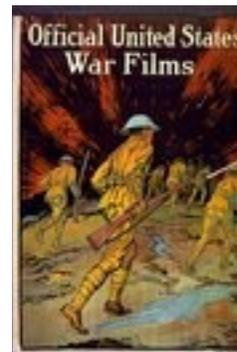


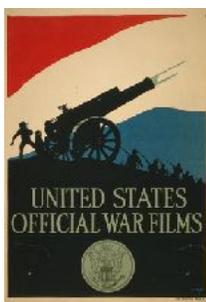
Chronology of War

A Student Film

Historically, war films have been used as propaganda created to inspire national pride and morale, exulting the nobility of one's own forces while displaying harsh criticism and villainy of the enemy. While typically based on real events and people, films documenting war often dramatize characters and sequences for cinematic value. Plots and story arcs acknowledge the horror and heartbreak of war, highlighting the inhumanity of conflict and combat.



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Visual elements in action-oriented war plots tend to include the experiences of soldiers such as camp experiences, battle engagements, camaraderie building, personal heroism, and the brutality of war. Other films concentrate on the home front shifting the focus away from the military or conflict of war. Themes explore tales of gallant sacrifice and struggle to the futility and inhumanity of battle as well as the broader effects of war on society. Ultimately, war films explore deep and profound polemics concerning human morality.

Directions: Working in groups of three to five utilize the chronologic documents provided to create and perform a short skit in person or played as a video trailer for the class. World War I films can be found on-line or using commercial video providers as samples.

Requirement	Completed	Not Completed
❖ Ten minutes in length		
❖ Contains five or more historically accurate props from 1914–1919		
❖ Displays historically accurate scenery/background imagery from 1914–1919		
❖ Indicates at least ten significant moments from 1914–1919		
❖ References five historical people or figures from 1914–1919		

Chronology of the War

ORIGIN OF THE WAR

ON June 28, 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir to the throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were assassinated in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The assassin, a student named Princip, was arrested and held for trial. Although he was a Bosnian, feeling in Austria ran high against Serbia, which, it was claimed, was responsible for the deed, if not positively, at least negatively, by permitting her soil to be made the basis for anti-Austrian intrigue.

At 6 o'clock in the evening of July 23, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented to the Serbian Government a note containing the demands of the Dual Monarchy with regard to the suppression of the Pan-Serbian movement and the punishment of Serbians alleged to have been concerned in the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The document, which sought to make Serbia a vassal of Austria-Hungary, was harsh, peremptory, and provocative.

Serbia's answer to the Austro-Hungarian note was sent on July 25, 1914. It conceded all the demands except two, which infringed upon its rights as a sovereign State, and these two it offered to submit to arbitration.

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office denounced Serbia's reply on July 27 and issued a formal declaration of war the next day, the text of which follows:

The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Serbia. **COUNT BERCHTOLD,** Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary.

Attempts at mediation by France and England were fruitless. Austria persisted, and Germany refused to curb her ally.

After vainly pleading with the Kaiser to intervene for peace, the Czar of Russia mobilized a portion of his army to go to the aid of Serbia; Germany invaded Belgium, Great Britain declared war on Germany, and the great conflict that was to shake the world for more than four years had begun.

TWENTY-EIGHT NATIONS INVOLVED

At various stages of the struggle one nation after the other became more or less actively engaged until the aggregate reached twenty-eight. In some cases the intervention was military, in others economic, while some went no further than the severance of diplomatic relations. The dates of their entrance into the conflict follow:

- Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
- Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
- Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
- Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
- Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
- Belgium against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
- Brazil against Germany, Oct. 28, 1917.
- Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
- China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
- China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
- Costa Rica against Germany, May 23, 1918.
- Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
- Cuba against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 16, 1917.
- France against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
- France against Bulgaria, Oct. 18, 1915.
- France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
- France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
- Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
- Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
- Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
- Germany against Rumania, Sept. 14, 1916.
- Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.

- Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
- Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
- Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
- Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
- Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 28, 1916. (Provisional Government.)
- Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
- Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916. (Provisional Government.)
- Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
- Guatemala against Germany and Austria-Hungary, April 22, 1918.
- Haiti against Germany, July 15, 1918.
- Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
- Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
- Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
- Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
- Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
- Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
- Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
- Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
- Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
- Nicaragua against Germany, May 24, 1918.
- Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
- Paraguay against Germany, Dec. 10, 1917.
- Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914. (Resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England.)
- Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915. (military aid granted.)
- Rumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916. (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration.)
- Russia against Germany, Aug. 7, 1914.
- Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
- Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
- San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
- Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
- Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
- Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
- Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
- Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
- Turkey against Allies, Nov. 23, 1914.
- Turkey against Rumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
- United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
- United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The nations that formally severed relations with Germany and her allies, whether afterward declaring war or not, are as follows:

- Austria against Japan, Aug. 28, 1914.
- Austria against Portugal, March 16, 1916.
- Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
- Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
- Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
- Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
- China against Germany, March 14, 1917.
- Costa Rica against Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
- Ecuador against Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
- Egypt against Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
- France against Austria, Aug. 10, 1914.
- Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
- Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
- Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
- Haiti against Germany, June 17, 1917.
- Honduras against Germany, May 17, 1917.
- Nicaragua against Germany, May 18, 1917.
- Peru against Germany, Oct. 6, 1917.
- Santo Domingo against Germany, June 8, 1917.
- Turkey against United States, April 20, 1917.
- United States against Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
- Uruguay against Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE WAR

- Jan. 28—Francis Ferdinand shot at Sarajevo.
- July 5—Kaiser's War Council at Potsdam.
- July 23—Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.
- July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
- July 31—State of war in Germany.
- Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
- Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium.
- Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France.
- Aug. 4—Great Britain declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 10—France declared war on Austria.
- Aug. 12—Great Britain declared war on Austria.
- Aug. 15—Fall of Liège.
- Aug. 16—British Army landed in France; Russian advance into East Prussia.
- Aug. 20—Germans occupied Brussels.
- Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.
- Aug. 24—Fall of Namur.
- Aug. 25—Sack of Louvain.
- Aug. 27—German victory of Tannenberg.
- Aug. 28—British victory in the Bight.
- Aug. 29—New Zealanders in Samoa.
- Sept. 2—Russians took Lemberg.
- Sept. 3—Paris Government at Bordeaux.
- Sept. 4—Pact of London signed.
- Sept. 5—End of retreat from Mons.
- Sept. 6—First Marne battle begun.
- Sept. 15—First Aisne battle begun.

- Sept. 16—Russians evacuated East Prussia.
- Sept. 23—First British air raid in Germany.
- Oct. 9—Fall of Antwerp.
- Oct. 13—Belgian Government at Havre.
- Oct. 20—First battle of Ypres begun.
- Nov. 1—Naval action off Coronel.
- Nov. 3—Great Britain declared war on Turkey.
- Nov. 7—Fall of Tsing-tao.
- Nov. 10—Emden sunk.
- Nov. 21—British occupied Basra.
- Nov. 21—Naval action in Belgrade.
- Dec. 8—Naval battle off the Falklands.
- Dec. 14—Serbians retook Belgrade.
- Dec. 16—Germans bombarded West Harlepool.
- Dec. 18—Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt.
- Dec. 24—First air raid on England.

1915

- Jan. 24—Naval battle off Dogger Bank.
- Feb. 2—Turks defeated on Suez Canal.
- Feb. 18—U-boat "blockade" of England.
- Feb. 23—Allied fleet attacked Dardanelles.
- March 10—British captured Neuve Chapelle.
- March 22—Russians took Przemysl.
- April 22—Second battle of Ypres begun; first gas attack by Germans.
- April 25—Allied landing in Gallipoli.
- May 3—Battle of the Dunajec.
- May 6—Battle of Krithia, Gallipoli.
- May 7—Lusitania torpedoed.
- May 8—Germans occupied Libau.
- May 11—German repulse at Ypres.
- May 12—General Botha occupied Windhoek, (Africa.)
- May 16—Russian retreat to the San.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria.
- May 25—British Coalition Cabinet formed.
- May 27—Italians crossed Isonzo.
- June 3—Russians evacuated Przemysl.
- June 23—Austro-Germans recaptured Lemberg.
- July 2—Pommern sunk in Baltic.
- July 9—German Southwest Africa conquered.
- July 24—Nasiriyeh, on Euphrates, taken.
- Aug. 4—Fall of Warsaw.
- Aug. 5—Fall of Yvangoorod.
- Aug. 6—New landing at Suvia Bay. Germans took Warsaw.
- Aug. 8—General Birdwood's advance at Anzac.
- Aug. 17—Fall of Kovno.
- Aug. 18—Russian victory in Riga Gulf.
- Aug. 19—Fall of Novo-Georgievsk.
- Aug. 21—Cotton declared contraband.
- Aug. 25—Fall of Brest-Litovsk.
- Sept. 1—General Alexeieff as Chief of Staff.
- Sept. 2—Fall of Grodno.
- Sept. 5—Czar as Generalissimo.
- Sept. 7—Russian victory near Tarnopol.
- Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna.
- Sept. 21—Russian retreat ended.
- Sept. 25—Battle of Loos and Champagne.
- Sept. 28—Victory at Kut-el-Amara.
- Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5—Allied landing at Saloniki.
- Oct. 6—Austro-German invasion of Serbia.
- Oct. 9—Belgrade occupied.
- Oct. 14—Bulgaria at war with Serbia.
- Oct. 17—Allied note to Greece.
- Oct. 23—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
- Oct. 28—M. Briand French Premier.
- Nov. 5—Fall of Nish.
- Nov. 22—Battle of Ctesiphon.
- Nov. 29—British withdrew from Ctesiphon.
- Dec. 2—Fall of Monastir.
- Dec. 3—General Townshend at Kut.
- Dec. 9—Allied retreat in Macedonia.
- Dec. 13—Saloniki lines fortified.
- Dec. 15—Haig British Commander in Chief.
- Dec. 19—Withdrawal from Gallipoli.
- Dec. 25—Turkish defeat at Kut.

1916

- Jan. 8—Gallipoli evacuation complete.
- Jan. 13—Fall of Cetinje.
- Feb. 9—General Smutts appointed to East Africa.
- Feb. 16—Russians entered Erzerum.
- Feb. 18—German Kamerun conquered.
- Feb. 21—Battle of Verdun begun.
- Feb. 24—Germans took Fort Douaumont.
- March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz dismissed.
- April 9—German assault at Verdun.
- April 17—Russians entered Trebizond.
- April 24—Rebellion in Ireland.
- April 29—Fall of Kut-el-Amara.
- May 24—British Conscription bill passed.
- May 31—Battle of Jutland.
- June 4—General Brusiloff's offensive.
- June 5—Lord Kitchener lost at sea.
- June 14—Allied Economic Conference in Paris.
- June 21—Mecca taken by Grand Sherif.
- July 1—Somme battle begun.
- July 2—Russians occupied Erzincan.
- Aug. 6—Italian offensive on Isonzo.
- Aug. 9—Gorizia taken by Italians.
- Aug. 10—Russians at Stanislaw.
- Aug. 27—Rumania entered the war.
- Sept. 29—Hindenburg Chief of Staff.
- Sept. 15—First use of "tanks" by British in battle of the Somme.
- Sept. 26—British took Thiepval and Combles.
- Oct. 10—Allied ultimatum to Greece.

- Nov. 1—Italian advance on Carso.
- Nov. 13—British victory on the Ancre.
- Nov. 18—Serbians and French took Monastir.
- Nov. 21—Charles I. succeeds Francis Joseph.
- Nov. 20—Grand Fleet under Sir D. Beatty.
- Dec. 1—Anti-rail riot in Athens.
- Dec. 5—Resignation of Mr. Asquith.
- Dec. 6—Germans entered Bucharest.
- Dec. 7—Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister.
- Dec. 12—German "peace proposals."
- Dec. 15—French victory at Verdun.
- Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note.

1917

- Jan. 1—Turkey denounced Berlin Treaty.
- Feb. 1—"Unrestricted" U-boat war begun.
- Feb. 8—America broke with Germany.
- Feb. 23—British recaptured Kut-el-Amara.
- March 11—British entered Bagdad.
- March 12—Revolution in Russia.
- March 15—Abdication of the Czar.
- March 18—British entered Péronne.
- March 21—First British Imperial War Cabinet.
- April 6—America declared war on Germany.
- April 9—Battle of Vimy Ridge begun.
- May 4—French took Craonne.
- May 14—New Italian offensive.
- May 15—General Pétain French Commander in Chief.
- May 18—Selective draft law passed in United States.
- June 7—British victory at Messines Ridge.
- June 12—Abdication of King Constantine.
- June 26—First American troops in France.
- June 29—General Allenby commander in Egypt.
- July 1—Last Russian offensive begun.
- July 14—Bethmann Hollweg dismissed.
- July 17—British Royal Ince styled "Windsor."
- July 19—Reichstag "peace" resolution.
- July 21—Kerensky in power at Petrograd.
- July 24—Russian defeat in Galicia.
- July 31—Great allied attack around Ypres.
- Aug. 29—President Wilson's note to the Pope.
- Sept. 4—Germans occupied Riga.
- Sept. 15—Russian Republic proclaimed.
- Sept. 28—British victory at Ramadieh.
- Oct. 9—Allied attack in Flanders.
- Oct. 24—Italian defeat at Caporetto.
- Oct. 29—Fall of Udine.
- Oct. 30—Chancellor Michaelis dismissed.
- Oct. 31—British captured BeerSheba.
- Nov. 1—German retreat on Chemin des Dames. Hertling German Chancellor.
- Nov. 4—British troops in Italy.
- Nov. 6—British stormed Passchendaele Ridge.
- Nov. 7—Lenine and Trotsky in power; Bolshevik coup d'état in Russia.
- Nov. 9—Italian stand on the Piave.
- Nov. 16—Clemenceau Ministry.
- Nov. 17—British in Jaffa.
- Nov. 18—General Maude's death in Mesopotamia.
- Nov. 20—British victory at Cambrai.
- Nov. 23—First plenary session of Inter-allied War Council.
- Nov. 30—German success at Cambrai.
- Dec. 6—Armistice on Russian front.
- Dec. 10—British enter Jerusalem.
- Dec. 22—Brest-Litovsk Conference opened.
- Dec. 26—Sir R. Wemyss First Sea Lord.

1918

- Jan. 8—President Wilson's fourteen points.
- Jan. 20—Breslau sunk; Goeben damaged.
- Feb. 1—Germany recognized Ukraine.
- Feb. 9—Ukraine peace of Brest-Litovsk.
- Feb. 18—German invasion of Russia.
- Feb. 21—British capture Jericho.
- Feb. 24—Turks recover Trebizond.
- Feb. 25—Germans at Reval.
- March 3—Russian peace of Brest-Litovsk.
- March 7—German peace with Finland.
- March 11—Turks recover Erzerum.
- March 13—Germans at Odessa.
- March 14—Brest-Litovsk treaty ratified at Moscow.
- March 21—German offensive in France.
- March 23—First long-distance bombardment of Paris.
- March 24—Bapaume and Péronne lost.
- March 28—General Foch made allied Generalissimo.
- April 5—Allied landing at Vladivostok.
- April 11—Armentières lost.
- April 13—Turks occupied Batum.
- April 22—Naval raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend.
- April 24—Battle for Amiens.
- April 26—Kemmel Hill lost.
- April 27—Turks occupied Kars.
- April 30—Germans at Viborg.
- May 1—Germans at Sebastopol.
- May 7—Rumanian peace of Bucharest.
- May 9—Second raid on Ostend.
- May 27—Second German offensive.
- May 29—Soissons lost; Rheims held.
- May 31—Germans reach Marne.
- June 1—Attacks toward Paris held.
- June 9—New German assault.
- June 15—Austrian offensive in Italy.
- June 22—Great Austrian defeat.
- July 2—One million Americans are in France.
- July 15—Last German offensive. Second Marne battle begun.

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—Péronne recovered.
 Sept. 2—Drocourt-Quéant 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 Iruatak.
 Oct. 15—British in Hona.
 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—Italian armistice agreement.
 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.
 Mar. 2—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—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 the 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 Gondrie 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, capturing 50 prisoners, machine guns, and trench mortars.
 July 15—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 Bazucy 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 Coulommiers.
 July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the allied troops ad-

vanced 6 kilometers in the center 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 Tourneille, the eastern edge of Beuvardes, the eastern edge of Le Charnel, the crossroads at Gros Chêne, in Laon, and the northern edge of Trappes, Chassigny.
 July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dame, Hill 122, Hill 118, Misch, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de la Tourneille, 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 Serinques-et-Neules, Nesles, and Serzy.
 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 Hillers, Agron, and Boulognes, Sapigny, Serinques, 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 Serinques-et-Neules, but recaptured Serzy, Hill 312, and the woods 8 kilometers north of Ronchères.
 July 31—The 28th Division retook Serinques-et-Neules. The 22d Division attacked in Crimples Wood 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 be between Braines 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 Yllé Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.
 Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Couëres, but was driven off by combat group of the 4th Division, which had been reinforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnoitering, combat, and ambush patrols.
 The 32d Division took Flammes. In an eight-day battle the division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed and destroyed 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 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 Etrépelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.
 Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frépelle 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 Juvisy.
 The 7th 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 220 enlisted men. A large amount of guns and munitions was captured. A patrol of the 7th Division penetrated to Bazoches.
 Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Rheims area as far as Condé. Strong patrols of the 7th Division were pushed forward on the Vesle and encountered resistance by machine-gun resistance. Other casualties were slight.

The 28th Division crossed the Vesle in the morning 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 area, using a great number of gas shells.
 Sept. 7—The 28th Division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The 7th 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 Jull, the Quartier 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 Eparques. 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 days, reaching Vignoulles by 3 A. M.
 Sept. 14—There was a general advance along the entire line, and the American Army established itself on the front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Wood south of the Bois de Lachaussée, Vandières, and across the Moselle at Champey.
 Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Vesle within 300 yards of Essey.
 Sept. 18—The 26th Division made two raids during the night. One against St. Remy was successful, and the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of 13 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 made progress, and the losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.
 Sept. 30—The 27th and 34th 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 Meléah Farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d Division advanced 5 kilometers and their line ran from Meléah 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 gun and organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken, and our casualties were 1,500.
 Oct. 5—The 1st Division captured Artil Farm, and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th Division repulsed a large enemy raid on Scendernach.
 Oct. 7—A brigade of the 83d Division advanced 7 kilometers, occupying Hill 222, north of Châtel Chébré; 46 prisoners were captured, including 1 officer. Four casualties were light. Later the enemy counterattacked and occupied Hill 223, north of Châtel Chébré.
 Oct. 8—The 28th Brigade of the 90th 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 Fieville and captured 250 prisoners.
 The 33d Division, operating with the Seventeenth French Army Corps, attacked early in the morning north of Villers-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 152 men.
 Nov. 8—The patrols of the 2d Division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 32d Division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Château Aunola, capturing one officer and twenty-two men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 52d 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 materiel 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, 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 Scheidt. 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 Verdun, encountering no resistance. The 92d Division reached Bois Trehaut and captured 710 prisoners.
 Nov. 11—The 3d Division advanced three kilometers east of Bréville. Despite increased resistance by machine-gun and artillery fire, the 7th Division continued to advance, capturing eight prisoners, three large-caliber guns, six minewarfers, and considerable materiel. 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:

