

Significant Dates and Events

July 16—Ex-Czar shot at Ekaterinburg.
 July 18—General Foch's counterattack. Victorious Franco-American offensive on the Marne and Aisne.
 July 20—Germans recrossed the Marne.
 Aug. 2—Soissons recovered.
 Aug. 8—British attack at Amiens.
 Aug. 29—Bapaume and Noyon regained.
 Sept. 1—Peronne recovered.
 Sept. 2—Drocourt-Queant line breached.
 Sept. 12—American attack at St. Mihiel.
 Sept. 15—Austrian peace note.
 Sept. 17—New Macedonian offensive.
 Sept. 25—Bulgaria proposed armistice.
 Sept. 27—Hindenburg line broken.
 Sept. 29—Bulgaria surrendered.
 Sept. 30—Fall of Damascus. Chancellor Hertling resigns.
 Oct. 1—St. Quentin regained.
 Oct. 4—Abdication of King Ferdinand.
 Oct. 9—Cambrai regained.
 Oct. 13—French recovered Laon.
 Oct. 14—British troops at Irkutsk.
 Oct. 15—British in Homs.
 Oct. 17—Ostend, Lille, Douai regained.
 Oct. 19—Bruges recaptured.
 Oct. 20—Belgian coast clear.
 Oct. 25—Ludendorff resigned.
 Oct. 26—Aleppo fell to the Allies.
 Oct. 27—Austria sued for peace.
 Oct. 28—Italians crossed Piave.
 Oct. 29—Serbians reached the Danube.
 Oct. 30—Turkey granted armistice.
 Nov. 1—Versailles Conference opened.
 Nov. 2—British at Valenciennes.
 Nov. 3—Austria surrenders. Kiel mutiny.
 Nov. 4—Versailles armistice agreement.
 Nov. 5—Armistice powers for Marshal Foch. Mr. Wilson's last note to Germany.
 Nov. 6—Americans reach Sedan.
 Nov. 7—Bavarian Republic proclaimed.
 Nov. 9—Foch received German envoys. Abdication of the Kaiser. Chancellor Prince Max resigned. Berlin revolution.
 Nov. 10—Kaiser's flight to Holland. British at Mons.
 Nov. 11—Armistice terms accepted by Germany.
 Nov. 28—Kaiser abdicated.

1919

Jan. 12—Peace Conference met at Paris.
 May 7—Treaty delivered to German delegates.
 June 28—Treaty signed at Versailles.

CHRONOLOGY OF AMERICAN OPERATIONS

GENERAL MARCH, American Chief of Staff, appended the following chronology to his annual report to Secretary Baker, made public Dec. 5, 1918. It is a complete official summary of the chief operations of the United States Army in France:

1918

April 28-29—A sector in the vicinity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the 1st Division.
 May 28—Cantigny was captured by the 1st Division. A detachment of our troops, reinforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,200 yards. We occupied Cantigny, captured some 200 prisoners, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.
 June 10—The 2d Division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 900 yards on a front of 1½ miles, capturing 300 prisoners, 30 machine guns, 4 trench mortars, and stores of small arms, ammunition, and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Château-Thierry.
 June 11—The 2d Division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77 mm. fieldpieces.
 Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Baroncourt, northwest of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety.
 The artillery of the 2d Division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128, and La Gontrie Farm. It discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The 2d Division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking 50 prisoners, machine guns, and trench mortars.
 July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Château-Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of 5 miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.
 July 24—The advance of the Franco-American forces continued, and in the evening the line ran east of Buzancy to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Oulchy-le-Château, Armentières, Coincy, Courpail, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Rheims Marfaux was retaken, and the line ran from Aubilly, through Mézy, and joined the old line at Coulommes.
 July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the allied troops ad-

vanced 6 kilometers in the centre and 3 to 4 kilometers on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armentières to Bruyères, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvardez, the eastern edge of Le Charnel, the crossroads at Gros Chêne, la Boulangère, the northern edge of Treloup, Chassins.
 July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dames, Hill 123, Hill 118, la Misère, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de la Tournelle, Hill 111, Le Charnel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and Americans steadily advanced on Fère.
 July 27—The 42d Division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.
 July 28—The 42d Division renewed the assault, crossed the river, and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles, and Sergy.
 The 28th Division held the line about 1 kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rearguard action.
 July 29—Franco-American troops advanced 3 kilometers from Oulchy to Villers Agron, and Bougneux, Sapinay, Seringes, Nesles, and Clerges were included within our lines.
 July 30—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fère and Cayenne Farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-et-Nesles, but recaptured Sergy, Hill 312, and the woods 8 kilometers north of Ronchères.
 July 31—The 28th Division retook Seringes-et-Nesles. The 32d Division attacked in Crimpettes Woods with success; the woods were taken, and troops advanced to Clerges. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet, and an immense amount of material and equipment was taken from the enemy.
 Aug. 3—After continuous fighting late in the evening, Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Brains and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rearguard. Acting with the 4th Division, the 32d Division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.
 Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coulées, but was driven off by a combat group of the 5th Division, which had been reinforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnaissance, combat, and ambush patrols.
 The 32d Division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed, and decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian division, and one other enemy division, and drove the enemy line back for 16 kilometers.
 Aug. 6—The 28th Division launched an attack the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Rheims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.
 Aug. 7—The units on the left advanced across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counterattack was completely repulsed, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.
 Aug. 8—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, 11 companies of infantry and some machine-gun detachments of the 28th Division reached the north bank of the Vesle.
 Aug. 10—The 28th Division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back into Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flanking machine-gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine-gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all cost.
 Aug. 17—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the 5th Division captured the village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.
 Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the 5th Division replied actively.
 Aug. 21—The 5th Division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves.
 The 32d Division, acting with the Tenth French Army, advanced to and held Juvigny.
 The 77th Division cleared the small wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Château du Diable.
 Sept. 3—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the 32d Division made daily advances against the enemy, gaining 6 kilometers through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured 11 officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of guns and munitions was captured. A patrol of the 77th Division penetrated to Bazoches.
 Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Rheims area as far as Condé. Strong patrols of the 77th Division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine-gun resistance. Other casualties were slight.

