

WORLD HAS HAD A FORTUNATE YEAR

No Terrible Catastrophe Has Marked the Twelvemonth.

DEATH TAKES NOTABLE MEN

General Success of the Democrats and Startling Developments South of the Rio Grande Chief Events in Western Hemisphere.

New York.—Taken all in all, the year 1913 has been a happy and rather fortunate one for the world in general. It was not marked by any great catastrophe, such as the San Francisco earthquake or the Titanic disaster; it saw the end of the wars in the Balkans, it witnessed the inauguration of a Democratic president in the United States, followed by genuine tariff reduction without financial panic.

The death roll for the past year has hit the financial world rather hard, including such notable figures as J. P. Morgan, Henry M. Flagler and James R. Keene. The Roman Catholic church also lost two of its most venerable cardinals, Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, and Rampolla, once secretary at the Vatican and who would have been pope instead of Pius X had not the emperor of Austria voted against him.

In the United States political developments have been extremely interesting, but not startling. Everything seems to have gone the way of the Democrats. Democratic victories were won last November in New York city, the state of New Jersey and state of Massachusetts. Congress has passed the currency bill, and the banking interests of the country are adjusting themselves to it.

As alarmed as high finance may have been when it was learned that President Wilson believed in Sherman law should be "clarified," business and financial interests have apparently become convinced that the president's attitude is not one of opposition, but rather an attitude in which he would consult and confer with business and finance to remedy evils generally admitted to exist.

Doings in Mexico.

South of the Rio Grande developments have been startling and rapid. The year 1913 saw in Mexico the assassination of President Francisco Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, the usurpation of the presidency by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, boosted into that position by General Felix Diaz. Then came the rupture between Diaz and Huerta, with the practical banishment of Diaz. Later in 1913 came the rise of Venustiano Carranza, leader of the constitutionalists in the north of Mexico, with the result that the powerful northern states of Mexico are now under his control. Scarcely had Carranza become famous than Francisco "Pancho" Villa, former bandit, with a price on his head, leaped into the limelight as a rebel leader serving Carranza, and it is now questioned whether Carranza or Villa is the stronger in the leadership of the constitutionalist forces.

In its relations with Mexico the United States has stood firm. Early in his administration President Wilson announced his determination to withhold recognition from the Huerta administration, and although much pressure has been brought to bear, the president has refused to change his attitude. Efforts have been made to induce Huerta to retire and allow a fair and honest election, without result. Today the United States has a heavy armed force at the border and an impressive array of battleships off the coast.

There have been several marriages of importance in the past year, and a number of engagements of prominent persons announced. Foremost in the minds of Americans, of course, is the wedding of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president.

Assassinations of the Year.

Barring Mexico's barbarous achievements, there have been few assassinations in countries generally recognized as being civilized. George I, king of Greece, was assassinated by a mad anarchist in Salonika, March 18. In Turkey the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces in the Balkan wars, Enver Bey, was slain on February 17. This was followed soon after by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier. Turkey and Mexico appear to have been contending with each other for honors in the line of assassination, with Mexico slightly in the lead.

European affairs have gone along rather as usual, barring a few extra startling outbursts by suffragists in England, such as the sensational suicide of the young suffragette who threw herself before the king's horse in the derby and was killed. Politically England has been in a fever, which, however, is nothing out of the ordinary. The year has seen the very remarkable "rebellion" of Ulster, under the direction of Sir Edward Carson, and the organization of an "army" of Ulstermen to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

England has also had its share of labor troubles. There have been large strikes at home and in Ireland, notably the Dublin riots, led by Jim Larkin. All of the European powers have gone on as heretofore in the construction of battleships, and the "armed camp" policies of Germany, England,

France and Russia are stronger than ever, possibly made so by the Balkan wars.

There have been some few spats between France and Germany, but nothing in any way approaching a breach of diplomatic relations. The falling of a couple of German war balloons on French territory created some little excitement, as did the mobbing of some German subjects by French citizens in border towns. France, as well as the United States, underwent a presidential election in 1913, placing a very democratic and a very diplomatic person in the office of chief executive—President Poincare.

In the Far East.

In the far east several things of moment occurred in 1913, among them the Chinese rebellion and establishment of a republic, and in Japan the death of the Mikado and the succession of his son and the anti-American demonstrations and riots as a result of the adoption of the anti-alien land-owning law in California.

