

WORLD YEAR 1914  
GAVE TO HANKING

Chronological Record of Most Important Events of the Twelve Months.

EUROPEAN WAR STANDS FIRST

Mexico's Muddled Affairs—Cope Plus and Earl Roberts Among the Illustrious Dead—Disasters and Sports—Financial and Industrial Happenings.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his morganatic wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, shot and killed by a student in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, after a futile attempt had been made to blow them up with a bomb.

July 23—Austria sent preliminary note to Serbia demanding satisfaction of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all societies which had fomented rebellion in Bosnia.

July 28—Troops mobilized by Austria, Serbia, Russia and Montenegro. Servians moved their capital to Nish.

July 29—Austria declared war against Serbia.

July 29—Austrians invaded Serbia and shelled Belgrade.

July 31—Kaiser demanded Russian mobilization cease and czar refused. Martial law proclaimed in Germany.

Stock exchanges in nearly all cities of the world closed.

Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and mobilized its army. Czar declared martial law and France issued decree of mobilization. Italy declared its neutrality.

Aug. 2—German troops advanced on France through neutral Luxembourg. Russia began invasion of East Prussia and Poland.

Aug. 3—Germans started three armies toward France, through Belgium, violating the neutrality of that country.

French troops crossed German frontier in Vosges mountains.

Aug. 4—Great Britain demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from Belgium. Germany and England declared war on each other and Germany declared war on Belgium. France declared war on Germany.

United States proclaimed its neutrality.

Aug. 6—Germans repulsed at Liege by Belgians.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener made British secretary of state for war.

President Wilson offered the services of the United States as mediator.

Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

British cruiser Amphion sunk by German mine.

Aug. 7—Germans entered Liege.

Aug. 8—Twenty thousand English troops landed on French coast. France invaded Alsace-Lorraine and captured Altkirch and Muehlhausen.

Italy refused its neutrality.

Aug. 10—France broke off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 11—French driven out of Cernay and Muehlhausen.

Aug. 13—Germans occupied Hasselt, Tongres and St. Trond, Belgium. France and England declared war on Austria.

Aug. 15—Japan issued ultimatum to Germany demanding withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and evacuation of Kiauchau.

Aug. 17—Belgian seat of government was transferred from Brussels to Antwerp.

Beginning of five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

Aug. 18—Brussels occupied by the Germans, the Allies retiring to Antwerp.

Servians defeated 80,000 Austrians at Sbatov, forty miles west of Belgrade.

Aug. 20—French troops occupied Muehlhausen, Altkirch, but were driven back in Lorraine.

Aug. 21—Germans began bombardment of Namur forts and levied war tax of \$60,000,000 on Brussels and \$10,000,000 on Liege.

Aug. 22—Germans occupied Ghent and Bruges.

Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.

Louvain, France, occupied by the Germans.

Russians drove back the Germans from the eastern frontier.

Aug. 24—The allied armies along the line from Mons to the Meuse defeated and driven back by the Germans.

Germans captured Namur, drove the French out of Alsace and advanced from Lorraine into France.

Japanese fleet began bombardment of Peking Tao, fortified seaport of Kiauchau.

Aug. 25—Austria declared war on Japan.

Germans levied a war tax of \$50,000,000 on the Belgian province of Brabant.

Aug. 26—French cabinet resigned and new cabinet formed by Premier Viviani. Russians took Marienburg. German island of Yap near Guam, taken by Japanese. Austrian defeated Russians on Galician frontier. Lovain sacked and burned by German.

Aug. 27—British cruiser Highflyer destroyed German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm near Goose off west coast of Africa.

Aug. 28—British fleet sunk five German warships off Heligoland.

Alles checked the march of Germans to Paris and terrific battle was begun at Arras and near Nancy.

Austria declared war on Belgium.

Aug. 29—British troops from New Zealand seized Apla, chief town of German Samoa.

Russians defeated near Tannenberg.

Germans occupied Amiens.

Sept. 2—Seat of French government moved to Bordeaux.

Russians captured Lemberg, Austria, after seven days' battle.

Sept. 5—Germans captured Reims.

Sept. 6—British cruiser Pathfinder sunk by torpedo in North sea.

Sept. 7—Alles victorious in a battle along the line from Nanteuil to Verdun, the imperial guard under the German crown prince being nearly annihilated by the British.

Germans destroyed Dinant and captured Maubeuge.

Sept. 8—Alles pushed back the entire line of German positions in Russia.

Sept. 9—British forced Germans to retreat along the river Marne.

Sept. 11—Russians drove the Germans from seven days' positions in Russia. Poland, but repulsed with heavy losses in East Prussia.

Sept. 12—British warships from Australia took Herbertshoek, seat of govern-

ment of the German Namur archbishop and the Solonon islands.

French troops recaptured Lunerville and Solonon.

Sept. 13—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by allies.

Steamer Red Cross with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons sailed from New York.

Sept. 14—Retreating German army halted in strongly entrenched position along the Aisne river. Amiens recaptured by the French.

Sept. 15—Three British cruisers were torpedoed and sunk by German submarine in the North sea.

Sept. 20—British troops from India landed at Quatrucci, east of Ghent.

Sept. 23—Germans began attack on defenses of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow and retreated out of Russian Poland.

Oct. 5—Belgian government moved to Ostend.

Oct. 9—Germans entered Antwerp.

Russian army occupied Lyck, East Prussia.

Oct. 10—German army of 20,000 was repulsed at Quatrucci, east of Ghent.

Oct. 11—Germany imposed war fine of \$100,000,000 on Antwerp.

Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 12—Ghent occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 13—Belgian government moved to Havre, France.

Colonel Maritz and his troops in the northwest of Cape Province, South Africa, rebelled. Martial law proclaimed throughout Union of South Africa.

Oct. 15—Germans occupied Ostend and Bruges.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk in the North sea by German submarine.

Oct. 17—Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk by British torpedoes in the North sea.

Oct. 18—British recaptured Armentieres.

Oct. 19—Desperate fighting along Belgian coast. British warships taking part.

Oct. 20—British recaptured Altkirch, Alsace, at the bayonet.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defeat.

Oct. 25—Germans crossed River Yser and slowly pressed toward the south.

Oct. 26—Germans bombarded Neuport but were checked by allies.

Maritz and his rebel force defeated by Union of South Africa troops.

Prinzip, slayer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, and 23 others found guilty of treason.

Nov. 1—General Hindenburg, German minister of war, made chief of staff to succeed Von Moltke.

Oct. 23—De Wet and Beyers joined in South African revolt.

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk by mine.

Russians recaptured Lodz and Radom, Germans retreating.

Nov. 2—Germans captured Ypres. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment; four of his accomplices sentenced to death and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Boers reported the rout of the rebel Boers.

German cruiser Emden torpedoed Russian cruiser and French destroyer in Penang harbor.

Oct. 29—Turkey began war on Russia, the cruiser Breslau bombarding Odessa, Theodosia and other places on the Black sea.

Nov. 1—British cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine in Dover straits.

Five German warships engaged four British warships off the coast of Chile and sank two and disabled a third; the fourth escaped.

Nov. 1—British and French fleet bombarded the Dardanelles forts, and British ships destroyed the barracks of Akabab, Arabia.

Germans abandoned left bank of the Yser below Dixmude.

Nov. 2—Great Britain and Russia declared war on Turkey. Great Britain annexed Cyprus.

Nov. 5—The sheik-ul-Islam ordered a holy war against Russia, France and England.

Nov. 7—German fortress of Tsing Tao, China, stormed by Japanese and British ships.

Nov. 9—Belgian troops penetrated to Ostend.

Ypres set fire by German shells and destroyed.

German cruiser Emden driven ashore on Cocos islands and destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 10—Russian fleet in Black sea sank five Turkish transports, and destroyed a fifth brigades. General Funston in command, to embark for Vera Cruz at Galveston.

The embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico was restored.

Nov. 14—Fifth brigade sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

Nov. 15—Germans took their way out of the Russian trap in Poland but with great loss.

General De Wet, Boer rebel leader, captured.

Dec. 2—Germans in Poland resumed the offensive.

Belgrade, capital of Serbia, occupied by the Austrians.

Dec. 4—Germans occupied Lodz. Russian Poland, after severe bombardment.

Dec. 7—Germans defeated Russians north and south of Lodz.

Dec. 8—German cruisers Scharnhorst, Goltz and Niobe, and Russian Admiral von Spee, sunk by British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Hurdell off the Falkland islands. The Russian badly damaged, scuttled.

Emperor William III in Berlin.

General Beyers, rebel Boer leader, reported dead.

Dec. 9—Germans at Kurba, at head of Persian gulf, surrendered to a British expeditionary force from India.

Dec. 9—Terrific fighting around Lovics, Russian Poland.

Dec. 10—Alles captured Roulers and Armentieres.

Austrians in Serbia compelled to retreat.

Dec. 11—Russians checked three of the five German columns advancing on Warsaw.

Alles repulsed violent attacks of Germans near Ypres.

German submarine attack on Dover repulsed.

Dec. 12—German barracks at Kiel destroyed by fire.

Governor Goethals asked that destroyer be authorized to attack the Panama canal at once to enforce neutrality.

British submarine passed under mines in Dardanelles and torpedoed Turkish battleship Mesudieh.

Dec. 14—Servians retook Belgrade after fierce battle.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, killing about one hundred and fifty persons and escaping.

Dec. 17—Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt.

Alles with aid of warships entered Ostend.

Russians retreated in Galicia and Poland.

Dec. 18—General Potiorek, commander of Austrian army, defeated in Serbia, removed from command.

Alles made advances at Dixmude and Middelkerke by desperate bayonet charges.

British appointed Prince Hussein Kamel, uncle of the ex-khedive, sultan of Egypt. Russians captured Lovics.

Dec. 19—The kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden agreed to act together in war matters and to remain neutral.

Two British mine sweepers sunk by mines.

Dec. 20—German army in Poland reached new Russian positions and battle for Warsaw began.

Germans evacuated Dixmude.

Dec. 21—Desperate battle in front of Warsaw continued.

FOREIGN

Feb. 2—City of Gonave, Haiti, burned during a battle between rival rebel forces.

Feb. 4—Guillermo Billinghurst, president of Peru, captured by revolutionists and his deportation ordered.

Feb. 14—Chinese government issued proclamation ordering the death penalty for opium smokers.

March 16—Wife of French Minister of Finance Calixtus killed Gaston Calmette, editor of the newspaper of Switzerland.

May 6—House of Lords defeated woman suffrage measure, 104 to 60.

May 19—Revolt broke out in Albania, 6000 men of the king's army attacking King William's palace at Durazzo.

May 25—Irish home rule bill passed its third and final reading in the house of commons by a majority of 102.

July 5—Carlos Mendoza, liberal, elected president of Panama.

July 28—Mme. Henriette Calliaux found not guilty of the murder of Gaston Calmette in Paris, on the ground of temporary insanity.

Sept. 3—Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, elected pope and assumed name of Benedict XV.

Sept. 5—William of Wied, prince of Albania, abandoned that country to the rebels.

Sept. 25—Albanian senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former sultan, Abdul Hamid, to be prince of Albania.

Oct. 12—Ferdinand, nephew of the late king of Roumania, took the oath as his successor.

Oct. 13—Lettin rebels formed a government under presidency of Gen. Davilmar Theodore.

MEXICO

Jan. 10—Mexican rebels under Villa captured Ojinaga, many of the Federal troops and several of the generals taking refuge on American territory.

Feb. 3—President Wilson lifted embargo on exportation of arms which was applied to Mexico by President Taft.

Feb. 20—Secretary of State declared no new crisis by slaying of W. S. Benton, rich rancher and a British subject, supposed by Villa.

April 2—Germans captured Torreon after eleven days' bloody fighting. Villa's loss 600 killed and 1,500 wounded and that of the federal much greater.

April 9—Arrest of General American bluejackets by federal authorities at Tampico brought demand from Admiral Mayo that Huerta apologize and that American flag be saluted.

April 12—Huerta refused to render a salute to the American flag in Tampico.

April 14—President Wilson ordered Atlantic and Pacific fleets to Mexican waters at once to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Federal army routed by Villa at end of nine days' battle at San Pedro.

April 19—Huerta refused to accede to the demands of the United States for an unconditional salute of the flag, and President Wilson drafted his message to congress and sent it to congress declaring a "hostile" blockade of Mexico ports and harbor.

April 20—President Wilson personally asked congress for support in action against Huerta.

