

YEAR JUST GONE ONE OF REVOLTS

Marked by Unrest Involving the
Entire World.

"REBELS" ALWAYS VICTORS

Chinese and Mexican Revolutions and
Strife Against Graft and Monopoly—Great Strides Made in
Aviation.

When the historian of the future records the events of the year 1911, he will lay particular stress on the political and social unrest throughout the world. This was not confined to any one country, nor to a few countries; it was world-wide, involving practically every nation, both civilized and uncivilized. It included revolutions against long-standing governments, battles of labor and capital, wars between different nations and, in short, everything that could be branded as strife against existing conditions or growing conditions.

Most significant of all the events of the year was the explosion in open rebellion of the hatred, that had been accumulating through the ages, of the Chinese against the despotic Manchu dynasty. Passive, unresisting, yet at the same time loathing and despising the power that held them in subjection, the millions in the Far East empire had for centuries submitted to being trodden on by unreasoning, overbearing, all-potent self-styled demigods. But China was gradually awakening and, when the first flames of revolution burst forth, it was the signal for the conflagration to become general.

Rebels the Winners Everywhere.
But the Chinese insurrection was but a larger edition of dozens, yes, scores, of upheavals of various kinds in other parts of the world. They broke forth with such suddenness that it was almost impossible to realize what was occurring until the whole thing was over. Without exception, every one of the great disturbances of the year that reached an ultimate result, wound up in favor of the party or element rebelling against the condition. In not one did the defense win over the offense.

The Mexican revolution, near to our own doors, was a striking example of the overturn of regime. Nearer still was the successful culmination of the battle for statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

Other struggles of equal magnitude developed during the year, many of them with sensational effect, in which the issue is still being fought. Among these are the battle between labor and capital, the "people" and monopoly, and advocates of popular government as opposed to representative government. Campaigns on graft have been waged with fierce resolution by city, state and federal authorities, not only in all corners of the United States, but abroad as well.

The McNamara dynamiting case, the growth of sentiment for popular election of all federal officials, the progress of the woman suffrage movement, trust prosecutions, the campaign for currency reform and that for lower tariffs—all these typify the unrest that exists in our own country.

Year's Important Events.
Aside from the numberless conflicts, many noteworthy things have been penned in the diary of 1911. Science has witnessed vast strides, particularly in the field of aviation. The flights of Atwood from St. Louis to New York and of Rodgers from New York to Pasadena, Cal., were the crowning achievements in this line. About all that remains to be accomplished in aviation, as a feat, is the crossing of the ocean.

When all that is good and all that is bad are considered together, it cannot be said otherwise than that the year was one in which the good predominated.

A chronological table of the important events of 1911 follows:

JANUARY.

- 1—Juan Estrada inaugurated president of Nicaragua.
 - 2—President Taft officially recognizes the Estrada government.
 - 3—W. E. Corey resigns presidency of the United States Steel corporation. First postal savings banks opened.
 - 4—Senator Elkins of West Virginia dies.
 - 10—Tobacco trust dissolution suit started in United States Supreme court. President Taft sends congress special message urging fortification of Panama Canal.
 - 14—Battleship Arkansas launched at Camden, N. J.
 - 19—Paul Morton, president of Equitable Life Insurance company and former secretary of the treasury, dies.
 - 23—David Graham Phillips, noted author, shot in New York by a mad violinist; died a day later.
 - 26—Canadian reciprocity agreement presented to congress by President Taft.
 - 31—House of representatives votes the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 to San Francisco, defeating New Orleans' efforts.
- Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry dies.
- FEBRUARY.**
- 7—Miss Vivian Gould married to Lord Decies of England in New York.
 - 11—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia dies.
 - 21—Premier Asquith introduces in

to English house of commons bill abolishing veto power of house of lords.

MARCH.

- 1—Senator Lorimer of Illinois retains his seat by senate vote with margin of six.
- 4—Reciprocity fails in senate. Sixty-first congress adjourns.
- President Taft makes good on extra session threat, setting special session at April 4.
- 8—United States troops ordered to Mexican frontier.
- 11—Trial of the Camorrista begins at Viterbo, Italy.
- 15—Supreme court sustains constitutionality of corporation tax law, increasing national income by \$27,000,000.
- 25—Triangle Shirt Waist company fire in the Asch building, New York, resulting in 141 deaths.

APRIL.

- 4—Special session of Sixty-second congress convenes.
- 10—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, dies.
- 12—Canadian reciprocity bill and farmers' free list bill introduced in house.
- 13—House approves direct election of senators by 296 to 16.
- 14—David Jayne Hill resigns as ambassador to Germany.
- 21—House passes Canadian reciprocity, 265 to 89.
- 22—McNamara brothers arrested in Chicago and Indianapolis; rushed by automobile on way to Los Angeles to face dynamite charges.
- 29—Jay Gould marries Annie Douglas Graham of Hawaii, in New York.
- 30—Bangor, Me., devastated by fire.

