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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,000,514 articles in EnglishBeach on Nosy KombaNosy Komba is a small volcanic island in Madagascar, situated between Nosy Be and the northwest coast of the main island. The lowlands of the island are divided between secondary forest and a patchwork of farmland and plantations (notably including shade-grown coffee), while the highlands are mainly scrubland, with a bamboo forest in the northern portions. Ampangorina is the main village and administrative center. The island attracts significant ecotourism, thanks in part to its black lemurs. During the early 1800s, the region was heavily settled by Sakalava refugees and their slaves fleeing the hegemony of the Merina. France gained control of the island in 1840 and converted it to a logistic center for the import of indentured servants. Although Nosy Komba hosts a traditionally protected forest and an arboretum established in the colonial era, protection for the latter is essentially unenforced, and illegal logging continues. Only small pockets of old-growth forest remain, in remote areas. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: McDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsRhine campaign of 1796ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutHal Hanson… that while picking his Minnesota "team of the century", Dick Cullum said that Hal Hanson (pictured) "made brave men wince"?… that Soviet trophy brigades systematically looted art and even moved entire factories from Central and Eastern Europe during and after World WarII?… that the only copy of El Apstol, widely considered to be the first animated feature film, was lost in a fire?… that colonial-era bureaucrat Tan Jin Sing's close relationship with Europeans led to the saying that he was "no longer a Chinese, not yet a Dutchman, a half-baked Javanese"?… that Solomon Islands at the 2024 Summer Olympics were represented by the only all-female delegation at the games?… that one candidate in the 1990 United States Senate election in Tennessee began the campaign with $3,000 in campaign funds, while the other began with $1million?… that after the pilot of Somali Airlines Flight 40 was reportedly threatened with jail following his refusal to take off, the flight took off and crashed a few minutes later?… that Indonesian radio presenters Muhammad Farhan and Indy Barends co-hosted a 32-hour nonstop radio show in 2001, setting a national record which they held until 2019?… that in one year, 166,000 people visited a three-bedroom house with a garage that stood amid New York City's skyscrapers?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleJafar PanahiIt Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival.Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories.Nicuor Dan is elected as president of Romania.In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament.Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Sebastio SalgadoAlfredo PalacioMarthe CohnCharles RangelJim IrsayYury GrigorovichNominate an articleMay 28: Republic Day in Armenia (1918); Independence Day in Azerbaijan (1918)Mozaffar ad-Din585BC According to the Greek historian Herodotus, a solar eclipse, accurately predicted by Thales of Miletus, abruptly ended the Battle of Halys between the Lydians and the Medes.1644 English Civil War: Royalist troops stormed and captured the Parliamentarian stronghold of Bolton, leading to a massacre of defenders and local residents.1901 Mozaffar ad-Din (pictured), Shah of Persia, granted exclusive rights to prospect for oil in the country to William Knox D'Arcy.1937 The rise of Neville Chamberlain culminated with his accession as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, being summoned to Buckingham Palace to "kiss hands".2002 An independent commission appointed by the Football Association voted two-to-one to allow Wimbledon F.C. to relocate from London to Milton Keynes.Robert Baldock (d.1327)Francis Gleeson (b.1884)Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (b.1925)Kylie Minogue (b.1968)More anniversaries: May 27May 28May 29ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Hell Gate Bridge is a railroad bridge in New York City, United States. The bridge carries two tracks of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor and one freight track between Astoria, Queens, and Port Morris, Bronx, via Randalls and Wards Islands. Its main span is a 1,017-foot (310m) steel through arch across Hell Gate, a strait of the East River that separates Wards Island from Queens. The New York Connecting Railroad began construction of the bridge in 1912, and it opened in 1917. The main span, a two-hinged arch flanked by stone towers on either bank of Hell Gate, was the world's longest steel arch bridge until the Bayonne Bridge opened in 1931. It is one of the few rail connections from Long Island, of which Queens is part, to the rest of the United States. This panoramic photograph shows the main span of the Hell Gate Bridge. The photograph was taken in 2023 looking northeast from the neighboring Robert F. Kennedy Bridge, with Wards Island on the left of the image and Astoria on the right. A tugboat tows a barge in the foreground towards the Hell Gate Bridge.Photograph credit: RhododendritesRecently featured: Anemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayBlack Lives Matter artArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenia Retrieved from " 2Calendar year1918JanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJuneJulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecemberThis article is about the year 1918. For other uses, see 1918 (disambiguation).Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies19thcentury20thcentury 21stcenturyDecades1890s1900s1910s 1920s1930sYears1915191619171918 191919201921vte1918 by topicSubjectAnimationArchaeologyArchitectureArtAviationAwardsFilmLiteraturePoetryMeteorologyMusicJazzRail transportRadioScienceSportsFootballTelevisionBy countryAfghanistanAustraliaBelgiumBrazilBulgariaCanadaChinaDenmarkFinlandFranceGermanyHungaryIndiaIrelandItalyJapanMexicoNew ZealandNorwayOttoman SyriaPalestine (British administered)PhilippinesPortugalRussiaSouth AfricaSpainSwedenSwitzerlandUnited KingdomUnited StatesLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksIntroductionsvte1918 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1918MCMXVIIIAb urbe condita2671Armenian calendar1367 Assyrian calendar6668Bah calendar7475Balinese saka calendar18391840Bengali calendar13241325Berber calendar2868British Regnal year8Geo.59Geo.5Buddhist calendar2462Burmese calendar1280Byzantine calendar74267427Chinese calendar (FireSnake)4615 or 4408to (EarthHorse)4616 or 4409Coptic calendar16341635Discordian calendar3084Ethiopian calendar19101911Hebrew calendar56785679Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat19741975- Shaka Samvat18391840- Kali Yuga50185019Holocene calendar11918Igbo calendar918919Iranian calendar12961297Islamic calendar13361337Japanese calendarTaish 7()Javanese calendar18481849Juche calendar7Julian calendarGregorian minus 13 daysKorean calendar4251Minguo calendarROC 77Nanakshahi calendar450Thai solar calendar24602461Tibetan calendar(female Fire-Snake)2044 or 1663 or 891to(male Earth-Horse)2045 or 1664 or 892Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1918.1918 (MCMXVIII) was a common year starting on Tuesday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Monday of the Julian calendar, the 1918th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 918th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 18th year of the 20thcentury, and the 9th year of the 1910s decade. As of the start of 1918, the Gregorian calendar was 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year The ceasefire that effectively ended the First World War took place on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of this year. Also in this year, the Spanish flu pandemic killed 50100million people worldwide.In Russia, this year runs with only 352 days. As the result of Julian to Gregorian calendar switch, 13 days needed to be skipped. Wednesday, January 31 (Julian Calendar) was immediately followed by Thursday, February 14 (Gregorian Calendar).World War I will be abbreviated as "WWI"February 16: The Act of Independence of LithuaniaMain article: January 1918January 1918 flu pandemic: The "Spanish flu" (influenza) is first observed in Haskell County, Kansas.