HISTORY OF 1916 TOLD IN BRIEF

Most Important Events of the Last Year Set Forth.

PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN WAR

Chief Developments in the Mighty Conflict of Nations—Political and Other Happenings in the United States.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—News received of torpedoing of P. & O. liner Persia in Mediterranean; about 250 lost, including R. N. McNeely, U. S. consul at Aden.

Jan. 6.—British conscription bill passed first reading and three cabinet members resigned.

Italian steamer carrying Montenegrin recruits from U. S. sunk by mine in the Adriatic; 200 lost.

Jan. 7.—Germany promised U. S. its submarines would observe rules of civilized warfare.

Jan. 9.—British battleship Edward VII sunk by mine.

Jan. 11.—Austrians captured Lovcen, dominating Cattaro.

Jan. 13.—Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine.

Jan. 14.—Many documents connecting Von Papen with alleged war plots in U. S. taken from him by British, turned over to American embassy.

Kermanshah, Persia, occupied by Turks.

Jan. 15.—Russians renewed general attack on Austrian front.

Austrians took Cetinje and pursued Montenegrins toward Albania.

Jan. 21.—Austrian hydroplane and torpedo boat sunk by British submarine in Adriatic.

Jan. 22.—Austria issued ultimatum to Montenegro to surrender or face annihilation.

Jan. 24.—Scutari occupied by Austrians.

Jan. 29.—Twenty-four killed in Zeppelin raid on Paris.

Germans took nearly a mile of French trenches east of Souchez.

Jan. 30.—Another Zeppelin raid made on Paris.

Jan. 31.—Several Zeppelins made raid over Midland and northeast counties of England; 67 persons killed.

Feb. 1.—British liner Appam, in charge of prize crew from German commerce raider Moewe, arrived at Norfolk with captives from seven other vessels.

Collier Franz Fischer sunk by bomb from Zeppelin; 13 lost.

Feb. 2.—Persian army defeated Russians marching on Teheran.

Zeppelin lost in North sea and crew drowned.

Feb. 8.—French aviators attacked city of Smyrna, killing 200.

President Wilson accepted Germany's memorandum of settlement of Lusitania case, both sides yielding ground.

Feb. 9.—Germans took 800 yards of French trenches near Vimy.

U. S. demanded from Austria apology and reparation for attack on Petrolite.

French cruiser Amiral Charnier torpedoed and sunk; 374 lost.

Feb. 16.—Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas captured Erzerum.

Feb. 21.—German attack on Verdun began.

Feb. 24.—Germans captured villages within big gun range of Verdun.

Austria announced sinking of Italian transport loaded with soldiers by bomb from airplane.

Feb. 26.—French checked somewhat German drive on Verdun.

Russians took Kermanshah, Persia, by storm.

Austrians entered Durazzo, Italians retiring.

French cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean; 3,130 lost.

Feb. 27.—British steamer Maloja sunk by mine; 174 lost.

Feb. 29.—Italian government seized 34 interned German steamers.

German commerce raider Greif and British cruiser Alcantara sunk in North sea fight; 254 lost.

March 3.—Germans drove through village of Douaumont and beyond.

Russians took Bitlis, Armenia, by assault.

U. S. senate rejected resolution warning Americans off armed ships.

March 5.—French checked second German infantry attack on Verdun.

Two Zeppelins raided northeast coast of England; 13 killed.

March 6.—Germans began new drive on Verdun, capturing village of Forges.

March 7.—Germans made further gains at Verdun at tremendous cost.

U. S. house of representatives tabled resolution warning Americans off armed liners.

March 9.—Germany declared war on Portugal.

March 10.—Russians advanced to within 30 miles of Trebizond. Turks and Germans evacuated Ispahan, Persia.

March 14.—Italians started big offensive along whole Austrian front.

March 19.—Germans repulsed French attacks at Le Mort Homme and captured trenches from British at Vermelles.

March 20.—Squadron of French and British airplanes bombed Zeebrugge, destroying much property and killing many persons.

March 31.—Germans halted at Verdun.

Russians gained against Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia; and took Ispahan, capital of Persia.

March 22.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz and Bukowina.

March 24.—French bombarded German positions at Malancourt and Avocourt.

British channel steamer Sussex and British steamer Englishman torpedoed without warning; Americans on both.

Entente allies rejected Lansing's proposal to disarm merchantmen.

March 28.—Great German attack on Haucourt-Malancourt front repulsed.

March 29.—British steamer Eagle Point, one American aboard, torpedoed without warning.

German aerial attack on Saloniki killed twenty.

March 30.—Germans attacked with liquid fire near Verdun but were repulsed.

Germans torpedoed Russian hospital ship in Black sea; 115 lost.

March 31.—Germans took village of Malancourt, near Verdun, at terrific cost.

Five Zeppelins raided eastern counties of England, killing 28, one Zeppelin destroyed.

April 1.—Sixteen killed in Zeppelin raid on England.

April 2.—Zeppelins raided England and Scotland, killing ten.

April 3.—Entente allies in note to U. S. upheld their right to search parcel post.

April 4.—French repulsed fierce German attack south of Douaumont.

British liner Zent torpedoed without warning; 48 lost.

April 10.—French lost 500 yards near Dead Man hill at Verdun and then repulsed tremendous attack; losses were very large.