House adopted resolution giving president free rein, after debate in which his office appointed civil governor of the state for a day.

April 21—American marines captured part of Vera Cruz after a fight in which 100 Americans were killed and twenty-one wounded and about 300 Mexicans were killed. Read Admiral Badger with five ships arrived at Vera Cruz.

April 22—President Wilson justified the president in using the armed forces of the nation to enforce his demands on Huerta.

April 23—Cruz completed by marines and bluejackets, supported by the guns of the warships, twelve Americans were killed and fifty wounded.

April 24—President Wilson ordered the Fifth brigade, General Funston in command, to embark for Vera Cruz at Galveston.

The embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico was restored.

April 24—Fifth brigade sailed from Galveston for Vera Cruz.

Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

April 25—President Wilson accepted the offer of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, through their plenipotentiaries, to mediate the Mexican trouble, stipulating that Huerta must resign.

April 25—Fifth brigade arrived at Vera Cruz and General Funston assumed the supreme command there. Robert J. Kerr of Chicago appointed civil governor of the city. A thousand refugees landed at Galveston.

May 1—Secretary Garrison ordered General Funston to establish complete military government in Vera Cruz, displacing the civil government.

May 10—American naval forces seized Lobos Island, a base for operations.

May 11—Funeral services for marines and sailors killed at Vera Cruz held at Brooklyn navy yard, President Wilson deploring the address.

May 13—Constitutionalist captured Tampico.

May 20—Mediators met at Niagara Falls, Ohio, and outlined program including elimination of Huerta, Carranza and Zapata and the holding of a free election under the auspices of a provisional government.

June 6—Huerta accepted the Niagara Falls peace program.

June 23—Zacatecas taken by Villa's army.

July 2—The A. B. C. mediators left Niagara Falls after issuing a statement that "all that remains to be done is to organize and establish a provisional government for Mexico."

July 5—Huerta received the majority of votes cast in the Mexican presidential election and Blaquiere was chosen vice-president.

July 15—Huerta resigned as president of Mexico and left the city. Francisco Carbajal was sworn in as president.

July 20—Huerta sailed on the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica.

Aug. 13—Carbajal abandoned presidency of Mexico.

Aug. 20—General Carranza entered Mexico City and assumed the office of provisional president of Mexico.

Sept. 23—Villa denounced government headed by Carranza and announced his independence.

April 15—Explosion of Mexican constitutionalist chiefs at Agua Calientes voted itself the supreme power in Mexico.

Nov. 1—Aguzas Calientes conference named E. Gutierrez president of Mexico for 30 days.

Nov. 11—War declared between Carranza and Villa factions in Mexico.

Nov. 25—American troops under General Funston evacuated Vera Cruz.

Nov. 29—Gen. Pablo Gonzales proclaimed himself provisional president of Mexico.

Nov. 30—Villa entered Mexico City with 25,000 troops.

Dec. 8—President Wilson sent troops to protect Naco, Ariz., on Mexican border.

Dec. 16—General Bliss told commanders of Carranza and Villa forces at Naco, Mexico, that they were to open fire on both if any more shots came across the border.

Dec. 18—San Luis Potosi surrendered to Carranza forces.

Dec. 21—High Scott and General Maytorena, Villista leader, conferred near Naco regarding firing across boundary line.

POLITICAL

Feb. 18—House passed Alaska railroad bill, providing for the death penalty for opium smokers.

Feb. 21—Senate ratified general arbitration treaties between United States and Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland.

March 6—President Wilson read to congress message urging that the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American customs agents from payment of tolls be repealed.

March 10—Senate approved Alaska railroad bill.

July 1—House passed bill to repeal canal tolls exemption clause by majority of 58.

June 5—House passed the three Wilson amendments to the tariff act of 1913.

July 11—Bill to repeal exemption clause of the Panama canal toll act passed by senate.

July 12—George T. Henry, Jr., of San Francisco and Washington nominated for ambassador to Russia.

July 16—Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago appointed minister to Sweden.

July 19—Gen. Marie-George Picquart, defender of Dreyfus, at Amiens, France.

Jan. 20—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, in London.

Jan. 21—Edwin Glenn, Boston publisher, leaving \$1,000,000 to the "world peace foundation," which he established in 1907.

Jan. 28—Shepley M. Cullom, former United States senator from Illinois.

