1917

EAST PERSIA CORDON (*Anglo-Russian*)—

Establishment of, begins July 29, 1915
 Birjand occupied by British force Oct. 7, 1915
 Kwash occupied by British force May 11, 1916
 Extension into Khorasan begins Feb. 1, 1918
 Meshed occupied by British force Mar. 3, 1918

EBERT, *Herr*—

Succeeds Prince Max of Baden as German Imperial Chancellor Nov. 9, 1918

ECKHARDT, von. See under "Mexico."

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, ALLIED. See under "Conference."

ECUADOR—

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany Dec. 7, 1917

EDEA (*Cameroons*)—

Occupied by French forces Oct. 26, 1914
 French repulse German attack on Jan. 5, 1915

EGYPT—

I. POLITICAL CHANGES, &c.—

German and Austrian representatives expelled from Egypt Sept. 10, 1914
 Martial law proclaimed Nov. 1, 1914
 British protectorate proclaimed Dec. 18, 1914
 Khedive Abbas Hilmi declared deposed Dec. 19, 1914
 Prince Hussein Kamel—
 Proclaimed Sultan Dec. 19, 1914
 Dies Oct. 9, 1917
 Prince Ahmed Fuad proclaimed Sultan Oct. 9, 1917

II. FRONTIER (*Eastern*)—

Last Turkish troops driven back over* Jan. 9, 1917

III. BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—

1. Maxwell, *Sir John*—
 Takes over command Sept. 8, 1914
 Resigns Mar. 19, 1916

2. Murray, *Sir Archibald*—
 Takes over command Mar. 19, 1916
 Resigns June 28, 1917

3. Allenby, *Sir Edmund*—Takes over command June 28, 1917

* Turkish troops had crossed the frontier a few weeks after outbreak of war.

- *ERZINJAN (*Armenia*)—
 Taken by Russian forces July 25, 1916
- ES SALT (*Palestine*)—
 First action of Mar. 24-25, 1918
 Second action of... .. Apr. 30-May 4, 1918
 Occupied by British forces Sept. 23, 1918
- ESSAD PASHA. See under "Albania."
- ESSEN (*Germany*)—
 French air raid on Krupp Works at Sept. 24, 1916
- ESTAIRES (*France*)—
 Taken by German forces Oct. 9, 1914
 Recaptured by British forces Oct. 10, 1914
 Battle of Apr. 9-11, 1918
 Again taken by German forces Apr. 10, 1918
 Retaken by British forces... .. Aug. 20, 1918
- ESTERHAZY, *Count*—
 Appointed Hungarian Premier June 15, 1917
 Resigns office Aug. 9, 1917
- ESTONIA—
 I. INDEPENDENCE—
 Declared by local Diet Nov. 28, 1917
 Declaration of, published Jan. 13, 1918
 Recognised by British Government Feb. 25, 1918
 II. MOBILISATION—Ordered Nov. 16, 1918
 (And see "Baltic Provinces.")
- ETAPLES (*France*)—
 German air raid on hospitals and camps at May 19, 1918
- ET TAFILE (*Arabia*)—
 Actions for, by Arab forces Jan. 1-28, 1918
- EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. See under respective countries.
- F**
- "FALABA," *S.S. (British)*—
 Sunk Mar. 28, 1915
- FALAHYA (*Mesopotamia*)—
 Action of Apr. 5, 1916
- FALKENHAYN, *General von*—
 Appointed German Minister for War —, 1906
 Succeeds General von Moltke as Chief of the General Staff of the German Field
 Armies (*remains Minister for War*) Sept. 14, 1914
 Succeeded as Minister for War by General Wild von Hohenborn (*remains Chief of*
Staff) Jan. 21, 1915
 Dismissed as Chief of General Staff of the Field Armies Aug. 29, 1916
- FALKLANDS, THE—
 Battle of Dec. 8, 1914

" FALMOUTH," H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)—							
Sunk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 19, 1916
FANÖ (Denmark)—							
German airship "L-3" destroyed off	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 17, 1916
FAO (Mesopotamia)—							
Captured by British forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 6, 1914
FARASAN ISLANDS (Red Sea)—							
Occupied by Arabs (Idrisi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 31, 1915
FENG-KUO-CHANG—							
Succeeds to Acting Presidency of China	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 6, 1917
Resigns on expiration of term	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 11, 1918
FERDINAND, King of Bulgaria—							
Abdicates	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1918
FERDINAND, King of Rumania—							
Succeeds to the throne	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 10, 1914
Announces that Rumania has taken up arms again on the side of the Allies	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 10, 1918
FERE, LA (France)—							
Taken by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 30, 1914
Retaken by French forces...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1918
FÈRE-EN-TARDENOIS (France)—							
Taken by German forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 30, 1918
Retaken by Allied forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 28, 1918
FESTUBERT (France)—							
Battle of—							
Begins	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 15, 1915
Ends	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 25, 1915
FIFE (Rhodesia)—							
Attacked by German force...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1, 1918
FINANCE—							
Great Britain, France, and Russia agree to pool their financial resources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 5, 1915
(And see "Economic Conference.")							
FINLAND—							
I. INDEPENDENCE—							
Declared	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 6, 1917
Recognised by—							
Russian Bolshevick Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 4, 1918
French and Swedish Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 4, 1918
Danish and Norwegian Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 10, 1918
II. REGENT—							
General Mannerheim elected	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 11, 1918
III. PEACE (signed)—							
With Russian Bolshevick Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 1, 1918
With Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 7, 1918
With Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 11, 1918
With Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 29, 1918
IV. MISCELLANEOUS—							
German force leaves Danzig for	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 1, 1918
German force lands in South Finland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 3, 1918
Last German troops leave...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 16, 1918
End of Finnish Civil War†	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 7, 1918

* See Part I, April 13, 1918.

† See Part I, note to May 7, 1918.

FIRMAN FIRMA, <i>Princ</i>—		
Appointed Persian Premier	... ..	Dec. 25, 1915
Resigns	... ..	Mar. 5, 1916
FISHER, <i>Admiral of the Fleet Lord</i>—		
Appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain	... ..	Oct. 30, 1914
Tenders resignation	... ..	May 15, 1915
FISHING VESSELS, NEUTRAL—		
British Admiralty forbid, to use British ports	... ..	Feb. 1, 1915
FIUME (<i>Croatia</i>)—		
Surrendered to the Croats by the Hungarian authorities	... ..	Oct. 30, 1918
"National Council of," announce independence and desire for union with Italy	... ..	Oct. 30, 1918
Occupied by Italian Naval Division	... ..	Nov. 5, 1918
Yugo-Slav National Council protest against Italian occupation of	... ..	Nov. 17, 1918
Italian troops reinforce Naval Division in	... ..	Nov. 18, 1918
United States troops enter...	... ..	Nov. 26, 1918
FLAG, NEUTRAL—		
British Admiralty warn British merchant vessels to fly either neutral ensigns or no ensigns in the vicinity of the British Isles	... ..	Jan. 30, 1915
British s.s. "Lusitania" arrives at Liverpool flying United States flag	... ..	Feb. 6, 1915
British Foreign Office issue statement justifying use of	... ..	Feb. 7, 1915
United States Government send note deprecating use of	... ..	Feb. 11, 1915
Dutch Government issue warning that foreign ships using the Dutch flag will be detained	... ..	Mar. 12, 1915
FLANDERS RIDGES—		
Battle of	... ..	*Sept. 28—Oct. 10, 1918
FLERS (<i>France</i>)—		
Battle of ("Flers-Courcelette")	... ..	Sept. 15—22, 1916
FLEURY (<i>France</i>)—		
Stormed by German forces	... ..	June 24, 1916
FLOTOW, <i>Baron von</i>—		
Appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister	... ..	Nov. 1, 1918
FLYING CORPS, ROYAL—		
First squadrons of, fly from Dover to France	... ..	Aug. 13, 1914
(See also under "Air Force, Royal" and "Air Force, Independent.")		
FOUCH, Ferdinand, <i>Marshal</i>—		
Appointed to command Allied Armies (less Belgians) defending the coast	... ..	Oct. 8, 1914
Succeeds General Pétain as Chief of General Staff at French Ministry of War	... ..	May 15, 1917
Appointed to Supreme Council	... ..	Nov. 27, 1917
Appointed to supreme control of Allied Armies in France	... ..	Mar. 26, 1918
Appointed titular Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in France (less Belgians)...	... ..	Apr. 14, 1918
Created Marshal of France	... ..	Aug. 6, 1918
Given supreme strategical direction of all forces operating against Germany	... ..	Nov. 5, 1918
FOCSANI (<i>Rumania</i>)—		
Taken by German forces	... ..	Jan. 3, 1917
"Truce of Focsani"—between Rumania and Central Powers—concluded	... ..	Dec. 9, 1917
FOREIGN MINISTERS. See under respective countries and under individual names.		

* French official dates.

" FORMIDABLE," H.M.S. (Battleship)—						
Sunk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 1, 1915
 " FOURTEEN POINTS, THE." See under "Points, the Fourteen."						
 FOWKE, Lieut.-General Sir G. H.—						
Appointed Adjutant-General, B.E.F., France ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 22, 1916
 FRANCE—						
MOBILISATION—Ordered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 1, 1914
RELATIONS (severed)—						
With Austria-Hungary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 10, 1914
With Turkey ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1914
WAR (declared)—						
By Germany ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1914
On Austria-Hungary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 12, 1914
On Turkey... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 5, 1914
By Turkey (Jehad) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 14, 1914
On Bulgaria* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 16, 1915
FRONTIER—						
Recrossed by last German troops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 18, 1918
GOVERNMENT—						
Transferred from Paris to Bordeaux ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 2, 1914
Retransferred to Paris from Bordeaux ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 18, 1914
Reorganisation of : War Cabinet formed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12, 1916
MINISTERS—						
I. Premier—						
1. Viviani, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	June 14, 1914
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 29, 1915
2. Briand, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1915
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 17, 1917
3. Ribot, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 20, 1917
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 9, 1917
4. Painlevé, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 12, 1917
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 14, 1917
5. Clémenceau, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1917
II. Minister for Foreign Affairs—						
1. Doumergue, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1914
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914
2. Delcassé, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1915
3. Viviani, M.—						
Acting ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1915
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 29, 1915
4. Briand, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1915
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 17, 1917
5. Ribot, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 20, 1917
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 9, 1917
6. Ribot, M.—						
Reappointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 12, 1917
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 23, 1917
7. Barthou, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 23, 1917
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 14, 1917
8. Pichon, Stephen, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1917
III. Minister for War—						
1. Messimy, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	June 14, 1914
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 26, 1914
2. Millerand, M.—						
Appointed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 27, 1914
Resigns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 29, 1915

* "State of War" proclaimed to exist.

FRANCE (*continued*)—MINISTERS (*continued*)—III. Minister for War (*continued*)—

3. Gallieni, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1915
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 16, 1916
4. Roques, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 16, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 17, 1917
5. Painlevé, <i>M.</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 20, 1917
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 14, 1917
6. Clémenceau, <i>M.</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1917

IV. Minister for Blockade—

(a.) Under-Secretary of State for—

1. Cochin, <i>M.*</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 20, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 17, 1917
2. Métin, <i>M.*</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 17, 1917
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1917

(b.) Minister for—

1. Jonnart, <i>M.†</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1917
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 23, 1917
2. Lebrun, <i>M.</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 23, 1917

ARMY—

I. Commander-in-Chief—

1. Joffre, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 3, 1915
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12, 1916
2. Nivelle, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 12, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 15, 1917
3. Pétain, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 15, 1917

II. Chief of General Staff—

1. Joffre, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 28, 1911
	Vacates appointment‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 3, 1915
2. Pétain, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 29, 1917
	Vacates appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 15, 1917
3. Foch, <i>General</i> —	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 15, 1917
	Vacates appointment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apr. 14, 1918

III. Expeditionary Forces—

1. To the Dardanelles—French Government decide to send (And see under "Dardanelles.")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 4, 1915
2. To Salonika—First units land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 3, 1915
3. To Italy—Arrival of first units announced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 3, 1917
4. To North Russia—First units land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 26, 1918

FLEET—

Naval Convention concluded with Great Britain, regarding co-operation in general and French command in the Mediterranean	Aug. 6, 1914
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TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, *General*—

Takes over command as Allied Commander-in-Chief, Salonika	June 18, 1918
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FRANCIS JOSEPH, *Emperor of Austria*—

Dies	Nov. 21, 1916
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FRANZ FERDINAND, *Archduke*—

Assassinated at Sarajevo	June 28, 1914
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* *MM.* Cochin and Métin were Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and combined Blockade with their office.† *M.* Jonnart was the first Minister of the new Department for "Blockade and Liberated Territories."

‡ Appointment lapsed till April 29, 1917.

- " FRAUENLOB " (*German Light Cruiser*)—
Sunk May 31, 1916
- FREDERICKSHAMN (*Finland*)—
Captured by Finnish White Guards May 7, 1918
- FREE TRADE ZONE, African. See under "African Free Trade Zone."
- FRENCH, *Field-Marshal Sir John*—
Appointed to command British Expeditionary Force, France Aug. 4, 1914
Resigns Dec. 15, 1915
Appointed Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Home Forces Dec. 19, 1915
Appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland May 5, 1918
- FREZENBERG RIDGE (*Ypres*)—
Battle of May 8-13, 1915
- " FRIEDRICH KARL " (*German Cruiser*)—
Sunk Nov. 17, 1914
- FRIEDRICHSHAVEN (*Germany*)—
British naval air raid on Nov. 21, 1914
- FRONTIER. See under respective countries.
- " FRONTIERS, BATTLE OF THE " (*France*) Aug. 6—Sept. 5, 1914
- FRYATT, *Captain Charles A.*
Shot July 27, 1916
- FUNCHAL (*Madeira*)—
Bombarded by German submarine { Dec. 3, 1916
Dec. 12, 1917

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- GALLIÉNI, *General*—
Appointed Military Governor of Paris Aug. 26, 1914
Appointed French Minister for War Oct. 30, 1915
- GALLIPOLI PENINSULA. For Allied Landings and Evacuations see under
"Dardanelles."
- GARUA (*Cameroons*)—
First attack on Aug. 30, 1914
Operations of Allied force against, begin Apr. 18, 1915
Siege of—
Begins May 31, 1915
Ends June 10, 1915
- GAS, POISON—
Germans accuse French of using Apr. 14, 1915
Germans use, for first time Apr. 22, 1915

"GAULOIS" (French Battleship)—										
Sunk	Dec. 27, 1916
GAWAITEN-GUMBINNEN (East Prussia)—										
Battle of	Aug. 19-20, 1914
GAZA (Palestine)—										
First Battle of—										
Begins	Mar. 26, 1917
Ends	Mar. 27, 1917
Second Battle of—										
Begins	Apr. 17, 1917
Ends	Apr. 19, 1917
Third Battle of—										
Begins	Oct. 27, 1917
Ends	Nov. 7, 1917
GEDDES, Sir Eric—										
Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain	Sept. 6, 1917
GEIER" (German Gunboat)—										
Interned at Honolulu	Nov. 9, 1914
GENERAL STAFF, CHIEFS OF. See under respective countries.										
GEORGIA (Trans-Caucasia)—										
I. INDEPENDENCE—Declared May 26, 1918										
II. PEACE—										
1. Turco-German Peace Delegates arrive at Batum May 6, 1918										
2. With Germany and Turkey, signed June 8, 1918										
III. MISCELLANEOUS—										
German troops land at Poti June 8, 1918										
German troops occupy Tiflis June 12, 1918										
British troops occupy Batum Dec. 27, 1918										
(See also under "Trans-Caucasia.")										
GERMANY—										
MOBILISATION—										
State of "Kriegsgefahr"—Proclaimed July 31, 1914										
General mobilisation—Ordered Aug. 1, 1914										
ULTIMATUM (presented)—										
To Russia (midnight 31st/1st) July 31, 1914										
To Belgium Aug. 2, 1914										
By Britain Aug. 4, 1914										
By Japan Aug. 15, 1914										
To Rumania Feb. 6, 1918										
RELATIONS (severed)—										
By Belgium Aug. 4, 1914										
By Montenegro Aug. 8, 1914										
With Japan Aug. 23, 1914										
With Italy *May 24, 1915										
By United States of America Feb. 3, 1917										
By China Mar. 14, 1917										
By Brazil Apr. 11, 1917										
By Bolivia Apr. 13, 1917										
By Guatemala Apr. 27, 1917										
By Liberia May 5, 1917										
By Honduras May 17, 1917										
By Nicaragua May 18, 1917										
By Santo Domingo June 11, 1917										
By Haiti June 16, 1917										
By Greece June 27, 1917										
By Costa Rica Sept. 21, 1917										

* See footnote in Part I.

GERMANY (continued)—

RELATIONS (severed)—(continued)—

By Peru	Oct. 5, 1917
By Uruguay	Oct. 7, 1917
By Ecuador... ..	Dec. 7, 1917
By Poland	Dec. 15, 1918

WAR (declared)—

On Russia	Aug. 1, 1914
On France	Aug. 3, 1914
On Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914
By Britain... ..	Aug. 4, 1914
By Serbia	Aug. 6, 1914
By Montenegro	Aug. 8, 1914
By Japan	Aug. 23, 1914
On Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916
On Rumania	Aug. 28, 1916
By Italy	Aug. 28, 1916
By Greece—Provisional Government of	Nov. 23, 1916
By United States of America	Apr. 6, 1917
By Cuba	Apr. 7, 1917
By Panama	Apr. 7, 1917
By Greece—Alexander's Government of	June 27, 1917
By Siam	July 22, 1917
By Liberia	Aug. 4, 1917
By China	Aug. 14, 1917
By Brazil	Oct. 26, 1917
By Nicaragua	May 8, 1918
By Costa Rica	May 23, 1918
By Haiti	July 12, 1918
By Honduras	July 19, 1918
By Czecho-Slovaks	Aug. 13, 1918

HOSTILITIES—

Against France, commence	Aug. 2, 1914
Against Japan, commence	Sept. 2, 1914
Against Russia—	
Commence	Aug. 1, 1914
Suspended	*Dec. 2, 1917
Resumed	Feb. 18, 1918
Cease	Feb. 28, 1918
Against Rumania, cease	Dec. 6, 1917

(Hostilities against other countries began on date of Declaration of War (see above) and ended on date of signing of Armistice (see below).)

ARMISTICE (concluded)—

With Rumania	Dec. 9, 1917
With Russia	Dec. 15, 1917
With Entente	Nov. 11, 1918

(For details see "Armistice" and "Brest-Litovsk.")

PEACE (signed)—

With The Ukraine	Feb. 9, 1918
With Russia	Mar. 3, 1918
With Rumania—Preliminary Treaty	Mar. 5, 1918
With Finland	Mar. 7, 1918
With Rumania—Final Treaty	May 7, 1918
With Georgia	June 8, 1918

(For details of negotiations, see under "Brest-Litovsk" and "Peace.")

EMPEROR—

Returns from the Baltic to Berlin	July 26, 1914
Crosses frontier into Holland	Nov. 10, 1918
Signs abdication	Nov. 28, 1918

REGENT—Prince Max of Baden—appointed

Nov. 9, 1918

MINISTERS—

I. Imperial Chancellor—

1. Bethmann-Hollweg, *Herr* von—

Appointed	July 14, 1909
Resigns	July 14, 1917

2. Michaelis, *Dr.*—

Appointed	July 14, 1917
Resigns	Oct. 30, 1917

3. Hertling, *Count* von—

Appointed	Oct. 30, 1917
Resigns	Sept. 30, 1918

4. Max of Baden, *Prince*—

Appointed	Oct. 4, 1918
Resigns	Nov. 9, 1918

5. Ebert, <i>Herr</i> —Appointed	Nov. 9, 1918
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* See footnote in Part I.

GERMANY (continued)—

MINISTERS (continued)—

II. Foreign Minister—

1. Jagow, Herr von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 1918
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 20, 1918
2. Zimmermann, Dr.—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 21, 1918
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	July 15, 1917
3. Kuhlmann, Herr von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 5, 1917
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	July 9, 1918
4. Hintze, Admiral von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	July 9, 1918
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 4, 1918

III. Army—

(A.) Minister for War—

1. Falkenhayn, Lieutenant-General von—	(Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	—, 1913)
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 21, 1918
2. Hohenborn, Lieutenant-General von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 21, 1918
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1916
3. Stein, Lieutenant-General von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 30, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 9, 1918
4. Scheuch, Major-General—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 9, 1918
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 17, 1918

(B.) Chief of the General Staff of the Field Armies—

1. Moltke, General von*—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 2, 1914
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 14, 1914
2. Falkenhayn, General von—	Appointed (temporary till November 3, 1914)	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 14, 1914
	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 29, 1916
3. Hindenburg, Field-Marshal von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 29, 1916

(C.) Chief Quartermaster-General—

Ludendorff, General von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 29, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Oct. 27, 1918

IV. Minister of Marine—

1. Tirpitz, Admiral von—	(Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	—, 1897)
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 14, 1916
2. Capelle, Admiral von—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 15, 1916
	Resigns	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 13, 1918
3. Behnke, Vice-Admiral—	Appointed	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 15, 1918

NAVY—

I. High Seas Fleet—

Recalled from Norway to war bases	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 27, 1914
Battle of Jutland	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 31, 1916
Mutiny in—							
First	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aug. 3, 1917
Second	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 3, 1918
Surrender to the Grand Fleet—							
Delegates arrive at Rosyth	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 15, 1918
Fleet surrenders	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 21, 1918

II. Submarines—First contingent surrender at Harwich
(And see under "Submarines.")

Nov. 20, 1918

AIR FORCE—Established as separate branch of the army ... Nov. 25, 1916

COLONIES. See under "Africa, East," "Africa, South-West," "Cameroons,"
"Islands, Pacific," "New Guinea," "Samoa," "Togoland."

