

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...

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.

In the United States political developments have been extremely interesting, but not startling. Everything seems to have gone the way of the Democrats.

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...

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...

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...

There have been several marriages of importance in the past year, and a number of engagements of prominent persons announced.

Assassinations of the Year. Barring Mexico's barbarous achievements, there have been few assassinations in countries generally recognized as being civilized.

European affairs have gone along rather as usual, barring a few extra startling outbreaks by suffragists in England, such as the sensational suicide of the young suffragette who threw herself before the king's horse...

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.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Zepplin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed. Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners.

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.

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

There have been some few spots between France and Germany, but nothing in any way approaching a breach of diplomatic relations.

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...

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.

Aviation is progressing rapidly. Much attention to aeronautics has been paid by the various European governments from a military standpoint...

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.

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.

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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.

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...

Political Developments Abroad. King Otto, known as the "Mad King of Bavaria," removed from throne and succeeded by his son.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Japanese mobs in Tokyo demand war on the United States over the California land question.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Tornado destroys part of Omaha, Neb.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Zepplin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Long Beach, Cal., pier gives way, killing 35 persons.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Disasters, Fires, Floods. Fire in Welsh mine entombs 931. Five hundred rescued alive.

Disasters, Fires, Floods. Two hundred and eighty miners entombed following mine explosion at Dawson, N. M.

Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty drowned.

Steamer Voltourno burned at sea October 19. One hundred and thirty-six drowned, 625 rescued.

Fifty girls die in factory fire at Blaghampton, 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 Rampollo, 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.

Whiteley 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 28.

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 Amuller, 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. Beattie 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.

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. Vilhjalmar Stefansson sails from British Columbia on Arctic Expedition June 17.

Robert G. Fowler flies 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 20.

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 Princess 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 Croy marries Miss Leilahmann, daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, Oct. 27.

Prince Arthur of Connaught marries the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15.

De-throned 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 fall 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 Aquiltana 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.

Mendel Beilis 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.

BAGDAD IS MODERN

Steam Awakens City of the Arabian Nights.

Railroad Locomotives Shriek Through the Ancient Valley of Euphrates—Most Picturesque Country in World—Cradle of History.

London.—The most interesting, picturesque and impressive railway terminal in the world will soon not be the Pennsylvania station in New York, nor the new Grand Central, nor any of the other marble palaces that mark the ends of western railway lines. It will be the new station, the site for which has only just been chosen in Bagdad, the city of the Arabian Nights, and the terminus of the much-contested, much-discussed Bagdad railway.

Fourteen years ago several different Russian and British proposals for a

railroad through the Euphrates Valley were rejected by the Turkish government. Later the Deutsche bank obtained a concession from the ports and German capital aided by German diplomacy, began the construction of this important trunk line through all the near East to the Persian gulf with branches toward the Caucasus to the eastern Mediterranean.

In the holy cities of Islam, Medina and Mecca, with a land terminal at Bagdad and a port on the Red Sea. There was considerable discussion over placing the line under international control.

The first section, under a concession in the Anatolian Railway company for 99 years was completed in 1904. The Turkish government guaranteed a certain fixed net receipt per kilometer and agreed to provide a certain fixed amount per kilometer for construction purposes.

The British government, however, refused to be a party to the scheme, and withdrew, with the result that the railway came almost entirely under German control. Later, Britain, jealous of the security of her connections with India, finally brought about a financial arrangement according to which, while the Germans control the railway, French, Austrian, Italian and other capitalists have large holdings.

This line goes through the most ancient lands of the globe. It aims at being the outlet of the German speaking peoples of Europe to the political and commercial domination of the Orient. It is ever before the eyes of Austria, and it is with this railroad in mind that the government at Vienna now vetoes any Bulgarian, Serbian or Montenegrin acquisition that shall block her way in Constantinople.

The first section from Constantinople to Sabanja in Asia Minor, as has been said, was opened in 1904, and the next year further extensions were made. Now the line is rapidly advancing through Mesopotamia.

In the middle of last year the construction of the last section which is to enter the city of Bagdad was begun. Early next year it is hoped that passengers will disembark in Bagdad itself.

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STOMACH MISERY GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Odd Expressions. "There is one thing which I cannot understand."

"What is that?" "Why high-colored versions of the truth are called white lies."

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try This! Makes Hair Thick, Glossy, Fluffy, Beautiful—No More Itching Scalp.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Adv.

Tangible Sign. "I could proclaim my love for you, dearest, to the whole world in ring tones!"

"That's all right, darling, but is the ring a solitaire?"

Quite "Nifty"

That's the way you should look and feel all the time. Nature never intended you to be sickly and run down, with poor appetite, imperfect digestion, clogged bowels and a lazy liver. Stir these organs to healthy action by the daily use of

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

Nebraska Directory THE PAXTON HOTEL Omaha, Nebraska EUROPEAN PLAN Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

Lincoln Sanitarium

Sulpho Saline Springs Located on our own premises and used in the Natural Mineral Water Baths Unsurpassed in the treatment of Rheumatism Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Diseases MODERATE CHARGES. ADDRESS DR. O. W. EVERETT, Mgr. 1408 M Street Lincoln, Neb.

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