April 11.—French retook trenches at Verdun after terrific battle.

April 18.—Russians captured Trebizond.

April 19.—President Wilson sent ultimatum to Germany on submarine question and told congress in joint session.

April 20.—Big forces of Russians landed in France.

April 27.—British battleship Russell sunk by mine in Mediterranean; 124 lost.

April 29.—General Townshend and 10,000 British surrendered to Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

May 1.—British steamer Hendonhall, laden with wheat for Belgian relief, sunk by German submarine.

May 2.—Five German airships raided coasts of England and Scotland.

Belgian relief ship Fridland sunk by German submarine.

May 5.—Germany's reply, received in Washington, promised compliance with laws of warfare in submarine operations, with covert threat to resume former methods unless America persuades England to lift starvation blockade.

May 8.—President Wilson told Germany our relations with Britain could not enter in controversy with Berlin.

Paris reported great German attacks at Verdun checked.

Liner Cymric, carrying munitions, torpedoed and sunk; 5 lost.

May 10.—Berlin admitted Sussex was torpedoed by German submarine.

May 17.—Dutch steamer Batavier V blown up; one American killed.

May 20.—German seaplanes raided English east coast.

Austrians made decided gains against Italians, crossing the border near Vicenza.

May 25.—British steamship Washington sunk by submarine.

May 31.—Austrians reported capture of Asiago and Arsiero.

Great naval battle in North sea, British losing 14 vessels and Germans 18.

June 5.—Earl Kitchener and staff lost when cruiser Hampshire was blown up in North sea.

June 7.—Germans took Fort Vaux by storm.

Austrians in Tyrol repulsed by Italians with heavy losses.

Russians recaptured Lutsk fortress.

June 17.—Russians captured Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

June 20.—Russians split Austrian Bukowina army and occupied Zadova, Strognietz and Gliboka.

June 25.—Two Austrian transports, loaded with troops sunk in Durazzo harbor by Italian warships.

June 27.—Italians recaptured Posina and Arsiero.

June 28.—U. S. note to Austria demanding apology for attack on Petrolite published.

June 30.—Russians routed Austrians in east Galicia and took Kolomea.

July 1.—Allies began great offensive on west front, making big gains on both sides of River Somme.

July 3.—French captured a number of towns in drive toward Peronne.

British took La Boisselle.

July 5.—French carried by storm German second line near Peronne.

Turks announced recapture of Kermanshah from Russians.

July 6.—Russians again routed Austrians in Galicia.

David Lloyd-George made British secretary of war.

July 9.—French took Biache, close to Peronne.

German submarine Deutschland arrived at Baltimore.

July 13.—Germans opened seventh great assault on Verdun.

July 15.—Italians captured Vanzi, in Posina valley.

Russians captured Baiburt, Armenia, by assault.

Germans took La Maisonnette and Biaches, in Somme sector.

July 18.—Germans opened fierce counter attack on British, with gas shells, winning at Longueval and Delville wood.

British blacklisted large number of American individuals and firms for dealing with the Germans.

July 23.—British renewed terrific drive in Somme region, entering Pozieres.

July 26.—Russians captured Erzingan, Armenia.

July 28.—Russians captured Brody, Galician railroad center, smashed Teuton first line west of Lutsk, and drove back Von Linsingen in Volhynia.

Aug. 8.—Russians smashed through Teuton lines on 15-mile front in Galicia.

Turks captured Bitlis and Mush.

Aug. 9.—Italians captured Goritz.

Zeppelins raided English and Scotch coast.

Aug. 13.—Russians took 84,000 men in Galicia.

Turks beat British east of Suez canal and in Mesopotamia.

Aug. 15.—Russians captured Jablonitza in the Carpathians, and pierced new Teuton lines on Lemberg front.

Aug. 19.—Two British cruisers, one German battleship and one German submarine lost in North sea action.

British swept Germans back on 11-mile front in Somme sector.

Aug. 24.—British advanced south of Thiepval, and French took Maurepas.

Russians recaptured Mush, Armenia, and reported big victory near Rachta.

Zeppelins raided east coast of England, killing eight.

Aug. 27.—Italy declared war on Germany.

Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 28.—Germany declared war on Roumania.

Aug. 29.—Hindenburg made German chief of staff in place of Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30.—Roumanians took Kronstadt and other Transylvanian towns.

Aug. 31.—Roumanians seized Rustchuk, Bulgaria, and more Hungarian towns.

Sept. 2.—Zeppelins raided England, one being destroyed.

Sept. 4.—Dar es Salaam, chief town of German East Africa, taken by British.

Sept. 7.—Teutons took Roumanian fortress of Turtukai.

Sept. 8.—Teutons and Bulgars took Dobric, Roumania.

Sept. 10.—Germans and Bulgarians captured Roumanian fortress of Silistria.

Sept. 11.—Allies began new offensive in Balkans, crossing the Struma.

Sept. 15.—Allies smashed German third line in Somme sector, advanced five miles and took three towns. British used terrible new armored cars.

Serbs drove Bulgars back ten miles and British and French advanced in Balkans.

Sept. 16.—Roumanians and Russians crushed in the Dobrudja.

Sept. 17.—British took "Danube trench," Mouquet fortified farm and 1,000 yards of German trenches north of Courcelette.

Germans sank French transport filled with troops.

Sept. 18.—French captured Deniecourt.