In the realm of science and exploration there have been but few developments that could positively be designated as history-creating. The discovery of the south pole and the disaster to the Scott expedition both occurred in 1912, although the fate of Captain Scott was not made known to the world until 1913. Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, discoverer of a "cure" for tuberculosis, made his appearance in 1913, but the value of Dr. Friedmann's "cure," and other "cures" for that dread disease announced at about the same time, are very much open to doubt. Great strides have undoubtedly been made in the treatment of cancer, but no positive cure has yet been discovered, although much has been learned about the value of radium.

Aviation is progressing rapidly. Much attention to aeronautics has been paid by the various European governments from a military standpoint, but no means of making aeroplaning anywhere near safe have yet been discovered. France has organized and trained a military aviation corps that would unquestionably be of great value in case of war, and Germany has devoted much time and money to dirigible ballooning. The United States has spent some \$50,000 during the year in military experiments in aviation.

The number of deaths resulting from aviation has not been especially large. Aviators have died, just as aviators died in 1912, and Germany suffered a number of disastrous accidents to Zeppelin dirigible balloons. Many of the accidents of airplanes resulted from fancy exhibition flying and military experiments. The year 1913 saw the first aeroplane flight over the Panama canal.

On the Panama Canal. In Panama great developments have taken place. October 10 last saw the dynamiting of Gamboa dike, being the removal of practically the last serious obstruction in the big ditch. The canal is now almost completed, so far as a trans-continental waterway is concerned, although not yet prepared for the passage of steamers from ocean to ocean. Work has also been begun on the buildings and grounds for the great Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, as a celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal. In this connection it may be mentioned some slight international ill feeling may have been caused by the refusal of the British and German government to participate officially in the San Francisco exposition. German and English merchants, however, will take part on their own accounts.

The United States may congratulate itself that, barring the case of Hans Schmidt, the New York priest, there have been few gruesome and startling murders during the year. New York state furnished the most sensational bit of local politics of the year in the impeachment and removal of Gov. William Sulzer, followed by Sulzer's nomination by Progressives and election to the state assembly.

In the world of sports the United States still stands supreme. In addition to humbling the British polo cup challengers, the United States further shocked Johnny Bull when Francis Ouimet, the youthful golf wonder, walked away from the English experts in the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., and by the winning of the international Davis tennis cup. America's supremacy in sports was further recognized during the year when King Gustave of Sweden presented the American athletes with the medals and trophies won at the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. The sporting world suffered a shock, however, when it was learned that "Jim" Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian athlete really belonged in the classification of "professional." He voluntarily renounced the trophies he had won as an amateur in the Olympic games.

Here are the leading events of the year:

- Disasters, Fires, Floods. Floods in Ohio, many killed, much suffering and great damage done. Floods in the Mississippi valley as a result of Ohio floods. Tornado destroys part of Omaha, Neb. Zeppelin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed. Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners. Long Beach, Cal., pier gives way, killing 35 persons. Disastrous floods in Texas, early part of October. Fire-damp in Welsh mine entombs 931. Five hundred rescued alive. Two hundred and eighty miners entombed following mine explosion at Dawson, N. M. Twenty-three rescued alive. Steamship Nevada strikes a mine in Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty drowned. Steamer Voltorno burned at sea October 19. One hundred and thirty-six drowns, 625 rescued. Fifty girls die in factory fire at Birmingham, N. Y., July 22. Storm at Nome, Alaska, kills 11, destroys 500 houses, \$1,500,000 loss. The Death Roll. Enver Bey, chief of staff Turkish army, assassinated February 17. Henry N. Flagler, one of founders of Standard Oil company, and financial magnate, dies. George I, king of Greece, assassinated by mad anarchist at Salonika, March 18. James R. Keene, financier, dies January 2. Deaths of Cardinals Oreglia, dean of the Sacred college, and Rampolla, within a few days of each other at the Vatican. Luther McCarthy, pugilist, died at Alberta May 24. Death of emperor of Japan. Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier, assassinated. King Menelik of Abyssinia reported dead. His death confirmed on December 23. Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, buried at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, N. Y. Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died October 10. Charles G. Gates, son of the late John W. Gates, died October 23. Ralph Rose, famous athlete and champion shot putter, died October 16. Timothy Woodruff, New York politician, died October 12. Anthony N. Brady, died in London, July 22. Col. S. F. Cody, American aviator, killed in England by fall from aero August 7. Mayor Gaynor of New York died on way to England. Timothy D. Sullivan, New York politician, found dead on railroad track after escaping from an asylum. Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, died June 2. Crimes and Executions. Mrs. Fannie May Eaton, wife of Rear Admiral Eaton, acquitted October 31 of murdering her husband. Rev. Hans Schmidt, discredited Catholic priest, arrested in New York for the murder of Anna Aumuller, his sweetheart. Floyd and Claude S. Allen executed at Richmond, Va., March 28 for participation in the famous Allen court house shooting affray. Henry Spencer, confessed murderer of many persons, is convicted of killing Mildred Allison-Rexroat, a dancing teacher, in Chicago. Appeal pending. Mrs. Bessie Wakefield is convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to hang in Connecticut on March 4. Leo Frank, wealthy manufacturer, convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of murdering girl in his office. Appeal pending. Dr. Frank Craig acquitted in Indianapolis of murder of Dr. Helen Knabe. Political Development at Home. Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4. United States Judge Robert W. Archbald removed from office by United States senate after impeachment trial. John Purroy Mitchel elected mayor of New York on the fusion ticket, destroying Tammany's power. David I. Walsh, Democrat, elected governor of Massachusetts, a victory for the Wilson administration. Acting-Governor Fielder elected governor of New Jersey. Fielder is a Democrat and was the Wilson administration candidate. Minnesota legislature adopted equal suffrage measure February 11. Passage of Wilson tariff bill. Passage of the currency bill. Inauguration of Vice-President Marshall, his address to the senate and administration of oaths to the new senators, March 4. California legislature adopts equal suffrage measure. Illinois passes equal suffrage bill. Japanese land law in California approved by Governor Johnson, February 3. William Sulzer of New York impeached and removed from office and succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn. Political Developments Abroad. King Otto, known as the "Mad King of Bavaria," removed from throne and succeeded by his son. Sir Rufus Isaacs made lord chief justice of Great Britain, being the first Jew to hold that office. Election of President Poincare in France, January 17; inauguration February 18. Election and installation of Sir Vansittart Bowater as lord mayor of London. Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico February 18. Yuan Shi-Kai elected president of China October 6; inaugurated October 10. Sir Edward Carson gathers together an "army" of Orangemen in Ulster to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament. Japanese mobs in Tokyo demand war on the United States over the California land question. United States forces Great Britain to give up attempt to gain oil monopoly in Colombia. United States warns Santo Domingo "No more revolutions." Rebellion and overthrow of the Chinese empire and establishment of a republic. Krupp scandal in Germany. Disclosures made April 18. Sports. American successfully defends the international polo cup against Great Britain. Syracuse wins the intercollegiate regatta, June 21.

Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty drowned.

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DOMESTIC.

New York legal aid bureau for a fee of 10 cents furnishes a lawyer to assist immigrants and poor persons in obtaining justice. New York's newest hotel, about to be opened, covers a block, cost \$10,000,000, has 1,000 rooms, each with a bath, and rises twenty-six stories above the street. A formal charge of murder was placed against Robert Maloney, an actor, who shot and killed his wife and 1-year-old daughter in a Cincinnati hotel Monday. A grand jury investigation of the mobbing of Charles H. Moyer, president of the western federation of miners, will be demanded at the county seat of Houghton county by O. Hilton, attorney for the federation, when the inquisitorial board meets. Copies of the federal reserve act, the resolution to be adopted by banks which wish to enter the system and the blank drawn by the organization committee for use of applicants for membership, will be mailed to every national bank in the United States. Fleety Department company, one of the largest of the Milwaukee downtown stores, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The firm has been in business six months. The liabilities are placed at \$209,980, the assets, \$226,016; cash, \$1,000.

FOREIGN.