Feb. 5—Congressman Robert G. Bremer of New Jersey.

Feb. 12—Alphonse Bertillon, creator of the famous system of criminal identification.

Feb. 14—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia.

Feb. 19—Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the famous novelist.

Feb. 23—Samuel W. Allerton, pioneer Chicago banker.

Joseph Fels, millionaire philanthropist and single tax advocate, of Philadelphia.

Feb. 23—Former United States Senator Peter of C. W. Bradlee, married.

March 6—George W. Vanderbilt, owner of Biltmore.

March 8—Frederick Townsend Martin, inventor of the George Westinghouse, famous inventor.

March 27—Dr. Josiah L. Pickard, former president of the Iowa State university, and before that superintendent of schools of Chicago.

April 1—"Rube" Waddell, famous ball player.

April 4—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Minnesota lumber magnate.

April 4—Mrs. Lillian M. W. Stevens, head of the W. C. T. U.

April 7—Haruko, dowager empress of Japan.

April 8—Governor E. S. Draper of Massachusetts.

April 15—George Alfred Townsend, journalist who won fame writing over the name "Gath."

April 17—McKee Rankin, veteran actor.

April 22—George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad.

April 23—S. S. Beman, former architect.

May 2—Duke of Argyll, son-in-law of the late Queen Victoria.

May 3—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, last of the great Civil war commanders.

May 9—Charles W. Post, millionaire breakfast food manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., committed suicide at Santa Barbara, Cal.

May 10—Lillian Bradley, grand opera star in Batavia, Java.

May 22—William O. Nordley, U. S. senator from Kentucky.

May 26—Jacob Rilla, noted author and sociologist.

June 14—W. M. French, director of the Chicago Art institute.

June 14—Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice-president of the United States.

June 15—Former United States Senator Frank M. Hilscock of New York.

June 21—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian peace advocate and winner of the Nobel prize.

July 2—Joseph Chamberlain, veteran British statesman.

July 12—Horace H. Lorton, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States.

Aug. 6—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president.

Julius Lemaitre, famous French litterateur.

Aug. 12—Pol Plancus, famous grand opera singer.

Aug. 19—Popo Plus X.

Aug. 20—Father Francis Xavier Wernz, head of the Society of Jesus.

Aug. 23—Darius Miller, president of the Burlington railroad.

Sept. 8—Sir J. Henniker Heaton, father of penny postage between England and America.

Sept. 8—Baron O'Brien, lord chief justice of Ireland.

Sept. 16—James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic union.

Sept. 18—Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Sept. 25—Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., retired.

Sept. 25—James P. Whitney, premier of Ontario.

Oct. 10—King Charles of Roumania. Cardinal Ferrari, papal secretary of state.

Oct. 16—Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian foreign minister.

Oct. 25—Sir Charles H. Douglas, chief of the British imperial staff.

Nov. 1—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee retired.

Nov. 4—John Keen, former U. S. senator from New Jersey.

Nov. 4—Augustus Heinze, copper magnate.

Nov. 19—Dr. Robert J. Burdette, humorist, writer and actor.

Nov. 20—Mrs. Winnie Ream Hoxie, noted sculptor.

Nov. 24—Cardinal Cavalieri, patriarch of Venice.

Dec. 1—Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired.

Dec. 4—Sig. Bergin, noted singer.

Dec. 8—W. W. Rockhill, noted American diplomat.

Dec. 10—Congressman Sereno E. Payne of New York.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 4—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, noted author and physician, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 6—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, veteran of Mexican and Civil wars.

Jan. 13—Dr. Edgar C. Spitzka, famous alienist, in New York.

Jan. 14—Count Yukyo Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese navy, in Tokyo.

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DISASTERS

Jan. 5—Oil tank steamer Oklahoma sank off Sandy Hook, 25 of the crew perished.

Jan. 10—Great storm on the Baltic caused submersion of several villages and drowning of many persons.

Floods in Belgium did millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Jan. 11—Terrific storm hit northwest Russia and 100 peasants lost their lives in snow.

Many thousands of persons perished in southern Japan when volcano of Sakurajima burst into activity, following receding of the island.

Large city of Kagoshima partly destroyed and several villages blotted out.