[1]January 4 The Finnish Declaration of Independence is recognized by Soviet Russia, Sweden, Germany and France.January 8 American president Woodrow Wilson presents the Fourteen Points as a basis for peace negotiations to end the war.January 9 Battle of Bear Valley: U.S. troops engage Yaqui Native American warriors in a minor skirmish in Arizona. This is one of the last battles of the American Indian Wars between the United States and Native Americans.January 15The keel of HMSHermes is laid in Britain, the first purpose-designed aircraft carrier to be laid down.The Red Army (The Workers and Peasants Red Army) is formed in the Russian SFSR and Soviet Union.January 18 The Historic Concert for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers is held at the Konzerthaus, Vienna.[2]January 19 The Russian Constituent Assembly proclaims the Russian Democratic Federative Republic but is dissolved by the Bolshevik government on the same day.January 22 The Ukrainian People's Republic declares independence from Bolshevik Russia.January 25 The Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets establishes the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.January 27 The Finnish Civil War begins with the Battle of Kmr.January 28 Porvenir massacre: Texas Rangers, U.S. Cavalry soldiers and local ranchers kill 15 unarmed Mexican villagers, both men and boys.Main article: February 1918February 1 Cattaro Mutiny: Austrian sailors in the Gulf of Cattaro (Kotor), led by two Czech Socialists, mutiny.February 3 Battle of OuluFebruary 5 The SSTuscania is torpedoed off the Irish coast; it is the first ship carrying American troops to Europe to be torpedoed and sunk.February 23: Estonian Declaration of Independence February 6 Women's suffrage in the United Kingdom: Representation of the People Act gives most women over 30 the vote.[3]February 10 Deposed Sultan of the Ottoman Empire Abdul Hamid II dies in Istanbul.February 13 A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes the Chinese city of Shantou leaving 1,000 dead and causing a moderate tsunami.[4]February 14 Russia switches from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar; the date skips from January 31 to February 14.February 16 The Council of Lithuania adopts the Act of Independence of Lithuania, declaring Lithuania's independence from Germany, Russia or any other state.February 18 Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan by British authorities begin.February 19 WWI: The Capture of Jericho by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins the British occupation of the Jordan Valley.February 1925 WWI: The Imperial Russian Navy evacuates Tallinn through thick ice, over the Gulf of Finland.February 23 Estonian Declaration of Independence from Russia, after seven centuries of foreign rule; German forces capture Tallinn the following day.Main article: March 1918March 1 WWI: German submarine U-19 sinks HMSCalgarian off Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland.March 3 WWI: The Central Powers and Bolshevist Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending Russia's involvement in the war.March 6The Finnish Army Corps of Aviation is founded as a forerunner of the Finnish Air Force (established on 4 May 1928). The blue swastika is adopted as its symbol, as a tribute to the Swedish explorer and aviator Eric von Rosen, who donated the first plane. Von Rosen had painted the Viking symbol on the plane as his personal lucky insignia.[5]The first pilotless drone, the Hewitt-Sperry Automatic Airplane developed by Elmer Ambrose Sperry and Peter Cooper Hewitt, is test-flown in Long Island, New York, but development is scrapped in 1925, after its guidance system proves unreliable.March 7 WWI: Finland forms an alliance with Germany.March 8 WWI: The Battle of Tell 'Asur is launched by units of the British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force against Ottoman defences from the Mediterranean Sea, across the Judaean Mountains to the edge of the Jordan Valley; it ends on March 12, with the move of much of the front line north into Ottoman territory.March 12 Moscow becomes the capital of Soviet Russia.March 15 Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere begins.[6]March 19 The United States Congress establishes time zones, and approves daylight saving time (DST goes into effect on March 31).March 21July 18 WWI: The Spring Offensive by the German Army along the Western Front fails to make a breakthrough, despite large losses on each side, including nearly 20,000 British Army dead on the first day, Operation Michael, on the Somme.March 21 WWI: The First Transjordan attack on Amman by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force begins, with the passage of the Jordan River.March 23WWI: The giant German cannon, the 'Paris Gun' (Kaiser Wilhelm Geschtz), begins to shell Paris from 114km (71mi) away.In London at the Wood Green Empire, Chung Ling Soo (William E. Robinson, U.S.-born magician) dies during his trick, where he is supposed to "catch" two separate bullets (but one of them perforates his lung). He dies the following morning in a hospital.March 25The Belarusian People's Republic declares independence.Karl Muck, music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is arrested under the Alien Enemies Act, and imprisoned for the duration of WWI.March 26 Marie Stopes publishes her influential book Married Love in the U.K.March 27 WWI: The First Battle of Amman is launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, during the First Transjordan attack on Amman; it ends with their withdrawal on 31 March, back to the Jordan Valley.March 30 March Days: Bolshevik and Armenian Revolutionary Federation forces suppress a Muslim revolt in Baku, Azerbaijan, resulting in up to 30,000 deaths.Main article: April 1918Styles of Lucy, Lady Duff-Gordon, as presented in a vaudeville circuit pantomime and sketched by Marguerite Martyn of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in April 1918April 1 The Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in Britain are merged to form the Royal Air Force, the first autonomous Air Force in the world.April 5 Slote succeeds as Queen of Tonga; she will remain on the throne until her death in 1965.April 6 Finnish Civil War: The battle of Tampere ends.[6]April 8 Operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes in Balochistan end with surrender to the British authorities.April 9 Union of Bessarabia with Romania: Bessarabia votes to become part of the Kingdom of Romania.April 21 WWI: Manfred von Richthofen, "The Red Baron", the war's most successful fighter pilot, dies in combat at Morlancourt Ridge near the Somme River.April 22 Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia declare their independence from Russia as the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic.April 23 WWI:Conscription Crisis of 1918 in Ireland: A general strike is held here against conscription.Zeebrugge Raid: The British Royal Navy attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.[7]First Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts to seal off the German U-boat base here.April 28 WWI: Gavrilo Princip, assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, dies in Terezin, Austria-Hungary, after three years in prison.April 30 WWI: The Second Transjordan attack on Shunet Nimrin and Es Salt, launched by units of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, ends on 4 May, with their withdrawal back to the Jordan Valley.Main article: May 1918May 1 WWI: German troops enter Don Host Oblast; they capture Rostov-on-Don on May 8.May 2 General Motors acquires the Chevrolet Motor Company of Delaware.May 7 WWI: The British capture Kirkuk.May 9 WWI Second Ostend Raid: The British Royal Navy unsuccessfully attempts, for a second time, to seal off the German U-boat base here.May 11 The Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus is officially established.May 12 - The HMTOlympic rams into the SM U-103, sinking it. resulting in the deaths of 9 peopleMay 14 The Three Minute Pause, initiated by the daily firing of the Noon Gun on Signal Hill, is instituted by Cape Town Mayor Sir Harry Hands. It will inspire the introduction of the two-minute silence in November 1919.