All Germany is in the grip of violent storms, accompanied in many places by heavy snowfall. Berlin itself is thickly covered with snow. Eighteen weaving mills in the district about Blackburn, England, have been closed, owing to a slump in the cotton trade. It is understood that many other mills are about to cease. The basement portion of the grewsome Tower of London, wherein Sir Walter Raleigh, Guy Fawkes and other historic characters were confined, will be open to visitors next summer. There is an enormous demand for nicotine for spraying grapevines and fruit trees in the Lyons district as well as elsewhere in France. Nicotine has been found particularly efficacious as an insecticide. Lord Northcliffe, acting on medical advice regarding his eyesight, is relinquishing some of his responsibilities and is going abroad until Easter, according to advices received from London. News of the escape of Dr. Deininger and Dr. Kempf, German government foresters, reported to have been killed by cannibals in the interior of Neu-Mecklenburg, in the Bismarck archipelago, was telegraphed to the government from German New Guinea. Because the Peruvian congress failed to sanction the budget for 1914, which was submitted to it in August, the government issued a decree declaring that the old estimates would remain in force for the next twelve months. Fire in the section of Montreal suffering from a water famine because of a broken supply main caused damage estimated at \$100,000. The firemen were compelled to stretch lines of hose almost a mile to get water. Pope Pius X is in excellent health, despite reports which have been circulating that he is indisposed. Recently the pontiff received the diplomatic corps, accredited to the vatican, headed by the dean, Prince von Schoenburg-Hartenstein, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary. Intense cold, the like of which has been unknown during the last decade in France, Spain and Portugal, has caused numerous deaths, as the populations of the three countries were unprepared for such a rigorous winter. Montreal was put on short water rations by a break in the intake pipe connecting the municipal water works with the St. Lawrence river. About 200,000 persons who depend on the city's water supply have been urged to limit their baths for a week until the break is mended. In Paris the briandist party, a new political organization has been formed by 105 republican senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies. As its name indicates the party is headed by Aristide Briand, former premier. The emperor of Japan personally opened the Japanese Diet at Tokio in his speech from the throne he emphasized the friendly relations existing between the powers, the strength of the alliance between Japan and England and the cordiality of Japanese relations with China.

Harvard eight-oared crew beats Yale, June 20. Francis Ouimet wins the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., September 20. America wins the Davis tennis cup, July 28. Horse racing resumed in New York state on May 30. Jim Thorpe admits he is a professional athlete and resigns Olympic trophies, January 27. Philadelphia Athletics defeat the New York Giants in the world's championship baseball series, October 11. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup is accepted by New York Yacht club. Invention and Exploration. Vilhjalmur Stefansson sails from British Columbia on Arctic Expedition June 17. Robert G. Fowler files cross the Panama canal April 27. Crocker Land Expedition sails from New York July 24. Dr. Hudson Stuck reaches the summit of Mt. McKinley June 30. Dr. Simon Flexner announces the discovery of the germ of infantile paralysis. Arrival of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann—government test of his tuberculosis serum started March 11. Discovery of radium as a cure for cancer announced, doubt cast upon the discovery by the American Association for the Cure of Cancer. Aviation death list in Germany for 1913 reaches 30; France 37; England 10; Italy 4; Russia 8; Argentine Republic 4; Japan 3; Turkey 3; Austria 1; Brazil 1; Switzerland 1; Scotland 1; Canada 1; Portugal 1; Morocco 1; China 1 and United States 25. Marriages and Engagements. Wedding of Princes Victoria-Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser and Prince Ernst of Cumberland May 24. Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the president, marries Francis Bowes Sayre at the White House Nov. 25. Engagement of Vincent Astor to Miss Helen Huntington announced. Duke of Crotoy marries Miss Leishmann, daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, Oct. 27. Prince Arthur of Connaught marries the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15. Dehorned King Manuel of Portugal marries the Princess of Hohenzollern at Singmaringen, Germany. Miss Helen Gould married Finley J. Shepard. Mexico. General Felix Diaz released from penitentiary in Mexico City and attacked the National Palace, Feb. 6. President Francisco Madero forced to resign and is imprisoned at the National Palace, Mexico City. Gustavo Madero, President Madero's brother, is arrested by General Huerta and imprisoned in the National Palace, February 19. Gustavo Madero is executed by the order of General Felix Diaz Feb. 19. President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez are shot down while "trying to escape." General Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico, Feb. 19. Rise of General Venustiano Carranza in the north of Mexico. Capture of Juarez and Chihuahua. Rise of General Francisco "Pancho" Villa as a leader of Carranza's Constitutionalists in the north of Mexico. Felix Diaz stabbed in Havana, Nov. 6th. President Woodrow Wilson declines to recognize Huerta as Constitutional president of Mexico. Mexican rebels fail in attack on Tampico, but resume assault. United States battleship fleet and international squadron gather at Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect foreign interests. Balkan Wars. Adrianople falls, March 26. Scutari surrendered to Montenegro, April 23. Peace treaty of Balkans signed in London. Miscellaneous. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst visits the United States, Oct. 18. Gettysburg encampment of Confederate and Union veterans fifty years after the battle of Gettysburg, held on July 1-5. Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from Matteawan Insane asylum and flees to Canada. He is ejected from Canada and seeks refuge in New Hampshire, where the case is still pending in the U. S. courts. Steamship Aquitania to be the largest steamer in the world, launched in England, April 2. Colonel Roosevelt starts on South American hunting trip, visits Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic and Valparaiso, Chile. Medal Beilla tried and acquitted of ritual murder at the "Holy City" of Kiev, Russia. Gamboa dike last obstruction in the Panama Canal blown up with dynamite on Oct. 10th. Buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition started at San Francisco. German and English governments decline to participate. Labor Disputes. Indianapolis street car strike begins Oct. 31. Copper strike in Michigan started July 23. Prisoners in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy spend the first day in Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary Jan. 1. Firemen, engineers and trainmen of Eastern railroads demand increase and better hours. Matter adjusted by arbitration. Hotel waiters' strike in New York city Jan. 1st. One hundred thousand lady garment workers strike in New York Jan. 10.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Reader.