MAY.

- 2—Chinese rebellion begins in Kwangtung province.
- 3—House orders investigation of steel trust.
- 8—Battle of Juarez begins, resulting in capture by Mexican rebels two days later.
- 12—J. M. Dickinson resigns as secretary of war; succeeded by Henry L. Stimson of New York.
- 15—Standard Oil company ordered dissolved by Supreme court decision.
- 17—Porfirio Diaz announces he will resign presidency of Mexico.
- 23—New Mexico and Arizona statehood resolution passes in house.
- 25—Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.
- 29—Tobacco trust ordered dissolved by Supreme court decision.

JUNE.

- 8—W. E. D. Stokes shot in New York by Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad.
- 10—American polo team beats British in deciding game of international series.
- 13—Resolution for popular election of senators passed by senate.
- 18—European aviation circuit race begins at Vincennes, France. Three aviators—Captain Princeteau, M. La Martin and M. Lendran—killed when machines fall to ground.
- 19—President Taft celebrates his silver wedding anniversary.
- 21—Arrival in New York of Olympic, largest passenger boat in world.
- 22—Coronation of King George of England.
- 28—Cornell crew wins Poughkeepsie regatta.

JULY.

- 2—Harry N. Atwood flies in bi-plane from Boston to New York.
- 3—Lieutenant Conneau ("Andre Beaumont") wins 1,000-mile aviation circuit race, from Vincennes, over France, Belgium, Holland and England.
- 12—American Harvard-Yale athletic team defeated by Oxford-Cambridge team at London.
- 14—Investiture of prince of Wales.
- 18—Henry Clay Beattie shoots his wife.
- 22—Canadian reciprocity passed by senate.
- 27—President Taft signs Canadian reciprocity treaty.

AUGUST.

- 10—London dock strike begins.
- 15—Harry N. Atwood starts flight for New York from St. Louis.
- 19—English dock strike settled.
- 23—Special session of congress adjourns.
- 22—G. A. R. special train wrecked near Manchester, N. Y., 37 civil war veterans and members of their families being killed.
- 27—Atwood arrives at New York, finishing his flight from St. Louis.

SEPTEMBER.

- 3—Col. John Jacob Astor marries Madeline Talmage Force.
- 10—Cross-continent aeroplane flight for Hearst \$50,000 prize officially begins.
- 12—H. H. Hilton of England wins American golf championship at Apawamis links.
- 15—Premier Stolypin of Russia shot while attending opera at Kiev, dying two days later.
- President Taft starts on trip through west.
- 17—Cal P. Rodgers leaves New York on cross-continent flight. Rodgers was the only one to complete the trip.
- 21—Canadian voters reject reciprocity bill.
- 25—French battleship Liberté blown up in harbor of Toulon, killing three hundred.
- 28—Italy declares war on Turkey, as result of Tripoli controversy, and rushes troops to Tripoli.
- 30—One hundred killed by breaking of dam at Austin, Pa.

OCTOBER.

- 2—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley dies.
- 13—Republic of China proclaimed at Wu Chang.
- 14—Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme Court dies.
- 19—Aviator Eugene Ely, killed at Macon, Ga.

20—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson arrested in Boston as slayer of Avis Linnell.

NOVEMBER.

- 1—President Taft reviews great-battleship fleet at New York.
- 2—Kyrle Bellow, famous actor, dies.
- 4—Chinese rebels capture Shanghai, controlling mouth of Yangtze-Kiang river.
- 5—Cal P. Rodgers arrives at Pasadena, Cal., concluding his epochal flight from New York to Pacific coast.
- Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg protests to Russia against alleged insults to American Jews.
- 6—Persia refuses Russia's demand to remove W. Morgan Shuster, young American in charge of Persian finances.
- 7—New Mexico's first election as a state results in Democratic governor. Italian advance in Tripoli begins.
- 8—United States circuit court at New York approves tobacco trust dissolution plan.
- 16—Chinese republic appeals for recognition by the world.
- Russia starts troops for Persian frontier.
- 19—President Caceres of Santo Domingo assassinated.
- 24—Henry Clay Beattie executed.
- 25—Miss Mildred Sherman marries Lord Camoys of England in New York.
- 30—Public consistory creating 19 cardinals at Rome.

DECEMBER.

