

- Nov. 17, United Kingdom and France agreed to pool their economic as well as their diplomatic and military operations. The British Ministry of Supply announced that it was spending £2,000,000 per day. Germans shot 124 students in Prague and jailed 8,000 persons as a result of anti-German demonstrations.
- Nov. 18, Netherlands liner *Simon Bolivar* and several British and neutral ships sunk by a new pattern of unmoored German mine, with a combined loss of over 150 lives. Further arrests in Bohemia.
- Nov. 21, United Kingdom announced that all exports of German origin or ownership would be seized in retaliation for Germany's use of unmoored and uncharted mines. The Admiralty announced that to date 13 German merchant vessels of a tonnage of 53,244 had been captured and 12, of 53,068 tons, sunk. Argentina introduced a new import policy favouring United Kingdom and France.
- Nov. 23, Hon. C. D. Howe named as ministerial head of the War Supply Board, vice Hon. J. L. Ralston. Admiralty announced that 26 Allied and neutral vessels had been sunk in a week by German mines and submarines. German aeroplanes sowed mines in the Thames Estuary. The Netherlands protested United Kingdom's policy of seizing German exports. British armed merchant cruiser *Rawalpindi* sunk by German battleship *Deutschland* after an heroic resistance.
- Nov. 24, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, announced over the radio that the first year of war will cost Canada \$315,000,000. Port of London closed for a few hours due to German mines sown by aeroplanes.
- Nov. 27, Empire air-training scheme completed and sent to the Governments concerned for final approval.
- Nov. 28, Russia denounced the Russo-Finnish non-aggression treaty.
- Nov. 29, Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Finland.
- Nov. 30, Russians invaded Finland. French Chamber of Deputies granted the Government decree powers until the end of the War.
- Dec. 1, Canadian squadron of the R.A.F. formed from Canadians already serving with that Force. Finnish Cabinet resigned in an effort to placate Russia. Helsingfors bombed. Finnish communists set up a 'People's Government' at Terijoki.
- Dec. 2, Sweden further strengthened her forces. Russia recognized the 'People's Government' of Finland.
- Dec. 3, Women and children evacuated from Helsingfors. British aeroplanes attacked German cruisers and destroyers near Heligoland. League of Nations Council convened to consider Russian invasion of Finland.
- Dec. 4, Britain undertook to buy 4,480,000 lb. of Canadian bacon per week. H.M. King George VI arrived in France to visit his troops. Finland commenced to fortify the Aaland Islands. The Finnish Government announced the capture of 1,500 Russians.
- Dec. 6, Finns repulsed Russians on all fronts. Britain sold 30 aeroplanes to Finland.
- Dec. 8, Fascist Grand Council reaffirmed Italy's neutrality. Russo-German commission organized for the mutual exchange of populations between Poland and Germany commenced operations. Russia established a blockade of Finnish ports. Finns reported that they had halted 200,000 Russian troops and had disabled 100 tanks.
- Dec. 9, League of Nations Council met at Geneva.
- Dec. 10, H.M. the King returned from visit to the British troops in France. Italian reports stated that 50 Italian aeroplanes with pilots and ground crews had been sent to Finland. United Kingdom gave Finland facilities for the purchase of military equipment and the United States granted a \$10,000,000 credit for the purchase of civilian supplies.
- Dec. 11, Russian troops reached points from 40 to 60 miles from the border, despite strong Finnish resistance which entailed heavy casualties. Italy's resignation from the League of Nations became effective.
- Dec. 12, Russia rejected a League of Nations proposal to mediate the Russo-Finnish War. United Kingdom and France announced a financial alliance to last until six months after the War.