[8]May 15The Finnish Civil War ends.The United States Post Office Department begins the world's third regular airmail service, between New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.[9]May 16 The Sedition Act of 1918 is approved by the U.S. Congress.May 20 The small town of Codell, Kansas is hit for the third year in a row, on the same date, by a tornado.May 21 The United States Army Aviation Section is separated from the Signal Corps, and divided into the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production.May 24 Women in Canada, excluding residents of Quebec, are granted the right to vote in federal elections.[10]May 26 The Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic is abolished; Georgia declares its independence as the Democratic Republic of Georgia.May 27 WWI: The Third Battle of the Aisne commences.May 28 Armenia and Azerbaijan declare their independence as the First Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic respectively.May 29 WWI: The week-long Battle of Sardarabad concludes with defending Armenian forces victorious over the Ottomans.May 2930 WWI: Battle of Skra di Legen The Greek National Defence Army Corps defeats the Bulgarians.June 10: Austro-Hungarian battleship Szent Istvn sunk by Italian torpedo boatsSzent IstvnMain article: June 1918JuneAugust The "Spanish flu" becomes pandemic.[11] Over 30million people die in the following 6 months.June 1 WWI: The Battle of Belleau Wood begins.June 4 RMS Kenilworth Castle, one of the Union-Castle Line steamships, collides with her escort destroyer HMS Rival while trying to avoid her other escort, the cruiser HMS Kent.June 8 V603 Aquilae, the brightest nova observed since Kepler's of 1604, is discovered.June 10 WWI: The Austro-Hungarian dreadnought battleship SMS Szent Istvn is sunk by two Italian MAS motor torpedo boats off the Dalmatian coast.June 12Grand Duke Michael of Russia is murdered, thereby becoming the first of the Romanovs to be killed by the Bolsheviks.WWI: The first airplane bombing raid by an American unit in France is carried out.June 16 The Declaration to the Seven, a British government response to a memorandum issued anonymously by seven Syrian notables, is published.June 22 Suspects in the Chicago Restaurant Poisonings are arrested, and more than 100 waiters are taken into custody for poisoning restaurant customers with a lethal powder called Mickey Finn.June 29 Bronx International Exposition of Science, Arts and Industries opens in New York; Brazil is the only international exhibitor and the exposition closes at the end of the season.[12]Main article: July 1918July 3 Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War: The Siberian Intervention is launched by the Allies, to extract the Czechoslovak Legion from the Russian Civil War.July 4 Mehmed VI succeeds as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on the death of his half-brother Mehmed V (Red, who has reigned since 1909), himself reigning until the Sultanate is abolished in 1922.July 12 The Imperial Japanese Navy battleship Kawachi blows up off Tokuyama, Yamaguchi, western Honshu, Japan, killing at least 621.July 13 The National Czechoslovak Committee is established.July 14 The film The Glorious Adventure is released in the United States, featuring Mammy Lou, who becomes one of the oldest people ever to star in a film, at a claimed age of 114.July 14 WWI: Second Battle of the Marne: The battle begins near the River Marne, with a German attack.July 14 Quentin Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son, is killed in action during the Second Battle of the Marne.July 17: Execution of the Romanov familyJuly 17WWI: RMSCarpathia (famed for rescuing survivors of the RMSTitanic) is torpedoed and sunk off the east coast of Ireland, by Imperial German Navy submarine U-55; 218 of the 223 on board are rescued.[13]Execution of the Romanov family: By order of the Bolshevik Party, and carried out by the Cheka, former emperor Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Feodorovna, their children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, Alexei and retainers are shot at the Ipatiev House, in Ekaterinburg, Russia.July 21 WWI: Attack on Orleans Imperial German submarine SMU-156 surfaces and fires on a small convoy of barges and defending flying boats off the Cape Cod town of Orleans, Massachusetts.[14]Main article: August 1918August 2 North Russia Intervention: Anti-Bolshevik forces stage a coup at Arkhangelsk, and an occupation by Allied forces follows.[15]August 3 WWI: Australian hospital ship HMATWarilda is torpedoed and sunk in the English Channel on passage from Le Havre to Southampton by German submarine SMUC-49 with the loss of 123 of the 801 people on board.[16]August 8 WWI: Battle of Amiens British, Canadian and Australian troops begin a string of almost continuous victories, the 'Hundred Days Offensive', with an 8-mile push through the German front lines, taking 12,000 prisoners. German General Erich Ludendorff later calls this the "black day of the German Army".[17]August 10 Russian Revolution: The British commander in Archangel is told to help the White Russians.August 16 The Battle of Lake Baikal is fought by the Czechoslovak legion, against the Red Army.August 21 WWI: The Second Battle of the Somme begins.August 23 The Bessarabian Peasants' Party is created.August 27 Battle of Ambos Nogales: U.S. Army forces skirmish against Mexican Carrancistas and their German advisors at Nogales, Arizona, in the only battle of WWI fought on United States soil.August 30In response to the October Revolution in Russia, Vladimir Lenin is shot and wounded by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow, but survives.[18]Moisei Uritsky, the Petrograd head of the Cheka, is assassinated.August 30: Attempted assassination of Lenin, depicted by Vladimir PchelinMain article: September 1918September WWI: British armies and their Arab allies roll into Syria.September 3 The Bolshevik government of Russia publishes the first official announcement of the Red Terror, a period of repression against political opponents, as an "Appeal to the Working Class" in the newspaper Izvestia.[19]September 4 WWI: Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin concludes with the Australian Corps breaking the German line.September 5 Russian Civil War: The Kazan Operation begins. The event continues for 5 days, and solidifies the Red Army's power in Russia over the White Army.September 12 WWI: Battle of Havrincourt The British take a German salient.September 1215 WWI: Battle of Saint-Mihiel Americans take a German salient.September 14 WWI: The Balkan front offensive by the Serbian Army begins.September 1518 WWI: Battle of Dobro Pole in the Vardar Offensive of the Balkans Campaign: The Allied Army of the Orient defeats Bulgarian defenders.September 18 WWI: Battle of pehy British approach the Hindenburg Line along the St Quentin Canal.September 19 WWI:The British Army's Egyptian Expeditionary Force launches the Battle of Megiddo, incorporating the Battle of Sharon, and the Battle of Nablus, an attack in the Judaean Mountains. This day are fought the Battle of Tulkarm, and the Battle of Arara, which break the Ottoman front line stretching from the Mediterranean coast to the Judaean Mountains, while the Battle of Tabsor extends into September 20.The Third Transjordan attack in the Jordan Valley begins.September 20 WWI: The British Army's Desert Mounted Corps launches theBattle of Nazareth by 5th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army);Capture of Afulah and Beisan by the 4th Cavalry Division (British Indian Army);Capture of Jenin by the Australian Mounted Division, almost encircling the Yildirim Army Group still in the Judaean Mountains.September 25 WWI:The Battle of Megiddo ends with the Battle of Haifa, Battle of Samakh, and Capture of Tiberias.The Third Transjordan attack ends with ANZAC Mounted Division victory at the Second Battle of Amman, with the subsequent capture at Ziza of the Ottoman II Corps, and more than 10,000 Ottoman and German prisoners.September 26 WWI:The Meuse-Argonne Offensive begins, the