- 1—McNamara brothers change pleas in dynamite case to "guilty."
- 2—King George arrives in India for the Durbar.
- 4—First regular session of Sixty-second congress convenes.
- 5—J. B. McNamara sentenced for life, John J. to 15 years. President Taft sends congress message devoted entirely to trust problems.
- 6—Beef trust suit begun at Chicago.
- 8—Investigation board reports battleship Maine was destroyed by outside explosion.
- 9—207 miners entombed at Brice, Tenn., by explosion.
- Constitution of Chinese republic framed.
- 12—Durbar at India held by King George emperor of India.
- Republican national committee names Chicago, June 18, for 1912 national convention.
- 13—Sulzer bill abrogating passport treaty with Russia passed by house.
- 17—Alfred G. Vanderbilt weds Mrs. Margaret McKim in London.
- Ambassador Curtiss Guild at instruction of President Taft, notifies Russia of intention to abrogate treaty of 1832.
- 19—Senate approves President Taft's abrogation of Russian treaty. President sends congress special message on wool tariff.
- John Bigelow, America's "grand old man," dies.
- 21—Russian forces open hostilities with Persia, bombarding the governor's palace at Tabriz.

RELIGION IS HIS BUSINESS

Preacher Knows How It Should Be Transacted and Does It Better Than Others.

In this new movement it is interesting to note the cavalier way in which "business men" give the preachers the back seat. It is as if these committees said, "Now you clergymen are the best of fellows, but you are ignorant of business methods. It is high time religion and business principles applied to it. All that is needed is to take right hold of this thing, the empty pew, and run it as we run one of our corporations. Business is business, and these pews can be filled. A factory with a good product only needs business skill to get its product on the market. Now watch us do it."

Now the preacher's business is religion. Why not let him transact it? He has transacted it up to this time. For centuries he has been miserably paid. He is often old and pensioned with "pittance," and many of the "business men" seem not to care. The old-fashioned preacher, in his old-fashioned ways, gave this country a good religious result. That is the way we seem to remember our fathers and mothers as we see them, in adoring memory, sitting in the far-away pews. We doubt if "business men with business methods," a corporation, factory-running, double entry and money in the bank, will do better.

It strikes us that religion applied to business is more the need of the hour than business applied to religion.—New York Mail.

THOUGHT HE MEANT TRIPE

Mrs. Mills' Sadly Misled About Husband's Diet by Deaf Old Family Doctor.

Mr. Mills was ill, and Mrs. Mills sent post haste for the deaf old family doctor, who, responding promptly to the call, looked Mr. Mills carefully over and decided he was not going to die that time. As the physician took his leave, Mrs. Mills followed him out into the hall. "Dr. Grimes," she said, "how about Albert's diet? You didn't tell me what I should give him to eat!"

The doctor, who had his deaf side toward his interrogator, mistook her question for an inquiry as to the nature of Mr. Mills' disease and replied gruffly and shortly: "Oh, stomach, stomach—nothing but stomach."

"Dear me!" thought Mrs. Mills, who is not a subtle reasoner. "I suppose, of course, he must mean tripe. It's a singular diet, but perhaps Albert's disease is singular."

Next day when the doctor called he found the patient much worse, and at once inquired what he had had to eat.

"I gave him just what you told me to," shouted Mrs. Mills into the doctor's best ear, "nothing in the world but tripe."

NOTICE OF ADOPTION.

In re Adoption No. 322, of Manley Fuglei, in the County Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, To all persons interested take notice that Orville H. Sheffert and Anna Sheffert, husband and wife, have filed their petition and the relinquishment of Child Saving Institute of Omaha and of Edith Fuglei for the Adoption of Manley Fuglei, a male minor child with bestowal of property rights and change of name which has been set for hearing before this court on the 16th day of January, 1912, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when you may appear, object to and contest the same.

Dated December 6, 1911.

P. JAS. COSGRAVE,
County Judge.

By ROBIN R. REID,
Clerk.

[SEAL]

The Lesser Evil.

Marks—Why do you allow your wife to run up such big bills?
Parks—Because I'd sooner have trouble with my creditors than with her—that's why.

HE LENDS MONEY ON ANIMALS

Dr. Martin Potter Takes Strange Pledges—How One of Them Buncoed Him.

Not even the author of the "Club of Strange Trades" conceived of an odder means of livelihood than that of Dr. Martin Potter, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. He runs an animal pawnshop. If you have a lion that you don't need as badly as you need the money, or want to soak a trained bear for a few weeks, or put up an elephant until you hear from home, go around to Dr. Potter. He'll loan you the money against your live stock and he will not charge you any interest. But you'll have to pay the board of your pledge. "I just drifted into the business," said Dr. Potter. "I started out to furnish trained animals to shows. I've rented everything to showmen from a troop of thoroughbred horses to a red eyed Numidian lion. By and by I found that I had to lend money now and then to my patrons and take their stock in pledge. It was a necessity of the business, but now I like it."

His stables contain elephants and camels—if you're a regular showman you'll say cam-u-el—and monkeys and a dozen sorts of dogs and all varieties of the cat tribe and the deuce knows what. And his proudest boast is that he was never stuck but once. "Fellow borrowed \$20 from me on a trick dog," said he. "Finest dog I ever saw. I'd have loaned \$100 on him as easy. But I wasn't shown all that dog's tricks by his owner. That night I found that he had been trained to unlatch the door and get out—and his owner had not trained him to come back."

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