MISCELLANEOUS—

The Kaiser promises support to Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 5, 1914
Government submit note to Entente Governments approving Austrian ultimatum to Serbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 24, 1914
Government reject British proposal for a conference to avert war	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 28, 1914
Proposal made to secure British neutrality	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 29, 1914
Government inform neutral Governments that defensively armed merchantmen will be regarded as belligerents	...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 10, 1915
The "Reichstag Resolution"	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 19, 1917
Allied troops begin march into Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov. 16, 1918
First meeting of Imperial Conference of soldiers and workmen in Berlin	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 16, 1918

TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

* Was Chief of the Great General Staff from 1906 to August 2, 1914.

GETTE, River (Belgium)—		
Battle of the ...	...	Aug. 18-19, 1914
GEVGLI (South Serbia)—		
Serbian Government give undertaking to Greek Government of the eventual cession of, to Greece ...	...	Sept. 25, 1915
Taken by Bulgarian forces ...	...	Dec. 11, 1915
GHELUVELT (Ypres)—		
Battle of ...	...	Oct. 29-31, 1914
GHENT (Belgium)—		
Occupied by German forces ...	...	Oct. 12, 1914
Reoccupied by Allied forces ...	...	Nov. 10, 1918
GIBEON (German South-West Africa)—		
Action of ...	...	Apr. 25-26, 1915
GINCHY (Somme)—		
Battle of ...	...	Sept. 9, 1916
" GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI " (Italian Cruiser) —		
Sunk ...	...	July 18, 1915
GIVENCHY (France)—		
British defence of ...	...	Dec. 20-21, 1914
" GLATTON," H.M.S. (Coast Defence Ship)—		
Sunk by explosion ...	...	Sept. 16, 1918
" GLENART CASTLE " (British Hospital Ship)—		
Damaged by mine in English Channel ...	...	Mar. 1, 1917
Sunk ...	...	Feb. 26, 1918
" GLITRA," S.S. (British)—		
First merchant vessel sunk by German submarine ...	...	Oct. 20, 1914
" GLOUCESTER," H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)—		
Action with German cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" off Greek coast ..	...	Aug. 7, 1914
" GLOUCESTER CASTLE " (British Hospital Ship)—		
Torpedoed, but towed in ...	...	Mar. 30, 1917
" GNEISENAU " (German Cruiser)—		
Sunk ...	...	Dec. 8, 1914
" GOEBEN " (German Battle Cruiser)—		
Bombards Philippeville ...	...	Aug. 4, 1914
Action off Greek coast with H.M.S. "Gloucester" ...	...	Aug. 7, 1914
Enters Dardanelles ...	...	Aug. 11, 1914
Bombards Sevastopol ...	...	Oct. 29, 1914
Bombards Batum ...	...	Dec. 10, 1914
Action in Black Sea with Russian fleet ...	...	Apr. 3, 1915
Mined in action outside Dardanelles, but beached ...	...	Jan. 20, 1918
Refloated ...	...	Jan. 27, 1918
" GOLIATH," H.M.S. (Battleship)—		
Sunk ...	...	May 13, 1915
GOLITSIN, Prince—		
Appointed Premier of Russia ...	...	Jan. 8, 1917
Removed from office ...	...	Mar. 13, 1917

GOLTZ, Field-Marshal von der—		
Leaves Germany to take over control of Turkish Army	.. .. .	Dec. 10, 1914
Takes command of Turkish forces in Mesopotamia	.. .. .	Nov. 24, 1915
Assassinated	.. .. .	Apr. 19, 1916
"GOOD HOPE," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—		
Sunk	.. .. .	Nov. 1, 1914
"GOORKHA" (British Hospital Ship)—		
Damaged by mine	.. .. .	Oct. 10, 1917
GOREMIKIN, M.—		
Appointed Premier of Russia	.. .. .	Jan. 30, 1914
Resigns	.. .. .	Feb. 1, 1916
GORIZIA (Italy)—		
Battle of (Sixth Battle of the Isonzo)—		
Begins	.. .. .	Aug. 6, 1916
Town taken by Italian forces	.. .. .	Aug. 9, 1916
Ends	.. .. .	Aug. 17, 1916
Retaken by Austro-German forces	.. .. .	Oct. 28, 1917
GORLESTON (Suffolk)—		
German naval raid on British coast near	.. .. .	Nov. 3, 1914
GORLICE-TARNOW (Galicia)—		
Battle of	.. .. .	May 1-5, 1915
GOTTLAND, Island of—		
Naval action off	.. .. .	July 2, 1915
GOTO, Baron—		
Appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs	.. .. .	Apr. 22, 1918
Resigns	.. .. .	Sept. 28, 1918
GOUNARIS, M.—		
Appointed Premier of Greece	.. .. .	Mar. 9, 1915
Resigns	.. .. .	Aug. 22, 1915
GOVERNMENT. See under respective countries.		
GRAND COURONNE (DE NANCY)—		
Battle of	.. .. .	Sept. 4-12, 1914
GRAND FLEET. See under "Britain, Fleet."		
GRAVENSTAFEL RIDGE (Ypres)—		
Battle of	.. .. .	Apr. 22-23, 1915
GREAT BRITAIN. See under "Britain, Great."		
GREECE—		
I. MOBILISATION—		
Precautionary, ordered	.. .. .	Sept. 23, 1915
II. RELATIONS (severed)—		
With Austria-Hungary	.. .. .	} June 27, 1917
With Germany	.. .. .
With Turkey..	.. .. .

GREECE (*continued*)—

III. WAR (declared)—

By **Provisional Government**—

On Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, 1916
On Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, 1916

By **whole State**—

On Austria-Hungary*	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917
On Bulgaria†	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917
On Germany†	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917
On Turkey*	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917

IV. HOSTILITIES—Commence—Date of "Declarations of War."

V. NOTES (by Entente Powers)—

First (*demanding demobilisation*)—

Presented..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916
Accepted..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916
Greek Government issue orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1916

Second (*demanding surrender of Greek fleet*)—

Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1916
Accepted..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 11, 1916

Third (*demanding dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers and surrender of Greek military material*)—

Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 19, 1916
Refused	Dec. 1, 1916

Fourth (*demanding complete demobilisation*)—

Presented	Dec. 11, 1916
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Fifth (*demanding withdrawal of Greek army from Thessaly*)‡—

Presented	Dec. 14, 1916
Accepted..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 15, 1916

Sixth (*demanding the abdication of King Constantine*)—

Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 11, 1917
Accepted..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12, 1917

VI. BLOCKADE (by Entente Powers)—

British Government put economic pressure on Greece by making "export restrictions" apply to the country	Dec. 6, 1915
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British Government order partial relaxation of the economic pressure on Greece	Dec. 13, 1915
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"Pacific Blockade"—

Begins	June 6, 1916
Suspended	June 22, 1916

Blockade of Greek Macedonian coast—Begins	Sept. 19, 1916
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Coercive blockade—

Announced	Dec. 7, 1916
Begins	Dec. 8, 1916

VII. FRONTIER—Of Greek Macedonia—Crossed by German and Bulgarian troops

..	May 26, 1916
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VIII. KING—

1. **Constantine**—

Abdication—Demanded by Entente Powers	June 11, 1917
Signed	June 12, 1917

2. **Alexander**—Succeeds

..	June 12, 1917
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IX. PREMIER—

1. **Venizelos, M.**—

Appointed	Oct. 19, 1910
Resigns	Mar. 6, 1915

2. **Gounaris, M.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 9, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 22, 1915

3. **Venizelos, M.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 22, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 5, 1915

4. **Zaimis, M.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 6, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 5, 1915

5. **Skouloudhis, M.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916

6. **Zaimis, M.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 11, 1916

7. **Kalogeropoulos, M.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 16, 1916
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 3, 1916

8. **Lambros, Prof.**—

Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1916
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 3, 1917

* State of war proclaimed to exist.

† Declaration of war by Provisional Government becomes effective for the whole of Greece.

‡ This was delivered in the form of an Ultimatum.

GREECE (*continued*)—IX. PREMIER (*continued*)—

9. Zaimis, M.—

Succeeds May 3, 1917

Resigns June 24, 1917

10. Venizelos, M.—Succeeds June 26, 1917

X. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—

Set up in Crete Sept. 29, 1916

Declare war on Germany and Bulgaria Nov. 23, 1916

Recognised by British Government Dec. 19, 1916

XI. FLEET—

Proffered to Entente by M. Venizelos for attack on Dardanelles .. Mar. 5, 1915

Surrender to Entente—

Demanded by Entente Oct. 10, 1916

Agreed to by Greek Government Oct. 11, 1916

XII. LOAN—With Entente Governments—

First (1,600,000*l.*)—Concluded Nov. 8, 1915Second (800,000*l.*)—Concluded July 20, 1916

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS—

(i.) King Constantine's assurance of neutrality announced Oct. 6, 1915

(ii.) Policy of armed neutrality announced Oct. 8, 1915

(iii.) Entente Powers send Note to Greek Government demanding non-interference with Allied troops and guaranteeing eventual restoration of occupied Greek territory Nov. 23, 1915

(iv.) Venizelist revolt in Salonika begins Aug. 30, 1916

(v.) Allied withdrawal from the Piræus marked by conflicts with Greeks .. Dec. 1, 1916

(vi.) Massacre of Venizelist partisans in Athens Dec. 6, 1916

(vii.) Greek Government apologise for disturbances of December 1, 1916 .. Jan. 24, 1917

XIV. TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

(See also under "Venizelos.")

"GREIF" (*German Raider*)—Action in North Sea with British armed merchant cruiser "Alcantara" (*both sunk*) .. Feb. 29, 1916

GREY, Sir Edward (created Viscount in July 1916)—

(Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Great Britain Dec. 11, 1905)

Initiates proposals for international conference July 24, 1914

Resigns Dec. 11, 1916

GRODNO (*Lithuania*)—

Stormed by German forces Sept. 2-3, 1915

GUARANTEES (POLITICAL). See under "Commitments."

GUATEMALA—

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany Apr. 27, 1917

Declares war on Germany Apr. 23, 1918

GUCHKOV, *General*—

Appointed Russian Minister for War Mar. 15, 1917

Resigns May 16, 1917

"GUILDFORD CASTLE" (*British Hospital Ship*)—

Torpedoed, but reaches port Mar. 10, 1918

GULLY LAVINE (*Dardanelles*)—

Action of June 28—July 2, 1915

GUILLAUMAT, *General*—

Succeeds General Sarrail as Allied Commander-in-Chief at Salonika Dec. 22, 1917

Recalled June 6, 1918

Appointed Governor of Paris June 15, 1918

GUILLEMONT (Somme)—							
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 3-6, 1916
GUIMARÃES, Dr. Bernardino Machado—							
Appointed Portuguese Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 29, 1914
Vacates	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 11, 1914
Elected President	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 6, 1915
Takes office	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 5, 1915
Deposed	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 11, 1917
GUINEA (Muni), Spanish—							
German forces evacuate South Cameroons and cross border for internment in	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 17, 1916
GUISE (France)—							
First Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 29-30, 1914
Second Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 4-5, 1918
"GULFLIGHT," S.S. (United States)—							
First United States ship attacked by German submarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 1, 1915
GUMBINNEN (East Prussia)—							
Battle of. See under "Gawaiten-Gumbinnen."							
GYUBA (Darfur)—							
Affair of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1916
H							
HAFIZ KOR (North-West Frontier of India)—							
First affair of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 18, 1915
Action of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 5, 1915
Second affair of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 9, 1915
Third affair of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 15, 1916
HAGUE, The (Holland)—							
First meeting of Anglo-German Conference on Prisoners of War at	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 9, 1918
HAIFA (Palestine)—							
Occupied by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 23, 1918
HAIG, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas—							
Appointed Commander-in-Chief of British Armies in France	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 19, 1915
Promoted Field-Marshal	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 1, 1917
Issues Order of the Day to the British Army in France <i>re</i> serious situation	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 12, 1918
HAITI, Republic of—							
Severs diplomatic relations with Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 16, 1917
Declares war on Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 12, 1918
HAMADAN (Western Persia)—							
Occupied by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 14, 1915
Taken by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 10, 1916
Recaptured by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 2, 1917
Evacuated by Russian regular forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 16, 1918
HAMILTON, General Sir Ian—							
Appointed to command Mediterranean Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 12, 1915
Recalled	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 15, 1915
Relinquishes command	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 17, 1915

" HAMPSHIRE," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—								
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 5, 1916
HANDENI (East Africa)—								
Taken by British forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 19, 1916
HANGÖ (Finland)—								
Russian cruiser "Pallada" sunk off .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 11, 1914
German Expeditionary Force lands at .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 3, 1918
HANNA Position (Mesopotamia)—								
British attack on .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 21, 1916
" HANNA," S.S. (Swedish)—								
First neutral ship sunk by German submarine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 13, 1915
HARA, TAKASHI—								
Appointed Japanese Prime Minister .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 29, 1918
HARRINGTON (Cumberland)—								
Shelled by German submarine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 16, 1915
HARTLEPOOL (Durham)—								
Bombarded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 16, 1914
HARWICH (Essex)—								
First contingent of German submarines surrender at .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 20, 1918
HAVRE, LE (France)—								
Belgian Government set up at .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 13, 1914
HAVRINCOURT (France)—								
Battle of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 12, 1918
" HAWKE," H.M.S. (Cruiser)								
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 15, 1914
HAZEBROUCK (France)—								
Taken by German forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 9, 1914
Retaken by British forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1914
Battle of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 12-15, 1918
HEJAZ, The—								
I. BLOCKADE—								
By Entente, in support of revolution in—Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 15, 1916
II. REVOLT—								
Under Sherif of Mecca—Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 5, 1916
III. INDEPENDENCE—								
Declared .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 7, 1916
IV. KING—								
Sherif of Mecca—								
Proclaimed "King of the Arabs" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 29, 1916
Coronation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 4, 1916
Recognised by British Government as "King of the Hejaz" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 15, 1916
(See also under "Arabs" and "Mecca, Sherif of.")								
V. TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."								

HEJAZ RAILWAY. See under "Ma'an."

HELLES, CAPE (*Gallipoli*)—

Landing at—

Begins Apr. 25, 1915

Completed Apr. 26, 1915

Evacuation of—

Begins Jan. 7, 1916

Completed Jan. 8, 1916

HELIGOLAND—

Naval actions off { Aug. 28, 1914
Nov. 17, 1917

HELSINGFORS (*Finland*)—

British submarines at, destroyed to avoid capture April 3-4, 1918

Captured by German force Apr. 13, 1918

HENRY, General (*G.O.C. Allied Forces in Serbia*)—

Concludes Armistice with Hungarian Government Nov. 15, 1918

HERBERTSHÖHE (*German New Guinea*)—

Affair of Sept. 12, 1914

"HERMES," *H.M.S. (Cruiser)*—

Sunk Oct. 31, 1914

HERTLING, Count—

Succeeds Dr. Michaelis as German Imperial Chancellor Oct. 30, 1917

Outlines German War Aims Jan. 24, 1918

HERZEGOVINA—

British Foreign Minister gives pledge to Serbian Government as to eventual conditional cession of May 7, 1915

British Foreign Minister gives guarantee as to eventual freedom and self-determination of Aug. 30, 1915

"HIGHFLYER," *H.M.S. (Cruiser)*—

Sinks German armed merchant cruiser "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" Aug. 26, 1914

HILL 60 (*Ypres*)—

Capture of Apr. 17-22, 1915

HILL 70 (*Lens*)—

Battle of Aug. 15-25, 1917

"HILLS, BATTLE OF THE" (*Champagne*) Apr. 17-20, 1917

(See also under "Champagne.")

HINDENBURG, *Field-Marshal von*—

Appointed to command of German Eighth Army Aug. 23, 1914

Appointed Commander-in-Chief of German Armies in Eastern Theatre Sept. 18, 1914

Promoted Field-Marshal Nov. 27, 1914

Succeeds General von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff of the German Field Armies Aug. 29, 1916

HOSTILITIES. See under respective countries.

HÖTZENDORFF, *Field-Marshal Conrad von (C.-in-C. Austro-Hungarian Armies)*—

Relieved of his command.. .. . July 16, 1918

HOWARD, *Sir Henry*—

Appointed British Envoy to the Vatican Dec. 7, 1914

HSUAN-FUNG (*Manchu Emperor*)—

Restored to the throne July 1, 1917

Abdicates July 7, 1917

HSU-SHIH-CHANG—

Elected President of China Sept. 4, 1918

HUNGARY—

INVASIONS of North, by Russian forces—

First—

Begins Sept. 24, 1914

Ends Oct. 8, 1914

Second—

Begins Nov. 15, 1914

Ends Dec. 12, 1914

ARMISTICE—With Entente Powers—

Concluded by Austria-Hungary Nov. 3, 1918

Concluded at Belgrade by Hungarian Government separately Nov. 15, 1918

REVOLUTION—Begins in Budapest Oct. 31, 1918

INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT—Formed.. .. . Nov. 1, 1918

INDEPENDENCE—Declared Nov. 16, 1918

RUMANIANS of—Declare their union with Rumania Dec. 1, 1918

MINISTERS—

I. PREMIER—

(A.) UNDER JOINT MONARCHY—

1. *Tisza, Count*—

Appointed June 10, 1918

Resigns May 23, 1917

2. *Esterhazy, Count*—

Appointed June 15, 1917

Resigns Aug. 9, 1917

3. *Wekerle, Dr.*—

Appointed Aug. 21, 1917

Resigns Apr. 17, 1918

Again appointed Apr. 27, 1918

Resigns Oct. 24, 1918

(B.) INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT—

Károlyi, Count—Appointed Nov. 1, 1918

HUSSEIN KAMEL, *Prince*—

Proclaimed Sultan of Egypt Dec. 19, 1914

Dies Oct. 9, 1917

HYMANS, *M. P.*—

Appointed Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs Jan. 1, 1918

I

IBN SA'UD. See under "Nejd, Emir of."

IDRISI (*Arabs*)—

Farasan Islands occupied by the Jan. 31, 1915

British Government conclude Treaty with the Apr. 28, 1915

IMAD (*Aden*)—
Affair of Oct. 22, 1918

"IMPERATRITSA MARIYA" (*Russian Battleship*)—
Blown up Oct. 20, 1916

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE. See under "Conference."

"INDEFATIGABLE," *H.M.S. (Battle Cruiser)*—
Sunk May 31, 1916

INDEPENDENCE, DECLARATIONS OF—*

Azerbaijan	May 26, 1918
Bessarabia	Dec. 23, 1917
Czecho-Slovaks	Oct. 21, 1918
Don Cossacks	June 4, 1918
Estonia	Jan. 13, 1918
Finland	Dec. 6, 1917
Fiume	Oct. 30, 1918
Georgia	May 26, 1918
Hejaz	June 7, 1916
Hungary	Nov. 16, 1918
Latvia	Jan. 12, 1918
Poland	Nov. 16, 1918
†Siberia	July 4, 1918
Trans-Caucasia	Apr. 22, 1918
Ukraine, The	Nov. 20, 1917
Yugo-Slavs	Oct. 29, 1918

INDIA—

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES—

I.E.F. "A"—	
First units—	
Leave India	Aug. 24, 1914
Arrive at Suez	Sept. 9, 1914
Leave Egypt for France	Sept. 19, 1914
Land at Marseilles	Sept. 26, 1914
Reach Flanders front.	Oct. 19, 1914
Leave France for Mesopotamia	Nov. 10, 1915
I.E.F. "B"—	
First units—	
Leave India	Oct. 16, 1914
Arrive at Mombasa	Oct. 31, 1914
I.E.F. "C"—	
First unit—	
Leaves India	Aug. 19, 1914
Arrives at Mombasa	Sept. 1, 1914
Amalgamation with I.E.F. "B" ordered†	Dec. 31, 1914
I.E.F. "D"—	
First units—	
Leave India	Oct. 16, 1914
Reach Bahrein Islands	Oct. 23, 1914
Land in Mesopotamia	Nov. 6, 1914
I.E.F. "E"§—	
First units—Formed in Egypt from details of I.E.F. "A"	Oct. 2, 1914
I.E.F. "F"§—	
First units—	
Leave India	Nov. 2, 1914
Land in Egypt	Nov. 16, 1914
Amalgamated with I.E.F. "E"	Mar. 25, 1915
I.E.F. "G"—	
First Indian units—Leave Egypt	Apr. 7, 1915
Last units leave Gallipoli to amalgamate with I.E.F. "E"	Dec. 29, 1915

"INDICATOR" NETS—

First submarine destroyed by aid of Mar. 4, 1915

* Iceland also declared independence, but is not included, as Denmark was a neutral country.

† Declaration cancelled on 6th November, 1918.

‡ Combined force designated I.E.F. "B."

§ These two forces were not officially designated in this manner by the Government of India until the 4th December, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. See under "Conference, International."

"INVINCIBLE," *H.M.S. (Battle Cruiser)*—

Sunk	May 31, 1916
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IPEK (*Montenegro*)—

Taken by Austrian forces..	Dec. 6, 1915
Retaken by Italian forces..	Oct. 14, 1918

IRELAND—

Roger Casement lands in, and is arrested ..	Apr. 20, 1916
Rebellion breaks out in ..	Apr. 24, 1916
Martial Law proclaimed in Dublin and county ..	Apr. 27, 1916
Rebellion in, collapses ..	May 1, 1916
Leaders of rebellion executed ..	May 3, 1916
Conscription extended to ..	Apr. 10, 1918
Lord French appointed Lord-Lieutenant of ..	May 5, 1918
Sinn Fein leaders arrested and interned ..	May 17, 1918
Account of Irish-German plots in, published by British Government ..	May 25, 1918

IRINGA (*German East Africa*)—

Occupied by British forces ..	Aug. 29, 1916
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IRISH SEA—

First operations of German submarine in ..	Jan. 29, 1915
--	---------------

IRKUTSK (*Siberia*)—

Occupied by Uzecho-Slovak forces ..	July 13, 1918
British troops from Vladivostok reach ..	Oct. 14, 1918

IRONSIDE, *Major-General W. E.*—

Takes over command at Archangel..	Oct. 4, 1918
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"IRRESISTIBLE," *H.M.S. (Battleship)*—

Sunk	Mar. 18, 1915
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ISHII, *Viscount*—

Appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs ..	Sept. 21, 1915
Resigns	Oct. 9, 1916

ISHTIP (*Serbia*)—

Taken by Bulgarian forces ..	Oct. 19, 1915
Retaken by Serbian forces ..	Sept. 25, 1918

ISLANDS, PACIFIC, GERMAN (*North of Equator*)—

British Government agree to Japanese request that Australia should not occupy ..	Dec. 3, 1914
Japanese Government declare Japan will not give up ..	Dec. 16, 1914
British Government gives conditional promise of support to Japanese claim to ..	Feb. 14, 1917

ISLAZ (*Rumania*)—

Austro-German army crosses Danube at ..	Nov. 28, 1916
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ISONZO, River (*Italy*)—

First Battle of the ..	June 29—July 7, 1915
Second ..	July 18—Aug. 10, 1915
Third ..	Oct. 18—Nov. 3, 1915
Fourth ..	Nov. 10—Dec. 10, 1915
Fifth ..	Feb. 15—Mar. 17, 1916
Sixth ..	Aug. 6—17, 1916
Seventh ..	Sept. 14—18, 1916
Eighth ..	Oct. 9—12, 1916
Ninth ..	Oct. 31—Nov. 4, 1916
Tenth ..	May 12—June 8, 1917
Eleventh ..	Aug. 17—Sept. 12, 1917
Twelfth ..	Oct. 24—Dec. 26, 1917

ISTABULAT (*Mesopotamia*)—

Action of Apr. 21-22, 1917

ITALY—

NEUTRALITY—Declares Aug. 3, 1914

DENOUNCES THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE May 4, 1915

MOBILISATION—

Ordered May 23, 1915

RELATIONS (severed)—

By Germany *May 24, 1915

WAR (declared) on—

Austria-Hungary May 23, 1915

Turkey Aug. 21, 1915

Bulgaria Oct. 19, 1915

Germany Aug. 28, 1916

MINISTERS—

I. PREMIER—

1. Salandra, *Signor*—

Appointed Mar. 24, 1914

Remains Premier on reconstitution of Cabinet Oct. 30, 1914

Proffers resignation May 13, 1915

Remains Premier on reconstitution of Cabinet May 16, 1915

Resigns June 11, 1916

2. Boselli, *Signor*—

Appointed June 15, 1916

Resigns Oct. 25, 1917

3. Orlando, *Signor*—Appointed

Oct. 29, 1917

II. FOREIGN MINISTER—

1. San Giuliano, *Marquis di*—

Appointed Mar. 24, 1914

Dies Oct. 16, 1914

2. Sonnino, *Baron*—

Appointed Nov. 3, 1914

Resigns May 13, 1915

Reappointed May 16, 1915

ARMY—

I. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF†—

1. Cadorna, *General*—

Appointed May 23, 1915

Relieved Nov. 7, 1917

2. Diaz, *General*—Appointed

Nov. 7, 1917

II. ITALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES—

To Valona (Albania)—

First troops land Dec. 26, 1914

Formally occupied May 23, 1915

To Salonika—First units land Aug. 12, 1916

To Corfu—Troops land Feb. 11, 1916

To France—Troops arrive† Apr. 27, 1918

To North Russia—First units land Sept. 2, 1918

ITALIAN LEGION IN FRANCE (Garibaldi's volunteers)—

In action for first time Dec. 26, 1914

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO ITALY—

Arrival announced—

French Nov. 3, 1917

British Nov. 4, 1917

United States June 30, 1918

FLEET—

Commences operations in the Adriatic May 25, 1915

Joined by British Battle Squadron May 27, 1915

TREATIES, &c.—

Secret agreement concluded with Entente for military co-operation Apr. 26, 1915

See also under "Commitments."

IVANGOROD (*Poland*)—

Battle of (*German*) Oct. 9-20, 1914

Invaded by Austro-German forces July 21, 1915

Taken by Austro-German forces Aug. 5, 1915

IZZET, *Pasha*—

Appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey Oct. 13, 1918

* See footnote, Part I.

† Officially "Chief of Staff," the King being "Commander-in-Chief."

‡ Approximate date.

J

JACKSON, *Admiral Sir Henry*—

Appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 28, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 3, 1916

JADAR, River (*Serbia*)—

Battle of the ("Battle of the Tser and the Jadar")..	Aug. 17-21, 1914
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------------------

JAGOW, *Herr von*—

Appointed German Foreign Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. —, 1913
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 20, 1916

JAFFA (*Palestine*)—

Occupied by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 16, 1917
Battle of	Dec. 21-22, 1917

JAKALSWATER (*German South-West Africa*)—

Action of	Mar. 20, 1915
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JAKOBSTADT (*Baltic Provinces*)—

Taken by German forces	Sept. 21-22, 1917
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JANINA (*Greece*)—

Occupied by Italian forces	June 8, 1917
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JAPAN—

ULTIMATUM—

To China—

Presented	May 7, 1915
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Accepted	May 9, 1915
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To Germany—Presented	Aug. 15, 1914
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RELATIONS (severed)—

By Germany	Aug. 23, 1914
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By Austria-Hungary	Aug. 24, 1914
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WAR (declared)—

On Germany	Aug. 23, 1914
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On Austria-Hungary	Aug. 25, 1914
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HOSTILITIES—With Central Powers—Commenced	Sept. 2, 1914
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PEACE PROPOSALS—

Japanese Government inform British Government of German overtures for a separate peace	Apr. 14, 1915
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MINISTERS—

Prime Minister—

1. Marquis Okuma—

Appointed	April 16, 1914
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Resigns	Oct. 9, 1916
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2. Count Terauchi—

Appointed	Oct. 9, 1916
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Resigns	Sept. 29, 1918
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3. Hara, Takashi—

Appointed	Sept. 29, 1918
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Minister for Foreign Affairs—

1. Viscount Kato—

Appointed	April 16, 1914
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Resigns	Aug. 9, 1915
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2. Marquis Okuma—

Appointed (<i>ad interim</i>)	Aug. 10, 1915
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Resigns	Sept. 21, 1915
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3. Viscount Ishii—

Appointed	Sept. 21, 1915
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Resigns	Oct. 9, 1916
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4. Count Terauchi—

Appointed (<i>ad interim</i>)	Oct. 9, 1916
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Resigns	Nov. 20, 1916
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JIU, TÁRGA. See under "Tárga Jiu."

JOFFRE, *Marshal Joseph*—

Appointed Chief of French General Staff	July 28, 1911
Appointed Commander-in-Chief French Armies	Dec. 3, 1915
Vacates appointment and becomes Technical Military Adviser to French War Cabinet	Dec. 12, 1916
Created Marshal of France	Dec. 26, 1916

JONNART, *M.*—

Appointed French Minister for Blockade	Nov. 16, 1917
Resigns	Nov. 23, 1917

JORDAN, *River (Palestine)*—

Passage of, by British forces	Mar. 21-23, 1918
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"JULNAR," *H.M.S. (River Gunboat)*—

Destroyed on the Tigris	Apr. 24, 1916
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JUTLAND—

Battle of—	
Begins	May 31, 1916
Ends	June 1, 1916

K

KAAKIIKA (*Trans-Caspia*)—

Affair near	Aug. 28, 1918
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KACHANIK PASS (*Serbia*)—

Battle of	Nov. 5-8, 1915
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KADISH (*North Russia*)—

Taken by Allied forces	Dec. 30, 1918
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KAHE (*German East Africa*)—

Action of	Mar. 21, 1916
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KAISER WILHELM II—

Promises support to Austria and leaves for cruise	July 5, 1914
Returns from the Baltic to Berlin	July 26, 1914
Crosses frontier into Holland	Nov. 10, 1918
Signs abdication.. .. .	Nov. 28, 1918

"KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE" (*German Armed Merchant Cruiser*)—

Leaves Bremen	Aug. 4, 1914
Sunk by H.M.S. "Highflyer"	Aug. 26, 1914

"KAISERIN ELISABETH" (*Austrian Cruiser*)—

Sunk	Nov. 2, 1914
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KALEDIN, *General (Russia)*—

Commits suicide	Feb. 13, 1918
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KALOGEROPOULOS, *Professor*—

Appointed Greek Premier	Sept. 16, 1916
Resigns	Oct. 3, 1916

KAVALA (Greece)—							
Greek 1Vth Army Corps surrenders to the Germans at..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 18, 1916
" KAWACHI " (Japanese Battleship)—							
Sunk by internal explosion	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 12, 1918
KAZAN (East Russia)—							
Taken by Czecho-Slovak force	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 14, 1918
KEM (North Russia)—							
Occupied by Allied forces..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 7, 1918
KEMMEL RIDGE (Flanders)—							
First Battle of..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 17-19, 1918
Second Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 25-26, 1918
Evacuated by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 31, 1918
KERENSKI, M.—							
Appointed Russian War Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 16, 1917
Succeeds Prince Lvov as Premier of Russia—							
1. Temporarily	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 19, 1917
2. Definitely	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 6, 1917
Assumes Dictatorship	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 10, 1917
Bolshevik <i>coup d'état</i> deposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8, 1917
Forces of, defeated near Petrograd..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 13, 1917
Flight of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 15, 1917
KEUPRI-KEUI (Armenia)—							
Taken by Russian forces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1914
Retaken by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 14, 1914
Again taken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 22, 1914
Again retaken by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 17, 1914
Again taken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 17, 1916
Reoccupied by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Apr. 1, 1918
KHABAROVSK (Siberia;—							
Taken by Japanese forces..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 5, 1918
KHANAQIN (North-East of Baghdad)—							
Taken by Russian forces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 15, 1916
Evacuated by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 5, 1916
Again occupied by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 4, 1917
KHAN BAGHDADI (Mesopotamia;—							
Action of ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 26-27, 1918
KHARKOV (South Russia)—							
Captured by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 8, 1918
KHEDIVE OF EGYPT (Abbas Hilmi)—							
Deposed	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 19, 1914
KHORASAN (Persia)—							
Extension of British East Persia cordon to, begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 1, 1918

KISHINEV (Bessarabia)—							
Moldavian Republic proclaimed at .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 23, 1917
KITCHENER, Field-Marshal Earl—							
Appointed Minister for War, Great Britain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 6, 1914
Visits France to confer with Sir John French	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1914
Leaves England for the Dardanelles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 4, 1915
Arrives in the Dardanelles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 10, 1915
Lost at sea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 5, 1916
"KLÉBER" (French Cruiser)—							
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917
KOLCHAK, Admiral—							
Proclaimed dictator of all Russia after counter-revolutionary <i>coup d'état</i>..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 18, 1918
"KÖLN" (German Light Cruiser)—							
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1914
KOLUBARA, River (Serbia)—							
Battle of the .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 3-6, 1914
"KOMET" (German Gunboat)—							
Captured by H.M.A.S. "Nusa" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 11, 1914
KONDOA IRANGI (East Africa)—							
British attack on, begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 17, 1916
Occupied by British forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 19, 1916
German attack on—							
Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 9, 1916
Repulse! .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 10, 1916
"KÖNIGSBERG" (German Cruiser)—							
(First)—							
Sinks H.M.S. "Pegasus" at Zanzibar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 20, 1914
Located in Rufiji River .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1914
Destroyed in Rufiji river by British monitors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 11, 1915
(Second)—With German naval delegates enters Firth of Forth to arrange surrender of German fleet .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 15, 1918
"KÖNIGIN LUISE" (German Minelayer)—							
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 5, 1914
"KONINGIN REGENTES" (Dutch Hospital Ship)—							
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 6, 1918
KÖRBER, Dr. Ernst von—							
Appointed Austrian Premier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 28, 1916
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 14, 1916
KORNILOV, General—							
Succeeds General Brusilov as Russian Commander-in-Chief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 1, 1917
Leads revolt against Provisional Government and marches on Petrograd .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 8, 1917
Revolt of, collapses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 13, 1917
Surrenders to Provisional Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 14, 1917
KOSTURINO (Bulgaria)—							
Actions of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 7-8, 1915

KOWNO (Lithuania)—								
Stormed by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 17-18, 1915
KRAGUJEVATZ (Serbia)—								
Taken by Austrian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1915
KRASNIK (Poland)—								
First Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 23-25, 1914
Second Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 1-19, 1915
KRASNOVODSK (Caspian Sea)—								
Occupied by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 27, 1918
"KRIEGSGEFAHR," State of—								
Proclaimed in Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 31, 1914
KRITHIA (Gallipoli)—								
First Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 28, 1915
Second Battle of—								
Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 6, 1915
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 8, 1915
Third Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 4, 1915
KRIVOLAK (Macedonia)—								
First action of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 24, 1915
Second action of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 30, 1915
Third action of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 3-5, 1915
Evacuated by French forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 2, 1915
"KRONPRINZ WILHELM" (German Armed Merchant Cruiser)—								
Interned at Newport News, U.S.A...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 26, 1915
KRONSTADT (Transylvania). See under "Brasov."								
KRUPP WORKS (Essen)—								
French air raid on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 24, 1916
KUHLMANN, Dr. Richard—								
Appointed German Foreign Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 5, 1917
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 9, 1918
KUMANOVO (Serbia)—								
Taken by Bulgarian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 22, 1915
KURDAMIR (East Caucasus)—								
Occupied by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12, 1918
KURLAND—								
German protectorate over, proclaimed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 15, 1918
(See also under "Baltic Provinces.")								
KUT AL AMARA (Mesopotamia)—								
Battle of, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 28, 1915
British Army retreating from Ctesiphon reaches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 3, 1915
Siege of—Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 7, 1915
Turkish Christmas Eve attack on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 24-25, 1915

KUT AL AMARA (*Mesopotamia*) (*continued*)—

*Relief operations—

First attempt—

Relieving force begins advance from 'Ali Gharbi	Jan. 4, 1916
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Attempt fails	Jan. 21, 1916
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Second attempt—Relieving force repulsed	Mar. 8, 1916
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Third attempt—

Begins..	Apr. 1, 1916
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Fails	Apr. 22, 1916
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Garrison capitulates to the Turks	Apr. 29, 1916
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Turks evacuate As Sinn position and withdraw to	May 19, 1916
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British offensive for capture of, begins	Dec. 13, 1916
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Battle of, 1917:—

Begins	Jan. 9, 1917
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Town reoccupied by the British	Feb. 23, 1917
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Ends	Feb. 24, 1917
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KWASH (*East Persia*)—

Occupied by British forces	May 11, 1916
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L

LA BASSÉE. See under "Bassée, La."

LA MALMAISON. See under "Malmaison, La."

LABOUR CONFERENCE—

I. International Conference at Stockholm—

British Labour Party decide to send Delegates to..	Aug. 10, 1917
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	---------------

British Government refuse passports for Delegates to	Aug. 13, 1917
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II. Inter-Allied Conference in London—

Passes resolution as to War Aims	Feb. 23, 1918
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"LACONIA," *S.S. (British)*—

Sunk by submarine	Feb. 25, 1917
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Statement by President Wilson as to sinking of	Feb. 27, 1917
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LAHEJ (*South Arabia*)—

Taken by Turkish forces	July 4-5, 1915
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Reoccupied by British forces	Dec. 9, 1918
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LAIBACH. See under "Ljubljana."

LAKE, *Lieut.-General Sir Percy*—

Appointed Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia	Jan. 14, 1916
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Takes over command	Jan. 19, 1916
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Resigns	Aug. 28, 1916
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LANGEMARCK (*Flanders*)—

Battles of, 1914	Oct. 21-24, 1914
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Battle of, 1917	Aug. 16-18, 1917
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"LANFRANC" (*British Ambulance Transport*)—

Sunk	Apr. 17, 1917
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LANSING, *Mr.*—

Succeeds Mr. Bryan as United States Secretary of State	June 24, 1915
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LAON (*France*)—

Occupied by German forces	Aug. 30, 1914
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Retaken by French forces	Oct. 13, 1918
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* For detail of actions in these operations see Part II.

LETTLAND. See under "Latvia."

LIBAU (Baltic Provinces)—

Bombarded by German cruiser "Augsburg"	Aug. 2, 1914
Bombarded by German squadron	Nov. 17, 1914
German airship "P.L. 19" brought down near	Jan. 24, 1915
Taken by German forces	May 7, 1915

LIBERIA—

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany	May 5, 1917
Declares war on Germany	Aug. 4, 1917

(See also "Monrovia.")

LIÈGE (Belgium)—

Attacked by German forces	Aug. 4, 1914
City occupied by German forces	Aug. 7, 1914
Last forts captured by German forces	Aug. 16-17, 1914

LI-YUAN-HUNG—

Succeeds Yuan-Shih-Kai as President of China	June 6, 1916
Resigns	July 6, 1917

LILLE (France)—

Occupied by German cavalry	Aug. 27, 1914
Evacuated by the German forces	Sept. 5, 1914
Capitulates to German forces	Oct. 12, 1914
Retaken by Allied forces	Oct. 17, 1918

LIQUID FIRE—

First used by the Germans	Feb. 26, 1915
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LIMANOVA-LAPANOV (Galicia)—

Battle of	Dec. 1-17, 1914
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LINDI (East Africa)—

Occupied by British naval forces	Sept. 17, 1916
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LIVONIA. See under "Baltic Provinces."

"LIVONIA," S.S.—

First German merchant vessel sunk by British submarine	Oct. 3, 1915
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LJUBLJANA (Carniola)—

Slovene National Council meet at	Aug. 17, 1918
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"LLANDOVERY CASTLE" (British Hospital Ship)—

Sunk	June 27, 1918
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LLOYD GEORGE, Mr. D.—

Appointed Secretary of State for War, Great Britain	July 7, 1916
Resigns	Dec. 11, 1916
Appointed Prime Minister	Dec. 7, 1916
Forms Coalition Government	Dec. 11, 1916

LOAN—

Bulgarian—

Concluded with Germany (3,000,000L.)	Feb. 3, 1915
Concluded with Austro-German banks (400,000,000 fr.)	Aug. 6, 1915

Greek—

First, concluded with Entente (1,600,000L.)	Nov. 8, 1915
Second, concluded with Entente (800,000L.)	July 20, 1916

Rumanian— Concluded in Great Britain (5,000,000L.)	Jan. 11, 1915
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- LODZ (Poland)**—
Battle of—
 Begins Nov. 16, 1914
 Ends Dec. 15, 1914
- LOME (Togoland)**—
 Occupied by British forces Aug. 8, 1914
- LONDON, DECLARATION OF.** See under "Declaration of London."
- LONDON, German Air Raids on.** See under "Air Raids, German."
- LONDON, PACT OF.** See under "Pact of London."
- LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.** See under "Stock Exchange."
- LONGIDO (German East Africa)**—
 Affair of Nov. 3, 1914
- LONGWY (France)**—
 Siege of, begins Aug. 20, 1914
 Capitulates to German forces Aug. 26, 1914
- LOOS (France)**—
Battle of—
 Begins Sept. 25, 1915
 Ends Oct. 8, 1915
- LORRAINE.** See under "War Aims."
- LOUVAIN (Belgium)**—
 Sack of Aug. 26, 1914
- LOVCHEN, Mount (Montenegro)**—
 Taken by the Austrian forces Jan. 10, 1916
- LOWCA (Cumberland)**—
 Shelled by German submarine Aug. 16, 1915
- LOWESTOFT (Suffolk)**—
 German naval raids on—
 First Apr. 25, 1916
 Second Nov. 26, 1916
- LOWICZ-SANNIKI (Poland)**—
Battle of Nov. 30—Dec. 17, 1914
- LUDENDORFF, General von**—
 Appointed Chief Quartermaster General, German General Staff Aug. 29, 1916
 Resigns Oct. 27, 1918
- LÜDERITZBUCHT (German South-West Africa)**—
 Occupied by South African forces Sept. 19, 1914

" LUSITANIA," S.S.—									
Arrives at Liverpool flying United States flag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 6, 1915
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 7, 1915
" LUTZOW " (German Battle Cruiser)—									
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 31, 1916
LUXEMBOURG—									
German troops cross frontier of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 2, 1914
United States troops enter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 20, 1918
LVOV, Prince George—									
Appointed Premier of Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 15, 1917
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 19, 1917
LYS, River (Flanders)—									
Battles of the*—									
Begin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 9, 1918
End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 29, 1918
M									
MA'AN (on Hejaz Railway)—									
Evacuated by Turkish garrison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 23, 1918
Turkish garrison of, surrenders near Amman (Palestine)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 29, 1918
MACEDONIA—									
Retreat of Allied forces from, into Greek territory—									
Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 2, 1915
Completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 15, 1915
Blockade of coast by Allies—Commences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 19, 1916
MACDONOGH, Lieut.-General Sir G. M. W.—									
Appointed Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 11, 1918
MACKENSEN, Field-Marshal von—									
Surrenders to the Hungarians near Budapest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 16, 1918
MACREADY, Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N.—									
Appointed Adjutant-General, B.E.F., France..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 4, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 21, 1916
Appointed Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 22, 1916
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1918
MADRAS (India)—									
Bombarded by German cruiser " Emden "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, 1914
MAFIA ISLAND (German East Africa)—									
Seized by a British force	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 12, 1915
" MAGDEBURG " (German Light Cruiser)—									
Destroyed by Russian squadron off the Aaland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 26, 1914

* British title and dates. For other battles bearing the same name in the French and German lists, see Appendix.

MAGDHABA (<i>Sinai</i>)—									
Affair of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 23, 1916
MAHON, <i>Lieut.-General Sir Bryan</i> —									
Appointed British Commander-in-Chief, Salonika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 28, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1916
MAILS. See under "Note."									
"MAINZ" (<i>German Light Cruiser</i>)—									
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1914
"MAJESTIC," <i>H.M.S. (Battleship)</i> —									
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 27, 1915
MALINES (<i>Belgium</i>)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 25-27, 1914
Taken by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 28, 1914
MALINOV, <i>M.</i> —									
Appointed Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 18, 1918
MALMAISON, LA (<i>France</i>)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 23—Nov. 1, 1917
MALMÖ (<i>Sweden</i>)—									
Scandinavian Kings meet at	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 18 1914
MAMAKHATUN (<i>Armenia</i>)—									
Taken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 24, 1916
Retaken by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 31, 1916
Again taken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 12, 1916
"MANICA," <i>H.M.S.</i> —									
First kite balloon ship commissioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 23, 1915
MANCHU EMPEROR—									
Restored to Throne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 1, 1917
Abdicates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 7, 1917
MANCHURIA. See under "Commitments."									
MANNERHEIM, <i>General</i> —									
Elected Regent of Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 11, 1918
MARASESTI (<i>Rumania</i>)—									
Battle of—									
First phase*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 22—Aug. 1, 1917
Second phase*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 6—Sept. 3, 1917
MARAMAROS—SZIGET (<i>North Hungary</i>)—									
Taken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 3, 1914
Retaken by Austrian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 7, 1914
MARGATE—									
German destroyer raid on..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 25, 1917

* German dates.

MARGHILOMAN, M. Alexandre—

Appointed Premier of Rumania Mar. 21, 1918
 Resigns Nov. 8, 1918

MARNE, River (France)—**Battle of the—**

Begins* Sept. 6, 1914
 Ends† Sept. 10, 1914
 Again reached by German forces May 31, 1918
Second Battle of the—†
 Begins* July 18, 1918
 Ends* Aug. 7, 1918

MARSHALS OF FRANCE (created)—

Joffre, Joseph Dec. 26, 1916
 Foch, Ferdinand Aug. 6, 1918
 Pétain, Philippe Nov. 19, 1918

MARSHALL, Lieut.-General Sir W. B.—

Takes over command of Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Nov. 18, 1917

MARTIAL LAW—

Proclaimed in Egypt Nov. 1, 1914
 Proclaimed in parts of Ireland Apr. 27, 1916
 Proclaimed in Salonika June 3, 1916

MARTINITZ. See under "Clam-Martinitz."**MARTINPUICH (France)—**

Captured by British forces Sept. 15, 1916

MARUSHEVSKI, General—

Becomes Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Russian forces in North
 Russia (Archangel) Nov. 20, 1918

"MARY ROSE," H.M.S. (Destroyer)—

Sunk Oct. 17, 1917

MASARYK, Professor—

Elected First President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic Nov. 14, 1918

MASSON, M. E.—

Appointed Belgian Minister for War Nov. 21, 1918

MASURIA (East Prussia)—

The Winter Battle in Feb. 4-22, 1915

MASURIAN LAKES (East Prussia)—

Battle of Sept. 5-15, 1914

MATZ, River (France)—

Battle of the June 9-14, 1918

* French date. For the various dates given for the beginning and ending of this battle, see Appendix.

† British date. " " " " " "

‡ French title. " " " " " "

MAUBEUGE (France)—							
Invaded by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 25, 1914
Capitulates to German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 7, 1914
Recaptured by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8, 1918
MAUDE, Lieut.-General Sir Stanley—							
Appointed Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1916
Takes over command	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1916
Dies	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 18, 1917
MAX OF BADEN, Prince—							
Appointed German Imperial Chancellor	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 4, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 9, 1918
Becomes Regent on abdication of Kaiser	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 9, 1918
MAXWELL, General Sir John—							
Takes over command of British forces in Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 8, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 19, 1916
MAXWELL, Lieut.-General Sir R. C.—							
Appointed Quartermaster-General, B.E.F., France	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 27, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 22, 1917
MECCA—							
Turkish garrison of, surrenders to the Sherif	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 10, 1916
MECCA, Sherif of—							
Lord Kitchener sends conditional guarantee of independence to	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1914
Opens negotiations with British Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 14, 1915
British Government send letter to, defining territorial limits of proposed Arab State	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 24, 1915
Begins revolt against Turkish rule	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 5, 1916
Issues proclamation denouncing the Committee of Union and Progress, and proclaiming the independence of the Hejaz	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 7, 1916
Proclaimed "King of the Arabs"	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 29, 1916
Crowned as "King of the Arabs"	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 4, 1916
Recognised by British Government as "King of the Hejaz"	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 16, 1916
(See also under "Arabs" and "Hejaz.")							
"MEDEA" S.S. (Dutch)—							
First neutral ship sunk by German submarine after search	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 25, 1915
MEDINA (Arabia)—							
Attack on, by revolting Arabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 6, 1916
"MEDJIDIEH" (Turkish Cruiser)—							
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 3, 1915
MEDUA, SAN GIOVANNI DI (Albania)—							
Occupied by Montenegrin forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 26, 1915
Occupied by Austrian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 25, 1916
Occupied by Italian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 29, 1918
MEGIDDO (Palestine)—							
Battles of (Sharon and Nablus)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 19-25, 1918
MEMEL (East Prussia)—							
Occupied by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Nov. 11, 1914
Reoccupied by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 17, 1915
Again captured by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 18, 1915
Finally recaptured by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 21, 1915

* Approximate date.

MEMORANDUM (DIPLOMATIC). See under "Notes."

MENIN (*Belgium*)—

Occupied by German forces	*Oct. 9, 1914
Captured by Allied forces.. .. .	Oct. 15, 1918

MENIN ROAD RIDGE (*Flanders*)—

Battle of	Sept. 20-25, 1917
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MERCHANT VESSELS—

British Admiralty warns British vessels to fly neutral ensigns	Jan. 30, 1915
Defensively armed—	
German Government announce intention to treat as belligerents	Feb. 10, 1916
German Government announce intention to treat as cruisers	Feb. 21, 1916
President Wilson asks United States Congress for power to arm	Feb. 26, 1917
Arming of all American, in war zone announced by United States Government	Mar. 12, 1917

(See also under "Britain—Shipping," "Convoys" and "Shipping.")

MERSA MATRUH. See under "Wadi Senaab"

MERV (*Trans-Caspia*)—

Taken by the Bolsheviki	*Aug. 18, 1918
Retaken by Menshevik and British forces	*Nov. 1, 1918

MERVILLE (*France*)—

Taken by German forces	Oct. 9, 1914
Retaken by British forces	Oct. 11, 1914
Again taken by German forces	Apr. 11, 1918
Again retaken by British forces	Aug. 19, 1918

MESHED (*North-East Persia*)—

Occupied by troops of the British East Persia cordon	*Mar. 3, 1918
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MESSIMY, M.—

Appointed French Minister for War	June 14, 1914
Resigns	Aug. 26, 1914

MESSINES (*Flanders*)—

Battle of, 1914	Oct. 12—Nov. 2, 1914
Taken by German forces	Nov. 1, 1914
Battle of, 1917 (taken by British forces)	June 7-14, 1917
Battle of, 1918	Apr. 10-11, 1918
Taken by German forces	Apr. 10, 1918
Retaken by British forces.. .. .	Sept. 28, 1918

MESOPOTAMIA—

British Expeditionary Force. See under "Indian Expeditionary Force 'D.'"**Commanders-in-Chief—**1. †Barrett, *Lieut.-General Sir A. A.*—

Designated as Commander	Sept. 28, 1914
Takes over command	Nov. 13, 1914
Resigns	Apr. 9, 1915

2. Nixon, *General Sir J. E.*—

Appointed	Mar. 18, 1915
Takes over command	Apr. 9, 1915
Resigns	Jan. 19, 1916

3. Lake, *Lieut.-General Sir P.*—

Appointed	Jan. 14, 1916
Takes over command	Jan. 19, 1916
Resigns	Aug. 28, 1916

4. Maude, *Lieut.-General Sir S.*—

Appointed	Aug. 28, 1916
Takes over command	Aug. 28, 1916
Dies	Nov. 18, 1917

5. Marshall, *Lieut.-General Sir W. R.*—Takes over command

Control of operations in, taken over by the War Office from the India Office	Nov. 18, 1917
	Feb. 16, 1916

* Approximate date.

† Proceeded to Mesopotamia in command of 6th Indian Division, which constituted original Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

" MESSOUDIEH " (Turkish Battleship)—									
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 13, 1914
MÉTIN, M.—									
Appointed French Under-Secretary of State for Blockade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 17, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 16, 1917
METZ (Lorraine)—									
Occupied by French forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 19, 1918
MEUSE, River—									
Battle of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Aug. 25-28, 1914
MEXICO, GERMAN MINISTER IN (von Eckhardt)—									
Receives instructions to negotiate alliance with Japan against the United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 19, 1917
Instructions sent by German Government to, published in New York press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 28, 1917
MÉZIÈRES (France)—									
Occupied by German forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 27, 1914
Retaken by French forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 10, 1918
MICHAELIS, Dr.—									
Succeeds Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg as German Imperial Chancellor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 14, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 30, 1917
MIHIEL, St. (France). See under " St. Mihiel."									
MILITARY SERVICE ACTS (Great Britain). See under " Acts."									
MILLERAND, M.—									
Appointed French Minister for War	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 27, 1914
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 29, 1915
MILNE, Lieutenant-General Sir G. F.—									
Takes over command as British Commander-in-Chief, Salonika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1916
MILNER, Viscount—									
Appointed Minister for War, Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 20, 1918
MILYUKOV, M. Paul—									
Appointed Russian Foreign Minister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 15, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 16, 1917
MINISTERS and MINISTRIES. See under respective countries.									
MINELAYING IN OPEN SEA—									
Commenced by the Germans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 5, 1914
Commenced by the British .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 3, 1914
MIRANSHAH (North-West Frontier of India)—									
Affair of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 28-29, 1914

* French official dates.

MIRBACH, Count—

Appointed German Ambassador at Moscow	Apr. 9, 1918
Murdered	July 6, 1918

MISSION, BRITISH NAVAL. See under " Naval Mission."**MITROVITZA (Serbia)—**

Taken by Austro-German forces	Nov. 23, 1915
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MITYLENE (Ægean)—

British Government guarantee to Greece cession of, by Turkey.. .. .	July 25, 1915
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MKARAMO (German East Africa)—

Action of	June 9, 1916
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MOBILISATION—

Ordered by—

Austria-Hungary—

Partial	July 26, 1914
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General	July 31, 1914
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Belgium	July 31, 1914
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Britain, Great—

Naval	Aug. 1, 1914
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General	Aug. 3, 1914
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Bulgaria—

Partial	Sept. 21, 1915
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General	Sept. 25, 1915
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Estonia	Nov. 16, 1918
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France	Aug. 1, 1914
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Germany—General.. .. .	Aug. 1, 1914
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Greece—Precautionary	Sept. 23, 1915
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Italy	May 23, 1915
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Montenegro	July 26, 1914
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Rumania	Aug. 27, 1916
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Russia—

Partial	July 29, 1914
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General	July 31, 1914
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Serbia	July 25, 1914
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Switzerland	Aug. 8, 1914
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Turkey	July 31, 1914
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" MOEWE " (German Raider)—

First cruise—

Sails from Bremen	Dec. 26, 1915
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Sends British s.s. " Appam " with prize crew to Norfolk (Va.)	Feb. 1, 1916
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Returns to Bremen	Mar. 4, 1916
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Second cruise—

Sails from Kiel	Nov. 26, 1916
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Returns to Kiel	Mar. 22, 1917
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MOHAMMED V (Sultan of Turkey)—

Dies	July 3, 1918
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MOHAMMED VI (Sultan of Turkey)—

Succeeds to the throne	July 3, 1918
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MOHAMMEDAN HOLY PLACES. See under " Mussulman."**MOHTASHEM ED DOULEH—**

Appointed Persian Foreign Minister	Apr. 27, 1915
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Resigns	Mar. 5, 1916
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" MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC " (BESSARABIA)—

Establishment of the, proclaimed	Dec. 23, 1917
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(For subsequent union with Rumania see under " Bessarabia.")

MOLTKE, General von—							
Appointed Chief of German Great General Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906
Appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Field Armies	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 2, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 14, 1914
"MOLTKE" (German Battle Cruiser)—							
Torpedoed by British submarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 19, 1915
MONASTIR (Serbia)—							
Taken by Bulgarian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 2, 1915
Captured by Allied forces..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 19, 1916
MONASTIR-DOIRAN—							
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 18-24, 1918
(And see Part II for two compound battle-names.)							
MONFALCONE (Isonzo)—							
Taken by Italian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 9, 1915
MONGOLIA. See under "Commitments."							
"MONMOUTH," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—							
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1914
MONRO, General Sir Charles—							
Appointed Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 15, 1915
Assumes command	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 28, 1915
Appointed Commander-in-Chief, Salonika Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 4, 1915
Appointed to and assumes command of reconstituted Mediterranean Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 25, 1915
Vacates command of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 9, 1916
MONROVIA (Liberia)—							
Bombarded by a German submarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 10, 1918
MONS (Belgium)—							
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 23-24, 1914
Retreat from	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 24, 1914
Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 5, 1914
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 11, 1918
Retaken by British forces..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTDIDIER (France)—							
Taken by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 27, 1918
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 8-15, 1918
Retaken by Allied forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 10, 1918
MONTENEGRO—							
MOBILISATION—Ordered	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 26, 1914
RELATIONS (severed)—							
With Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 8, 1914
WAR (declared)—							
On Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 5, 1914
On Germany†	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 8, 1914
On Bulgaria†	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 15, 1915
ARMISTICE—With Austria—							
Concluded	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 12, 1916
Ceases	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 20, 1916

* Later appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

† "State of War" proclaimed to exist.

MONTENEGRO (*continued*)—

ARMY—

Entente Governments notify Greek Government of forthcoming transfer of Montenegrin army to Corfu	Feb. 13, 1916
Lands in Corfu	Feb. 16, 1916

MISCELLANEOUS—

King Nicholas issues manifesto in favour of a confederated Yugo-Slavia ..	Oct. 26, 1918
Skupshtina vote for union with Serbia	Nov. 29, 1918

“MONTS, LA BATAILLE DES.” See under “Champagne.”

MOON ISLAND (*Baltic*)—

Captured by German forces	Oct. 18, 1917
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MORA (*Camerouns*)—

First Allied attack on	Aug. 27, 1914
Second Allied attack on	Sept. 8-9, 1915
Third Allied attack on	Oct. 30—Nov. 4, 1915
Surrenders to British forces	Feb. 18, 1916

MORACZEWSKI, *M.*—

Appointed Prime Minister of Poland	Nov. 17, 1918
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MORATORIUM—

In Great Britain—

Proclaimed	Aug. 2, 1914
Ends	Nov. 4, 1914

MORHANGE (*Lorraine*)—

Battle of	Aug. 14-20, 1914
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MOROGORO (*East Africa*)—

Taken by British forces	Aug. 26, 1916
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MORTAGNE, River (*Vosges*)—

Battle of the—

Begins	Aug. 25, 1914
Ends	Sept. 3, 1914

MORVAL (*Somme*)—

Battle of	Sept. 25-28, 1916
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MOSHI, NEW (*East Africa*)—

Taken by British forces	Mar. 13, 1916
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MOSUL (*Mesopotamia*)—

British advance on, begins	Oct. 23, 1918
Occupied by British forces	Nov. 4, 1918

MOTONO, *Viscount*—

Appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs	Nov. 21, 1916
Resigns	Apr. 21, 1918

MOUNT SORREL (*Ypres*)—

Battle of	June 2-13, 1917
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MUSHAIIDIYA (Mesopotamia)—								
Action of	Mar. 14, 1917
MUSHAVER UL MAMALER—								
Appointed Persian Foreign Minister	Jan. 19, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 10, 1918
Reappointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 11, 1918
MUSHIR ED DOULEH—								
Appointed Persian Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 14, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 26, 1915
MUSLIMIYA JUNCTION (Syria)—								
Occupied by British cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 28, 1918
MUSSULMAN HOLY PLACES—								
Government of India announce immunity of, during war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 2, 1914
MUSTAUFU UL MAMALEK—								
Appointed Persian Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 19, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 14, 1915
Again appointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 18, 1915
Again resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 24, 1915
Again appointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 19, 1918
Again resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 3, 1918
MUTINY—								
Of 5th Light Infantry (Indian Army) at Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 15, 1915
In Russian navy in the Baltic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 16, 1917
In Russian navy at Sevastopol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1917
In German navy at Kiel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 3, 1917
								Nov. 3, 1918
MWANZA (on Victoria Nyanza)—								
Taken by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 14, 1916
MWITI VALLEY (German East Africa)—								
German force surrenders to British in	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 28, 1917
N								
NABLUS (Palestine)—								
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 19-25, 1918
NAGYSZEBN (Transylvania). See under "Sibiu."								
NAMUR (Belgium)—								
Attacked by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 21, 1914
Captured by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 25, 1914
Occupied by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 21, 1918
NAPLES—								
Essad Pasha's Provisional Government set up at	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 28, 1916
German airship raid on (from Dalmatian coast)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 25, 1918
NAROC, LAKE (White Russia)—								
Battle of—								
Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 18, 1916
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 30, 1916

NEUTRAL FISHING VESSELS. See under "Fishing Vessels."

NEUTRAL FLAG. See under "Flag."

NEUTRALITY—

Note.—For countries which became belligerents at various dates see under "Declarations of War," and for those which broke off relations with any belligerent see under "Diplomatic Relations." Owing to the large number of entries which would be necessary to indicate the various declarations of neutrality by non-belligerents these entries have not been included in Parts I and II. The following are the countries which remained officially neutral throughout the war:—

Abyssinia.	Norway.
Afghanistan.	Paraguay.
Argentine Republic.	Persia.
Chile.	Salvador.
Colombia.	Spain.
Denmark.	Sweden.
Luxembourg.	Switzerland.
Mexico.	Venezuela.
Netherlands, The.	

NEUVE CHAPELLE (*France*)—

Battle of—

Begins; village taken by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 10, 1915
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 13, 1915
Retaken by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 9, 1918
Reoccupied by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1918

NEW ARMIES. See under "Britain, Army."

NEW GUINEA, German—

Australian Expeditionary Force lands in	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 11, 1914
Capitulates to Australian Expeditionary Force	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 17, 1914
German forces in, surrenders	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 21, 1914

NEW ZEALAND—

I. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE—

First units sail from New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 16, 1914
First units arrive in Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1914
First units land in Gallipoli	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 25, 1915

II. COMPULSORY SERVICE—

Passed by New Zealand Parliament	..	..	..	..	..	June 10, 1916
Comes into operation	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1916

NEWFOUNDLAND—

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE—

Leaves Newfoundland	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 3, 1914
Lands in Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 15, 1914

NEWPORT (*Rhode Island*)—

German submarine "U. 53" captures and destroys five ships outside	Oct. 8, 1916
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NEWPORT NEWS (*Va.*)—

German raider "Kronprinz Wilhelm" interned at	Apr. 26, 1915
German raider "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" interned at	Apr. 8, 1915

NGAUNDERE (*Cameroons*)—

Captured by British forces	June 28, 1915
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NGOMANO (*Portuguese East Africa*)

Affair of	Nov. 25, 1917
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- NGURU HILLS (*German East Africa*)—
 British advance through, begins Aug. 5, 1916
- NICARAGUA—
 Severs diplomatic relations with Germany May 18, 1917
 Declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary May 8, 1918
- NICHOLAS II. See under "Tsar."
- NICHOLAS, *Grand Duke*—
 Appointed Russian Commander-in-Chief Aug. 3, 1914
 Issues proclamation promising autonomy to Poland Aug. 14, 1914
 Suggests a British expedition against Turks to ease situation in the Caucasus Dec. 30, 1914
 Superseded as Commander-in-Chief by the Tsar Sept. 5, 1915
 Appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus Sept. 8, 1915
- NICHOLAS, *King of Montenegro*—
 Issues manifesto in favour of a confederated Yugo-Slavia with autonomous states Oct. 26, 1918
- NICOLAIEV (*South Russia*)—
 Captured by German forces Mar. 17, 1918
- NIEMEN, River (*Poland*)—
 Actions on the Sept. 25-29, 1914
- "NIGER," *H.M.S. (Torpedo Gunboat)*—
 Sunk off Deal Nov. 11, 1914
- NISH (*Serbia*)—
 Serbian Government transferred from Belgrade to July 25, 1914
 Serbian Government leaves Nov. 3, 1915
 Taken by Bulgarian forces Nov. 5, 1915
 Reoccupied by Serbian forces Oct. 11, 1918
- NIVELLE, *General*—
 Appointed French Commander-in-Chief Dec. 12, 1916
 Resigns May 15, 1917
- NIXON, *General Sir J. E.*—
 Appointed Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia Mar. 18, 1915
 Takes over command Apr. 9, 1915
 Resigns Jan. 19, 1916
- NONNE BOSSCHEN (*Ypres*)—
 Battle of Nov. 11, 1914
- NORFOLK (*Va.*)—
 British steamship "Appam" brought by German prize crew to Feb. 1, 1916
 German commercial submarine "Deutschland" arrives at July 10, 1916
- NORTH CHANNEL (*Ireland and Scotland*)—
 Net barrage across, established Feb. 22, 1915
- NORTH RUSSIA. See under "Russia—North."
- NORTH RUSSIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE. See under "Russia—North."

NORTH SEA—

Actions between German and Allied light forces in	{	Oct. 17, 1914
Declared a military zone by the British Admiralty		Mar. 21, 1918
Harwich flotilla action with German 6th T.B. flotilla		Nov. 2, 1914
		Jan. 23, 1917
German cruiser raids on British convoys in	{	Oct. 17, 1917
		Dec. 12, 1917

(See also under "Raids—Naval.")

NORWAY—

Issues orders prohibiting belligerent submarines from entering her territorial waters	Oct. 13, 1916
Forbids all foreign submarines to use her territorial waters	Feb. 1, 1917

NOTES (MEMORANDA, &c.) to and from UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—

I. BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT—

To United States Government in defence of British blockade policy ..	Dec. 29, 1914
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II. BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT—

To United States Government accepting United States demands for limitation of submarine activity	Sept. 1, 1915
To United States Government stating that defensively armed merchantmen will henceforth be treated as belligerents	Feb. 10, 1916
To United States Government stating that defensively armed merchantmen will henceforth be treated as cruisers	Feb. 21, 1916
To United States Government stating that it is not intended to postpone the extended submarine campaign	Feb. 29, 1916
To United States Government rejecting British offer to permit passage of foodstuffs to Poland	July 29, 1916
To United States Government in reply to United States note of the 18th (see below)	Dec. 26, 1916

III. BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—

Circular—To belligerent Governments stating that United States Government will insist on existing rules of international law	Oct. 22, 1914
To British Government deprecating use of neutral flag (<i>q.v.</i>)	Feb. 11, 1915
To German Government on the "Sussex" case, and on submarine policy in general	Apr. 18, 1916
To British Government respecting search of mails	May 26, 1916
To British Government—Formal protest against "Black List" policy ..	July 28, 1916
Circular—Suggesting negotiations for peace.. .. .	Dec. 18, 1916

(See also under "Armistice," "Peace" and "Wilson.")

"NOTTINGHAM," *H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)*—

Sunk	Aug. 19, 1916
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NOVI BAZAR (*Serbia*)—

Taken by Austrian forces	Nov. 20, 1915
Occupied by Allied forces	Oct. 14, 1918

NOVO-GEORGIEVSK (*Poland*)—

Stormed by German forces	Aug. 20, 1915
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NOYON (*France*)—

Taken by German forces	Aug. 26, 1914
Retaken by French forces	Sept. 21, 1914
Retaken by German forces	Sept. 25, 1914
Occupied by French forces	Mar. 18, 1917
Again taken by German forces	Mar. 25, 1918
Retaken by French forces.. .. .	Aug. 29, 1918
First Battle of.. .. .	Mar. 21—Apr. 9, 1918
Second Battle of	Aug. 17—29, 1918

"NÜRNBERG" (*German Cruiser*)—

Joins Admiral von Spee	Aug. 6, 1914
Sunk	Dec. 8, 1914

NYAMAKURA (*Portuguese East Africa*)—

Affair of	July 1—3, 1918
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OSOSETS (*North Poland*)--

Stormed by German forces Aug. 22, 1915

OSTEND (*Belgium*)--

British Marines landed, and R.N.A.S. unit established at Aug. 27, 1914
 British 7th Division disembarked at Oct. 6, 1914
 Belgian Government established at Oct. 7, 1914
 Evacuated by the Belgian forces Oct. 12, 1914
 Occupied by German forces Oct. 15, 1914
 First bombarded by British warships Oct. 18, 1914
 British naval blocking raids--
 First Apr. 23, 1918
 Second (H.M.S. "Vindictive" sunk in the harbour) May 9, 1918
 Reoccupied by Allied forces Oct. 17, 1918

OTAVIFONTEIN (*German South-West Africa*)--

Advance on, by South African forces--
 Begins June 19, 1915
 Captured July 1, 1915

OTRANTO, STRAITS OF--

Allied blockade of, begins Aug. 15, 1914
 French cruiser "Léon Gambetta" sunk in Apr. 26, 1915
 Austrian naval raid on May 15, 1917
 Net barrage established across Oct. 1, 1918

OURCQ, River (*France*)--

Battle of Sept. 5-10, 1914

OUTTERSTEENE RIDGE (*Flanders*)--

Action of Aug. 18, 1918

OYEM (*Cameroons*)--

Occupied by French forces Feb. 16, 1915

P

PACIFIC ISLANDS, GERMAN. See under "Islands."

PACT OF LONDON--

British, French, and Russian Governments sign the, not to conclude a separate
 Peace Sept. 5, 1914
 Entente Governments agree to hold applicable to Turkey, the Jan. 26, 1915
 Secret declaration signed in London by which Italy adheres to the Apr. 26, 1915
 Japan declares adherence to the Oct. 19, 1915
 Formal signature of the, by Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy Nov. 30, 1915
 Italy announces adherence to the Dec. 1, 1915

PAES, Dr. S. B. C. da Silva--

Appointed Premier of Portugal Dec. 10, 1917
 Resigns May 15, 1918
 Appointed Acting President Dec. 28, 1917
 Elected President May 9, 1918
 Assassinated Dec. 14, 1918

PAINLEVÉ, M.--

Appointed French Minister for War Mar. 20, 1917
 Succeeds M. Ribot as French Premier (*remains Minister for War*) Sept. 12, 1917
 Resigns Nov. 14, 1917

" PALLADA " (Russian Cruiser)—		
Sunk .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 11, 1914
 PALESTINE—		
British invasion of—Begins .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 24, 1917
British Government, in message to King of the Hejaz, declare intentions with regard to the future of .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 4, 1918
 PANAMA—		
Signs Agreement with United States of America allowing ships of belligerents use of Canal .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 10, 1914
Declares war on—		
Germany .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 7, 1917
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 10, 1917
 PAPEETE (Tahiti)—		
Bombarded by Admiral von Spee's squadron .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 22, 1914
 PAPEN, Captain von (German Military Attaché in U.S.A.)—		
United States Government request recall of .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 4, 1915
Recalled by German Government .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 10, 1915
Papers of, published in United States .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 15, 1916
 PARIS—		
I. GERMAN ADVANCE ON—Nearest point to Paris (<i>Claye</i>) reached .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 5, 1914
II. FRENCH GOVERNMENT—		
Transferred to Bordeaux .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 2, 1914
Retransferred from Bordeaux .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 18, 1914
III. GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON—		
First {		
Aeroplane .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 30, 1914
Airship .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 21, 1915
Last {		
Aeroplane .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 16, 1918
Airship .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 29, 1916
IV. BOMBARDMENT by long-range gun—		
First .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 23, 1918
Last .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 15, 1918
 PARTITION OF ASIA MINOR. See under "Commitments."		
" PARTRIDGE," H.M.S. (Destroyer)—		
Sunk .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 12, 1917
 PASICH, M.—		
Appointed Premier of Serbia .. .. .	.. .. .	—, 1912
Resigns .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 20, 1918
 PASSCHENDAELE (Belgium)—		
Captured by British forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 6, 1917
Reoccupied by German forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 16, 1918
Recaptured by Allied forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 29, 1918
First Battle of .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 12, 1917
Second Battle of .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 26—Nov. 10, 1917
 PASSENGER SHIP. See under "Submarines" and under names of ships.		
" PATHFINDER," H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)—		
Sunk .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 5, 1914

PEACE. See also under "Commitments" and "Armistice."

I. PEACE PROPOSALS—

By Central Powers—

Identic note submitted by Governments of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria,
Germany and Turkey suggesting peace negotiations Dec. 12, 1916
Rejected by Entente Governments Dec. 30, 1916
Austro-Hungarian and German Governments repudiate responsibility
for continuance of war Jan. 11, 1917
Austrian Emperor makes peace proposal to French President Mar. 31, 1917
Austrian peace proposal published by French Government Apr. 11, 1918
German Government makes offer of peace to Belgium Sept. 15, 1918
Austro-Hungarian Government submit note to President Wilson
suggesting a peace conference Sept. 15, 1918
Rejected by President Wilson Sept. 16, 1918

By the Pope—

To belligerent Governments } July 30, 1915
Aug. 1, 1917

By President Wilson—

Note suggesting negotiations issued Dec. 18, 1916
Austro-Hungarian, German and Turkish Governments send reply to .. Dec. 26, 1916
Bulgarian Government accept note Dec. 30, 1916
Belgian Government send reply to Jan. 10, 1917
Entente Governments send joint reply to Jan. 10, 1917

MISCELLANEOUS—

Japanese Government inform British Government of German overtures
for a separate peace Apr. 14, 1915
Russian Government issue declaration repudiating the idea of a separate
peace May 19, 1917
Serbian Government declares Serbia will never make peace without
Allies' consent Dec. 5, 1914

II. PEACE TERMS—British Secretary for Colonies states that the Dominions
will be consulted as to Peace Terms Apr. 14, 1915
(See also under "War Aims.")

III. PEACE TREATY—

Between CENTRAL POWERS and BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA—

Beginning of negotiations (*at Brest-Litovsk*) for Dec. 22, 1917
Signed Mar. 3, 1918
Ratified by Congress of Soviets Mar. 14, 1918
Entente Governments refuse to recognise Mar. 18, 1918
Complementary Treaty—Concluded Aug. 27, 1918
(See also under "Brest-Litovsk.")

Between GERMANY and GEORGIA—

Turco-German Peace Delegates arrive at Batum May 6, 1918
Treaty signed June 8, 1918

Between CENTRAL POWERS and RUMANIA—

Negotiations for—
Demanded by German Government Feb. 6, 1918
Begin (*at Bukharest*) Feb. 25, 1918
Preliminary Treaty—Signed at Buftea Mar. 5, 1918
Final Treaty—Signed at Bukharest May 7, 1918

Between CENTRAL POWERS and THE UKRAINE—

Signed, together with supplementary Treaties Feb. 9, 1918
British Government inform Polish National Committee that Great
Britain does not accept the Treaty Feb. 20, 1918

Between FINLAND and BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA—Signed

Between FINLAND and GERMANY—Signed Mar. 1, 1918
Between FINLAND and GERMANY—Signed Mar. 7, 1918
Between FINLAND and TURKEY—Signed May 11, 1918
Between FINLAND and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Signed May 29, 1918
Between TURKEY and ARMENIA and GEORGIA—Signed June 8, 1918
Between BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA and RUMANIA—Signed Mar. 9, 1918

"PEGASUS," *H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)*—

Sunk Sept. 20, 1914

PELAGOSA ISLAND (*Adriatic*)—

Occupied by Italian force July 26, 1915

PENANG ROADS—

Action in (*raid by German cruiser "Emden"*) Oct. 28, 1914

"PERESVYET" (*Russian Battleship*)—

Sunk Jan. 4, 1917

PERSIA (*continued*)—MINISTERS (*continued*)—(B.) FOREIGN MINISTER (*continued*)—

3. Muavin ed Douleh—	Appointed	Feb. 20, 1915
	Resigns	Apr. 26, 1915
4. Mohtashem ed Douleh—	Appointed	Apr. 27, 1915
	Resigns	Mar. 5, 1916
5. Sarim ed Douleh—	Appointed	Mar. 6, 1916
	Resigns	Aug. 29, 1916
6. Vossuq ed Douleh—	Appointed	Aug. 29, 1916
	Resigns	May 29, 1917
7. Ala es Sultaneh—	Appointed	June 6, 1917
	Resigns	Jan. 19, 1918
8. Mushaver ul Mamalek—	Appointed	Jan. 19, 1918
	Resigns	Aug. 10, 1918
	Reappointed	Aug. 11, 1918

MISCELLANEOUS—

British and Russian Governments agree to monthly subvention to Persian Government	Sept. 28, 1915
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PERSIA CORDON, EAST. See under "East Persia Cordon."

PERU—

Severs diplomatic relations with Germany	Oct 5, 1917
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PÉTAINE, General Philippe—

Appointed Chief of French General Staff	Apr. 29, 1917
Succeeds General Nivelle as French Commander-in-Chief	May 15, 1917
Created Marshal of France	Nov. 13, 1918

PETER, King of Serbia. See under "Serbia."

PETLYURA, General—

Commences revolt against The Ukraine Government	Nov. 15, 1918
Takes Odessa	Dec. 11, 1918
Takes Kiev	Dec. 20, 1918

PETRA (*Arabia*)—

Turkish attack on Arab stronghold at, repulsed	Oct. 21, 1917
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PETROGRAD—

Revolution in, begins	Mar. 12, 1917
Provisional Government proclaimed at	Mar. 14, 1917
Bolshevik <i>coup d'état</i> at	Nov. 8, 1917

PHILIPPEVILLE (*Algeria*)—

Bombarded by German cruiser "Goeben"	Aug. 4, 1914
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PIAVE, River (*Italy*)—

Austro-German forces reach the	Nov. 11, 1917
Battle of the	June 15-24, 1918

PICARDY (*France*)—

First Battle of	Sept. 22-26, 1914
Second Battle of*	Mar. 21—Apr. 9, 1918

* Corresponds to the "First Battles of the Somme, 1918."

PORTUGAL (*continued*)—

II. PRESIDENT—

1. Arriaga, <i>Dr. de</i> —	Elected	Aug. 24, 1911
	Resigns	May 29, 1915
2. Braga, <i>Dr.</i> —	Elected	May 28, 1915
	Resigns	Oct. 5, 1915
3. Guimarães, <i>Dr. Machado</i> —	Elected	Aug. 6, 1915
	Takes office	Oct. 5, 1915
	Deposed*	Dec. 11, 1917
4. Paes, <i>Dr. da Silva</i> —	Appointed†	Dec. 28, 1917
	Elected	May 9, 1918
	Assassinated	Dec. 14, 1918
5. Antunes, <i>Senhor Silva</i> —	Appointed†	Dec. 16, 1918

III. PREMIER—

1. Guimarães, <i>Dr. Machado</i> —	Appointed	June 23, 1914
	Vacates appointment	Dec. 11, 1914
2. Coutinho, <i>Senhor d'Azevedo</i>	Appointed	Dec. 12, 1914
	Resigns	Jan. 25, 1915
3. Castro, <i>General da</i> —	Appointed	Jan. 25, 1915
	Resigns	May 14, 1915
4. Chagas, <i>Senhor Pinheiro</i> —	Appointed	May 15, 1915
	Resigns	June 19, 1915
5. Castro, <i>Dr. de</i> —	Appointed	June 19, 1915
	Resigns	Nov. 29, 1915
6. Costa, <i>Dr. da</i> —	Appointed	Nov. 29, 1915
	Resigns	Mar. 15, 1916
7. d'Almeida, <i>Dr. José</i> —	Appointed	Mar. 15, 1916
	Resigns	Apr. 25, 1917
8. Costa, <i>Dr. da</i> —	Appointed	Apr. 25, 1917
	Resigns	Dec. 10, 1917
9. Paes, <i>Dr. da Silva</i> —	Appointed	Dec. 10, 1917
	Resigns	May 15, 1918
10. Barboza, <i>Senhor de Sousa</i> †—	Appointed Premier and Minister of Interior	Dec. 23, 1918

IV. REVOLUTION—

Breaks out in Lisbon Dec. 11, 1917

V. TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

"PORTUGAL," *S.S. (Russian Hospital Ship)*—

Sunk Mar. 30, 1916

POTI (*Georgia*)—

German troops landed at June 8, 1918

POTSDAM—

Kaiser receives Austrian envoy and promises support to Austria July 5, 1914

POZIÈRES RIDGE (*Somme*)—

Battle of July 23–Sept. 3, 1916

PREMUDA ISLAND (*Adriatic*)—

Naval action off (*Austrian battleship "Szent Istvan" sunk*) June 10, 1918

* Revolution.

† Temporary Acting President.

‡ Between May 16th and December 23rd the office of Premier lapsed, but Senhor Barboza acted as Secretary of the Interior.

PRILEP (South Serbia)—							
Taken by Bulgarian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 16, 1915
Retaken by French forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 23, 1918
PRIME MINISTER. See under respective countries.							
"PRINCESS IRENE" (British Minelayer)—							
Sunk by internal explosion	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 27, 1915
"PRINZ ADALBERT" (German Cruiser)—							
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 28, 1915
"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" (German Armed Merchant Cruiser)—							
Leaves Tsingtau	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 6, 1914
Sinks United States s.v. "William P. Frye"	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 28, 1915
Interned at Newport News (Va.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 8, 1915
PRISONERS OF WAR—							
I. TRANSFER OF DISABLED PRISONERS TO SWITZERLAND—							
Proposal by British Government agreed to by German Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	April 26, 1916
Ratified in London	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 13, 1916
First British party reaches England	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 11, 1917
II. EMPLOYMENT OF—							
Anglo-German Agreement, regarding—							
Signed at Berlin	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 10, 1916
Signed at London	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 29, 1916
III. AGREEMENT—Signed at The Hague for the exchange of combatant and civilian British and German prisoners of war							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 2, 1917
IV. ANGLO-GERMAN CONFERENCE, regarding (at The Hague)—First meeting							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 9, 1918
PRISTINA (Serbia)—							
Taken by Austro-German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, 1915
Retaken by French forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1918
PRIZES. See under "Commitments."							
PRIZREN (Serbia)—							
Serbian Government leave, for Scutari	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, 1915
Taken by Bulgarian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1915
Retaken by French forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 11, 1918
PROTECTORATE—							
Over—							
Egypt —Proclaimed by Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 18, 1914
Albania —Proclaimed by Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 3, 1917
Kurland —Proclaimed by Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 15, 1918
PROTICH, M. Stoyan—							
Appointed Prime Minister of United Serbia, Croatia and the Slovenes	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 29, 1918
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. See under "Albania," "Greece," and "Russia."							
PRZASNYSZ (North Poland)—							
First Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 22-27, 1915
Second Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 13-17, 1915

RAIDERS, GERMAN. See under "Commeroe Destroyers."

RAIDS, AIR. See under "Air Raids."

RAIDS, NAVAL—

British—

On the Kattegat Nov. 2, 1917
On the Kattegat Apr. 15, 1918

British Blocking—

On Ostend and Zeebrugge Apr. 22, 1918
On Ostend May 9, 1918

German Cruiser—

First on British coast (near Gorleston) Nov. 3, 1914
On Scarborough and Hartlepool Dec. 16, 1914
On Lowestoft and Yarmouth Apr. 25, 1916
On Lowestoft Nov. 26, 1916
On British convoy in North Sea Oct. 17, 1917

German Destroyer—

On Dover Straits Oct. 26-27, 1916
On Southwold and Wangford (Suffolk) Jan. 25, 1917
On Margate and Broadstairs Feb. 25, 1917
On Ramsgate and Broadstairs Mar. 18, 1917
On Dover Straits: action by H.M.S. "Swift" and "Broke" Apr. 20-21, 1917
On Ramsgate Apr. 26-27, 1917
On British convoy in North Sea Dec. 12, 1917
On Yarmouth Jan. 14, 1918

German Submarine—

On Scapa Flow Oct. 17, 1914
On Walney Island Barracks (Barrow) Jan. 29, 1915
On Whitehaven (Cumberland) Aug. 16, 1915
On Seaham (Durham) July 11, 1916
On Funchal (Madeira) Dec. 8, 1916
On Ponta Delgada (Azores) July 4, 1917
On Scarborough (Yorkshire) Sept. 4, 1917
On Funchal (Madeira) Dec. 12, 1917
On Dover Feb. 16, 1918
On Monrovia (Liberia) Apr. 10, 1918
On St. Kilda (Hebrides) May 15, 1918

Italian—

On Trieste Harbour Dec. 9-10, 1917
On Pola Harbour May 14, 1918

RAMADI (*Mesopotamia*)—

Action of Sept. 28-29, 1917

RAMSGATE (*Kent*)—

German destroyer raid on—

First Mar. 18, 1917
Second Apr. 26, 1917

RAPALLO (*Italy*)—

Allied Conference at Nov. 7, 1917

RASPÛTIN—

Murdered Dec. 31, 1916

RAWKA-BZURA (*Poland*)—

Battle of, begins* Dec. 18, 1914

RAYAT (*Armenia*)—

Battle of Aug. 23, 1916

* See footnote, Part I.

REVOLUTION in—

1. Austria (Vienna)—								
Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1918
Emperor abdicates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 12, 1918
2. Germany (Berlin)—								
Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 9, 1918
Kaiser crosses frontier into Holland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 10, 1918
3. Hungary (Budapest)—								
Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1918
Independent Government formed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1918
4. Portugal (Lisbon)—								
Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 11, 1917
5. Russia (Petrograd)								
1. Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 12, 1917
Tsar abdicates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 15, 1917
2. (<i>Bolshevik</i>)—Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8, 1917
"REWA" (<i>British Hospital Ship</i>)—								
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 4, 1918
RHINE, River (<i>Germany</i>)—								
Crossed by British troops at Cologne ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 12, 1918
RHODESIA—								
Defence of Abercorn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 5-9, 1914
British advance against German East Africa commences from ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 25, 1916
German force enters, and attacks Fife .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1918
Kasama captured by German force .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 9, 1918
German forces in East Africa surrender to Allies at Abercorn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 25, 1918
RIBOT, M.—								
Appointed French Premier and Foreign Minister .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 20, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 9, 1917
Reappointed Foreign Minister .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 12, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 23, 1917
RIGA (<i>Baltic Provinces</i>)—								
I. City —Captured by the Germans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 3, 1917
II. Gulf of Riga —German naval operations in—								
First .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Aug. 8-21, 1915
Second .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 16, 1917
III. Battle of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1-5, 1917
ROBERTS, <i>Field-Marshal Earl</i> —								
Dies in France .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 14, 1914
ROBERTSON, <i>General Sir William</i> —								
Appointed Quartermaster-General B.E.F., France .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 4, 1914
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 24, 1915
Appointed Chief of the General Staff, B.E.F., France ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 25, 1915
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 22, 1915
Appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 23, 1915
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 18, 1918
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Great Britain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 30, 1918
RODMAN, <i>Rear-Admiral (U.S.N.)</i> —								
Joins Grand Fleet with United States Battleship Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 6, 1917
"ROHILLA" (<i>British Hospital Ship</i>)—								
Wrecked off Whitby .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 30, 1914
ROQUES, <i>General</i> —								
Appointed French Minister for War .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 16, 1916
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 17, 1917

* Approximate dates.