Jan. 18—British submarine A-7 with crew eleven, lost during maneuvers off Plymouth.

Steam whaler Karlok, flagship of Canadian government's arctic exploring expedition, under Wilhelm Stefansson, crushed in the ice and sunk northeast of Siberia.

Jan. 17—Loss of the German steamer Achilla with passengers and crew of 99 of the coast of Terra del Fuego confirmed.

Jan. 19—Three hundred Japanese refugees from the volcanic eruptions on Sakurajima perished falling cliff and killed.

Jan. 20—Old Dominion liner Monroe sunk in collision with the steamer Nanucket off the Virginia coast and 41 persons died.

March 8—St. Louis Athletic club destroyed by fire.

March 15—Gunite and volcano killed many on the island of Japan.

March 16—Many perished in hurricane and flood in Province of Stavropol, Russia.

March 19—Fifty drowned when boats collided near Venice.

March 21—Sixty-four lives lost in blaze that overtook Newfoundland sealing fleet.

April 2—Fire in St. Augustine, Fla., destroyed five tourist hotels and the county court house, loss, \$500,000.

April 25—Explosion of mine at Eccles, W. Va., resulted in the entombing of 172 men and hope of their rescue was given up. Fifty-nine men, severely burned, saved.

May 4—Fire in commercial center of Valparaiso, Chile, burned over two and a half acres and cost more than fifty lives.

May 29—Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence river; 1,024 lost of whom 738 were passengers; 433 saved, of whom 86 were passengers. Lawrence Irving, English actor, and his wife, and Sir Henry Sinton-Kerr, noted big game hunter, among the drowned.

June 1—Explosion of mine at Hillcrest, Alberta; resulted in the death of about 200 miners.

June 25—Nearly half the city of Salem, Mass., destroyed by fire, loss being about \$100,000. Most of the historic buildings were saved.

Aug. 5—Thirty-eight persons killed and 25 injured in train collision near Joplin, Mo.

Aug. 10—Steamer Admiral Sampson sunk by steamer Princess Victoria 20 miles from Seattle and 11 lives lost.

Sept. 18—Steamer Francis H. Leggett sunk in a gale off Oregon coast, 70 lives lost.

Oct. 3—Earthquake destroyed Isbarta and Burdur, Asia Minor, 2,500 lives being lost.

Oct. 17—Earthquake in Grecian provinces of Attica, Beotia and Peloponnese killed many persons and wrought great damage.

Oct. 27—Explosion and fire in the Franklin company's coal mine at Royallton, Ill., resulted in death of 59 men.

Dec. 9—Seven-million-dollar fire in plant of Edison company at West Orange, N. J.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 2—J. P. Morgan & Co. announced withdrawal of members of the firm from directorates of many corporations.

Feb. 9—Mercantile bank of Memphis Tenn., failed. President C. H. Raines admitted he had used its funds in cotton speculation.

Feb. 12—Standard Oil company arranged to lend China \$15,000,000 in return for oil concessions in Shan-Si province.

March 13—United States Express company went out of business.

April 1—The great "Princes' Trust" of Germany collapsed with loss of \$25,000,000.

April 2—Location of the twelve regional reserve banks under the new currency law announced.

June 5—Chaplin, Mills, Grenfell & Co., London bankers, failed for \$5,350,000.

June 15—President Wilson nominated following as members of federal reserve board: Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, Thomas D. Jones of New York, Paul Warburg of New York, W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala., A. C. Miller of San Francisco.

June 25—The H. B. Claffin company, leading wholesale dry goods concern of New York, failed with liabilities of about \$4,000,000.

June 25—Iowa's blue sky law providing for the regulation and supervision of investment companies held unconstitutional by federal judges.

July 22—United States Express began suit for dissolution of New Haven railroad monopoly.

July 23—President Wilson withdrew nomination of Thomas D. Jones as member of the federal reserve board.

Aug. 4—Frederick A. Delano selected for federal reserve board.

Aug. 11—Directors of the New Haven road agreed to the attorney general's terms for a peaceful dissolution of the system.

Aug. 12—Dissolution of the International Harvester company as member of United States district court at St. Paul, Minn.

Sept. 25—President Wilson presented to congress an appeal for an emergency internal revenue measure to raise \$100,000,000 to make up for the loss in customs duties.