Allies routed Bulgars in Macedonia and captured Florina.

Sept. 19.—Teutons drove Russians back over Stokhod river.

Sept. 23.—Zeppelins raided England, killing 30; one Zeppelin destroyed and one captured.

Sept. 25.—Zeppelins again raided England, killing 36.

Sept. 26.—Anglo-French forces took Combles and Thiepval after terrific fighting.

Sept. 28.—Venizelos and Admiral Coundouriotis issued proclamation of provisional government for Greece.

Oct. 1.—British took 3,000 yards of German trenches close to Bapaume.

Zeppelins raided England; one destroyed.

Serbians routed Bulgars in Macedonia.

Oct. 2.—Roumanians crossed the Danube into Bulgaria.

Oct. 4.—Allies made great advances on entire line in Macedonia.

Invading Roumanians forced out of Bulgaria.

Allied transport Gallia torpedoed; 638 lost.

Oct. 8.—German submarine U-53 sank five vessels off U. S. coast.

Germans recaptured Kronstadt, Transylvania.

Oct. 9.—Serbians forced crossing of Cerna river in Macedonia.

Oct. 10.—Italians resumed advance on Trieste, taking 5,000 Austrians.

Oct. 11.—Greek fleet turned over to allies on their demand and largely dismantled.

Teutons began invasion of Roumania.

Oct. 15.—French captured Sailly-Saillisel north of the Somme.

Oct. 19.—Cunard liner Alaunia sunk by mine in English channel; part of crew lost.

Oct. 20.—Roumanians won on Transylvania frontier but lost in Dobrudja.

Russian battleship Imperatritza Maria destroyed by interior explosion; 200 lost.

Oct. 23.—Teutons captured Constanza, Roumanian Black sea port.

Oct. 24.—French smashed German line at Verdun, taking Douaumont fort and village.

Oct. 25.—Teutons occupied Czernavoda and the Vulcan pass, Roumania.

Oct. 28.—Teutons took Campulung, northern key to Bucharest.

Greek steamer torpedoed; 200 lost.

Steamer Marina torpedoed without warning, a number of Americans lost.

Nov. 2.—Germans evacuated Fort Vaux, Verdun front.

Nov. 5.—Germany and Austria proclaimed autonomy of Poland.

Nov. 6.—Von Mackensen forced back in the Dobrudja.

P. & O. liner Arabia sunk by submarine in Mediterranean.

Nov. 8.—American steamer Columbian sunk by submarine.

Nov. 13.—Battle of the Ancre opened, British capturing five miles of positions and three strong towns.

Nov. 19.—Allies captured Monastir.

Nov. 20.—Allies ordered diplomats of central powers to leave Greece.

Nov. 21.—Teutons took Craiova, Roumanian rail and military center.

Nov. 22.—Ministers of central powers left Greece.

Liner Britannic, hospital ship, sunk by mine in the Aegean; 24 lost.

Nov. 24.—Teutons occupied Orsova and Turnu Severin.

Nov. 25.—Provisional government of Greece declared war on Bulgaria.

Entente allies demanded Greece deliver its arms and munitions.

Roumanian armies in Wallachia routed.

Nov. 27.—Teutons captured Alt river line in Roumania.

German airships raided England; two Zeppelins destroyed.

Nov. 28.—American steamer Chemung sunk by German submarine; crew saved.

Nov. 29.—Sir John R. Jellicoe was made first sea lord of the admiralty and Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet.

Falkenhayn captured Pitechti, Roumanian railway center, and Kampulung.

Italian steamer Palermo torpedoed off Spain; 25 Americans aboard.

Nov. 30.—Teutons opened battle for Bucharest.

Greece refused demands of Admiral du Fournet and allies prepared to seize Athens, landing troops at Piraeus.

Dec. 1.—Allies marched on Athens; French sailors and Greek reservists fought.

Dec. 2.—Germans pressed closer on Bucharest, while Russians attacked desperately in the wooded Carpathians and also seized Czernavoda bridge.

Greece and allies reached compromise.

German reichstag passed "man power" bill.

Announcement made in duma that allies had agreed to give Constantinople to Russia if entente wins war.

Dec. 4.—Teutons began shelling of Bucharest.

German submarines shelled Funchal, capital of the Madeira Islands.

Dec. 5.—Premier Asquith of England resigned.

Dec. 6.—Bucharest and Ploesci taken by the Teutons.

Lloyd-George appointed premier of Great Britain.

Allies protested to civilized world against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 8.—U. S. protested to Germany against deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 10.—Lloyd-George announced his cabinet.

Russians and Roumanians had successes in Trotus valley and east of Ploechti.

Dec. 11.—Germans levied huge taxes on captured Roumanian cities.

Dec. 12.—Germany offered to discuss peace terms with the entente allies.

General Nivelle made commander in chief of the French armies of the north and northeast.

King of Greece ordered a general mobilization.

Germany answered American note by defending deportation of Belgians.

Dec. 13.—Greek regulars took Katerina from the French.

Archduke Carl Stephen of Austria selected as regent of Poland.

Germany in reply to U. S. justified sinking of American steamer Lanao.

Dec. 14.—Great Britain called 1,000,000 more men to arms.

France decided to prohibit alcoholic drinks except wine and beer.

British horse transport sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; 17 Americans lost.

Dec. 15.—French captured wide stretch of German trenches near Verdun.

Russian duma rejected German peace proffer.

Greece accepted ultimatum of the entente.

Dec. 17.—French drove Germans from Chambrettes farm, Verdun front.

Roumanian army safe behind Russian lines.

Dec. 19.—Premier Lloyd-George replied to Germany's peace proposals, virtually refusing to consider them.

Dec. 20.—Violent bombardment of English positions in France.

Dec. 22.—Russians attacked Turkish positions in Armenia.

FOREIGN

Feb. 1.—Yussuf Izzeddin, crown prince of Turkey, committed suicide.

March 22.—Official mandate announced abandonment of Chinese monarchy and resumption of republic, and rejection of emperorship by Yuan Shi Kai who resumed presidency.

April 18.—Sir Roger Casement captured and German ship sunk while landing arms in Ireland for uprising.

April 24.—Sinn Fein rebels seized parts of Dublin and serious fighting followed.

April 30.—Main body of Irish rebels surrendered.

May 2.—President Jiminez of Dominican republic impeached.

May 3.—Pearse, Clark and MacDonagh, leaders of Irish revolt, executed.

May 5.—Fighting broke out in Santo Domingo; American marines landed.

May 12.—James Connolly and John McDermott, Irish rebels, executed.

June 6.—Yuan Li Hung became president of China.

June 29.—Casement convicted of treason and sentenced to death.

July 1.—U. S. marines routed 250 Santo Domingo rebels, killing 27 and losing one man.

Sept. 20.—China appealed for aid for million people driven out by great floods.

Sept. 30.—Emperor Lidj Jeassu of Abyssinia deposed, Outzero-Zeoditu proclaimed empress of Ethiopia.

Oct. 4.—Gen. Count Terauchi made premier of Japan.

Oct. 21.—Count Carl Stuergkh, Austrian premier, assassinated by Vienna editor.

Oct. 24.—Two American officers killed by Dominican rebels.

Nov. 22.—Karl Franz proclaimed emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 29.—Capt. H. F. Knapp, U. S. N., commander in Santo Domingo, proclaimed a military government of that country.

Dec. 4.—Pope created ten new cardinals.

Dec. 14.—Denmark voted to sell Danish West Indies to United States.

Edmund Schulthess elected president of Swiss confederation.

MEXICO

Jan. 10.—Nineteen foreigners, nearly all Americans, were murdered by Mexican bandits near Chihuahua.

Jan. 12.—Lansing demanded that Carranza punish slayers of Americans.

March 9.—Nine American civilians and eight soldiers killed and several wounded when Villa bandits raided Columbus, N. M. Many raiders slain on both sides of border by soldiers. President Wilson ordered General Funston to pursue and punish Villa.

March 10.—President Wilson ordered 5,000 troops into Mexico to get Villa.

Villa's men raided big Arizona ranch.

March 12.—First troops entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

March 14.—U. S. army raised to war strength of 119,000 men for campaign against Villa. Half million cartridges for Carranza army seized at Douglas, Ariz.

March 16.—First clash between Villa outposts and American expedition. Seven troopers wounded.

March 17.—Carranza forbade American troops pursuing Villa to enter Mexican towns.

U. S. senate passed resolution declaring the United States did not intend to intervene in Mexico.

March 27.—Capture of Torreon by Villistas reported.

March 28.—Congress appropriated $8,600,000 for Mexican expedition.

March 29.—Carranza granted use of Mexican Northwestern railroad to U. S. for shipment of supplies.

Dodd's cavalry defeated Villa forces at Guerrero, killing 60, one U. S. soldier mortally wounded. Villa seriously wounded.

April 1.—U. S. cavalry defeated Villista detachment north of Guerrero, killing 30.

April 12.—U. S. troops attacked by Carranza troops and citizens of Parral; two Americans and 40 Mexicans killed.

April 13.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops from Mexico.

April 18.—Pursuit of Villa at standstill because of hostility of Carranzistas.

April 29.—Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon conferred on Mexican situation.

May 5.—Villa bandits raided Glenn Springs, Tex., killing three U. S. soldiers and a boy.

Major Howze with six troops of cavalry routed Villista band at Ojos Azules, killing 55.

May 9.—President Wilson ordered militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and 4,500 more regulars to Mexican border.

May 11.—American-Mexican border conference ended futilely.

Curtis Bayles, American farmer, killed by Mexican raiders near Mercedes, Tex.

May 25.—Poole ranch in Big Bend country, Texas, again raided by Mexicans.

Candelario Cervantes, Villista leader, killed by American troops.

May 31.—Carranza demanded withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on peril of "recourse to arms."

June 17.—General Parker rushed reinforcements to American troops in Mexico below Matamoros.

June 18.—War department ordered all state militia mobilized.

Fourth punitive expedition withdrawn from Mexico.

Carranza soldiers at Mazatlan fired on American landing party.

June 20.—General Funston called for at least 50,000 troops for border service.

U. S. sharply refused to withdraw troops from Mexico.

June 21.—Detachment of American cavalry attacked by Carranza troops at Carrizal, 12 being killed. Mexican losses included Gen. Felix Gomez.

June 23.—House granted use of state militia as federal soldiers.

Secretary Baker ordered all militia to border as quickly as possible.

June 25.—President Wilson demanded that Mexico release captured troopers.

June 26.—Administration rejected plan for mediation with Mexico.

Senate passed bill for drafting militia into federal service.

June 29.—Twenty-three troopers taken at Carrizal released by Mexico.

Pershing's column began retiring northwards.

July 6.—War department called out regular army reserves to fill new regiments.

July 13.—President Wilson raised embargo on food for Mexico.

July 28.—U. S. accepted Carranza's plan for joint commission.

Aug. 12.—War department ordered 32,000 more state troops to border.

Aug. 22.—Secretary Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. J. R. Mott named as Mexican settlement commission.

Aug. 30.—President ordered 21,000 troops back from Mexican border.

Sept. 6.—American and Mexican commissioners began sessions at New London, Conn.

Nov. 24.—American-Mexican commission signed protocol for withdrawal of American troops and patrol of border.

Nov. 28.—Villa captured Chihuahua City.

Dec. 2.—Villa driven from Chihuahua City by Carranza forces.

Dec. 6.—Parral recaptured by Carranza forces.

Dec. 12.—Carranza troop train blown up by Villistas; 200 killed or injured.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Associate Justice J. R. Lamar, U. S. Supreme court, at Washington.

Jan. 3.—Gen. G. M. Dodge, Civil war hero and railroad builder, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Col. R. T. Van Horn, founder of the Kansas City Journal, at Kansas City.

Jan. 6.—Matthew W. Pinkerton, at Chicago.

Charles W. Knapp, veteran newspaper man, at New York.

Jan. 8.—Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, Catholic bishop of Omaha.

Ada Rehan, actress, at New York.

Jan. 13.—Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, at El Paso.

Jan. 17.—Hon. Arnold Morley, former British postmaster general.

Jeannette L. Gilder, author and editor, at New York.

Jan. 25.—Samuel S. Chamberlain, publisher of Boston American.

Jan. 30.—Sir Clements R. Markham, famous explorer, at London.

Feb. 7.—Col. W. P. Hepburn, former congressman, at Clarinda, Ia.

Feb. 12.—J. T. Trowbridge, author, at Arlington, Mass.

Feb. 20.—Dr. Henry B. Favill, of Chicago, prominent physician and publicist.

Feb. 24.—Admiral von Pohl, at Berlin.

Feb. 28.—Henry James, author, in London.

March 2.—Queen Mother Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva).

Mounet-Sully, famous actor, at Paris.

March 4.—Brig. Gen. W. Sooy Smith, at Medford, Ore.

March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, U. S. N., retired, at Annapolis.

March 10.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former U. S. senator from West Virginia, at Washington.

March 14.—U. S. Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, at Washington.

March 19.—Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Propaganda at the Vatican, in Rome.

March 25.—C. J. Mulligan, sculptor, at Chicago.

March 27.—Thomas Pence, secretary Democratic national committee, at Washington.

April 1.—Naphtali Luccock, M. E. bishop of Montana and Dakota, at La Crosse, Wis.

Dr. J. B. Angell, president emeritus of University of Michigan.

April 4.—George W. Smalley, veteran journalist, in London.

April 7.—George W. Colton, former governor of Porto Rico, at Washington.

April 11.—Richard Harding Davis, novelist, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

April 14.—T. J. Burrill, famous bacteriologist and educator, at Urbana, Ill.

April 16.—George W. Peck, former governor of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee.

April 19.—Baron von der Goltz, German commandant at Constantinople.

April 30.—Earl St. Aldwyn, noted English statesman, better known as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

May 11.—W. A. Gardner, president Chicago & Northwestern railway.

May 13.—Bryan Lathrop, philanthropist, at Chicago.

Clara Louise Kellogg, opera star, at Elpstone, Conn.

May 16.—Dr. E. N. Corthell, president American Society of Civil Engineers, at Albany, N. Y.

May 26.—Rev. Dr. Thimothy Dwight, former president of Yale, at New Haven, Conn.

May 27.—General Gallieni, at Paris.

May 29.—James J. Hill, at St. Paul.

May 30.—Col. John S. Mosby, famous confederate raider, in Washington.

June 1.—Charles Sooy Smith, famous civil engineer, at New York.

June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of China.

June 9.—John R. McLean, owner of Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer.

June 16.—U. S. Senator E. C. Burleigh of Maine.

June 20.—Edward S. Ellis, noted writer of boys' stories, at Cliff Island, Me.

July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green at New York.

July 15.—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, famous bacteriologist, in Paris.

July 18.—James H. Moore, noted financier, at Lake Geneva, Wis.

July 22.—James Whitcomb Riley, at Indianapolis.

July 23.—Former U. S. Senator T. M. Patterson at Denver.

Sir William Ramsay, famous chemist, in England.

Aug. 7.—Vice Admiral Kamimura of Japan.

Aug. 9.—J. M. Thurston, former senator from Nebraska.

A. B. Stickney, founder of Chicago Great Western railway.

Robert Grau, theatrical manager.

Aug. 11.—Dr. John B. Murphy, famous Chicago surgeon.

Aug. 14.—Gen. Charles J. Paine, Civil war veteran and yachtsman, at Boston.

Aug. 25.—Archbishop John L. Spalding, at Peoria, Ill.

Aug. 31.—John P. St. John, noted Prohibitionist, at Olathe, Kan.

Sept. 2.—S. W. Pennypacker, ex-governor of Pennsylvania.

Sept. 4.—R. C. Kerens, former ambassador to Austria.

Sept. 12.—T. L. James, former postmaster general, in New York.

Sept. 13.—Dr. George K. Herman, leader in middle West athletics, at Chicago.

Sept. 16.—Horace White, famous journalist, at New York.

Sept. 17.—Seth Low, in New York.

Sept. 18.—Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., at Washington.

Sept. 19.—William J. Calhoun, noted lawyer and diplomat, at Chicago.

Sept. 27.—Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 1.—U. S. Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, at Little Rock.

Oct. 2.—E. S. Lacey, former comptroller of the currency, at Chicago.

Mrs. Havelock Ellis, noted lecturer on eugenics, in London.

Oct. 12.—Otto, insane former king of Bavaria.

Oct. 15.—Rev. Francis Brown, president Union Theological seminary, at New York.

Oct. 18.—Eben Eugene Rexford, poet and author.

Normal Duncan, author, at Fredonia, N. Y.

Oct. 25.—William M. Chase, noted painter, in New York.

Oct. 28.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe, "father of weather bureau," at Washington.

Oct. 31.—"Pastor" Russell, noted independent preacher.

Nicholas E. Young, former president National Baseball league, at Washington.

Nov. 5.—Cardinal Della Volpe at Rome.

Nov. 12.—Dr. Percival Lowell, famous astronomer, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Nov. 14.—Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, U. S. A.

Nov. 15.—Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, senior bishop of Reformed Episcopal church, at Chicago.

Molly Elliott Seawell, author, at Washington.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish novelist.

Nov. 18.—F. M. Lyman, president of the quorum of apostles of Mormon church.

Nov. 21.—Franz Josef, emperor of Austria-Hungary.

Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, noted French surgeon, at Paris.

Nov. 22.—Jack London, author, at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Nov. 24.—Sir Hiram Maxim, noted inventor, in London.

Nov. 26.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, noted suffragist, at Los Angeles.

Nov. 27.—Emile Verhaeren, Belgian poet.

Dec. 2.—Sir Francesco Tosti, composer.

Dec. 5.—John D. Archbold, president of Standard Oil Co., at Tarrytown, N. Y.

George C. Boldt, leading hotel man, in New York.

Herbert D. Peirce, former minister to Norway, at Portland, Me.

Dec. 6.—Hans Richter, noted Wagnerian conductor.

Dec. 10.—Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama at Tokyo.

Dec. 13.—J. W. Comyns Carr, English critic and dramatist.

Dec. 15.—W. C. Nixon, president St. Louis and San Francisco railroad.

Dec. 16.—Hugo Munsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard.

Dec. 17.—Clara Ward, Princess Chimay, in Padua, Italy.

DISASTERS

Jan. 3.—Explosion on oil tanker Aztec at New York killed ten.

Jan. 5.—Steamer Kanawha sank in Ohio river; 40 lost.

Jan. 9.—Du Pont powder mills at Carney's Point, N. J., blown up; six killed.

Jan. 15.—U. S. submarine E-2 blown up at New York navy yard; four killed, 10 hurt.

Jan. 16.—Fire did $10,000,000 damage in Bergen, Norway, and $1,500,000 damage in Lisbon.

Jan. 17.—Fire destroyed most of Wirt, Okla.

Jan. 21.—Fire at Molde, Norway, did $500,000 damage.

Jan. 22.—Great Northern train wrecked by avalanche near Corea, Wash.; six dead.

Jan. 28.—Otay valley dam near San Diego, Cal., broke; 50 dead.

Feb. 2.—Japanese liner Daijin sunk in collision; 160 lives lost.

Feb. 3.—Canadian parliament building at Ottawa destroyed by fire; seven lives lost.

Feb. 16.—Three British steamships, many lighters and a pier burned at Brooklyn; loss $4,000,000.

Feb. 16.—Holland suffered from great storm and floods.

Feb. 21.—Ten killed in wreck on New Haven road.

Feb. 29.—Fifteen men killed by explosion in mine at Kempton, W. Va.

March 5.—Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias hit rock and sank off Brazil; 338 lost.

March 22.—Fifteen million dollar fire at Nashville, Tenn., and $5,000,000 fire at Augusta, Ga.

March 29.—Twenty-six killed and many injured in collision on New York Central lines near Cleveland.

April 17.—Six killed, 40 injured in wreck on New Haven road at Bradford, R. I.

April 19.—Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri killed 17.

April 22.—More than 1,000 lost in collision between Chinese cruiser and transport.

May 8.—Steamer Kirby sank in Lake Superior; 20 lost.

May 15.—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Gibbstown, N. J., killed 13.

June 2.—Thirteen killed in train wreck at Packard, Ia.

June 4.—Waterfront fire at San Francisco did $800,000 damage.

June 5.—Tornadoes killed 57 in Arkansas and 49 in other middle Western states.

June 13.—Four killed in two-million-dollar fire at Baltimore.

July 4.—Eleven killed, 276 hurt in Fourth of July celebrations.

July 14.—U. S. navy collier Hector sunk in storm off Charleston, S. C.

July 20.—Hundreds of fishermen lost in monsoon off Ceylon coast.

July 22.—Six killed and 40 hurt by bomb during San Francisco preparedness parade.

July 24.—Twenty-two men killed by gas explosion in a Cleveland water tunnel.

Aug. 9.—Cloudburst in West Virginia resulted in nearly 100 deaths.

Aug. 12.—Trolley wreck at Johnstown, Pa., killed 25.

Aug. 29.—U. S. armored cruiser Memphis wrecked in Santo Domingo harbor; 41 dead.

Sept. 12.—Central span of great bridge over St. Lawrence at Quebec fell; 27 killed.

Sept. 18.—Great dam near Hannwald, Bohemia burst; 300 dead.

Oct. 26.—Nineteen killed in burning of hospital at Farnham, Quebec.

Nov. 3.—Steamers Connemara and Retriever sunk by collision in Irish sea; 92 lost.

Nov. 7.—Fifty lives lost when Boston L car plunged off bridge.

Nov. 21.—Explosion at Bakaritza, Russia, killed 341.

Dec. 1.—Sixty-six persons killed in train collision in Austria.

Dec. 9.—Thousand killed by explosion in Russian ammunition factory.

Dec. 11.—Million dollar fire destroyed Quaker Oats plant at Peterboro, Ont.

Dec. 13.—Canadian torpedo boat Grilse foundered; 45 lost.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—Prohibition in effect in Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina.

Jan. 9.—Six New Haven road former directors acquitted of violating Sherman law, jury disagreed as to five.

Feb. 9.—Most Rev. George W. Mundelein installed archbishop of Chicago.

May 13.—Immense preparedness parade in New York.

May 27.—Forty thousand in Boston preparedness parade.

May 31.—Mrs. J. E. Cowles, California, elected president, General Federation of Woman's clubs.

June 3.—Immense preparedness parade in Chicago.

June 4.—Rockefeller education board gave $789,980 to colleges.

Sept. 27.—New York-Chicago express on Michigan Central held up and robbed near Detroit.

Nov. 10.—Rockefeller boards appropriated $2,000,000 for great medical and surgical institution in Chicago.

Nov. 16.—Wireless service between U. S. and Japan opened.

Nov. 19.—Ruth Law broke American non-stop airplane record, Chicago to Hornell, N. Y.

Dec. 7.—Freight embargo put on shipments from middle west to Atlantic seaboard.

Dec. 26.—American Association for the Advancement of Science met in New York.

POLITICAL

Jan. 4.—Congress reassembled.

Jan. 11.—Progressive national committee called convention for June 7 in Chicago.

Jan. 23.—National Prohibition convention called for July 19 in St. Paul.

Jan. 25.—President Wilson nominated Louis D. Brandeis for Supreme court justice.

Feb. 2.—House passed antichild labor bill.

Feb. 4.—Senate passed bill for independence of Philippines in 2 to 4 years.

Feb. 9.—Senate passed house resolution making available $600,000 for re-equipping Mare Island and New York navy yards and house bill increasing by 300 the entrance class at naval academy.

Feb. 10.—Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge resigned.

Feb. 15.—G. T. Marye, ambassador to Russia, resigned.

Feb. 18.—Senate ratified Nicaraguan canal route treaty.

Feb. 28.—Haitian treaty ratified by senate.

March 3.—J. H. Shea of Seymour, Ind., nominated ambassador to Chile.

March 6.—Newton D. Baker of Cleveland appointed secretary of war.

March 22.—House passed Hay army reorganization bill.

March 30.—House passed immigration bill with literacy test clause.

April 11.—House passed $39,000,000 rivers and harbors bill.

April 18.—Senate passed army reorganization bill.

April 21.—Japanese ambassador protested to President Wilson against oriental exclusion clause of immigration bill.

April 22.—Senate passed house bill repealing free sugar law.

April 25.—Henry Morgenthau resigned as ambassador to Turkey.

April 30.—Socialist Labor party nominated Arthur E. Reimer of Boston for president and Caleb Harrison of Chicago for vice president.

May 1.—House rejected bill pledging withdrawal from Philippines within definite time.

May 15.—Senate rejected nomination of G. Rublee of N. H. as member federal trade commission.

May 17.—Senate passed army bill.

House passed $51,000,000 flood control.

May 20.—House passed $50,000,000 ship purchase bill.

House passed army bill.

May 29.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.

June 1.—Louis D. Brandeis confirmed as associate justice of Supreme court.

June 2.—House passed naval appropriation bill.

June 7.—Republican and Progressive national conventions opened in Chicago.

June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes nominated for president by Republican convention.

June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt nominated by Progressives.

June 14.—Democratic convention opened at St. Louis.

June 15.—Wilson and Marshall renominated by Democrats.

June 26.—Roosevelt declined Progressive nomination and Progressive national committee indorsed candidacy of Hughes.

June 27.—Senate passed sundry civil, good roads and pension bills, carrying total of $39,000,000.

June 27.—W. R. Willcox made chairman of Republican national committee.

June 28.—House voted $27,000,000 for immediate use of army, and passed good roads bill.

July 10.—House passed emergency revenue bill.

July 12.—Senate passed agricultural bill, carrying $24,000,000.

July 13.—Judge J. H. Clarke of Ohio nominated for associate justice U. S. Supreme court.

July 15.—Congressman Hay of Virginia nominated associate justice U. S. court of claims.

July 18.—Abram Elkus nominated as ambassador to Turkey.

July 19.—Prohibition national convention opened in St. Paul, Minn.

July 21.—Senate passed navy bill providing for 157 vessels.

Prohibitionists nominated J. Frank Hanly for president and Ira D. Landrith for vice president.

July 27.—Senate passed army bill carrying $313,970,447.

Aug. 8.—Child labor bill passed by senate.

Aug. 15.—House passed big navy bill.

Aug. 16.—Senate passed bill promising independence to Philippines when Filipinos are fit for self-government.

Aug. 18.—President Wilson vetoed army bill.

Senate passed shipping purchase bill.

Aug. 19.—Federal workmen's compensation act passed by senate.

Aug. 25.—House accepted senate amendments to army bill.

Sept. 5.—Senate passed emergency revenue bill with reprisal provisions against British blacklist.

Sept. 7.—Senate ratified treaty for purchase of Danish West Indies.

Sept. 8.—Congress adjourned.

Sept. 12.—Republicans won in Maine election.

Nov. 7.—Wilson and Marshall re-elected president and vice president of U. S.

Nov. 10.—Count Tarnowsky named Austrian ambassador to U. S.

Dec. 4.—Congress began short session.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American ambassador to the Netherlands; T. A. Thompson, minister to Colombia, and W. H. Hornibrook, minister to Siam, resigned.

Dec. 5.—President Wilson read his message to congress.

Dec. 14.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test clause.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 7.—Rioting strikers looted and burned East Youngstown, O.

Jan. 19.—One man killed and five shot in strike riot at East Chicago, Ind.

Feb. 5.—General strike of switchmen on Wabash railroad.

March 6.—Wage increases of $8,000,000 annually granted in soft-coal fields.

April 24.—Striking employees of Westinghouse Co. rioted in East Pittsburgh, led by masked woman.

May 2.—Fatal strike riots at Carnegie Steel Works in Braddock, Pa.

May 9.—Chicago Garment Workers started big strike.

May 16.—Chicago express drivers went on strike.

July 26.—Train service brotherhoods voted overwhelmingly for a strike.

Aug. 6.—Strike stopped all surface car traffic in boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, New York.

Aug. 7.—New York street car strike ended.

Aug. 12.—Federal board's mediation in threatened railway strike failed.

Aug. 14.—President Wilson conferred with rail heads and union men.

Aug. 29.—Failing to avert rail strike, President Wilson asked congress to pass three bills to meet situation.

Sept. 1.—House passed eight hour rail-road bill, to avert strike.

Sept. 2.—Senate passed eight hour bill.

Sept. 6.—Strike of subway, elevated and surface railway men in New York.

Sept. 22.—General sympathy strike of union labor called in New York.

Sept. 28.—General strike in New York failed.

Nov. 5.—I. W. W. men from Seattle fought sheriff's posse at Everett, Wash.; 7 killed.

Nov. 21.—United States Steel corporation announced 10 per cent raise of wages.

Nov. 22.—Adamson 8-hour law held unconstitutional by federal judge in Kansas City.

Nov. 23.—New England cotton mills raised wages of employees.

Nov. 29.—International Harvester company and many other concerns announced large wage increases.

Nov. 30.—Chicago Wholesalers' association raised wages.

Dec. 13.—New York garment workers on strike.

SPORTING

Jan. 5.—C. H. Weeghman and partners bought Chicago National league club.

Feb. 25.—Charles Ellis won three-cushion billiard championship from De Oro.

March 25.—Jess Willard defeated Frank Moran at New York.

April 12.—Baseball season opened.

May 30.—Dario Resta in Peugeot car won Indianapolis 300 mile race.

June 17.—Syracuse crews won regatta at Poughkeepsie.

June 23.—Harvard beat Yale in New London regatta.

June 30.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won open national golf championship.

Aug. 5.—George M. Church retained Western tennis championship.

Aug. 18.—Walter Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., won Western open golf championship.

Aug. 25.—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Cincinnati, won women's Western golf championship.

Sept. 4.—Freddie Welsh defeated Charley White in 20 rounds.

Sept. 9.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won national amateur golf championship.

Sept. 30.—Johnny Aitken in a Peugeot won Astor cup, breaking world's record.

Oct. 1.—Boston won American league championship.

Oct. 3.—Brooklyn won National league championship.

Oct. 7.—Alexa Stirling, Atlanta, won women's national golf championship.

Oct. 12.—Boston Red Sox won world's championship.

Oct. 14.—Resta won Grand American 250-mile automobile race at Chicago.

Nov. 16.—Dario Resta won Vanderbilt cup at Santa Monica, Cal.

Nov. 18.—Grand Prix race at Santa Monica, Cal., won by Aitken. Driver Lewis Jackson and three spectators killed.

Nov. 25.—Ohio State university won western conference football championship.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 24.—U. S. Supreme court declared income tax constitutional.

May 23.—Richard H. Aishton elected president Northwestern railway.

June 24.—Corn Products trust ordered dissolved by federal judge in New York.

June 28.—Western Pacific railroad sold at auction for $18,000,000.

Oct. 2.—American loan of $60,000,000 made to China to build railways.

Nov. 13.—Starch trust ordered dissolved by federal court in New York.

Nov. 16.—Chicago bank made loan of $5,000,000 to China.

Dec. 1.—Great Britain and France canceled proposed $500,000,000 loan from U. S.