largest and bloodiest operation of the war for the American Expeditionary Forces.The Capture of Damascus begins, with the Charge at Irbid by the 4th Cavalry Division.September 27 WWIThe Battle of the Canal du Nord, launched by British and Empire forces, continues the advance towards the Hindenburg Line.The Battle of Jisr Benat Yakub, launched by the Australian Mounted Division, continues the advance towards Damascus.September 29 WWI:Battle of St Quentin Canal begins; Allied forces advance towards the Hindenburg Line.Bulgaria requests an armistice, with the Armistice of Salonica being signed and coming into force the next day.September 30 WWI:The Charge at Kaukab is begun by units of the Australian Mounted Division.The Charge at Kiswe is begun by 4th Cavalry Division, continuing the Desert Mounted Corps' advance to Damascus.Main article: October 1918October 1 WWI: The Desert Mounted Corps captures Damascus.October 2 WWI: The Charge at Khan Ayash is begun north of Damascus, by the 3rd Light Horse Brigade.October 3Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany appoints Max von Baden Chancellor of Germany.King Ferdinand I of Bulgaria abdicates in the wake of the Bulgarian military collapse in WWI. He is succeeded by his son, Boris III.WWI: The Pursuit to Haritan by the Desert Mounted Corps begins.October 4Wilhelm II of Germany forms a new, liberal government to sue for peace.The T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion in New Jersey kills 100+, and destroys enough ammunition to supply the Western Front for 6 months.October 7 The Regency Council (Poland) declares Polish independence from the German Empire, and demands that Germany cede the Polish provinces of Pozna, Upper Silesia and Polish Pomerania.October 810 WWI: Second Battle of Cambrai: British and Canadian troops take Cambrai from the Germans and the First and Third British Armies break through the Hindenburg Line.October 8 WWI: In the Forest of Argonne in France, U.S. Corporal Alvin C. York almost single-handedly kills 25 German soldiers and captures 132.October 9 Landgrave Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse is elected King of Finland.October 11 The magnitude (Mw) 7.1 San Fermn earthquake shakes Puerto Rico with a maximum Mercalli intensity of IX (Violent), killing 76116 people. A destructive tsunami contributes to the damage and loss of life.October 12 Cloquet Fire: The city of Cloquet, Minnesota, and nearby areas are destroyed in a fire, killing 453.October 16 Emperor Karl IV of Austria publishes the Vlkermanifest manifesto, declaring the Cisleithanian part of the empire will be federalized on the basis of national councilsOctober 18 The Washington Declaration proclaims the independent Czechoslovak Republic.October 21 German representatives of the Reichsrat in Austria-Hungary form the Provisional National Assembly for German-AustriaOctober 24 WWI: The Battle of Vittorio Veneto opens.October 25WWI: Aleppo is captured, by Prince Feisal's Sheifial Forces.The steamer Princess Sophia sinks on Vanderbilt Reef near Juneau, Alaska; 353 people die, in the greatest maritime disaster in the Pacific Northwest.October 26 WWI Charge at Haritan: Units of the Desert Mounted Corps battle with Ottoman forces for the last time in WWI.October 28Czechoslovakia declares its independence from Austria-Hungary.A new Polish government is declared in Western Galicia (Eastern Europe).October 29The Wilhelmshaven mutiny of the German High Seas Fleet breaks out.The State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs declares its independence from Austria-Hungary.October 30The Martin Declaration is published, including Slovakia in the formation of the Czecho-Slovak state.The Armistice of Mudros ends conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Allies of World War I, and grants independence to the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen.October 31 Revolution overthrows the pro-Habsburg government in Hungary, effectively dissolving the Austro-Hungarian Empire.Main article: November 1918November 1The PolishUkrainian War is inaugurated, by the proclamation of the West Ukrainian People's Republic in Galicia, with a capital at Lww.Serbian forces recapture Belgrade.Malbone Street Wreck: The worst rapid transit accident in world history occurs under the intersection of Malbone Street and Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, New York City, with at least 93 dead.November 3WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti is signed between Austria-Hungary and the Allies near Padua.Poland declares its independence from Russia.German Revolution: Kiel mutiny by sailors in the German fleet at Kiel while throughout northern Germany soldiers and workers begin to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model.November 4 WWI: The Armistice of Villa Giusti comes into effect, ending warfare between Italy and Austria-Hungary on the Italian Front.November 6 A new Polish government is proclaimed in Lublin.November 7 King Ludwig of Bavaria flees his country.November 8 The German army withdraws its support of the Kaiser. The German Armistice delegation arrives at the Forest of Compigne in France.November 9: Proclamation of German Republic by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin on the Reichstag balconyNovember 9Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany abdicates and chooses to live in exile in the Netherlands.Proclamation of the republic in Germany by Philipp Scheidemann in Berlin, on the Reichstag balcony. One of several significant events on 9 November in German history.Provisional National Council Minister-President Kurt Eisner declares Bavaria to be a republic.British battleship HMSBritannia is sunk by a German submarine off Trafalgar, with the loss of around fifty lives (the last major naval engagement of WWI).Signatories to the Armistice of 11 November 1918 with Germany, ending WWI, pose outside Marshal Foch's railway carriageNovember 11: Front page of The New York Times on Armistice DayNovember 10 Luxembourg communist forces rebel in Luxembourg city, beginning the Luxembourg rebellions.[20]November 11End of WWI: Armistice of 11 November 1918 Germany signs an armistice agreement with the Allies, between 5:12 AM and 5:20 AM, in the "Compigne Wagon", Marshal Foch's railroad car, in the Forest of Compigne in France. It becomes official on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.[21] At 10:59 U.S. soldier Henry Gunther becomes (probably) the last killed in action.Poland regains independence, after 123 years of partitions. Jzef Pisudski is appointed Commander-in-Chief.Emperor Charles I of Austria gives up his absolute power, but does not abdicate.Loppem Agreements: Start of a series of political meetings between King Albert I and Belgian liberals and socialists.Red Week: Pieter Jelles Troelstra gives a speech calling for socialist revolution in the Netherlands.November 12 Austria becomes a republic.November 13The Allied Occupation of Constantinople begins.Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, relinquishes all governing duties.November 14Czechoslovakia becomes a republic.The Second Polish Republic is proclaimed with Jzef Pisudski as head of state.The provisional government of Baden proclaims the "Free People's Republic of Baden" (Freie Volksrepublik Baden).Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, is forced from his throne, leading to the establishment of the People's State of Hesse.Frederick Francis IV, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicates his throne, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, announces he is ceasing to rule Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, leading to the establishment of the Free State of Coburg.German East African troops are informed of the November 11 armistice.November 16 The Hungarian Democratic Republic is declared, marking Hungary's independence from Austria.November 18 Latvia declares its independence from Russia.November 20 U-boats start to rendezvous off Harwich, to begin the surrender of the High Seas Fleet to the British Royal Navy; in the following week the German warships are escorted to internment in Scapa Flow.