Sept. 25—War tax bill passed by the house.

Oct. 17—Senate passed war tax bill.

Nov. 16—United States federal reserve banks opened.

Dec. 18—Interstate commerce commission granted in part the 5 per cent freight rate advance asked by railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 5—Ford Automobile company set aside \$10,000,000 of its profits to distribute among its employees, mostly in the form of increased wages.

Jan. 6—United States circuit court of appeals confirmed the conviction of 24 members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on the charge of dynamite conspiracy, and granted new trials to six others.

April 20—Striking coal miners and members of Colorado National Guard fought an all day battle at Ludlow, a number of men being killed.

April 22—Entire National Guard of Colorado called out and ordered to Colorado strike zone, where several more men were killed in the continued fighting.

April 28—Heavy fighting took place in the Colorado mine strike. President Wilson ordered federal troops there to restore order.

April 29—Colorado mine strikers attacked the Forbes canyon of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, killing seven mine guards and burning most of the buildings. Federal troops from Fort D. Russell arrived at the scene.

May 1—Fourteen more troops of federal cavalry ordered to Colorado strike zone.

May 11—United States Supreme court set aside sentences of Gompers and other labor leaders.

May 16—United States circuit court of appeals remanded 24 union labor men, convicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite, to federal penitentiary within three weeks.

June 23—One man killed and two wounded fighting between factions of miners' union at Butte, Mont.

Aug. 3—Western railroad managers agreed to mediate trouble with engineers.

Dec. 8—The Colorado coal strike, in force since April, 1910, was called off by the miners.

SPORTING

Feb. 28—Ralph De Palma won Vanderbilt cup in the striking average speed of 75.5 miles an hour.

Feb. 28—Edwin Pullen won fifth international Grand Prix automobile race at Santa Monica, Calif.

May 23—Lawrence Jenkins of Scotland won British amateur golf championship.

May 28—Francis Outmet of Boston won amateur golf championship of France.

May 30—Rene Thomas, driving a Delage car from France, won 500-mile race at Indianapolis in 6:04:59, an average of 82.47 miles an hour, breaking the record of the previous year.

June 13—British team won first of the international polo matches at Meadowbrook.

June 15—British polo team won second match and international cup.

June 19—Yale defeated Harvard by four feet in annual boat race.

Harry Vardon won British open golf championship for sixth time.

June 25—Columbia University won intercollegiate regatta at the Longknepps.

July 7—Jack Johnson retained heavy-weight championship by defeating Frank Moran in twenty-round fight in Paris.

July 4—Harvard crew won the Henley regatta.

July 7—Freddie Welsh of Wales won the lightweight championship by defeating Willie Ritchie of America in London.

July 16—Georges Carpentier of France, receiving the decision over "Buncy" Smith of America, on a four round fight, won the white heavyweight championship.

Aug. 1—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago won the western amateur golf championship.

Aug. 21—Walter C. Hagen, professional of the Country club of Rochester, N. Y., won the open golf championship of the United States.

Aug. 26—J. M. Barnes of Philadelphia won the national tennis championship.

Sept. 5—Francis Outmet won the American amateur golf championship.

Sept. 19—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Boston won the national women's golf championship.

Oct. 12—Boston National team won world's championship from Philadelphia American league team.

Nov. 21—Harvard won eastern football championship by beating Yale, and Illinois won the Western conference title when it defeated Wisconsin.

Joseph Smith, president of organized Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Dec. 18—Major E. A. Bigelow, U. S. A., retired, in Chicago.

Dec. 20—Eugene Zimmerman, Cincinnati millionaire.

Gen. Thomas Sherman at Boston.

WINS IN HIGH COURT

LEO M. FRANK, FACTORY GIRL SLAYER, IS GRANTED AN APPEAL.

DECISION WILL ACT AS STAY

Justice Lamar Reverses Ruling on Habeas Corpus Writ Rendered by Federal Tribunal of Georgia—Entire Supreme Body to Pass on Case

Washington, D. C.—Justice Lamar, of the supreme court, has granted an appeal from the refusal of the federal district court for northern Georgia to release on habeas corpus proceedings Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, a 15-year-old factory girl of Atlanta, Ga.

Frank is sentenced to die on January 22, but Justice Lamar's action effects an indefinite stay of execution.