

- Oct. 10, France rejected Herr Hitler's peace proposal. Russo-Lithuanian treaty signed.
- Oct. 11, Russo-British agreement for exchange of timber for rubber and tin concluded.
- Oct. 12, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the United Kingdom found it impossible to accept German peace terms. German troops attacked on sixty-mile front without success.
- Oct. 13, Russia made demands upon Finland for naval bases and an agreement for mutual military assistance.
- Oct. 14, H.M.S. *Royal Oak* sunk in Scapa Flow with loss of 786 lives. German submarines commenced sinking Allied merchant ships without warning.
- Oct. 16, First air raid on Rosyth and Forth Bridge. H.M.S. *Southampton*, *Edinburgh*, and *Mohawk* damaged; 17 killed and 45 injured. Four German aeroplanes lost. First Canadian War Loan of \$200,000,000 sold to chartered banks.
- Oct. 17, Mr. Chamberlain announced that one-third of the German submarines in commission at the outbreak of war had been sunk or seriously damaged.
- Oct. 18, Meeting at Stockholm of the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark and the President of Finland. The United States closed its ports to belligerent submarines.
- Oct. 19, Treaty with United Kingdom and France signed by Turkey, giving Allies access to Black Sea. Germany warned neutrals that any of their ships joining Allied convoys would be sunk without warning.
- Oct. 20, Norway, Sweden, and Finland moved troops to border. Compulsory training reintroduced into Australia.
- Oct. 23, Germany seized United States vessel *City of Flint*.
- Oct. 24, Allied and neutral shipping losses to date were announced as 90 ships, with a tonnage of 399,319 and the loss of 1,774 lives.
- Oct. 26, Germany closed her frontiers abutting on Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and cut off her communications to those countries.
- Oct. 27, Encyclical by Pope Pius XII denounced totalitarianism.
- Oct. 28, Canadian delegation to Empire War Conference arrived in London.
- Oct. 29, H.M.C.S. *Assiniboine* taken over from the Royal Navy. Lithuanian troops occupied Vilna.
- Oct. 31, Re-arrangement of Italian Cabinet, pro-German ministers being replaced by neutrals.
- Nov. 1, War Supply Board took over the functions of the Defence Purchasing Board.
- Nov. 3, London announced that total seizures of contraband by the Allies amounted to 560,000 tons, including 12,000,000 gallons of gasoline. Finland answered Russian demands, accepting most but rejecting requests for naval bases.
- Nov. 4, Neutrality Act signed by President Roosevelt, thus releasing war materials consigned to the Allies.
- Nov. 6, Opening of Empire Air Training Conference at Ottawa. Admiralty announced merchant shipping losses as 55 British of 238,793 tons; 7 French of 47,933 tons; and 34 neutrals of 93,823 tons.
- Nov. 7, The British Supply Board announced co-ordination of British war purchases in Canada and the United States, with a prominent Canadian industrialist as Director-General of British war purchases in the United States. The Queen of the Netherlands and the King of the Belgians offered to mediate between the Allies and Germany.
- Nov. 8, Attempt upon the life of Herr Hitler in the Buergerbrau beer cellar in Munich. Work commenced on first Canadian military hospital in England.
- Nov. 9, Germany renewed pressure on Holland and Belgium to ease their strict neutrality.
- Nov. 10, Britain announced the signing of an agreement with Italy to facilitate economic collaboration. Finland reported no basis of discussion reached in Finnish-Russian negotiations.
- Nov. 12, H.M. King George and the President of France replied to the mediation offer of the Queen of the Netherlands and the King of the Belgians, stating that the Allies would not lay down their arms until the fear of repeated German aggression had been banished.
- Nov. 13, Finnish delegation left Moscow.
- Nov. 14, Germany published a list of Allied ships which would be sunk on sight. Germany refused Belgian-Netherlands offer of mediation.
- Nov. 16, Canadian staff arrived in London to open military headquarters.