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Brooklyn Elks have laid the cornerstone of a \$400,000 lodge building. During the holiday crush in New York City \$20,000 worth of automobiles were stolen from Broadway alone. With the filing of petitions from ten counties, aggregating 25,693 names, the proposed law providing for total prohibition in Carolina will go on the general election ballot in 1914. The total number of names now represented on the petition is 41,045. Seventy-two witnesses were summoned for the trial at Macon, Ga., of John W. Nisbeth, a merchant of Bevier, Mo., charged with having caused the death last June of his young stenographer, Merle Orinkard, through the agency of a drug. Adjutant General Hillis in charge of the pursuit of "Happy" Jack Hendrickson and members of his clan, in the mountains near Pineville, Ky., has ordered the militiamen and deputies to their homes. The search will be conducted by individuals. Stories printed in the United States that Great Britain and Germany had concluded an understanding aimed to curb the financial and commercial activities of the United States in South America were characterized by the British foreign office as pure inventions. The American embassy at London has presented to the British foreign office a statement for its information relative to the clause in the new American tariff act providing for an increase of customs duty on articles sent to the United States by foreign exporters who refuse to show their books. The statement suggests that the government may desire to institute legislation to meet this situation. There is not an idle working man at the head of the Great Lakes is the statement of leading Duluth employment agencies. It was estimated that 500 men have been given employment in the lumber camps since Christmas day. Large numbers of men are being recruited and are given free fare to the camps. Wages are the best that they have been during the present season. Warrants for the arrest of Miss Alice E. Malone and Sidney B. Harrison, former employes of a Washington branch of N. L. Carpenter & Company, New York stock brokers, have been issued. Miss Malone is charged with embezzlement of Philadelphia & Reading stocks valued at \$8,100, while Harrison is charged with embezzling 300 shares of the same stock estimated to be worth \$24,900.

PUTS LID ON TOWN

OREGON HEAD'S SECRETARY OR. DERS MARTIAL LAW.

COPPERFIELD EXCEEDING DRY

Officials Accused of Violating Ordinance Arrested and Not Allowed to See Attorneys.

Copperfield, Ore.—Martial law was declared here by Colonel B. K. Lawton, superintendent of the state penitentiary. Five members of the coast artillery tucked up the proclamation. This action followed a demand made by Miss Fern Hobbs, private secretary to Governor West, for the resignations of members of the city council and other city officials who are accused of violating an ordinance regulating county antislavery laws. When her demand was refused the governor's representative ordered Colonel Lawton to place the town under martial law. Then she boarded a train to return to the state capital. Colonel Lawton's small force began operations by closing the saloons of which they took charge. All of the city officials were placed under arrest and were held incommunicado, not being permitted to communicate with attorneys. Governor West received two weeks ago a protest signed by more than half the residents of Copperfield against alleged law violations by saloons here, one of which was owned by the mayor and another by a councilman. It was charged that liquor was being sold to minors and that closing hours were not observed. The governor called upon Mayor Stewart to close the saloons and he refused. When Sheriff Rand also refused to act, Governor West sent Miss Hobbs to take charge of the situation.