[22]November 21 Lww pogrom: Polish troops, volunteers and freed criminals massacre at least 320 Ukrainian Christians and Jews in Lww, Galicia.November 22The Belgian royal family returns to Brussels after the war, King Albert I having commanded the Allied army group in the SeptemberOctober Courtrai offensive, which liberated his country.Frederick II, Grand Duke of Baden, abdicates; the Grand Duchy of Baden gives way to the Republic of Baden.November 23 British military government of Palestine begins.[23]November 25 General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, German commander in German East Africa, signs a ceasefire at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia.November 26 The Podgorica Assembly ('Great National Assembly of the Serb People in Montenegro') votes for a "union of the people" between the kingdoms of Montenegro and Serbia and for deposition of the exiled King Nicholas I of Montenegro.[24]November 28 Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army invades Estonia, starting the war. The Commune of the Working People of Estonia is established as a Soviet puppet state in Narva on the next day.November 29 Serbia annexes Montenegro, suspending the latter's existence as a sovereign state for nearly the entirety of the following 88 years.[25]November 30 Ernest Ansermet conducts the first concert by the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande.Main article: December 1918December 1By the DanishIcelandic Act of Union, Iceland regains independence, but remains in personal union with the King of Denmark, who also becomes the King of Iceland.New voting laws in Sweden makes votes no longer dependent on taxable assets, each adult having one vote.The Union of Alba Iulia is proclaimed: Following the March 27 incorporation of Bessarabia and Bucovina, Transylvania unites with the Kingdom of Romania.The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (which later becomes the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is proclaimed, in particular ending Serbia's existence as a sovereign state for the next 87 years (it would not regain its sovereignty until 2006).[25]Flag of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and SlovenesDecember 4 President Woodrow Wilson departs by ship to the Paris Peace Conference, becoming the first United States President to travel to Europe while holding office.December 5 Estonian War of Independence: The British light cruiser HMSCassandra strikes a mine and sinks near Saaremaa in the Baltic Sea, killing 11 sailors.[26]December 6 A magnitude (Mw) 7.2 earthquake shakes British Columbia.December 14Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse renounces the Finnish throne.[27]Portuguese President Sidnio Pais is assassinated.Giacomo Puccini's comic opera Gianni Schicchi premiered at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.[28]December 16 Vincas Mickeviius-Kapsukas declares the formation of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, a puppet state created by the Russian SFSR to justify the LithuanianSoviet War.December 17 Darwin Rebellion in Australia: Disaffected workers march on Government House, Darwin, demanding the resignation of the Administrator of the Northern Territory, John A. Gilruth.December 20 Tom Garrigue Masaryk returns to the Czechoslovak Republic.December 21 Estonian War of Independence: The Red Army captures Tartu, Estonia.December 25 Der Stahlhelm, Bund der Frontsoldaten, is formed in Germany as a nationalist veterans' organization.December 27 Greater Poland Uprising (191819): Poles in Greater Poland (the former Grand Duchy of Posen) rise up against the Germans, ignited by a patriotic speech made in Pozna by pianist and politician Ignacy Jan Paderewski.December 28 Sinn Fin enjoys a landslide victory in Irish seats in the Irish general election (part of the 1918 United Kingdom general election), following the counting of votes, winning 73 of the 105 seats in Ireland. In accordance with their manifesto, Sinn Fin members will not take their seats in the Palace of Westminster but will form the First Dil in Dublin. Countess Constance Markievicz, while detained in Holloway Prison (London), becomes the first woman elected to (but does not take her seat in) the British House of Commons.[29]December 31 A British-brokered ceasefire ends the two weeks of fighting in the GeorgianArmenian War.Nakajima Aircraft Company, a predecessor of the Subaru car manufacturing company in Japan, is founded in Ota, Gunma Prefecture.[citation needed]Joo FigueiredoGamal Abdel NasserGertrude B. ElionNicolae CeaucescuJanuary 1 Patrick Anthony Porteous, Scottish recipient of the Victoria Cross (d. 2000)January 2 Gudrun Zapf-von Hesse, German typographer, calligrapher and book-binder (d. 2019)January 10 Arthur Chung, 1st President of Guyana (d. 2008)January 11 Kassim Al-Rimawi, Prime Minister of Jordan (d. 1982)January 15Joo Figueiredo, 30th President of Brazil (d. 1999)Gamal Abdel Nasser, 2nd President of Egypt (d. 1970)January 16 Stirling Silliphant, American writer, producer (d. 1996)[30]January 17Kamal Amrohi, Indian director, screenwriter (d. 1993)George M. Leader, American politician (d. 2013)January 20 Juan Garca Esquivel, Mexican bandleader (d. 2002)January 21Chichy, Filipino actress (d. 1993)Richard Winters, U.S. Army officer (d. 2011)[31]January 22 Elmer Lach, Canadian ice hockey player (d. 2015)January 23 Gertrude B. Elion, American scientist, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (d. 1999)[32]January 24 Oral Roberts, American neo-Pentecostal televangelist (d. 2009)January 26Nicolae Ceaucescu, Romanian communist politician and leader (d. 1989)Philip Jos Farmer, American writer (d. 2009)January 27Skitch Henderson, English-born musician, bandleader (d. 2005)Elmore James, American musician (d. 1963)January 29Luis Aguilar, Mexican actor, and singer (d. 1997)John Forsythe, American actor (d. 2010)January 31 Millie Dunn Veasey, African-American civil rights activist (d. 2018)Joey BishopJulian SchwingerFebruary 1Carlos Fayt, Argentine lawyer, politician and academic (d. 2016)Dame Muriel Spark, Scottish author (d. 2006)February 2 Hella Haasse, Dutch writer (d. 2011)February 3Joey Bishop, American entertainer, member of the "Rat Pack" (d. 2007)Helen Stephens, American runner (d. 1994)February 4 Ida Lupino, Anglo-American actress, screenwriter, director and producer (d. 1995)February 6 Lothar-Gnther Buchheim, German author (d. 2007)February 7 Marguerite Narbel,

Waldheim, President of Austria, Secretary-General of the United Nations (d. 2007)[56]December 23Jos Greco, Italian-born flamenco dancer (d. 2000)Kumar Pallana, Indian actor (d. 2013)Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of Germany (d. 2015)December 24 Dave Bartholomew, American musician, songwriter and music producer (d. 2019)December 25Bertie Mee, English football player, manager (d. 2001)Anwar Sadat, 3rd President of Egypt, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1981)December 26 Georgios Rallis, Prime Minister of Greece (d. 2006)December 30 W. Eugene Smith, American photojournalist (d. 1978)Abd an-Nabi Abd al-Qadir Mursal, Sudanese poet and politician (d. 1962)[57]Georg CantorMara Dolores Rodrguez SopeaJanuary 2 Katharine A. O'Keeffe O'Mahoney, Irish-born American teacher and writer (b. 1855)January 6 Georg Cantor, German mathematician (b. 1845)January 8Johannes Psuke, Estonian photographer, filmmaker (b. 1892)Ellis H. Roberts, American politician (b. 1827)January 9Max Ritter von Mller, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1887)Charles-mile Reynaud, French inventor (b. 1844)January 10 Mara Dolores Rodrguez Sopea, Spanish Roman Catholic religious sister and Blessed (b. 1848)January 21 Emil Jellinek, German automobile entrepreneur (b. 1853)January 26 Grand Duke Nicholas Konstantinovich of Russia (b. 1850)January 28 John McCrae, Canadian soldier, surgeon and poet (b. 1872)January 31 Ivan Puluj, Ukrainian physicist and inventor (b. 1845)Princess Leonilla BariatinskayaGustav KlimtSultan Abdul Hamid IIFebruary 1 Princess Leonilla Bariatinskaya, Russian aristocrat (b. 1816)February 2 John L. Sullivan, American boxer, World Heavyweight Champion (b. 1858)February 4 Akiyama Saneyuki, Japanese admiral (b. 1868)February 6 Gustav Klimt, Austrian painter (b. 1862), Spanish fluFebruary 8 Louis Renault, French jurist, educator and Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1843)February 10Sultan Abdul Hamid II of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1842)Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian pacifist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1833)February 11 Alexey Kaledin, Russian general (suicide) (b. 1861)February 14 Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British diplomat (b. 1859)February 15 Vernon Castle, British-born American dancer (b. 1887)February 16 Kroly Khuen-Hdervry, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (b. 1849)February 23Adolphus Frederick VI, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (b. 1882)Thomas Brassey, 1st Earl Brassey, British politician and colonial administrator (b. 1836)Claude DebussyMartin SheridanMarch 2 Prince Mirko of Montenegro (b. 1879)March 9 Frank Wedekind, German playwright (b. 1864)March 10 Hans-Joachim Buddecke, German flying ace (killed in action) (b. 1890)March 13 Csar Cui, Lithuanian composer (b. 1835)March 14Lucretia Garfield, First Lady of the United States (b. 1832)Gennaro Rubino, Italian anarchist who unsuccessfully tried to assassinate King Leopold II of Belgium (b. 1859)March 15 Adolf Ritter von Tutschek, German fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891)March 23 T. P. Cameron Wilson, English poet, novelist (b. 1888)March 25Claude Debussy, French composer (b. 1862)Walter Tull, first Black infantry officer to serve in the British Army (b. 1888)March 27Henry Adams, American historian (b. 1838)Martin Sheridan, American Olympic athlete (b. 1881), Spanish fluKarl Ferdinand BraunManfred von RichthofenGavrilo PrincipApril 1Isaac Rosenberg, British war poet (killed in action) (b. 1890)Paul von Rennenkampf, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854)April 4 Hermann Cohen, German philosopher (b. 1842)April 5 King George Tupou II of Tonga (b. 1874)April 11 Otto Wagner, Austro-Hungarian architect, urban planner (b. 1841)April 19 William Hope Hodgson, English author (b. 1877)[58]April 20Jussi Merinen, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1873)[59]Karl Ferdinand Braun, German physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (b. 1850)Paul Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Austrian statesman, Prime Minister (b. 1851)April 21Friedrich II, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1856)Manfred von Richthofen, German fighter pilot, top-scoring ace of World War I (killed in action) (b. 1892)April 27 Jacques Duchesne, French general (b. 1837)April 28 Gavrilo Princip, Yugoslav assassin (b. 1894)Maria Magdalena MertenMay 2Ernie Parker, Australian tennis champion (killed in action) (b. 1883)Jri Vilms, Estonian politician (b. 1889)May 14 James Gordon Bennett Jr., American newspaper publisher (b. 1841)May 17 William Drew Robeson I, African-American minister, father of singer and actor Paul Robeson (b. 1844)May 18 Blandine Merten, German nun and Blessed (b. 1883)May 19Ferdinand Hodler, Swiss painter (b. 1853)Raoul Lufbery, Franco-American fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1885)May 21Sofia Hjulgrn, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[60]Wilho Laine, Finnish politician (executed) (b. 1875)[61]May 23Gerard Noel, British admiral (b. 1845) [62]Mariano Ponce, Filipino diplomat, politician and writer (b. 1863)May 24 Jzsef Kiss, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1896)May 30 Georgi Plekhanov, Russian revolutionary, philosopher (b. 1856)Kyrion II of GeorgiaJune 1 Roderic Dallas, Australian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1891)June 3 Count Richard von Bienerth-Schmerling, Austrian noble, statesman and former Prime Minister (b. 1863)June 4 Charles W. Fairbanks, 26th Vice President of the United States (b. 1852)June 10 Arrigo Boito, Italian poet, composer (b. 1842)June 13 Grand Duke Michael Romanov (assassinated) (b. 1878)June 15 Frank Miles Day, American architect (b. 1861)June 16 Bazil Assan, Romanian engineer and explorer (b. 1860)June 19 Francesco Baracca, Italian fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1888)June 26 Kyrion II of Georgia, Georgian Orthodox patriarch, Saint (b. 1855)June 27 Josphin Pladan, French occultist (b. 1858)Sultan Mehmed VJames McCuddenQuentin RooseveltEmperor Nicholas II of RussiaHenry MacintoshJuly 3 Sultan Mehmed V of the Ottoman Empire (b. 1844)July 9 James McCudden, British fighter pilot (air crash) (b. 1895)July 14 Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of United States President Theodore Roosevelt, fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1897)July 17 Executed members of the Romanov family:Former Emperor Nicholas II of Russia (b. 1868)Former Empress Alexandra Feodorovna of Russia (b. 1872)Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1895)Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1897)Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1899)Grand Duchess Anastasia Nikolaevna of Russia (b. 1901)Former Tsarevich Alexei Nikolaevich of Russia (b. 1904)July 18Prince Constantine Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1891)Prince Igor Constantinovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1894)Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich of Russia (executed) (b. 1869)Grand Duchess Elisabeth of Russia (Princess Elisabeth of Hesse and by Rhine) (executed) (b. 1864)July 20 Francis Lupo, American soldier (b. 1895)July 22Roy Earl Parrish, American politician (killed in action) (b. 1888)Manuel Gonzlez Prada, Peruvian politician, author (b. 1844)Indra Lal Roy, Indian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1898)Alexey Schastny, Russian naval officer (executed) (b. 1881)July 26Henry Macintosh, British Olympic athlete (killed in action) (b. 1892)Edward Mannock, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1887)July 29 Ernest William Christmas, Australian painter (b. 1863)July 30Hermann von Eichhorn, German field marshal (assassinated) (b. 1848)Joyce Kilmer, American journalist, poet (killed in action) (b. 1886)Frank Linke-Crawford, Austro-Hungarian fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893)July 31 George McElroy, British fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1893)Marianne CopeAugust 1John Riley Banister, American policeman, cowboy (b. 1854)Gabriel Gurin, French World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1892)August 5 Peter Strasser, German naval officer, airship commander (killed in action) (b. 1876)August 9Marianne Cope, German-born American Roman Catholic nun and saint (b. 1838)Frantiek Plesniv, Austro-Hungarian architect (b. 1845)August 10Jean Brillant, Canadian soldier, Victoria Cross recipient (killed in action) (b. 1890)Erich Lwenhardt, German World War I fighter ace (air crash) (b. 1897)Aleksander Uurits, Estonian painter, graphic artist (b. 1888)August 12 Anna Held, French actress (b. 1872)August 22 Korbinian Brodmann, German neurologist (b. 1868)[63]August 30 William Duncan, British missionary in Canada and the United States (b. 1832)George ReidEduard, Duke of AnhaltPrince Erik, Duke of VastmanlandMudbir al-Far'un, Arab chieftain, leader of 1913 Euphrates rebellionSeptember 2 Sir John Forrest, Australian explorer and politician, 1st Premier of Western Australia (b. 1847)September 5 Nikolay Maklakov, Russian politician, former minister of the Interior (b. 1871)September 6 Elizabeth Yates, New Zealand politician (b. 1845)September 8Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan, German Roman Catholic priest and venerable (b. 1848)Mikael of Wollo, Ethiopian army commander and Ras of Wollo (b. 1850)September 12 Sir George Reid, 4th Prime Minister of Australia (b. 1845)September 13 Eduard, Duke of Anhalt (b. 1861)September 16 Maurice Boyau, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1888)September 18 Joseph Frank Wehner, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1895)[64]September 20 Prince Erik, Duke of Vstmanland (b. 1889), Spanish fluSeptember 27 Fritz Rumey, German World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1891)September 28True Boardman, American actor (b. 1882), Spanish fluGeorg Simmel, German sociologist, philosopher (b. 1858)Freddie Stowers, American soldier (killed in action) (b. 1896)September 29 Frank Luke, American World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1897)October 4 Nikolai Skrydlov, Russian admiral (b. 1844)October 5Roland Garros, French fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1888)Robbie Ross, British writer (b. 1869)October 6 Arthur O'Hara Wood, Australian tennis champion and fighter pilot (killed in action) (b. 1890)October 7 Sir Hubert Parry, British composer (b. 1848), Spanish fluOctober 8 Mikhail Alekseyev, Russian general (b. 1857)October 9 Raymond Duchamp-Villon, French sculptor (b. 1876)October 11 Wallace Lloyd Algie, Canadian soldier (killed in action) (b. 1891)October 15 Sai Baba of Shirdi, Indian guru, yogi and National saint of India (b. 1838)October 16 Felix Arndt, American pianist, composer (b. 1889), Spanish fluOctober 18Radko Dimitriev, Bulgarian, Russian general (executed) (b. 1859)Jildo Irwa, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. 1906)Daudo Okelo, Ugandan Roman Catholic martyr and saint (executed) (b. ca. 1900)Nikolai Ruzsky, Russian general (executed) (b. 1854)October 19Harold Lockwood, American actor (b. 1887), Spanish fluPrince Umberto, Count of Salemi (b. 1889), Spanish fluOctober 24Csar Ritz, Swiss hotelier (b. 1850)Daniel Burley Woolfall, English administrator, 2nd President of FIFA (b. 1852)October 25 Amadeo de Souza Cardoso, Portuguese painter (b. 1887), Spanish fluOctober 29Michel Coiffard, French World War I fighter ace (killed in action) (b. 1892)Rudolf Tobias, Estonian composer (b. 1873)October 31Egon Schiele, Austrian artist (b. 1890), Spanish fluIstvn Tisza, 2-time Prime Minister of Hungary (assassinated) (b. 1861)Wilfred OwenNovember 1 Vladimir Vasilyevich Smirnov, Russian general (executed) (b. 1849)November 2 Hugh Cairns, Canadian soldier (b. 1896)November 4Wilfred Owen, British poet, soldier (killed in action) (b. 1893)Andrew Dickson White, American academic and diplomat, co-founder of Cornell University (b. 1832)November 5Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers, British occultist (b. 1854), Spanish fluWilliam Shea, British actor (b. 1856)November 6 Alan Arnett McLeod, Canadian soldier (b. 1899), Spanish fluNovember 9Guillaume Apollinaire, French poet (b. 1880), Spanish fluAlbert Ballin, German shipping magnate (b. 1857)Sir Peter Lumsden, British general in the Indian Army (b. 1829)November 11Victor Adler, Austrian politician (b. 1852)George Lawrence Price, last Commonwealth soldier to die in WWI (b. 1892)November 12 Aleksei Evert, Russian general (executed) (b. 1857; may have died in 1926)November 14 Matti Lonkainen, Finnish politician (b. 1874)[65]November 15 Sir Robert Anderson, British police officer (b. 1841), Spanish fluNovember 19 Joseph F. Smith, 6th President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (b. 1838)November 20 John Bauer, Swedish painter (b. 1882)November 22 Rose Cleveland, de facto First Lady of the United States (b. 1846), Spanish fluNovember 23 Fritz von Below, German general (b. 1853)November 30 Karl Petrovich Jessen, Russian admiral (b. 1852)Sidnio PaisSultan Ali bin Hamud of ZanzibarDecember 2 Edmond Rostand, French writer (b. 1868), Spanish fluDecember 4 Princess Teriivaetua of Tahiti (b. 1869), Spanish fluDecember 5 Schalk Willem Burger, Boer military leader, lawyer, politician, statesman, and acting President of the South African Republic (1900-1902) (b. 1852)December 9 Samuel Swett Green, American library pioneer (b. 1837)December 11 Ivan Cankar, Slovenian writer (b. 1876), Spanish fluDecember 13 Emory Speer, American politician, jurist, and United States district judge from 1885 until 1918 (b. 1848)December 14 Sidnio Pais, Portuguese politician, general, diplomat, 66th Prime Minister of Portugal and 4th President of Portugal (b. 1872), assassinatedDecember 20 Sultan Ali bin Hamud of Zanzibar (b. 1884)December 21 Prince Konrad of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfrst, Austrian statesman, former Prime Minister (b. 1863)December 28 Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (b. 1865)Spring Vyacheslav Troyanov, Russian general (b. 1875)Yakov Zhilinsky, Russian general (b. 1853)Physics Max PlanckChemistry Fritz Haber[66]Medicine not awardedLiterature not awardedPeace not awarded^ Barry, John M. 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Nelson & Sons.Retrieved from " 3SuMoTuWeThFrSa010203040506070809101112131415161718192021222324252627282930312025May 4 in recent years2025 (Sunday)2024 (Saturday)2023 (Thursday)2022 (Wednesday)2021 (Tuesday)2020 (Monday)2019 (Saturday)2018 (Friday)2017 (Thursday)2016 (Wednesday)Day of the yearMay 4 is the 124th day of the year (125th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 241 days remain until the end of the year.1256 The Augustinian monastic order is constituted at the Lecceto Monastery when Pope Alexander IV issues a papal bull Licet ecclesiae catholicae.[1]1415 Religious reformer John Wycliffe is condemned as a heretic at the Council of Constance.[2]1436 Assassination of the Swedish rebel (later national hero) Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson (27 April O.S.).[3]1471 Wars of the Roses: The Battle of Tewkesbury: Edward IV defeats a Lancastrian Army and kills Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales.[4]1493 In the papal bull Inter caetera, Pope Alexander VI divides the New World between Spain and Portugal along the Line of Demarcation.[5]1626 Dutch explorer Peter Minuit arrives in New Netherland (present day Manhattan Island) aboard the See Meeuw.[6]1738 The Imperial Theatrical School, the first ballet school in Russia, is founded.[7]1776 Rhode Island becomes the first American colony to renounce allegiance to King George III.[8]1799 Fourth Anglo-Mysore War: The Battle of Seringapatam: The siege of Seringapatam ends when the city is invaded and Tipu Sultan killed by the besieging British army, under the command of General George Harris.[9]1814 Emperor Napoleon arrives at Portoferraio on the island of Elba to begin his exile.[10]1814 King Ferdinand VII abolishes the Spanish Constitution of 1812, returning Spain to absolutism.[11]1836 Formation of Ancient Order of Hibernians.[12]1859 The Cornwall Railway opens across the Royal Albert Bridge linking Devon and Cornwall in England.[13]1869 The four-day Naval Battle of Hakodate begins. The newly formed Imperial Japanese Navy defeats the remnants of the Tokugawa shogunate navy in the Sea of Japan off the city of Hakodate, leading to the surrender of the Ezo Republic on May 17.[14]1871 The National Association, the first professional baseball league, opens its first season in Fort Wayne, Indiana.[15]1886 Haymarket affair: In Chicago, United States, a homemade bomb is thrown at police officers trying to break up a labor rally, killing one officer. Ensuing gunfire leads to the deaths of a further seven officers and four civilians.[16]1904 The United States begins construction of the Panama Canal.1910 The Royal Canadian Navy is created.[17]1912 Italy occupies the Ottoman island of Rhodes.1919 May Fourth Movement: Student demonstrations take place in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, protesting the Treaty of Versailles, which transferred Chinese territory to Japan.1926 The United Kingdom general strike begins.1927 The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is incorporated.[18]1932 Having been incarcerated at the Cook County Jail since his sentencing on October 24, 1931, mobster Al Capone is transferred to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta after the U.S. Supreme Court denies his appeal for conviction of tax evasion.[19]1942 World War II: The Battle of the Coral Sea begins with an attack by aircraft from the United States aircraft carrier USSYorktown on Japanese naval forces at Tulagi Island in the Solomon Islands. The Japanese forces had invaded Tulagi the day before.1945 World War II: Neuengamme concentration camp near Hamburg is liberated by the British Army.1945 World War II: The German surrender at Lneburg Heath is signed, coming into effect the following day. It encompasses all Wehrmacht units in the Netherlands, Denmark and northwest Germany.1946 In San Francisco Bay, U.S. Marines from the nearby Treasure Island Naval Base stop a two-day riot at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary. Five people are killed in the riot.1949 The entire Torino football team (except for two players who did not take the trip: Sauro Tom, due to an injury and Renato Gandolfi, because of coach request) is killed in a plane crash.1953 Ernest Hemingway wins the Pulitzer Prize for The Old Man and the Sea.1959 The 1st Annual Grammy Awards are held.1961 American civil rights movement: The "Freedom Riders" begin a bus trip through the South.1961 Malcolm Ross and Victor Prather attain a new altitude record for manned balloon flight ascending in the Strato-Lab V open gondola to 113,740 feet (34.67km).1970 Vietnam War: Kent State shootings: The Ohio National Guard, sent to Kent State University after disturbances in the city of Kent the weekend before, opens fire killing four unarmed students and wounding nine others. The students were protesting the Cambodian Campaign of the United States and South Vietnam.1972 The Don't Make A Wave Committee, a fledgling environmental organization founded in Canada in 1971, officially changes its name to "Greenpeace Foundation".1973 The 108-story Sears Tower in Chicago is topped out at 1,451 feet (442m) as the world's tallest building.[20]1978 The South African Defence Force attacks a SWAPO base at Cassinga in southern Angola, killing about 600 people.[21]1979 Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.1982 Twenty sailors are killed when the British Type 42 destroyer HMSSheffield is hit by an Argentinian Exocet missile during the Falklands War.1988 The PEPCON disaster rocks Henderson, Nevada, as tons of Space Shuttle fuel detonate during a fire.1989 IranContra affair: Former White House aide Oliver North is convicted of three crimes and acquitted of nine other charges; the convictions are later overturned on appeal.1989 Space Shuttle Atlantis launches on mission STS-30 to deploy the Venus-bound Magellan space probe.[22]1990 Latvia declares independence from the Soviet Union.1994 Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO leader Yasser Arafat sign a peace accord, granting self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.1998 A federal judge in Sacramento, California, gives "Unabomber" Theodore Kaczynski four life sentences plus 30 years after Kaczynski accepts a plea agreement sparing him from the death penalty.2000 Ken Livingstone becomes the first Mayor of London (an office separate from that of the Lord Mayor of London).2002 One hundred three people are killed and 51 are injured in a plane crash near Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano, Nigeria.[23]2007 Greensburg, Kansas is almost completely destroyed by the 2007 Greensburg tornado, a 1.7-mile wide EF5 tornado. It was the first-ever tornado to be rated as such with the new Enhanced Fujita scale.2014 Three people are killed and 62 injured in a pair of bombings on buses in Nairobi, Kenya.[24]2019 The inaugural all-female motorsport series, W Series, takes place at Hockenheimring. The race was won by Jamie Chadwick, who would go on to become the inaugural season's champion.[25]2023 Nine people are killed and thirteen injured in a spree shooting in Mladenovac and Smederevo, Serbia. It is the second mass shooting in the country in two days.[26][27][28]1006 Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, Persian mystic and poet (died 1088)1559 Alice Spencer, English noblewoman (died 1637)1634 Katherine Ferrers, English aristocrat and heiress (died 1660)1649 Chhatrasal, Indian ruler (died 1731)1655 Bartolomeo Cristofori, Italian instrument maker, invented the piano (died 1731)1677 Franoise-Marie de Bourbon, French noblewoman (died 1749)1715 Richard Graves, English minister and author (died 1804)1733 Jean-Charles de Borda, French mathematician, physicist, and sailor (died 1799)1752 John Brooks, American soldier and politician, 11th Governor of Massachusetts (died 1825)1757 Manuel Tols, Spanish sculptor and first director of the Academy of San Carlos in Mexico City (died 1816)1767 Tyagaraja, Indian composer (died 1847)1770 Franois Grard, French painter (died 1837)1772 Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, German publisher (died 1823)1796 Horace Mann, American educator and politician (died 1859)1796 William Pennington, American lawyer and politician, 13th Governor of New Jersey, 23rd Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (died 1862)1796 William H. Prescott, American historian and scholar (died 1859)1820 Julia Gardiner Tyler, American wife of John Tyler, 11th First Lady of the United States (died 1889)1820 John Whiteaker, American soldier, judge, and politician, 1st Governor of Oregon (died 1902)1822 Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Canadian physician and politician, 3rd Premier of Quebec (died 1915)1825 Thomas Henry Huxley, English biologist, anatomist, and academic (died 1895)1825 Augustus Le Plongeon, English-American historian, photographer, and academic (died 1908)1826 Frederic Edwin Church, American painter (died 1900)1827 John Hanning Speke, English soldier and explorer (died 1864)1843 Bianka Blume, German opera singer (died 1896)[29]1851 Thomas Dewing, American painter (died 1938)1852 Alice Liddell, English model (died 1934)1883 Wang Jingwei, Chinese politician (died 1944)1884 Richard Baggallay, English army officer and cricketer (died 1975)[30]1887 Andrew Dasburg, French-American painter (died 1979)1889 Francis Spellman, American cardinal (died 1967)[31]1890 Franklin Carmichael, Canadian painter (died 1945)1902 Ronnie Aird, English cricketer and administrator (died 1986)1903 Luther Adler, American actor (died 1984)1905 Al Dexter, American country singer-songwriter and guitarist (died 1984)1907 Lincoln Kirstein, American soldier and playwright, co-founded the New York City Ballet (died 1996)1907 Walter Walsh, American target shooter and FBI agent (died 2014)1913 Princess Katherine of Greece and Denmark (died 2007)1914 Maedayama Eigor, Japanese sumo wrestler, the 39th Yokozuna (died 1971)1916 Jane Jacobs, American-Canadian journalist, author, and activist (died 2006)1916 Richard Proenneke, American soldier, carpenter, and meteorologist (died 2003)1917 Nick Joaquin, Filipino writer, journalist and historian (died 2004)1918 Kakuei Tanaka, Japanese soldier and politician, 64th Prime Minister of Japan (died 1993)1921 Edo Murti, Croatian painter, sculptor, and illustrator (died 2005)1922 Eugenie Clark, American biologist and academic (died 2015)1923 Eric Sykes, British actor and comedian (died 2012)1925 Maurice R. Greenberg, American businessman and philanthropist1928 Maynard Ferguson, Canadian trumpet player and bandleader (died 2006)1928 Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian air marshal and politician, 4th President of Egypt (died 2020)1928 Betsy Rawls, American golfer (died 2023)1929 Manuel Contreras, Chilean general (died 2015)1929 Audrey Hepburn, Belgian-British actress and humanitarian (died 1993)1930 Katherine Jackson, matriarch of the Jackson family1932 Harlon Hill, American football player and coach (died 2013)1937 Ron Carter, American bassist and educator1937 Dick Dale, American surf-rock guitarist, singer, and songwriter (died 2019)1938 Carlos Monsivis, Mexican journalist, author, and critic (died 2010)1939 Amos Oz, Israeli journalist and author (died 2018)1940 Robin Cook, American physician and author1941 George Will, American journalist and author1943 Georgi Asparuhov, Bulgarian footballer (died 1971)1944 Russi Taylor, American voice actress (died 2019)1945 Robert Machray, American actor (died 2025)[32][33]1946 John Barnard, English car designer1946 Gary Bauer, American political activist1946 John Watson, British race car driver1948 King George Tupou V of Tonga, (died 2012)1951 Colin Bass, English bass player, songwriter, and producer1951 Colleen Hanabusa, American lawyer and politician1951 Jackie Jackson, American singer-songwriter and dancer[34]1952 Belinda Green, Australian beauty queen and 1972 Miss World1953 Pia Zadora, American actress and singer1954 Ryan Cayabyab, Filipino pianist, composer, and conductor1956 Ken Oberkfell, American baseball player and coach1957 Kathy Kreiner, Canadian skier1958 Keith Haring, American painter (died 1990)1958 Caroline Spelman, English politician, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs1959 Randy Travis, American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and actor1960 Werner Faymann, Aust