RUMANIA—

INTERVENTION—						
Negotiations with Russia for military assistance begin	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 22, 1916
Agreement with Entente Powers concluded	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 17, 1916
MOBILISATION—Ordered						
	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 27, 1916
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (severed)—						
With Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1916
By Russian Bolshevik Government	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 28, 1918
WAR (declared)—						
On Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 27, 1916
By Germany	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1916
By Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1916
By Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1916
HOSTILITIES—With Central Powers—						
Commence	..	..	..	..	..	On dates of declarations of war
Suspended	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 6, 1917
Cease	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 10, 1917
Resumed	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 10, 1918
FRONTIER—						
Of Transylvania—Crossed by Rumanian troops	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1916
Of Dobrudja—Crossed by Bulgarian troops	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 2, 1916
Of Transylvania—Crossed by German troops	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 14, 1916
ARMISTICE—With Central Powers—Concluded ("Truce of Focsani")..						
	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 9, 1917
PEACE—(Signed)—						
Preliminary, with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 5, 1918
With Russian Bolshevik Government	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 9, 1918
Final, with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany and Turkey ("Treaty of Bukharest")	..	..	..	..	..	May 7, 1918
GOVERNMENT—						
Removed from Bukharest to Jassy	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1916
Re-established at Bukharest	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 30, 1918
UNION WITH OTHER NATIONALS. See under "Banat," "Bessarabia," "Bukovina," "Hungary" and "Transylvania."						
Proclamation issued annexing Rumanian parts of Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 27, 1918
KING—						
Charles—Dies	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1914
Ferdinand—Succeeds	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1914
MINISTERS—						
(A.) PREMIER—						
1. Bratianu, M.—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 14, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 6, 1918
2. Averescu, General—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 9, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 12, 1918
3. Marghiloman, M.—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 21, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8, 1918
4. Coanda, General—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 12, 1918
5. Bratianu, M.—Appointed						
	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 14, 1918
(B.) FOREIGN MINISTER—						
1. Bratianu, M.—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 14, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 6, 1918
2. Averescu, General—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 9, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 12, 1918
3. Arian, M.—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 21, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8, 1918
4. Coanda, General—						
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 12, 1918
5. Bratianu, M.—Appointed						
	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 14, 1918
LOAN—With Great Britain (£3,000,000)—Concluded						
	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 11, 1915
TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."						

RUPEL, Fort (*Greek Macedonia*)—

Occupied by a Bulgarian and German force	..	..	..	..	..	May 26, 1916
Entente Governments protest to Greece against occupation of	..	..	..	..	..	May 31, 1916

RUSSIA (*continued*)—

NORTH—

I. Expeditionary Force, Allied—

(a.) Murmansk—

General Poole lands at, to organise the Expeditionary Force ..	May 24, 1918
British marines land at Pechenga	June 4, 1918

Allied contingents—

(i.) British Expeditionary Forces "Syren" and "Elope" land at ..	June 23, 1918
(ii.) Bulk of French contingent land at	July 26, 1918
(iii.) Italian contingent land at	Sept. 2, 1918
(iv.) United States contingent land at	Sept. 4, 1918

(b.) Archangel—

Defences of, attacked and captured by Allies	Aug. 1, 1918
Allied forces enter	Aug. 2, 1918
Canadian contingent arrive at	Sept. 30, 1918
General Ironside takes over command at	Oct. 4, 1918

II. Political, &c.—

Expeditionary Force ordered to leave Russia by Bolshevik Government ..	June 8, 1918
Murman Sovdep decide to support the Allies against the Bolsheviki ..	June 30, 1918
Pro-Ally Revolution in Archangel	Aug. 2, 1918
General Marushevski appointed Governor-General of North Russia ..	Nov. 20, 1918

TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

"RUSSELL," *H.M.S. (Battleship)*—

Sunk	Apr. 27, 1916
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S

SA'ID HALIM, *Pasha*—

Appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey	June , 1918
Resigns	Feb. 4, 1917

ST. CLEMENT (*France*)—

German airship "L. 44" shot down at	Oct. 20, 1917
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ST. JULIEN (*Ypres*)—

Battle of	Apr. 24—May 4, 1915
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ST. KILDA (*Hebrides*)—

Bombarded by German submarine	May 15, 1918
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ST. MIHIEL (*France*)—

Battle of	Sept. 12-13, 1918
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ST. QUENTIN (*France*)—

Battle of*	Mar. 21-23, 1918
Town retaken by French forces	Oct. 1, 1918

ST. QUENTIN CANAL—

Battle of the	Sept. 29—Oct. 2, 1918
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SAHIL (*Mesopotamia*)—

Affair of	Nov. 17, 1914
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SAIHAN (*Mesopotamia*)—

Affair of	Nov. 15, 1914
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* British title and dates. For other battles bearing the same name in the French and German lists, see Appendix.

SALONIKA (*Greece*)—

1. Landing of Allied troops at—							
Requested by Greek Premier (<i>M. Venizelos</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 2, 1915
Arrive	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 3, 1915
British and French troops land	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 5, 1915
Italian troops land	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 12, 1916
Russian troops land	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 30, 1916
2. Withdrawal of Greek troops from—							
Demanded by General Sarrail	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 9, 1915
Refused by Greek Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 11, 1915
3. Governments set up at—							
1. Albanian (<i>Essad Pasha</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 20, 1916
2. Serbian	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 7, 1916
4. Allied Commander-in-Chief—							
1. Sarrail, <i>General</i> —							
Assumes command	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 16, 1916
Recalled	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 14, 1917
2. Guillaumat, <i>General</i> —							
Assumes command	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 22, 1917
Recalled	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 6, 1918
3. Franchet d'Esperey, <i>General</i> —							
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 18, 1918
5. British Commander—							
1. Mahon, <i>Lieutenant-General Sir Bryan</i> —							
Appointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 28, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1916
2. Milne, <i>Lieutenant-General Sir G. F.</i> —							
Takes over command	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1916
6. Miscellaneous—							
Consuls of Central Powers arrested and deported by order of General Sarrail	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 30, 1915
German airship "L.Z. 85" shot down	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 5, 1916
Martial law proclaimed by General Sarrail	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 3, 1916
Venizelist revolution—Breaks out	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1916

SALT. See under "Es Salt."

"SALTA" (*British Hospital Ship*)—

Sunk by mine Apr. 10, 1917

SAMARRA (*Mesopotamia*)—

Taken by British forces Apr. 23-24, 1917

SAMBRE, River (*France*)—

Battle of the Nov. 4, 1918

SAMOA (*Pacific*)—

Occupied by New Zealand Expeditionary Force Aug. 30, 1914

SAMSAM ES SULTANEH—

Appointed Persian Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 3, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 31, 1918
Reappointed	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 20, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 3, 1918

SAN, River (*Galicia*)—

Battle of the May 16-23, 1915

SANDERS, *General Liman von*—

Appointed Commander of Turkish Dardanelles Army Mar. 25, 1915

"SAN DIEGO" (*United States Cruiser*)—

Sunk by mine July 19, 1918

SAN GIOVANNI DI MEDUA. See under "Medua."

SCARBOROUGH (Yorkshire)—									
Bombarded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 16, 1914
Submarine raid on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 4, 1917
SCARPE, River (France)—									
First Battle of, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 9-14, 1917
Second Battle of, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 23-24, 1917
Third Battle of, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 3-4, 1917
Battle of, 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 26-30, 1917
" SCHARNHORST " (German Cruiser)—									
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 8, 1914
SCHERPENBERG, The (France)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 29, 1918
SCHEUCH, Major-General—									
Appointed German Minister for War	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 9, 1918
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 17, 1918
SCIMITAR HILL (Suvla)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 21, 1915
SCLATER, Lieut.-General Sir H. C.—									
Appointed Adjutant-General, Home Forces, Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 9, 1914
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 21, 1916
SCUTARI (Albania)—									
Serbian Government leaves Prizren for	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, 1915
Serbian Government set up at	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 3, 1915
Occupied by Austrian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 23, 1916
Taken by Italian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1918
SEAHAM (Durham)—									
Shelled by German submarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 11, 1916
SEAPLANE (British)—									
First enemy ship sunk by torpedo from (in Dardanelles)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 12, 1915
SEDAN (France)—									
Taken by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 29, 1914
Taken by United States forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1918
" SEEDLER " (German Raider)—									
Leaves Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 22, 1916
Wrecked on Mopelia Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 2, 1917
SEIDLER, Dr. Ernst Ritter von—									
Appointed Austrian Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 23, 1917
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1918
SELLE, River (France)—									
Battle of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 17-25, 1918

SEMENDRIA (Serbia)—

Taken by Austrian forces Oct. 11, 1915

SEMLIN (Hungary)—

Occupied by Serbian forces Sept. 10, 1914
Evacuated by Serbian forces Sept. 17, 1914

SENUSSI—

Commence hostilities against the British Nov. 14, 1915
Operations against—
 Begin Nov. 23, 1915
 End Feb. 8, 1917

(See also under "Agagiya," "Siwa," "Sollum," "Wadi Majid," and "Wadi Senaab.")

SERBIA—**I. ULTIMATUM (presented)—**

By Austria-Hungary July 23, 1914

II. MOBILISATION—Ordered July 25, 1914**III. RELATIONS (severed)—**

By Austria-Hungary July 25, 1914

IV. WAR (declared)—

By Austria-Hungary July 28, 1914
On Germany Aug. 6, 1914
On Turkey Nov. 2, 1914
By Turkey (*Jehad*) Nov. 14, 1914
On Bulgaria Oct. 14, 1915
By Bulgaria Oct. 14, 1915

V. INVASIONS (by Austrian and German forces)—**First—**

Begins Aug. 13, 1914
Ends Aug. 25, 1914

Second—

Begins Sept. 8, 1914
Ends Dec. 15, 1914

Final—Begins Oct. 6, 1915

VI. KING—**Peter—**

Arrives at Salonika Jan. 1, 1916
Leaves Salonika Jan. 15, 1916
Arrives at Edypsos Jan. 17, 1916
Re-enters Belgrade Nov. 6, 1918

VII. MINISTERS—PREMIER—**(A.) Of SERBIA—****Pasich, M.—**

(Appointed —, 1912)
Resigns Dec. 20, 1918

(B.) Of UNITED KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES—

Protich, M.—Appointed Dec. 29, 1918

VIII. GOVERNMENT—

Transferred from Belgrade to Nish July 25, 1914
Leave Nish Nov. 3, 1915
Leave Prizren for Scutari Nov. 23, 1915
Set up at Scutari Dec. 3, 1915
Set up at Brindisi Jan. 15, 1916
Set up at Corfu Feb. 9, 1916
Set up at Salonika May 7, 1916
Re-established at Belgrade Dec. 9, 1918

IX. ARMY—

1. Retreat through Albania—Begins Nov. 30, 1915

2. Concentration at Corfu—

Entente Governments inform Greek Government of proposed
 transport of Serbian Army to Corfu Jan. 10, 1916
 First Serbian troops land in Corfu Jan. 15, 1916
 Serbian Army concentrated at Corfu Feb. 10, 1916

3. Transfer from Corfu to Salonika—

Greek Government refuse overland route Apr. 3, 1916
First units land at Salonika from Corfu April 15, 1916
First units come into action on the Salonika front July 25, 1916

X. MISCELLANEOUS—

Entente *démarche* in Athens, Sofia and Bukharest to secure help for .. Dec. 5, 1914

XI. TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

SEVASTOPOL (South Russia)—

Bombarded by the "Goeben"	Oct. 29, 1914
Russian battleship "Imperatritsa Mariya" blown up at	Oct. 20, 1916
Naval mutiny at	June 21, 1917
Taken by German forces	May 1, 1918
Allied Fleet arrives at	Nov. 26, 1918

SHABATZ (Serbia)—

Captured by Austrian forces	Aug. 12, 1914
Recaptured by Serbian forces	Aug. 25, 1914
Again captured by Austro-German forces	Oct. 22, 1915

SHAIBA (Mesopotamia)—

Battle of	Apr. 12-14, 1915
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SHANTUNG (China)—

Japanese forces land in	Sept. 2, 1914
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SHARON (Palestine)—

Battle of	Sept. 19-25, 1918
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SHARQAT (Mesopotamia)—

Battle of—	
Begins	Oct. 28, 1918
Ends (Turkish Army on the Tigris surrenders)	Oct. 30, 1918

SHATT AL ARAB, River (Mesopotamia)—

British forces effect landing at mouth of	Nov. 6, 1914
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SHAVLI (Baltic Provinces)—

Occupied by German forces	Apr. 30, 1915
Evacuated by German forces	May 11, 1915

SHEIKH SA'AD (Mesopotamia)—

Action of	Jan. 6-8, 1916
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SHEIKH SAID (South Arabia)—

Stormed by British force	Nov. 10, 1914
Defences destroyed	Nov. 11, 1914

SHEIKH UL ISLAM. See under "Jehad."**SHERIF OF MECCA. See under "Mecca, Sherif of."****SHIPPING—**

The "Clémentel Agreement" concluded between British and French Governments	Dec. 3, 1916
Inter-Allied Chartering Committee established	Jan. 6, 1917
Agreement concluded between British, French and Italian Governments for tonnage for Allied foodstuffs	Nov. 3, 1917
Decision taken to form Allied Maritime Transport Council	Dec. 3, 1917
Establishment of Allied Maritime Transport Council agreed upon	Feb. 15, 1918
First meeting of Allied Maritime Transport Council	Mar. 11, 1918

(See also under "Britain—Shipping," "Convoys" and "Merchant Vessels.")

SHIRAZ (South Persia)—

Occupied by British forces	Nov. 12, 1916
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SHKODRA. See under "Scutari."

SKRA DI LEGEN (Macedonia)—		
Battle of	May 31, 1918
SKUPSHTINA, MONTENEGRIN—		
Votes for union with Serbia .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 29, 1918
SLAV RACES—		
United States Government announce their views in favour of the ultimate freedom of all branches of the .. .. .	.. .. .	June 29, 1918
(See under "Poles," "Czecho-Slovaks," "Yugo-Slavs," &c.)		
" SLAVA " (Russian Battleship)—		
Sunk .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 16, 1917
SLAVONIA—		
British Foreign Minister gives guarantee as to eventual freedom and self-determination of .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 30, 1915
SLOVAKS. See under " Czecho-Slovaks."		
SLOVENES—		
National Council of, meet at Lyubliana .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 17, 1918
National leaders of, take over administration of Carniola from Austrian authorities..	.. .. .	Nov. 2, 1918
SMITH-DORRIEN, General Sir H.—		
Appointed to command of British forces, East Africa .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 22, 1915
*Resigns.. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 31, 1916
SMUTS, General J. C.—		
Takes command of British forces in East Africa .. .. .	.. .. .	Feb. 19, 1916
Resigns .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 20, 1917
SMYRNA (Asia Minor)—		
Bombarded by British squadron .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 5-9, 1915
Entente offer to Greece of—		
Made .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 12, 1915
Rejected .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 14, 1915
SOISSONS (France)—		
Taken by German forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 1, 1914
Retaken by French forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 13, 1914
Battle of .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 8-14, 1915
Again taken by German forces .. .. .	.. .. .	May 29, 1918
Retaken by Allied forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 2, 1918
SOISSONNAIS AND OURCQ (France)—		
Battle of† .. .. .	.. .. .	July 28—Aug. 2, 1918
SOLLUM (Western Egypt)—		
Bombarded by German submarine .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 6, 1915
Attacked by Senussi .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 14, 1915
Evacuated by British (Egyptian) force .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 23, 1915
Reoccupied by British forces .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 14, 1916
SOMME, River (France)—		
Battles of the, 1916 .. .. .	.. .. .	July 1—Nov. 18, 1916
German retreat from, 1917 .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 14—Apr. 5, 1917
First Battles of the, 1918 .. .. .	.. .. .	Mar. 21—Apr. 5, 1918
Second Battles of the, 1918 .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 21—Sept. 3, 1918

* Did not take over command owing to illness.

† British dates.

STEWART, Brig.-General J. M.—									
Takes over command of British forces in East Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1914
Relinquishes command .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1914
STOCK EXCHANGE (London)—									
Closed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 31, 1914
Reopened .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 4, 1915
STOCKHOLM—									
Labour Conference at. British London Party decide to send delegates to ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 10, 1917
British Government refuse passports for delegates to .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 13, 1917
STRASBOURG (Alsace)—									
Occupied by French forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 25, 1918
"STRONGBOW," H.M.S. (Destroyer)—									
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 17, 1917
STRYJ (Galicia)—									
Battle of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 24—June 11, 1915
STRUMITSA (Bulgaria)—									
Serbian Government give Greek Government undertaking not to claim ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 25, 1915
First Action of Strumitsa Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 14, 1915
Second Action of Strumitsa Station.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 21, 1915
STRYPA, River (Galicia)—									
Battle of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 11—30, 1916
STÜRGGH, Count—									
(Appointed Austrian Premier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 3, 1911)
Assassinated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 21, 1916
STÜRMER, M.—									
Appointed Premier of Russia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 1, 1916
Takes office also as Foreign Minister .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 22, 1916
Resigns both offices .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 24, 1916
SUBMARINES—									
(A.) INDIVIDUAL SUBMARINES—									
1. British—									
"E. 1" and "E. 9"—First submarines to enter Baltic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 17, 1914
"B. 11"—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First submarine to enter Dardanelles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1914
Sinks Turkish battleship "Messoudieh" in Dardanelles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 13, 1914
"E. 11"—Sinks Turkish battleship "Barbarousse-Hairedine" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 8, 1915
"E. 1"—Torpedoes German battle cruiser "Moltke" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 19, 1915
"E. 8"—Sinks German cruiser "Prinz Adalbert" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 23, 1915
"E. 13"—Destroyed in Danish waters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 19, 1915
"E. 19"—Sinks German cruiser "Undine" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 7, 1915
2. German—									
"U. 15"—Sunk by H.M.S. "Birmingham" in the North Sea (first sunk) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 9, 1914
"U. 9"—Sinks H.M.S. "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, 1914
"U. 20"—Sinks s.s. "Lusitania" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 7, 1915
"U. 27"—Destroyed by H.M.S. "Baralong" .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 19, 1915
"U. 53"—Captures and destroys five ships outside Newport (Rhode Island) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 8, 1916
"Deutschland" ("commercial submarine")—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrives at Norfolk (Va.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 10, 1916
Returns to Germany .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 23, 1916

SUBMARINES (continued)—

(B.) SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES—

1. British—

(a.) Warships (excluding destroyers and other light craft)—

"Aboukir"	Sept. 22, 1914
"Britannia"	Nov. 9, 1918
"Cornwallis"	Jan. 9, 1917
"Cressy"	Sept. 22, 1914
"Drake"	Oct. 2, 1917
"Falmouth"	Aug. 19, 1916
"Formidable"	Jan. 1, 1915
"Hawke"	Oct. 15, 1914
"Hermes"	Oct. 31, 1914
"Hogue"	Sept. 22, 1914
"Majestic"	May 27, 1915
"Niger"	Nov. 11, 1914
"Nottingham"	Aug. 19, 1916
"Pathfinder" *	Sept. 5, 1914
"Triumph"	May 25, 1915

(b.) Hospital Ships—

"Donegal" (Ambulance Transport)	Apr. 17, 1917
"Dover Castle"	May 26, 1917
"Glenart Castle"	Feb. 26, 1918
"Lanfranc" (Ambulance Transport)	Apr. 17, 1917
"Llandoverly Castle"	June 27, 1918
"Rewa"	Jan. 4, 1918
"Warilda" (Ambulance Transport)	Aug. 3, 1918

(N.B.—Torpedoed but not sunk—"Asturias," Mar. 21, 1917; "Gloucester Castle," Mar. 30, 1917; and "Guildford Castle," Mar. 10, 1918.)

(c.) Merchant Ships, &c. (of outstanding importance)—

"Arabic"	Aug. 19, 1915
"Falaba"	Mar. 28, 1915
"Laconia"	Feb. 25, 1917
"Leinster"	Oct. 10, 1918
"Lusitania"	May 7, 1915
"Ruel"	Aug. 21, 1915
"Surada" †	Nov. 2, 1918
"Tuscania"	Feb. 5, 1918

(N.B.—Torpedoed but not sunk—"Sussex," Mar. 24, 1916.)

(d.) Transport—

"Royal Edward" ‡	Aug. 13, 1915
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2. French Warships—

"Amiral Charner"	Feb. 8, 1916
"Château Renault"	Dec. 14, 1917
"Danton"	Mar. 19, 1917
"Dupetit Thouars"	Aug. 7, 1918
"Gaulois"	Dec. 27, 1916
"Kléber"	June 27, 1917
"Léon Gambetta"	Apr. 26, 1915
"Suffren"	Nov. 26, 1916

3. (a.) German Warships—

"Prinz Adalbert"	Oct. 23, 1915
"Undine"	Nov. 7, 1915
"Bremen"	Dec. 17, 1915

(b.) German Merchant Ship—

"Livonia"	Oct. 3, 1915
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4. Italian Warships—

"Amalfi"	July 7, 1915
"Giuseppe Garibaldi"	July 18, 1915

5. Italian Merchant Ship—

"Ancona"	Nov. 7, 1915
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6. Russian—

(a.) Warship— "Pallada"	Oct. 11, 1914
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(b.) Hospital Ships—

"Portugal"	Mar. 30, 1916
"Vpered"	July 10, 1916

7. Turkish Warships—

"Barbarousse Hairedine"	Aug. 8, 1915
"Messoudieh"	Dec. 13, 1914

(C.) LOCALITIES RAIDED—

1. BY BRITISH SUBMARINES—Constantinople	Aug. 1, 1915
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* First British warship to be sunk by submarine.

† Last merchant vessel sunk by submarine.

‡ First transport sunk.

SUBMARINES (*continued*)—(C.) LOCALITIES RAIDED (*continued*)—

2. BY GERMAN SUBMARINES—

Scapa Flow	Oct. 17, 1914
Barrow (Walney Island)	Jan. 29, 1915
Whitehaven (Cumberland)	Aug. 16, 1915
Sollum (West Egypt)	Nov. 6, 1915
Seaham (Durham)	July 11, 1916
Funchal (Madeira)	Dec. 3, 1916
Ponta Delgada (Azores)	July 4, 1917
Scarborough	Sept. 4, 1917
Funchal (Madeira)	Dec. 12, 1917
Dover	Feb. 16, 1918
Monrovia (Liberia)	Apr. 10, 1918
St. Kilda (Hebrides)	May 15, 1918

(D) GERMAN SUBMARINE BLOCKADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—

Announced	Feb. 4, 1915
Begins	Feb. 18, 1915
American demand for limitation of German submarine warfare accepted by German Government	Sept. 1, 1915
German Government send Note to United States Government stating that it is not intended to postpone extended submarine campaign	Feb. 29, 1916
(See also under "Notes.")	
"Extended campaign"—Begins	Mar. 1, 1916
"Unrestricted submarine warfare"—Begins	Feb. 1, 1917

(E.) ANTI-SUBMARINE NETS—

1. "Indicator" Nets—	
First submarine ("U. 8") destroyed by aid of	Mar. 4, 1915
2. Net Barrage—	
Of Dover Straits—Boom established	Apr. 3, 1915
" North Channel—Established	Feb. 22, 1915
" Otranto Straits—Established	Oct. 1, 1918
" Belgian Coast—Begun	Apr. 24, 1916

(F.) STAGES OF GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE—

First British warship sunk (H.M.S. "Pathfinder")	Sept. 5, 1914
First British merchant vessel sunk (s.s. "Glitra")	Oct. 20, 1914
First neutral ship torpedoed without warning (Norwegian s.s. "Belridge")	Feb. 19, 1915
First neutral ship sunk without warning (Swedish s.s. "Hanna")	Mar. 13, 1915
First neutral ship sunk after visit and search (Dutch s.s. "Medea")	Mar. 25, 1915
First passenger ship sunk (s.s. "Falaba")	Mar. 28, 1915
First instance of merchant vessel beating off submarine by gunfire (s.s. "La Rosarina")	Apr. 17, 1915
First United States ship torpedoed without warning (s.s. "Gulfight")	May 1, 1915
First British transport sunk ("Royal Edward")	Aug. 13, 1915
First authenticated case of German submarine firing on a crew in boats (s.s. "Ruel")	Aug. 21, 1915
First British hospital ship torpedoed ("Asturias")	Mar. 21, 1917
First British hospital ship sunk ("Dover Castle")	May 26, 1917
First contingent of German submarines surrender at Harwich	Nov. 20, 1918

(For other details, see Part II (Naval).)

SUEZ CANAL—

First Turkish offensive against	Jan. 26—Feb. 17, 1915
Actions on the	Feb. 3—4, 1915
Second Turkish offensive against	July 19—Aug. 12, 1916
Battle of Rumani	Aug. 4—5, 1916

"SUFFREN" (*French Battleship*)—

Sunk	Nov. 26, 1916
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SUKHOMLINOV, *General*—

Appointed Russian Minister for War	1909
Resigns	June 26, 1915

"SUSSEX," *S.S. (British)*—

Torpedoed	Mar. 24, 1916
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SUVLA (Gallipoli)—							
Landing at, operations of—							
Begin	Aug. 6, 1915
End	Aug. 15, 1915
Evacuation of—							
Ordered	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 8, 1915
Completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 20, 1915
" SVOBODNAYA ROSSIYA " (Russian Battleship)—							
Destroyed in Black Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 18, 1918
SWAKOPMUND (German South-West Africa)—							
Occupied by South African forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 14, 1915
" SWIFT," H.M.S. (Destroyer)—							
Action in Dover Straits	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 20, 1917
SWITZERLAND—							
Orders mobilisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 8, 1914
" SYDNEY," H.M.A.S. (Light Cruiser)—							
Destroys German cruiser " Emden "	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 9, 1914
" SYKES-PICOT " AGREEMENTS—							
1. Between French and Russian Governments as to eventual partition of Asia							
Minor—							
Concluded	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 26, 1916
British Government notify Russian Government of their recognition of							
2. Between British and French Governments as to eventual partition of Asia							
Minor, &c.							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1916
3. Between Russian and British Governments as to eventual partition of Asia							
Minor							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, 1916
" SYREN " (British Expeditionary Force)—							
Disembarks at Murmansk	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 23, 1918
SYRIA—							
French claim to, lodged with British Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 17, 1915
" SZENT-ISTVAN " (Austrian Battleship)—							
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 10, 1918

T

TABORA (East Africa)—							
Occupied by Belgian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 19, 1916
TABRIZ (North Persia)—							
Evacuated by Russian forces*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 5, 1915
Occupied by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 8, 1915
Reoccupied by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 30, 1915
Again occupied by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 14, 1918
TAGUS RIVER—							
German ships in, seized by the Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 23, 1916

* Was occupied before declaration of war.

TAIF (Hejaz)—									
Surrenders to the Sherif of Mecca..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, 1916
" TAKACHIHO " (Japanese Cruiser)—									
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 18, 1914
TALAAAT Pasha—									
Appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 4, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 13, 1918
TANAKA, Lieut.-General Giichi—									
Appointed Japanese Minister for War	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 30, 1918
TANGA (German East Africa)—									
British attack on repulsed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 2-5, 1914
Occupied by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 7, 1916
TANGANYIKA, LAKE (Central Africa)—									
British naval operations on, begin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 23, 1915
* Naval action on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 26, 1915
* Naval action on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 9, 1916
TANGISTANI Tribesmen—									
Attack British Residency at Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 12, 1915
									Sept. 9, 1915
TANKS (British)—									
In action for first time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 15, 1916
Aerial co-operation instituted with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 15, 1916
Corps formed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 28, 1917
TANNENBERG (East Prussia)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 23-31, 1914
TARDENOIS (France)—									
Battle of †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 29-Aug. 7, 1918
TÂRGA JIU (Rumania)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 16-17, 1916
TARNAVKA (Galicia)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 7-9, 1914
TARNOPOL (Galicia)—									
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 7-16, 1915
Captured by Austro-German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 24, 1917
TATAR NATIONAL COUNCIL—									
Proclaims establishment of Republic of Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 26, 1918
									(See also under "Trans-Caucasia.")

* For vessels engaged, see Part I.
† French dates.

" TSUKUBA " (Japanese Battle Cruiser)—						
Sunk by internal explosion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 14, 1917
TURKEY—						
MOBILISATION—Ordered .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	July 31, 1914
HOSTILITIES (commenced)—						
Against Russia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 29, 1914
By Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1914
I. ULTIMATUM (presented)—By Allies..						
II. RELATIONS (severed)—						
By Britain	}	..	..	..	..	Oct. 30, 1914
By France		..	..	..	..
By Russia		..	..	..	..
With Belgium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1914
With United States of America .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 20, 1917
By Greece .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917
III. WAR (declared)—						
By Russia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 2, 1914
By Serbia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 2, 1914
By Britain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 5, 1914
On all Entente Powers (Holy War) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 14, 1914
By France .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 5, 1914
By Italy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 21, 1915
On Rumania .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1916
By Greece .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	June 27, 1917
IV. PEACE (signed)—						
With Russian Bolshevik Government .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 3, 1918
With Rumania—preliminary Treaty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 5, 1918
With Rumania—final Treaty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	May 7,
With Finland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	May 11, 1918
With Georgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	June 8, 1918
With Armenia }	..	..	..	..	..
V. TREATY WITH BULGARIA—						
(a.) Frontier Convention with Bulgaria signed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 9, 1915
(b.) "Dede Agatch Agreement" concluded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, 1915
VI. SULTAN—						
1. Mohammed V—						
Proclaims Jihad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 14, 1914
Dies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	July 3, 1918
2. Mohammed VI—Succeeds						
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	July 3, 1918
VII. MINISTERS—						
Grand Vizier—						
1. Sa'id Halim Pasha—						
Appointed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	June 1913
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 4, 1917
2. Talaat Pasha—						
Appointed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 4, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 13, 1918
3. Izzet Pasha						
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 13, 1918
VIII. TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."						
" TUSCANIA," S.S. (British)—						
Sunk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Feb 5 1918
TUTRAKAN (Dobrudja)—						
Captured by Bulgarian forces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 6, 1916

U

"U-BOATS." See under "Submarines."

UCHIDA, Count Yasuya—
Appointed Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Sept. 29, 1918

UDINE (Venetia)—
Captured by Austro-German forces Oct. 28, 1917
Recaptured by Italian forces Nov. 3, 1918

UFA (East Prussia)—							
Captured by Bolshevik forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 31, 1918
UGANDA (Africa)—							
Agreement concluded between Great Britain and Belgium <i>re</i> delimitation of Uganda-Congo boundary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 3, 1915
UJJI (German East Africa)—							
Occupied by Belgian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 3, 1916
UKHTINSKAYA (Murman Front)—							
Captured by Allied forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 11, 1918
UKRAINE, THE—							
REPUBLIC—							
Declared	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 20, 1917
Recognised by Central Powers	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 1, 1918
DICTATORSHIP—Germany establishes							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 29, 1918
PRESIDENT—Ustemovich, M.—Proclaimed							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1918
HETMAN—Skoropadski, General—Proclaimed							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 29, 1918
ARMISTICE—							
With Bolshevik Russia, concluded (<i>by German-Ukrainian Command</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 4, 1918
With Bolshevik Russia (<i>by whole State of</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12, 1918
PEACE—							
With Bulgaria, Central Powers and Turkey signed, together with supplementary Treaties with Germany and Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 9, 1918
British Foreign Minister informs Polish National Committee that Great Britain does not accept the Treaty between The Ukraine and Central Powers	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 20, 1918
WAR—							
"State of War" with Poland—Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1918
Revolt of General Petlyura—Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 15, 1918
WEST—Republic formed..							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 26, 1918
ULTIMATUM—							
1. Austria-Hungary to Serbia—Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 23, 1914
2. Britain to Germany—Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 4, 1914
3. Entente Powers to—							
(1.) Bulgaria—Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 4, 1915
(2.) Greece—*							
First (demanding demobilisation)—							
Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916
Second (demanding surrender of the Greek Fleet)—							
Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 10, 1916
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 11, 1916
Third (demanding dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers and surrender of Greek military material)—							
Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 19, 1916
Refused	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1916
Fourth (demanding withdrawal of Greek armies from Thessaly)—							
Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 14, 1916
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 15, 1916
Fifth (demanding the abdication of King Constantine)—							
Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 11, 1917
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12, 1917
4. Germany to—							
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 2, 1914
Rumania (demanding peace)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 6, 1918
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 31, 1914
5. Japan to—							
China—							
Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 7, 1915
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1915
Germany—Presented	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 15, 1914
MM AL HANNA (Mesopotamia)—							
Kut relieving force repulsed at (<i>Action of Hanna</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 21, 1916
Captured by British forces (<i>Action of Falahiya</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 5, 1916

* Only the fourth of these was officially described as an "Ultimatum."

" UNDAUNTED," H.M.S. (Light Cruiser)—							
Action with German destroyers off Dutch Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 17, 1914
UNDERTAKINGS (Political). See under "Commitments."							
" UNDINE " (German Light Cruiser)—							
Sunk	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov 7, 1915
UPINGTON (South Africa)—							
Defence of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 23-24, 1915
URMIA (Persian Armenia)—							
Evacuated by Russian forces*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 2, 1915
Occupied by Turkish regular forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 16, 1915
Retaken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 24, 1915
URUGUAY—							
Severs diplomatic relations with Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 7, 1917
ÜSKÜB (Serbia)—							
Taken by Bulgarian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 22, 1915
USTEMOVICH, M.—							
Proclaimed President of The Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 9, 1918
V							
VALENCIENNES (France)—							
Taken by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug 25, 1914
Battle of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1-2, 1918
Entered by British forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 3, 1918
VALONA (Albania)—							
Italian force landed at	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 26, 1914
Italian Government notify Austrian Government of provisional occupation of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 26, 1914
Formally occupied by Italian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 29, 1915
VAN (Turkish Armenia)—							
Armenian revolt at	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 20, 1915
Armenian defence of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 20—May 19, 1915
Occupied by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 19, 1915
Evacuated by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 3, 1915
Reoccupied by Turkish forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 3, 1915
" VANGUARD," H.M.S. (Battleship)—							
Sunk by internal explosion	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 9, 1917
VARDAR, River (Macedonia)—							
Battle of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 5-22, 1917
VATICAN, The—							
British Envoy appointed to	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 7, 1914
VAUX, Fort (Verdun)—							
Stormed by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 2, 1916
Recaptured by French forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1916

(See also under "Verdun.")

* Urmia was occupied by Russian forces before the outbreak of the war.

VELES (South Serbia)—

Taken by Bulgarian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 21, 1915
Retaken by Serbian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 25, 1918

VENIZELIST PARTY—

Venizelist revolt in Salonika—Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1916
Massacre of Venizelist partisans in Athens	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 6, 1916

VENIZELOS, M. E. K.—

Appointed Premier of Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 19, 1910
Proffers Greek Fleet and troops to Entente for attack on Gallipoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 5, 1915
King of Greece refuses assent to the policy	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 6, 1915
Resigns office	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 6, 1915
Again appointed Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 22, 1915
Request for guarantee of Allied support in event of Greek intervention—							
Formulated	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 21, 1915
Guarantee given	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 24, 1915
Obtains secret consent of King to proposed Salonika expedition	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 27, 1915
Requests Entente Governments to land troops at Salonika	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 2, 1915
King refuses to support policy of	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 5, 1915
Resigns office	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 5, 1915
Withdraws from Athens	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 25, 1916
Announces formation of Greek Provisional Government in Crete	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 29, 1916
Lands at Salonika	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 9, 1916
Warrant for arrest issued by Greek Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 17, 1916
Government of, recognised by Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 19, 1916
Again appointed Premier of Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 26, 1917

(See also "Greece: Provisional Government.")

VERDUN (France)—**Battle of (the Defensive Battle)*—**

German offensive begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 21, 1916
Fort Douaumont stormed by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 25, 1916
Fort Vaux stormed by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 2, 1916
Fort Thiaumont stormed by German forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 23, 1916
Fort Thiaumont retaken by French forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 30, 1916
German offensive ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 31, 1916

First Offensive Battle of—*

Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 24, 1916
Fort Douaumont recaptured	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 24, 1916
Fort Vaux recaptured	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1916
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 18, 1916

Second Offensive Battle of—*

Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 20, 1917
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 15, 1917

VERSAILLES—

Supreme War Council of, inaugurated	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 1, 1917
Powers of Supreme War Council of, enlarged	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 3, 1918

(See under "Council, War.")

VIBORG (Finland)—

Captured by German force and Finnish White Guards	Apr. 30, 1918
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VIENNA—

Revolution in—Breaks out	Oct. 31, 1918
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VILLERS-BRETONNEUX (Somme)—

Actions of	Apr. 24–25, 1918
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VILNA (Lithuania)—

Battle of	Sept. 9—Oct. 2, 1915
Taken by German forces	Sept. 18, 1915

* French official titles

WAPSHARE, *Major-General R.*—

Takes over command of British forces in East Africa	Dec. 4, 1914
Succeeded by General Tighe	Apr. 16, 1915

WAR AIMS, STATEMENTS AS TO. See also under "Commitments."

Entente—	
Entente Governments outline Allied terms of peace	Jan. 10, 1917
British—	
British Premier declares Serbian independence to be an essential object of the war	Nov. 2, 1915
British Government give pledges that restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is an object of the war	Feb. 15, 1917
British Premier outlines British war aims	Nov. 15, 1917
French Foreign Minister outlines French war aims	Jan. 5, 1918
French— French Foreign Minister outlines French war aims	Dec. 28, 1917
German—	
Reichstag passes resolution as to German war aims	July 19, 1917
Count Hertling and Count Czernin make public replies to Entente statements of war aims	Jan. 24, 1918
Labour— Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference in London pass resolution as to war aims	Feb. 23, 1918
Russia— Provisional Government declare in favour of self-determination of peoples	Apr. 9, 1917

WAR CABINET. See under "Britain—Cabinet."

WAR COMMITTEE. See under "Britain—Cabinet."

WAR COUNCIL. See under "Council" and under "Britain—Cabinet."

WAR, DECLARATIONS OF—

Austria-Hungary on—	
Serbia	July 28, 1914
Russia	Aug. 6, 1914
Belgium	Aug. 22, 1914
Portugal	Mar. 15, 1916
Brazil on—Germany	Oct. 26, 1917
Britain on—	
Germany (11 P.M., Greenwich Mean Time, or midnight, 4th-5th Central European Time)	Aug. 4, 1914
Austria-Hungary	Aug. 12, 1914
Turkey	Nov. 5, 1914
Bulgaria*	Oct. 15, 1915
Bulgaria on—	
Serbia	Oct. 14, 1915
Rumania	Sept. 1, 1916
China on—	
Austria-Hungary	Aug. 14, 1917
Germany	Aug. 14, 1917
Costa Rica on—Germany	May 23, 1918
Cuba on—	
Germany	Apr. 7, 1917
Austria-Hungary	Dec. 16, 1917
Czecho-Slovaks on—Germany	†Aug. 13, 1918
France on—	
Austria-Hungary	Aug. 12, 1914
Turkey	Nov. 5, 1914
Bulgaria*	Oct. 16, 1915
Germany on—	
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914
France	Aug. 3, 1914
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916
Rumania	Aug. 28, 1916
Greece (Provisional Government of) on—	
Bulgaria	Nov. 23, 1916
Germany	Nov. 23, 1916
Greece (King Alexander's Government) on—	
Austria-Hungary*	June 27, 1917
Bulgaria	June 27, 1917
Germany	June 27, 1917
Turkey*	June 27, 1917

* "State of War" proclaimed to exist.

† October 28 is officially accepted as the date of entry into the war of Czecho-Slovakia as a belligerent nation. This was the date of the declaration of independence at Prague. On August 13 the declaration was made in the name of the Czecho-Slovaks as a people.

WAR, DECLARATIONS OF (continued)—

Guatemala on—Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 23, 1918
Haiti on—Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 12, 1918
Honduras on—Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 19, 1918
Italy on—							
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 23, 1915
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 21, 1915
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 19, 1915
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 28, 1916
Japan on—							
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 23, 1914
Austria-Hungary*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 25, 1914
Liberia on—Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 4, 1917
Montenegro on—							
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 5, 1914
Germany*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 8, 1914
Bulgaria*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 15, 1915
Nicaragua on—							
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 8, 1918
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 8, 1918
Panama on—							
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 7, 1917
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 10, 1917
Rumania on—Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 27, 1916
Russia on—							
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 2, 1914
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 19, 1915
San Marino on—Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 3, 1915
Siam on—							
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 22, 1917
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 22, 1917
Serbia on—							
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 6, 1914
Turkey*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 2, 1914
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 14, 1915
Turkey on—							
All Entente Powers (Holy War) (see also under "Jehad").	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 14, 1914
Rumania	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 30, 1916
Ukraine, The, on—Poland*	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 1, 1918
United States of America on—							
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 6, 1917
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 7, 1917

WAR MINISTERS. See under respective countries.

"WARILDA," S.S. (British Ambulance Transport)—

Sunk Aug. 3, 1918

WARNEFORD, Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J., R.N.A.S.—

Destroys German airship "L.Z. 37" near Ghent June 7, 1915

"WARNING TELEGRAM"—

By British Admiralty to fleet July 29, 1914
By War Office, ordering "Precautionary Period" July 29, 1914

"WARRIOR," H.M.S. (Cruiser)—

Sunk June 1, 1916

WARSAW (Poland)—

Battle of Oct. 9-19, 1914
City occupied by German forces Aug. 5, 1915

WEJH (Arabic)—

Captured by Arab forces Jan. 24, 1917

* "State of War" proclaimed to exist.

WEKERLE, Dr.—		
Appointed Hungarian Premier .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 21, 1917
Resigns .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 17, 1918
Again appointed .. .. .	.. .. .	Apr. 27, 1918
Resigns .. .. .	.. .. .	Oct. 24, 1918
 WEMYSS, Admiral Sir Rosslyn—		
Appointed First Sea Lord, Great Britain .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 27, 1917
 WHITEHAVEN (Cumberland)—		
Coast near, shelled by German submarine .. .. .	.. .. .	Aug. 16, 1915
 WIED, Prince William of—		
Leaves Albania .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 3, 1914
 "WIEN" (Austrian Battleship)—		
Sunk .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 9, 1917
 "WIESBADEN" (German Light Cruiser)—		
Sunk .. .. .	.. .. .	May 31, 1916
 WILLIAM II, German Emperor. See under "Kaiser."		
 WILLIAM OF WIED, Prince. See under "Wied."		
 "WILLIAM P. FRYE" S.V. (United States)—		
Sunk by "Prince Eitel Friedrich" .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 28, 1915
 WILSON, General Sir H. H.—		
Appointed to Supreme War Council .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 27, 1917
Appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff .. .. .	.. .. .	Feb. 19, 1918
 WILSON, President—		
Speech re "Lusitania" .. .. .	.. .. .	May 9, 1915
Re-elected .. .. .	.. .. .	Nov. 7, 1916
Asks for power to arm merchant ships .. .. .	.. .. .	Feb. 26, 1917
States views with regard to the sinking of the "Laconia" .. .. .	.. .. .	Feb. 27, 1917
Delivers message to Congress laying down the "Fourteen Points" .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 8, 1918
In further message to Congress lays down four additional "Points" .. .. .	.. .. .	Feb. 11, 1918
Peace negotiations—		
Issues Circular Peace Note .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 18, 1916
Austro-Hungarian, German and Turkish Governments reply to Note .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 26, 1916
Bulgarian Government reply to Note .. .. .	.. .. .	Dec. 30, 1916
Belgian Government reply to Note .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 10, 1917
Entente Governments send joint reply to Note .. .. .	.. .. .	Jan. 10, 1917
Austro-Hungarian Note to, suggesting peace conference .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 15, 1918
Reply sent by, to Austro-Hungarian Note .. .. .	.. .. .	Sept. 16, 1918
Austro-Hungarian Note to, proposing an armistice .. .. .	.. .. .	} Oct. 4, 1918
German Note to, proposing an armistice .. .. .	.. .. .
(For further Notes, see under "Armistice.")		
 WINDHUK (German South-West Africa)—		
South African (Northern) force begins advance on .. .. .	.. .. .	Feb. 22, 1915
Occupied by South African force .. .. .	.. .. .	May 13, 1915
 WINDSOR—		
Proclamation issued changing name of British Royal House to .. .. .	.. .. .	July 17, 1917

"WOLFF" (*German Raider*)—

Leaves Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Dec. 1, 1916
Returns to Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 24, 1918

WORTHINGTON-EVANS, *Sir Laming*—

Appointed Minister for Blockade, Great Britain	July 18, 1918
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---------------

WYTSCHAETE (*Flanders*)†—

Allied attack on	Dec. 14, 1914
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X

XEROS. Gulf of. See under "Dardanelles, Expedition to."

Y

YABASI (*Cameroons*)—

Captured by British forces	Oct. 14, 1914
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YAMBOL (*Bulgaria*)—

German Airship "L. 59" leaves, for East Africa‡	Nov. 21, 1917
German Airship "L. 59" returns to, from East Africa‡	Nov. 25, 1917

YAP ISLAND (*Pacific*)—

Occupied by Japanese naval forces..	Oct. 7, 1914
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YARMOUTH (*Norfolk*)—

Bombarded by German battle cruiser squadron	{ Nov. 3, 1914 Apr. 25, 1916 Jan. 14, 1918
Bombarded by German destroyers	

YAROSLAV. See under "Jaroslaw."

YAUNDE (*Cameroons*)—

First Allied advance on—									
Begins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 12, 1915
Abandoned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 7, 1915
Operations concluded..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 28, 1915
Second Allied advance on, begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, 1915
Taken by the Allied forces	Jan. 1, 1916

YENBO (*Arabia*)—

Taken by Arab forces	July 27, 1916
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"YORCK" (*German Cruiser*)—

Sunk	Nov. 4, 1914
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YPRES (*Belgium*)—

Occupied by German cavalry	Oct. 3, 1914
Reoccupied by Allied forces	Oct. 13, 1914
Battles of, 1914—									
Begin .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 19, 1914
Critical day in	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1914
Critical day in	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 11, 1914
End .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 22, 1914

* Approximate date.

† Subsequent captures and recaptures formed part of the Battles of Messines, 1917 and 1918.

‡ Evidence for this statement rests on unsubstantiated German statements.

YPRES (*Belgium*) (continued)—

Battles of, 1915—								
Begin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 22, 1915
End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 25, 1915
Battles of, 1917—								
Begin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 31, 1917
End	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 10, 1917
Battle of, 1918—								
Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 28, 1918
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 2, 1918

YSER, River (*Belgium*)—

Battle of the—								
Begins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Oct. 16, 1914
Ends	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†Nov. 10, 1914

YUAN-SHIH-KAI—

Elected President of China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 6, 1913
Accepts throne of China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 11, 1915
Relinquishes throne of China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 22, 1916
Dies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 6, 1916

YUGO-SLAVS—

Agreement reached between Italy and the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Apr. 10, 1918
British, French, and Italian Governments make declarations supporting the national aspirations of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 3, 1918
Recognised as independent by Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 25, 1918
Delegates meet at Agram..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 5, 1918
Austrian Emperor grants autonomy to the Yugo-Slavs of Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 16, 1918
King of Montenegro declares for a confederated Yugo-Slav State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 26, 1918
National Council of the Yugo-Slavs—								
Meet at Agram and declare independence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 29, 1918
Austrian Emperor makes over the Austro-Hungarian fleet to the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 31, 1918
Conference at Geneva decides to form a joint Yugo-Slav-Serbian Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 7, 1918
Protest against Italian occupation of Fiume	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 17, 1918
Vote for union with Serbia, and formation of a common State with Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, 1918
Proclaim union of all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in one State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 4, 1918
M. Stoyan Protich appointed Premier of the United Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 29, 1918

TREATIES, &c. See under "Commitments."

Z

ZAGREB. See "Agram."

ZAIMIS, M.—

Appointed Greek Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 6, 1915
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 5, 1915
Again appointed Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21, 1916
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 11, 1916
Again appointed Premier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 3, 1917
Resigns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 24, 1917

ZALESZYKI (*Galicja*)—

Taken by Russian forces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12, 1916
Retaken by Austro-German forces	July 30, 1917

ZAMOSC-KOMAROW (*South Poland*)—

Battle of	Aug. 26—Sept. 2, 1914
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ZANZIBAR—

H.M.S. "Pegasus" sunk by German cruiser "Königsberg" off..	Sept. 20, 1914
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----------------

* Belgian date.

† French date.

ZEEBRUGGE (Belgium)—

British 7th Division disembark at	Oct. 6, 1914
Evacuated by Belgian forces	Oct. 12, 1914
Occupied by German forces	Oct. 15, 1914
Blocking raid by British naval force on	Apr. 23, 1918
Reoccupied by Belgian forces	Oct. 19, 1918

" ZENTA " (Austrian Light Cruiser)—

Sunk	Aug. 16, 1914
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ZEPPELIN, Count—

Dies	Mar. 8, 1917
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ZEPPELINS. See " Airships, German."**" ZHEMCHUG " (Russian Cruiser)—**

Sunk	Oct. 28, 1914
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ZIMMERMANN, Dr. Artur—

Appointed German Foreign Minister	Nov. 21, 1916
Resigns	July 15, 1917

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
BASED ON OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following histories are in course of preparation :—

NAVAL OPERATIONS. Sir Julian S. Corbett.
(London : Longmans, Green and Co.)

SEABORNE TRADE. C. Ernest Fayle.
(London : John Murray.)

THE MERCHANT NAVY. Archibald Hurd.
(London : John Murray.)

MILITARY OPERATIONS :

(Western Theatre) Brigadier-General J. E. Edmonds.
(London : Macmillan and Co., Ltd.)

(Gallipoli) Professor G. S. Gordon.

(Mesopotamia) Brigadier-General F. J. Moberly.
(London : His Majesty's Stationery Office.)

THE WAR IN THE AIR. Sir Walter Raleigh.
(Oxford : The Clarendon Press.)

MEDICAL SERVICES. Major-Gen. Sir W. G. Macpherson.
(London : His Majesty's Stationery Office.)



Date.	BRITISH.	FRENCH.
1914.	S	N
SEPT.		
9		
10	Battle of the Marne, 1914, ends.	Battle of the Marne (ii.) Battle of the Marne (iii.) Battle of the Marne
11		(iv.) Battle of the Marne (v.) Battle of the Marne
12		(
	Battle of the Aisne, 1914, begins..... 1st Battle of the Marne	
13		Battle of the Marne <i>Soissons</i>
14		
15	Battle of the Aisne, 1914, ends.....	
17		
18		
20		
21		1st Battle of the Marne
22		1st Battle of the Marne

^a On September 14th General von Moltke was replaced as Chief of Staff
^b The general heading "Fighting on the Aisne" (see above) is continued

FRENCH (AND BELGIAN).		GERMAN.		Date.
S	N	S	N	
				1914.
				SEPT.
				9
		(i.) Battle of the Ourcq ends. ¹		
		(ii.) Battle of the Petit Morin ends. ²		
Ourcq ends ⁶				10
two Morins ends ⁶				
the Marshes of St. Gond ends ⁶		(iii.) Battle of Fère-Champenoise ends. ³		
				11
of Vitry ends ⁴				
of Revigny ends ³				
		(iv.) Battle of the Marne ends. ⁴		12
) Battle of the Grand Couronné ends and		(v.) Battle of Vaudecourt-Fleury ends ⁵		
Battle of Lorraine ends.....		Battles of the Marne end		
of the Aisne begins ⁵		Fighting on the Aisne begins ¹ ⁷ (see 22nd)		
		including		
the Marne ends.....				13
re-occupied by the French.				
		Battle for Nancy-Epinal ends. ⁶ ⁷		14
		Battle of Juvincourt begins. ⁷		15
		Battle of Noyon begins. ¹		
		2nd Battle of Varennes begins. ⁵		17
		Battle of Noyon ends. ¹		18
		Bombardment of Reims Cathedral.		20
				21
of the Aisne ends ⁵ ⁶				
				22
Picardy begins ²		Battle of the Somme (1914) begins. ⁶		
		Battle of Juvincourt ends. ⁷ ^b		
		Attack on Fort Camp des Romains (<i>St. Mihiel</i>) begins.		

of the Field Armies by General von Falkenhayn,
in the German list to cover all the fighting in this sector into the following years.

Date.	BRITISH.	FRENCH.
1915.		
MARCH.		
6		2nd Ac
10	Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins ¹ .....	.....
13	Battle of Neuve Chapelle ends ¹ .....	.....
14		.....
17		1st Battl
18		2nd ...
20		
27		2nd
28		1
APRIL.		
3		1s
5		3rd ..
9		
12		3rd
16		(
17	Capture of Hill 60 ² —fighting begins .....	.....
20		z
21		.....
22	Capture of Hill 60 ² —fighting ends .....	.....
	Battles of Ypres, 1915, begin ² .....	.....
	including	
	{ begins ² .....	.....
	(i.) Battle of Gravenstafel Ridge ² {	Actions of Steenstraet begin
23	{ ends	1s

¹ The first gas attack.

² The full official title of this battle is "The Great Break-through over Pilkem-Langemarck and the ...
³ The names of these actions are semi-official, but the dates are from unofficial sources.

(AND BELGIAN).	GERMAN.	Date.
S	N	S
		MARCH.
		1915.
tion of Vauquois ends† (see Ger. April 16th)		6
.....	..... Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.	10
.....		13
.....	..... Battle of Neuve Chapelle ends.	14
.....		17
.....		18
.....		20
.....		27
.....		28
		APRIL.
.....		3
.....		5
.....		9
.....		12
.....		16
.....		17
.....		20
.....		21
.....		22
.....		23
.....		23

^b "Kämpfe um Ypern."

heights north of Ypres" ("Grosser Durchbruch über Pilkem-Langemarck bis zu den Höhen nördlich Ypern").

Date.	BRITISH.	FRENCH
1916.	S	N
SEPT.		
25	(viii.) Battle of Morval begins. ⁴	
26	(ix.) Battle of Thiepval Ridge begins. ⁵	
28	(ix.) Battle of Thiepval Ridge ends. ⁵ (viii.) Battle of Morval ends. ⁴	
OCT.		
1	(x.) Battle of the Transloy Ridges begins. ⁴ (xi.) Battle of the Ancre Heights begins. ⁵	
18	(x.) Battle of the Transloy Ridges ends. ⁴	
24		1st Off
NOV.		
11	(xi.) Battle of the Ancre Heights ends. ⁵	
3	(xii.) Battle of the Ancre, 1916, begins. ⁵	
18	(xii.) Battle of the Ancre, 1916, ends ⁵ <i>and</i> Battles of the Somme, 1916, end	Battle of the
26		
DEC.		
12		<i>(General Nivelle succeeds Gener</i>
15		
16		
18		1st Off

⁴ The French official dates for the "Bat

AND BELGIAN).	GERMAN.	Date.
S	N	
		1916.
		SEPT.
		25
		26
		28
		OCT.
		1
		18
ensive Battle of Verdun begins	Actions of Douaumont and Fort Vaux (<i>one day</i>).	24
		NOV.
		11
		13
		18
Somme ends*	Battle of the Somme ends. ^{1 2}	26
		DEC.
<i>Joffre as French Commander-in-Chief.</i>		12
	Actions of Louvemont and Bezonvaux	15
		16
ensive Battle of Verdun ends.....		18

of the Somme" are "1^{er} juillet à la mi-novembre."

Date.	BRITISH.	FRENCH.
1917.	S	N
MAY.		
27 ^a		
JUNE.		
7	Battle of Messines, 1917, begins ²	
14	Battle of Messines, 1917, ends ²	
JULY.		
9		
10	German Attack on Nieuport (<i>one day</i>).....	
11		
21		
22		
31	The Battles of Ypres, 1917, begin ⁵ (including (i.) Battle of Pilckem Ridge begins.).....	2nd Battle of Flanders begins ¹
AUG.		
2	(i.) Battle of Pilckem Ridge ends.	
12		
15	Battle of Hill 70 begins ¹	
16	(ii.) Battle of Langemarck, 1917 ⁵ } begins.	
18		ends.
20		2nd Battle of Flanders ends ¹
25	Battle of Hill 70 ends ¹	
27		
SEPT.		
17		
18		
20	(iii.) Battle of the Menin Road Ridge ⁶ } begins.....	
25		ends.
26	(iv.) Battle of Polygon Wood begins. ⁶ }	

^a And see previous page.

^b This "first phase" includes the actions in the "preparatory phase" of the "Battle of Flanders."

^c Includes the "preparatory phase" of the "Battle of Flanders."

^d Officially considered the "third phase" of the "Battle of Flanders."

^e Officially noted as "days of heavy fighting" ("Grosskampftage")

(AND BELGIAN).	GERMAN.	Date.
S	N S	
		1917.
		MAY.
	..... Battle of Flanders (1917) (first phase ^b) begins. ⁴	27 ^a
		JUNE.
	{ Battle of Wytshaete and Messines (one day). ⁴	7
	{ Battle of Hooge (one day).	14
		JULY.
		9
	Storming of the Bridgehead at the Yser Mouth { begins.	10
	{ ends.	11
	(First phase of the Battle of Flanders (1917) ^b ends.)	21
	..... The Summer Battle of Flanders (1917) ^c begins. ^{e 4}	22
begins ¹	*	31
		AUG.
		2
	..... The Defensive Battle of Verdun begins. ⁵	12
	..... Actions at Lens begin. ⁶	15
	*	16
		18
Defensive Battle of Verdun begins ²		20
		25
	..... Actions at Lens end. ⁶	27
		SEPT.
	The Summer Battle of Flanders (1917) ^c ends. ⁴	17
	..... The Autumn Battle of Flanders (1917) ^d begins. ^{c 4}	18
	*	20
		25
	*	28

¹ "period" before the Messines battle.

^c Officially considered the "second phase" of the "Battle of Flanders."

² "strategic period."
³ After the Battle of Pilckem Ridge the British Second Army co-operated in these battles, in the Flanders battle. Other dates so noted are—10th, 22nd and 27th August.

Date.	BRITISH.	FRENCH
1918.	N	S
JAN.		
FEB.		
MAR.		
21	1st Battles of the Somme, 1918, begin ^{3 5}	2nd Battle of
	<i>including</i>	
	(i) Battle of St. Quentin begins ^{3 5}	(i.) 1st Battle of
22		
23	(i.) Battle of St. Quentin ends ^{3 5}	
24	(ii.) 1st Battle of Bapaume begins ³	
25	(ii.) 1st Battle of Bapaume ends ³	
26	(iii.) Battle of Rosières begins. ^{a 5} (The Doullens Conference.—French and British Governments appoint General Foch to co-ordinate	(ii.) Battle of the
27	(iii.) Battle of Rosières ends ^{a 5}	
28	(iv.) 1st Battle of Arras, 1918, ³ (one day).....	
31		
APRIL.		
4	(v.) Battle of the Avre ⁵ (one day).....	
5	(vi.) Battle of the Acre, 1918, ⁵ (one day)..... and	
6	1st Battles of the Somme, 1918, end ^{3 5}	
8		
9 ^s		(ii.) Battle of the (i.) 1st Battle of and 2nd Battle of

^a The whole of the fighting from this date to the Armistice is often referred to in semi-official and unofficial German lists as "The Great Battle in France." In the German list no direct reference is made to this fighting. The German seizure of Warfusée-Arras at Chipilly and had taken no part in the Fifth Army battle of the 26th and 27th.

^b "Grosse Schlacht in Frankreich." ^c The numbers here given to the phases of the fighting are: ^d "The Break-through between Gouzeaucourt and Vermand." ^e "The Break-through through the Hamel position east of Amiens." } Apparently classed as "Battles."

^f "The Great Battle in France" is shown as ending on the 6th, as far as the operations of the German X^e Army Corps are concerned, to cover the storming of Coucy-le-Château and the advance to the Oise-Aisne Canal.

(AND BELGIAN).		GERMAN.	Date.
S	N	S	
			1918.
			JAN.
			FEB.
			MAR.
			21
* Picardy begins.....		"The Great Battle in France" ^b begins ^c <i>including</i>	
|		{ (i a.) Battle ^d of Monchy-Cambrai begins. ¹⁷	
|		{ (i b.) Battle of Gouzeaucourt-Vermand ^e begins. ²	
including		{ (i c.) Battle ^d of St. Quentin-La Fère begins. ¹⁸	
Noyon begins ³		{ (i c.) Battle ^d of St. Quentin-La Fère ends. ¹⁸	22
		{ (i a.) Battle ^d of Monchy-Cambrai ends. ¹⁷	
		{ (i b.) Battle of Gouzeaucourt-Vermand ^e ends. ²	23
		.....(ii.) Battle of Bapaume begins. ¹⁷	24
		.....(ii.) Battle of Bapaume ends. ¹⁷	25
Avre begins ¹		[Capture of Albert.] ¹⁸	26
Allied forces. ^h		.....[Seizure of Warfusée-Abancourt.] ^a 18	27
		.....(iii.) Offensive on the Scarpe (<i>one day</i>). ¹⁷	28
		.....(iv.) Battle of Hamel ^f begins. ²	
		.....Actions on the Avre at Moreuil begin. ²	31
			APRIL.
			4
		.....(iv.) Battle of Hamel ^g ends. ²	
		.....Action at Serre. ¹⁷	5
		.....Actions on the Avre at Moreuil end. ²	
		.....(v.) { Storming of the Amigny Heights } (<i>one day</i>) ⁷	6
		..... { Passage of the Oise at Chauny } <i>and</i>	
		..... "The Great Battle in France" ^b ends. ¹	
		.....Storming of Coucy-le-Château. ⁷	8
Avre ends ¹			
Noyon ends ³			9 ^c
Picardy ends.....		.....(i)	

Official French accounts as "The Battle of France."

The breakthrough which compelled the withdrawal from the Rosières line was effected by troops who had crossed the
of this battle are not official.

^a "Break-through battle" ("Durchbruchschlacht").

^b And see next page.

^c See April 14th.

11th, 12th and XVIIIth Armies are concerned; but for the German VIIth Army, the terminal date is extended

Date.	BRITISH.	FRENCH
1918.	N S	N
AUG.		
27		
28		
29	<i>Reoccupation of Bapaume.</i>	2nd Battle of I
30	(1.) Battle of the Scarpe, 1918, ¹ ends.	
31	(ii.) 2nd Battle of Bapaume ^{2 4} begins.	
SEPT.		
1	[Occupation of Péronne.]	
2		
3	(2.) Battle of the Drocourt-Quéant Line ¹ <i>and</i> 2nd Battles of Arras ¹ end* (ii.) 2nd Battle of Bapaume ends <i>and</i> 2nd Battles of the Somme, 1918, ^{2 3 4} end	
4		
8		
10		Battle of Sav
12	Battles of the Hindenburg Line ^{1 3 4} begin (1) (3) (4) <i>including</i> (i.) Battle of Havrincourt ³ (one day).	Be
13		Be
14		3rd Battle of Battle of
15		Battle of
16	(ii.) Battle of Epéhy ^{3 4} (one day).	
20		Battle of Sav,

* See Notes c

¹ This is not strictly "the official name." The German list subdivides the fighting of the XVIIth Army d 28th-September 3rd; 2. "Battle on the Chevilly and Noyon Heights"—August 29th-September 3; been combined, as shown, for the sake of simplicity.

² German XVIIth, IInd, and XVIIIth Armies operating north of St. Quentin. The operations of the Ger Siegfried Position (1918) by the IXth Army—September 9th-18th" (see Note c).

⁴ This date is from the French list. In the United States Clasp list the final date of this operation is Sept

AND BELGIAN).	GERMAN.	Date.
S	S	1918.
		AUG.
	(1.) Battle of Roye and Lassigny ¹⁸ ends (<i>see Aug. 9th</i>).	27
	(2.) Battle of Nesle-Noyon ^{18 a} begins (<i>see Fr. Aug. 17th</i>).	28
yon ends. ^{1 3 10 *}		29
		30
		31
		SEPT.
		1
	(i.) Battle of Monchy-Bapaume ¹⁷ ends.* (ii.) Battle of Albert-Péronne ² ends* and	2
	.....Defensive Battle between the Scarpe and the Somme ^{17 2} ends.*	
	(2.) Battle of Nesle-Noyon ^{18 a} ends and	3
	{Defensive Battle between the Somme and the Oise ¹⁸ ends.*	
	{Defensive Battle between the Oise and the Aisne ⁹ ends.*	4
	.....Actions at Vauxaillon and Laffaux ⁸ begin.	
	.....Defensive Battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin ^{17 2 18 b} begins.	8
-Dallon ¹ begins ^c		10
le of St. Mihiel (<i>Amer.</i>) begins.....	.....Retirement ^e from the Mihiel Salient— <i>fighting begins</i>	12
tle of St. Mihiel (<i>Amer.</i>) ends ^d		13
McHardy ^{3 10} ends*.....	.....Retirement ^e from the Mihiel Salient— <i>fighting ends.</i>	14
Vauxaillon ¹⁰ begins.....		15
Vauxaillon ¹⁰ ends.....		18
-Dallon ¹ ends. ^c	.....Actions at Vauxaillon and Laffaux ⁸ end.	20

previous page.

ring this period into three battles as follows:—1. "Battle of the Canal du Nord at Nesle and Noyon"—August 17th–27th; 2. "Battle of the Forest east of Noyon"—August 29th–September 3rd. In this list these three battles have

an IXth Army south of St. Quentin during this period are shown separately under the heading "Actions in the Forest east of Noyon".

^c Operations of the French 1st Army against the German XVIIIth and IXth Armies (*see Note b*).
^d "Ausweichkämpfe"—literally "withdrawing-actions."
^e Part of German IXth Army.