Affinity Earle Arrested.

Paris.—Advices were received here that Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, and a woman named Mrs. Evans had been arrested in Norway on a charge of abducting Earle's 8-year-old son, Harold, from a school at La Motte Beuveron, France. A private detective, who is said to have tracked Earle and Mrs. Evans to Norway, is reported to be on his way back to France with the boy. The Norwegian authorities are holding Earle and his companion. The alleged abduction of young Earle occurred last November. Harold's mother, who was the first wife of Earle, has been known by her maiden name, Fischbacher, since her divorce. Won't Swear Non Members. Berlin.—The newspapers here say that the judge of a municipal court refused to administer the oath to witnesses, in a court proceeding, because they were not members of the church. The judge said he doubted the validity of an oath administered to such persons. The incident is considered important because of general movement throughout the country of members to withdraw from the state church in order to escape payment of compulsory church taxes. The withdrawal reached such proportions that scores of extra officials were on duty registering them. Longest Name Seen in Court. Decatur, Ill.—The longest name ever seen on a court document in Macon county is that of Daniel Boone Michael Stoner Peter Tribble William Clinton Smith, whose mother filed suit against the father for separate maintenance. The boy is 11 years old. Atchison Defeats Commission Form. Atchison, Kas.—Commission government was defeated here upon the proposition of its adoption. The majority against it was 813. This was the third time the question has been before the voters. Wolgast Defeats Redmond. Milwaukee, Wis.—Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich., former lightweight champion pugilist, defeated Jack Redmond, Milwaukee, in five rounds of a ten-round boxing contest. Against Strings to Chairs. Washington.—Steps to insure perfect freedom of thought and speech for professors of political science in all American universities will be undertaken by a committee appointed here at the session of the American Political Science association. General Manager Cook Retires. Chicago.—T. H. Cook, general manager of the western division of the Western Union Telegraph company, with headquarters in Chicago, was retired after 50 years service. Aviator at Pool of Solomons. Jerusalem.—Gen. Francois Xavier Bonnier, another French aviator making the flight from Paris to Cairo, landed near this Pool of Solomons on New Year's eve. The arrival of the first aeroplane ever seen by the inhabitants created great excitement. New Mayor of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, O.—Judge Frederick S. Spiegel, who was elected on the republican ticket, was inducted into office as mayor of Cincinnati in the presence of friends and relatives. Brakes on Nevada Divorces. Carson City, Nev.—Conditions which have made Reno the Mecca for those desiring to have a divorce there came into effect the Barnes amendment to the divorce law, which requires an applicant for divorce to reside in Nevada a year instead of six months. World's Highest Building. New York.—Plans for a new high building in the world have been filed with the bureau of buildings. The structure will be 846 feet high, and will have fifty-one stories.

Are Twice Two Four?

A German mathematician named Fred Bon has just published a book entitled "Ist es wahr dass 2 plus 2 equals 4?" (Is it true that 2 plus 2 equals 4?). The first volume is out and has 523 pages; others are to follow. The axioms of Euclid have been attacked by mathematicians and there are shelves full of books proving that they are false. But this is probably the first assault upon the multiplicity of the infinite.

A Gusher.

"Keep quiet. Spouters is going to make a few remarks." "Impossible!" "You mean he can't talk?" "No, I mean he can't make a few remarks."

No Chance for Him.

"If he keeps up in this manner, he'll never make a name for himself." "What's his falling?" "Writing anonymous letters to the editor."

Art Defended.

Another echo from the loan exhibit. The man was from out of town, and rather inclined to be critical. The girl was a Cleveland, and filled with civic pride. They paused in front of a striking picture. "Ah, that's an old master!" exclaimed the man. "Maybe it is," defended the girl, "but you can see for yourself that the frame is perfectly new!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mounted.

Farmer Hawbuck—What do you charge for pictures like them? Photographer—Eight dollars, mounted. Farmer Hawbuck—All right. Where's the horse I'm to set on?

Tedious.

"Has anything happened while I have been away?" "Not a thing that I shall have to whisper to you. Everybody has been tediously decent for months."