

# Some Stirring Events in Connection With the War

Assassination of Archduke Frederick Which Led to War Took Place on June 28th 1914--War Declared by Austria on Serbia a Month Later--Tomorrow the Third Anniversary of Great Britain's Entry Into the War.

- 1914.
- June 28--Archduke Ferdinand and Duchess of Hohenberg assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbian student, Princip.
- July 23--Austria, in note to Serbia, demands punishment of assassins and suppression of Pan-Serbianism.
- 27--England appeals for mediation; Austria, Serbia, Russia, mobilize.
- 28--Austria declares war on Serbia; Germany mobilizes.
- 29--Austrians bombard Belgrade.
- 30--Germany sends ultimatum to Russia.
- 31--World's stock markets close.
- Aug. 1--Germany declares war on Russia.
- 3--Germany declares war on France and Belgium. German troops start on way to France through Belgium and Luxembourg. Italy proclaims neutrality.
- 4--England declares war on Germany; Germans attack Liege.
- 5--Kitchener appointed secretary for war; Montenegro declares war on Austria.
- 6--Austria declares war on Russia.
- 7--British seize Togoland; first British troops land in France.
- 9--Serbia declares war on Germany.
- 11--Germans penetrate into France at Lognwy; Montenegro declares war on Germany; France on Austria.
- 12--England declares war on Austria.
- 29--Germans occupy Brussels; levy \$40,000,000 on inhabitants.
- 23--Japan declares state of war with Germany.
- 24--Japanese bombard Tsintau.
- 25--Austria declares war on Japan; Germans destroy Louvain.
- 27--Allies retreat to Somme; Russians enter East Prussia.
- 28--British win naval battle in North Sea; five German ships sunk.
- 29--Austria declares war on Belgium.
- 30--Germans take Amiens; Allies retreat to Seine.
- Sept. 2--Russians defeat Austrians at Lemberg.
- 3--French government moves to Bordeaux; Russians occupy Lemberg.
- 4--Germans cross the Marne, toward Paris.
- 5--England, France and Russia make no-separate-peace agreement.
- 7--German retreat begins, at the Marne, first big battle of the war.
- 20--German submarine U-9 sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, with loss of 1,422 lives, excluding officers.
- 26--Russians occupy Przemyssl.
- 27--Russians reach Uszok Pass in Carpathians.
- Oct. 2--Serbians stop Austrians near the Drina.
- 9--Russians advance to Lyck in East Prussia; Germans take Antwerp.
- 13--Montenegrins defeat 160,000 Austrians near Sarajevo; trial of Princip begins.
- 14--Allies occupy Ypres.
- 16--Germans occupy Ostend; rebels defeated in South Africa.
- 17--German troops before Warsaw.
- 23--Germans cross Yser; Russians in great battle to hold Przemyssl.
- 26--Gens. De Wet and Beyers revolt in South Africa; routed.
- 29--Princip, assassin of Archduke Ferdinand, gets 10 years; four accomplices sentenced to be hanged.
- 30--Russia declares state of war with Turkey.
- Nov. 1--German squadron wins naval battle with British off Chile.
- 5--Great Britain declares state of war with Turkey; Russians capture Jeroslau, Galicia; Great Britain annexes Island of Cyprus; South Africa revolts crushed; Serbia breaks relations with Turkey.
- 7--Japanese capture Kiauchau.
- 9--Germans surrender Tsintau.
- 27--Austria admits evacuation of Czernowitz, Bukovina.
- Dec. 1--Gen. De Wet captured.
- 2--Austrians capture Belgrade.
- 8--British fleet sinks four German cruisers off Falkland Islands.
- 14--Serbians occupy Belgrade.
- 16--Germans raid British coast towns, killing 99 persons.
- 30--German airplanes raid Dunkirk, killing 15, wounding 32.
- 1915.
- Jan. 8--British reply to American note on detention of neutral ships, claims right.
- 25--German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk in North Sea in running fight with British squadron.
- Feb. 2--Great Britain makes all food shipments contraband.
- 3--Anglo-French fleet destroys four forts in Dardanelles.
- 5--British defeat Turks north of

- Suez; heavy German losses on east front.
- 10--Russians abandon Czernowitz.
- 20--Allied fleet bombards Dardanelles forts.
- 27--Gen. Botha invades German West Africa.
- March 1--Great Britain declares blockade of German coast.
- 10--Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German raider, puts in at Newport News, and announces sinking American ship William P. Frye.
- 18--British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles.
- 22--Przemysl, Austrian fortress in Galicia, surrenders.
- 28--Allied troops landed in Gallipoli, Dardanelles.
- April 5--United States demands reparation from Germany for sinking Frye.
- 11--Kronprinz Wilhelm, German raider, arrives at Newport News.
- May 2--Austrians take 30,000 Russian prisoners.
- 7--British liner Lusitania, sunk by German submarine; 1,100 lost, including 100 Americans.
- 12--British battleship Goliath sunk in Dardanelles; British submarine sinks three Turkish ships in Dardanelles.
- 22--Italy declares war on Austria.
- 24--Italians capture territory in Trieste.
- 27--British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles; Turk gunboat also sunk.
- 28--British battleship Majestic destroyed in Dardanelles.
- 31--German reply on Lusitania unsatisfactory; alleges liner was armed.
- June 2--Austro-Germans recapture Przemyssl; San Marino joins Allies.
- 22--Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- 29--Dominion liner Armenian sunk by Germans; 11 Americans lost.
- July 7--Italian armored cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine.
- Aug. 4--British reply to American protest of blockade offers to submit disputed cases of seizure to arbitration.
- 5--Germans capture Warsaw.
- 14--British transport sunk in Aegean sea; 1,000 troops lost.
- 19--German U-boat sinks White Star liner Arabic; 20 lost.
- Sept. 1--Germany agrees to sink no more liners without warning.
- 8--Czar takes over the command of Russian armies from Grand Duke Nicholas.
- 10--Wilson demands recall of Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador.
- 19--Germans occupy Vilna.
- 25--Allies begin huge drive on west front; take 20,000 prisoners.
- Oct. 4--Loan of \$500,000,000 to Great Britain and France completed.
- 6--French and British troops land at Salonika; Greek king dismisses Premier Venizelos; forms coalition cabinet.
- 7--Austro-Germans invade Serbia; capture Belgrade.
- 10--Bulgarians invade Serbia; Germans push south.
- 14--Bulgaria officially declares war on Serbia.
- 15--Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
- 16--Serb-Anglo-French forces attack Strumitza, Bulgaria; France declares war on Bulgaria.
- 19--Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria.
- 28--Aristide Briand becomes Premier of new French cabinet.
- Nov. 6--Bulgarians capture Nish, important railroad centre of Serbia.
- Dec. 1--British driven back from Bagdad by Turks.
- 4--Ford peace ship sails; Greece grants Allies right to use Macedonia for war purposes.
- 9--Turks clear Serbia of all enemies.
- 19--Allies withdraw 100,000 troops from Gallipoli; still hold tip of peninsula.
- 30--British passenger steamer Persia sunk without warning in Mediterranean; Consul R. M. McNelly drowned with 200 others.
- 1916.
- Jan. 6--Great Britain adopts conscription.
- Allies evacuate Gallipoli.
- Feb. 1--German prize crew brings British steamer Appam into Norfolk, Va.
- 14--Russians capture Erzerum, Asia Minor.
- 22--Germans attack fortress of Verdun.
- March 4--French report auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean with loss of 5,000.
- 8--Germany declares war on Portugal.
- 16--Admiral von Tirpitz, German naval head, retires.
- 20--Sixty-five Allied airmen raid Zebrugge.
- 24--British steamer Sussex torpedoed; Americans aboard.
- April 1--Zeppelin raid on England kills 23, injures 44.
- 2--Second raid kills 16, injures 100.
- 4--New British budget \$9,000,000,000, largest in world's history.
- 18--Wilson sends ultimatum to Germany on Sussex sinking; summons congress; Russians capture Trebizond, Asia Minor.
- 19--Russian army lands in France; French make galas at Verdun.
- 24--Irish revolt in Dublin, 12 killed.
- 26--German battle cruisers raid Lowestoft and Yarmouth, England.
- 28--British garrison at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to Turks after 143 days' siege.
- May 1--Irish revolt ended, leaders executed, Augustus Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, resigns as result.
- 6--Germany promises to stop U-boat warfare if Great Britain raises blockade.
- 10--Berlin admits sinking Sussex.
- 27--Greek cabinet resigns.
- 31--British and German fleets battle off Jutland; British lose 14 ships; Germans 12.
- June 7--Earl Kitchener and staff drowned when British cruiser Hampshire is sunk on way to Russia.
- 15--Russians capture Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.
- 21--All economic conference agree on boycott of Germany after war.
- July 1--Allies begin grand offensive on Somme; Italians and Russians also advance.
- 10--German merchant submarine Deutschland reaches Baltimore.
- Aug. 3--Roger Casement hanged for treason.
- 8--Italians capture Gorizia.
- 9--Germans execute Capt. Fryatt, of British liner Brussels, for alleged attack on submarine.
- 27--Rumania declares war on Austria; Germany on Rumania.
- Sept. 10--Bulgar-German troops capture Silistria, east Rumania.
- Oct. 1--Germans take 3,000 prisoners in fight with Rumanians in Transylvania; driven back in Dobruja.
- 7--U-53, German submarine, reaches Newport, R. I., from Wilhelmshaven.
- 8--U-53 sinks five British and neutral ships off Nantucket.
- 16--Allies recognize former Premier Venizelos' provisional government; Allies occupy Athens.
- Nov. 1--Deutschland reaches New London on second trip from Bremen.
- 20--Allies capture Monastir.
- 21--Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary dies.
- 22--Britannic, huge hospital ship sunk by German mine or torpedo in Aegean sea; 50 lost.
- Dec. 6--Austro-Germans capture Bucharest, Rumanian capital; Lloyd George heads new British ministry.
- 12--Germany proposes peace.
- 18--Allies reject German peace proposal; want reparation and restitution.
- 21--Wilson warns Europe United States on brink of war; demands peace terms.
- 1917.
- Jan. 7--Austro-Germans penetrate to Pocsani, Rumania.
- 9--Allies state specific peace terms—reparation, restitution, and adequate security for future.
- Feb. 1--Germany declares U-boat blockade of Great Britain; warns neutrals all ships in zone will be sunk without warning.
- 3--Wilson breaks relations with Germany; demands release of 72 American sailors on British liner Yarrowdale captured by German raider; American liner Housatonic sunk by U-boat.
- 26--Cunard liner Laconia sunk by U-boat; 3 Americans killed; British recapture Kut-el-Amara; Wilson asks power to arm merchant ships.
- March 1--Washington reveals German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to invade United States.
- 7--Wilson decides to arm ships despite congress' refusal.
- 12--British capture Bagdad.
- 14--retrograd announces Russian revolution; Nicholas abdicates; American steamer Algonquin torpedoed without warning.
- April 2--Wilson asks congress to declare war on Germany; calls for 500,000 volunteers and liberal credit to Allies.
- 4--United States senate vote for war, 52 to 6.
- 6--United States House vote for war, 273 to 59; Wilson signs declaration of war; seizure of German ships in United States begun.
- 9--Austria breaks relations with the United States; Brazil with Germany; British break German lines between Leis and Arras.
- 20--Turkey breaks relations with United States; two German destroyers sunk in attempted raid on England.
- 21--British commission under Foreign Secretary Balfour arrives in United States.
- 24--French envoys arrive; Wilson signs \$7,000,000,000 war bond issue; \$200,000,000 loan to Great Britain.
- 28--Guatemala breaks relations with Germany.
- May 2--United States floats \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan.
- 5--Allied war council held in Paris.
- 11--Russian Socialists call international peace conference.
- 15--Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle in supreme command of French armies.
- 17--A. F. Kerensky, Socialist leader, becomes minister of war in Russia.
- 18--Wilson signs select service bill.
- 26--Zeppelin raid on Folkestone kills 76; injures 174; three raiders brought down.
- June 7--British smash German salient south of Ypres.
- 8--Gen. Pershing arrives in London.
- 12--King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of second son, Alexander.
- 15--Liberty loan oversubscribed by \$900,000,000.
- 19--Russian republic calls for offensive on east front.
- 22--United States mission arrives in Russia.
- 27--Former Premier Venizelos forms new Greek cabinet.
- 28--First American force arrives in France; Brazil revokes neutrality.
- July 1--War Minister Kerensky leads Russians in terrific offensive in Galicia; Chinese republic overthrown; Hsuan Tung, boy emperor, restored to throne.
- 7--Russian women's legion goes to front, first in present war.
- 9--Wilson calls entire National Guard into service; orders embargo of war supplies.
- 12--Russians take Halicz, key to Lemberg; Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany resigns.
- 14--Georg Michaelis becomes German chancellor; Chinese republic restored.
- 20--Drafting of select service army takes place in Washington.
- 21--Finland asserts independence.
- 23--Kerensky made practically dictator in Russia.
- 24--Wilson signs bill for great U. S. aerial fleet.

## HAVE GREAT ADMIRATION FOR WORK

Some People Say They Get Recreation and Pleasure Out of Work--It's Heroic.

(Chicago News.)

"Men," declared the man with the restless eyes, "have a great admiration for work. That's the secret of the whole thing. Evidences of work having been done impress men more than anything else in the world. That's why they like to look at great towers and edifices."

"That's why men like gardens, too," suggested the gentleman with his feet on the desk.

"Certainly," responded the man with the restless eyes. "We admire the garden which is most orderly because it is apparent that the most labor has been done there. Also, a well kept house, neat and orderly, is admired because of the pains which have been taken."

"What about system, and things that save work?" inquired the man with his feet on the desk. "We admire them."

"True," responded the man with the restless eyes, "but we admire efficiency more, and efficiency means the most effective effort out of the most men in the least time. In work the human being finds his greatest degree of self-respect, his highest degree of happiness. It is the natural expression of manhood."

"If work is the natural expression of manhood," drawled the man with his feet on the desk, "and the thing in which man finds his greatest happiness, it's funny that we have such emotion toward it."

"Honestly and truly now, all jesting aside, why do we admire work so much? I'll tell you. Why did the Spartans adore a fellow who could stand pain? Why do we stand in awe of an athlete who can jump higher, hit harder, sing louder and charm the ladies better than we can? We have this emotion toward people who can do things we can't, or who can do 'em better."

"Now, if work was easy and natural and a source of happiness, there would be no glory in doing it, and no one would admire it. It wouldn't be anything. But it's an ordeal—that is why we admire those who perform it."

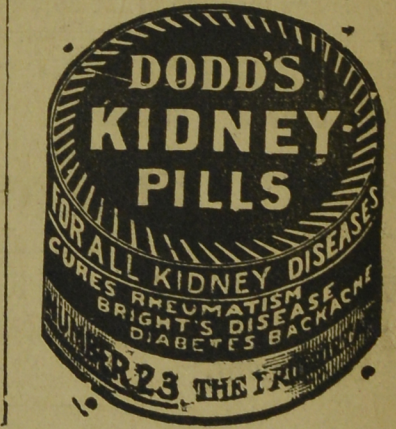
"Of course, some people say that they get their recreation and pleasure out of their work. So do the fellows who break the ice in the swimmin' hole insist that the water is fine."

"Other men boast of enjoying their cold tubs, their sleeping porches and their artichokes and a lot of heroic eats, sleeps and ablutions that they don't enjoy at all. There would be no heroism in these things if they were enjoyable. So you can take your choice between heroism and comfort."

Then the man with his feet on the desk got up and tried to let his swivel chair down a little lower so that he could lean back a little farther, but it had already reached its extreme capacity.

"You'd better go in for heroism," declared the man with the restless eyes. "Heroism is always to be had, while comfort is apparently unobtainable, no matter how hard you try." And one of the restless eyes winked.

25--Second increment of National Guard called into U. S. Federal service; Russian armies in Galicia in retreat.



## BRITISH SHIPPING SUMMARY SHOWS BUT 18 LARGE SHIPS LOST IN WEEK

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The following is the British official weekly shipping summary given out yesterday:

Arrivals, 2,747; sailings, 2,774; British merchantmen of more than 1600 tons sunk, 18; under 1600 tons, three. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, nine, including three previously reported. Fishing vessels sunk, none.



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