The 28th Division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.
 Sept. 6—The artillery of the 28th Division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges, while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.
 Sept. 7—The 28th Division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The 77th Division drove the enemy out of La Cendrière Farm and passed the Aisne Canal.
 Sept. 12—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 A. M. By 7:30 A. M. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Juli, the Quart de Réserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Vieville and the army operating in the difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparges. At 6 P. M. the troops had reached a point one kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced 5 miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulle by 3 A. M.
 Sept. 14—There was a general advance along the entire line, and the American Army established itself on the following front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachaussée, Vandières, and across the Moselle at Champey.
 Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Paguy.
 Sept. 18—The 26th Division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of 15 prisoners.
 Sept. 19—The 92d Division repulsed an attempted enemy raid in the St. Die sector.
 Sept. 20—The 92d Division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lesseux.
 Sept. 26—The First Army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of 20 miles and penetrated to an average depth of 7 miles.
 Sept. 27—The 107th Regiment of the 27th Division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.
 Sept. 29—In the Argonne the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.
 Sept. 30—The 27th and 30th Divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totaling 210 officers and more than 1,200 men.
 Oct. 1—The 28th Division repulsed a hostile counterattack on the entire divisional front in the Aire Valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.
 Oct. 3—The 2d Division, operating with the Fourth French Army, made an advance of 2 kilometers, reaching Medeah Farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d Division advanced about 5 kilometers, and their line ran from Medeah Farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners, and casualties were estimated at 500.
 Oct. 4—The 1st Division attacked on both sides of Exermont, and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken, and our casualties were 1,500.
 Oct. 5—The 1st Division captured Ariétal Farm, and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th Division repulsed a large enemy raid on Sondernach.
 Oct. 7—A brigade of the 82d Division advanced 7 kilometers, occupying Hill 223, north of Chatel Chéhéry; 46 prisoners were captured, including 1 officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counterattacked and occupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chéhéry.
 Oct. 8—The 69th Brigade of the 30th Division attacked at 5 A. M. over a front of 5,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 A. M., and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men, and four 101-millimeter guns were taken.
 Oct. 8-9—The 2d Corps advanced about 7 miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns.
 Oct. 9—In spite of strong resistance the 1st Division advanced in the sector east of Fléville and captured 230 prisoners.
 The 33d Division, operating with the Seventeenth French Army Corps, attacked early in the morning north of Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners.
 Nov. 7—The troops of the 2d Division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The 5th Division, supported by artillery fire, continued its advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including two officers and 132 men.
 Nov. 8—The patrols of the 2d Division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 33d Division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Château Aulnois, capturing one officer and twenty-two men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 92d Division, (colored.) Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted on the enemy.
 Nov. 9—During midnight the patrols of the 5th Division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing six prisoners. The troops consolidated, and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns,

drove the enemy from Bois du Canol and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations forty-seven prisoners, 125 machine guns, and other matériel were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the 33d Division, meeting with heavy machine-gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured eight prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the 79th Division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The 42d and units of the 1st seized the heights south of Sedan.
 Nov. 10—The 33d Division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking eighty prisoners, including three officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp fighting. The 37th Division, operating with the 34th French Army Corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enfilading machine-gun fire, heavy artillery, and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about two kilometers. The 90th Division advanced toward Sudon, encountering no resistance. The 92d Division reached Bois Trehaut and captured 710 prisoners.
 Nov. 11—The 3d Division advanced three kilometers east of Bréheville. Despite increased resistance by machine-gun and artillery fire, the 5th Division continued to advance, capturing eighteen prisoners, three large-calibre guns, six minenwerfers, and considerable matériel. In accordance with the terms of the armistice, hostilities on the front of the American armies ceased at 11 A. M.

THE LUSITANIA SINKING

About 2 P. M. on May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner Lusitania, on a voyage from New York, with 1,918 persons on board, was sunk without notice by the German submarine U-39 ten miles off Old Head of Kinsale. The vessel went down twenty-one minutes after the attack, with the loss of 1,154 lives, including men, women, and children, of whom 114 were Americans. The Berlin Government at first asserted that the Lusitania was armed. The essence of the Lusitania case was stated by our Government in its note of June 9 as follows: "Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare."

There were three American notes to Germany upon the Lusitania sinking. In the first, May 13, 1915, occurs the expression, "The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act," and the contention is advanced that it is impossible to conduct submarine warfare against commerce conformably with international law. In the second, June 9, occurs the statement that "the Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity." In the third, July 21, it is asserted that "the events of the last two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct * * * submarine operations * * * within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." This note closes with the statement that "the repetition" of certain acts "must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

TWO YEARS OF AMERICAN ACCOMPLISHMENT SINCE WAR WAS DECLARED

APRIL 6, 1917

A few of the statistics relating to our armed forces, casualties, shipping, and estimated cost of operations, April 6, 1917, to April 6, 1919: