WHAT YEAR 1914

Chronological Record of Most important Events of the Twelve Months.

EUROPEAN WAR STANDS FIRST

Mexico's Muddled Affairs-Pope Plus and Earl Roberts Among the IIlustrious 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 mor-ganatic 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

July 23.-Austria sent peremptory not to Servia demanding punishment of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all so-cieties which had fomented rebellion in Bosnia.

July 26.-Troops mobilized by Austria, Servia, Russia and Montenegro. Servians moved their capital to Nish. July 28.-Austria declared war against

July 29.-Austrians invaded Servia 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 Rus

sia and mobilized its army. Czar declared martial law and France issued decree of mobilization. Italy declared its neutral-Aug. 2.-German troops advanced or France through neutral Luxembourg. Russia began invasion of East Prussia

and Posen.

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 Belglum. Germany and England declared war on each other and Germany declared war on Belgium. France declared war on United States proclaimed its neutrality

Aug. 5.-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 was British cruiser Amphion sunk by Ger-

Aug. 7.—Germans entered Liege.
Aug 8.—Twenty thousand English troops landed on French coast. French invaded Alsace-Lorraine and captured Altkirch and Muchihausen.

Italy reaffirmed its neutrality.

Aug 16.—France broke off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary. Aug. 11 .- French driven out of Cernay and Muelhausen. 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 Klauchau.

Aug. 17.-Belgian seat of government was transferred from Brussels to Ant-Reginning of five days' battle in Lor-

raine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Aus-Aug. 19 .- Brussels occupied by the Ger-

mans, the allies retiring to Antwerp. Servians defeated 80,000 Austrians a Shabats, forty miles west of Belgrade. Aug. 30 .- French recaptured Muelhause but were driven back in Lorraine Aug. 21.—Germans began bombardment of Namur forts and levied war tax of

\$40,000,000 on Brussels and \$10,000,000 Aug. 22.-Germans occupied Ghent and Aug. 23.-Japan declared war on Ger-

Luneville, France, occupied by the Ger-Russians drove back the Germans from

he eastern frontier. Aug. 24.—The allied armies along the line from Mons to the Moselle defeated and driven back by the Germans. Germans captured Namur, drove the French out of Alsace and advanced from Lorraine into France. Japanese warships began bombardment of Tsing Tao, fortified seaport of Klau-

Aug. 25.-Austria declared war on Ja

on the Belgian province of Brabant.

Aug. 26.—French cabinet resigned and new cabinet formed by Premier Viviani. Russians took Marienburg. German is-land of Yap near Guam seized by Japanese. Austrian defeated Russians on Gali-cian frontier. Louvain sacked and burned

Aug. 27.-British cruiser Highflyer de stroyed Garman armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse off west coast Aug. 28.-British fleet sunk five German

warships off Helgoland.
Allies checked the march of Germans to Paris and terrific battle was begun a Arras and one near Nancy.

Austria declared war on Belgium.

Aug 22.—British forces from New Zea-

land seized Apia, chief town of German Russians defeated near Tannenberg.

Aug. 30.—Germans occupied Amiens. Sept. 2.—Seat of French government Russians captured Lemberg, Austria, after seven days' battle.
Sept. 5.—Germans captured Reims.

Sept. 6.-British cruiser Pathfinder sun! ept. 7.-Allies victorious in a nig the line from Nanteuil to V imperial guard under the German

he British.

Germans destroyed Dinant and captured

Sept. 8.—Allies pushed back the entire ne of invading Germans.
Sept. 9.—British forced Germans to reteat along the river Marne.
Sept. 11.—Russians drove the Germans on several series. ept. 11.—Russians drove the Germans in several fortified positions in Russian and, but repulsed with heavy losses in 12.-British warships from Aus-

DULD BE NO COMPARISON! killed was 3,152. The wounded fig-

> "Well ?" "Well, football has been going only bout a month and would you like to know the loss in killed and wounded?"

"Why, I think the killed number about 4,000 to date and the wounded

ment of the German Bismarck archipelago Dec. 14.-Servians retook Belgrade after Dec. 16.-German cruisers bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the Yorkshire coast, killing about one Sept. 13.-Lille evacuated by Germans

on islands.

French troops reoccupied Lun

and forced out of Russia.

Oct. 5.-Belgian government moved

Oct. 10.-German army of 20,000 was

\$100,000,000 on Antwerp.

Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German

submarines.
Oct. 12.—Ghent occupied by the Ger-

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 through-out Union of South Africa.

North sea.
Oct. 18.-Allies recaptured Armentieres

Oct. 19.—Desperate fighting along Bel-gian coast, British warships taking part.

Oct. 25,-Germans crossed River Yser

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

found guilty of treason.

Germans retreating.

Boers.

Arabia

Yser below Dixmude.

ain annexed Cyprus.

tralian cruiser Sydney.

our Turkish transports.

Germans captured Dixmude.

off a large number of Germans

and captured.

warfare.

Warsaw.

Ostend.

stroyed.

Prinzip, slayer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, and 23 others

Von Falkenhayn, German minister of war, made chief of staff to succeed Von

Oct. 28.—De Wet and Beyers joined in South Africa revolt.

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk by

Russians reoccupied Lodz and Radom

Oct. 28.-Prinzip was sentenced to 30

Botha reported the rout of the rebe

German cruiser Emden torpedoed Rus-sian cruiser and French destroyer in Pe-

Oct. 29.-Turkey began war on Russia,

the cruiser Breslau bombasting Odessa, Theodosia and other places on the Black

Nov. 1.-British cruiser Hermes sunk by

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

fourth escaped. Nov. 3.—British and French fleet bom-

barded the Dardanelles forts, and British vessels destroyed the barracks of Akabah,

Germans abandoned left bank of the

Nov. 5.-France, Great Britain and Rus-

Nov. 6.—The sheik-ul-Islam ordered a holy war against Russia, France and Eng-

Nov. 7 .- German fortress of Tsing Tao.

China, stormed by Japanese and British

Nov. 9.-Belgian troops penetrated to

Ypres set fire by German shells and

German cruiser Emden driven ashor

Cocos islands and destroyed by Aus-

Nov. 10.-Russian fleet in Black sea sank

Nov. 11.-British gunboat Niger sunk by

Russians occupied Johannisburg, East

Nov. 15.—Germans forced from all posi-tions on left bank of the Yser.

trance to Red sea. Nov. 16.-Floods in West Flanders cut

Nov. 18.-Russians checked by Germans

at Soldau after four days of bloody fight

Nov. 22.-Ypres bombarded by German

town hall and market place being de

Nov. 23.-Russians won great victory

over Germans who were advancing on

Nov. 24.—Germans opened a terrific at-tack on the allies from Ypres to La

Naval base of Germans at Zeebrugge de-

molished by shells from British fleet. Nov. 26.—British battleship Bulwark de-stroyed by explosion off Sheerness.

Nov. 27.-Germans renewed fierce born

German submarines, and one off Grimsby

Two British ships sunk off Havre

the Russian trap in Poland but with grea

Dec. 2.-Germans in Poland resumed

General De Wet, Boer rebel leader, cap

Belgrade, capital of Servia, occupied by

Dec. 6.-Germans occupied Lodz Rus

ian Poland. after severe bombardment.

orth and south of Lodz.

Russian Poland.

stroyed by fire.

Dec 7.-Germans defeated Russian

Dec. 8.-German cruisers Scharnhors

Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nuernberg, under Admiral von Spee, sunk by British squad-

ral Beyers, rebel Boer leader, re

9.-Terrific fighting around Lowicz,

on under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic

Turkish forces at Kurna, at head of Per

sian guif, surrendered to a British expeditionary force from India.

Dec. 10.-Allies captured Roulers and

Austrians in Servia compelled to re-

five German columns advancing on War

Allies repulsed violent attacks of Ger

Governor Goethals asked that destroy

rs be sent to Panama canal at once to

enforce neutrality.

British submarine passed under mines

in Dardanelles and torpedoed Turkish

Dec. 11.-Russians checked three of

Dec. 12.-German barracks at

Sturdee off the Falkland islands.

Dresden, badly damaged, escaped. Emperor William ill in Berlin.

issued encyclical urging cessation

British destroyed Turkish fort at

sia declared war on Turkey. Great Brit-

German submarine in Dover straits.

years' imprisonment; four of his accomplices sentenced to death and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Oct. 9.-Germans entered Antwerp

New York.

and occupied by allies.
Steamer Red Cross with American Red
Cross nurses and surgeons sailed from hundred and fifty persons and escaping.

Dec. 17.—Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt.
Allies with aid of warships entered Os-Sept. 14. — Retreating German army halted in strongly intrenched position along the Alsne river. Amiens reoccupied Russians retreated in Galicia and Po-

by the French.
Sept. 22.—Three British cruisers were Dec. 18-General Potiorek, commander of Austrian army, defeated in Servia, retorpedoed and sunk by German submarine in the North sea.

Sept 26.—British troops from India landed at Marseilles. moved from command.
Allies made advances at Dixmude and Middelkerke by desperate bayonet British appointed Prince Hussein Kamel, Sept. 29.-Germans began attack on de fenses of Antwerp.
Oct. 2.—Germans defeated at Augustowo

uncle of the ex-khedive, sultan of Egypt. Russians captured Lowicz. Dec. 19.—The kings of Denmark, Nor-way and Sweden agreed to act together in war matters and to remain neutral.

Two British mine sweepers sunk by

Russian army occupied Lyck, East Prus-Dec. 20.-German army in Poland reached new Russian positions and battle for Warsaw opened. pulsed at Quatrecht, east of Ghent, Oct. 11.—Germany imposed war fine of Germans evacuated Dixmude Dec. 21. Desperate battle in front of

FOREIGN

Feb. 2.-City of Gonaive, Haltl, burned during a battle between rival rebel forces. Feb. 4.-Guillermo Billinghurst, president of Peru, captured by revolutionists

Oct. 15.-Germans occupied Ostend and and his deportation ordered.

Feb. 14. — Chinese government issued Bruges.
Oct. 16.—British cruiser Hawke sunk in Oct. 16.—British cruiser Hawke sunk in the North sea by German submarine. Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau bay. British cruiser Undaunted and four de-stroyers sunk four German destroyers in proclamation decreeing the death penalty for opium smokers.

March 16.-Wife of French Minister of Finance Caillaux killed Gaston Calmette,

editor of Paris Figaro.

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

May 19.—Revolt broke out in Albania,
5,000 suporters of Essad Pasha attacking King William's palace at Durazzo.

May 25.—Irish home rule bill passed its

Oct. 28.—French retook Altkirch, Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.
Oct. 24.—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ended in German defat. third and final reading in the house of commons by a majority of 77. July 5.—Carlos Mendoza, liberal. elected president of Panama. and slowly pressed toward the south.
Oct. 26.—Germans bombarded Nieuport
but were checked by allies. July 28.-Mme. Henriette Caillaux 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

Sept. 5.—William of Wied, prince of Albania, abandoned that country to the rebels. Sept. 28.—Albanian senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the for-mer sultan, Abdul Hamid, to be prince of Albania. Oct. 12.-Ferdinand, nephew of the late king of Roumania, took the oath

Oct. 23.—Haitien 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 side of the Rio Grande.

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

Feb. 20.-Mexican situation brought to new crisis by slaying of W. S. Benton, rich rancher and a British subject, sup-posedly by Villa. April 2.-Villa captured Torreon after eleven days' of bloody fighting. Villa's loss 500 killed and 1,500 wounded and that of the federals much greater. April 9.—Arrest of unarmed American bluejackets by federal authorities at Tam-

pico 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 At-lantic and Pacific fleets to Mexican waters

Federal army routed by Ville at nine days' battle at San Pedro. April 19.—Huerta refused to agree to the lemands of the United States for an uninditional salute of the flag, and President Wilson drafted his message to con-gress and two proclamations declaring a 'hostile" blockade of Mexico ports and

April 20.-President Wilson personally asked congress for support in against Huerta. House adopted resolution giving pres dent free rein after debate in which his policy was assailed. Senate postponed

action for a day,
April 21.—American marines captured part of Vera Cruz after a fight in which four Americans were killed and twentyone wounded and about 200 Mexicans killed. Read Admiral Badger with

five ships arrived at Vera Cruz.

April 22.—Senate passed resolution justifying the president in using the armed forces of the nation to enforce his demands on Huerta.

Taking of Vera Cruz completed by marines and bluejackets, supported by the guns of the warships, twelve Americans

being killed and fifty wounded.

April 23.—President Wilson ordered the Fifth brigade, General Funston in com-mand, to embark for Vera Cruz at Gal-The embargo on shipment of arms to

Mexico was restored. April 24.-Fifth brigade sailed from Galeston for Vera Cruz. Congress passed the volunteer army bill. April 25.—President Wilson accepted the ffer of Brazil, Chile and Argentina,

through their plenipotentiaries, to mediate the Mexican trouble, stipulating that ierta must resign. April 28.-Fifth brigade arrived at Vers Cruz and General Funston-assumed the supreme command there. Robert J. Kerr of Chicago appointed civil governor of the ousand refugees landed at Gal-

May 1.-Secretary Garrison ordered General Funston to establish complete military government in Vera Cruz, displacing civil government. May 10.-American naval forces seize island as a base for operations.

May 11.-Funeral services for marines and sailors killed at Vera Cruz held at Brooklyn navy yard, President Wilson de livering the address. May 13. - Constitutionalists captured

May 20.-Mediators met at Niagara Falls, Ont., and outlined program includ-ing elimination of Huerta, Carranza and Zapata and the holding of a free election der the auspices of a provisional gov

June 5.-Huerta accepted the Niagara Falls peace program.

June 23.—Zacatacas taken by Villa's 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 July 5.—Huerta received the majority of votes cast in the Mexican presidential election and Blanquet was chosen vice-president.

July 15.—Huerta resigned as presi

dent of Mexico and left the city. Fran-cisco Carbajal was sworn in as presi-July 20 .- Huerta sailed on the German cruiser Dresden for Jamaica.

March 19 .-- Fifty drowned when boats ency of Mexico.

Aug. 20.—General Carranza entered collided near Venice.

March 31.—Sixty-four lives lost in bliz-Mexico City and assumed the office of zard that overtook Newfoundland seal-

provisional president. Sept. 23.-Villa denounced govern-ment headed by Carranza and anunced his independence Oct. 15 .- Convention of Mexican constitutionalist chiefs at Aguas Calientes voted itself the supreme power in Mex-

Aug. 13.-Carbajal abandoned presi-

Nov. 1 .- Aguas Calientes conference amed E. Gutierrez president of Mexico for 20 days.

Nov. 11.—War declared between Car-ranza and Villa factions in Mexico. Nov. 25 .- American troops under General Funston evacuated Vera Cruz

with 25,000 troops.

Dec. 8.—President Wilson sent troops o protect Naco, Ariz., on Mexican bor-

of Carranza and Villa forces at Naco, Mex., that he would open fire on both if any more shots came across the border. Dec. 18.—San Luis Potosi surrendered to Carranza forces.

Dec. 21.—Gen. Hugh Scott and General

Maytorena, Villaista leader, conferred near Naco rearding firing across boun-dary line.

POLITICAL

Feb. 18.-House passed Alaska railroad

Feb. 21.-Senate ratified general arbitration treaties between United States and Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal and Switzerland. March 5.-President Wilson read to congress message urging that the clause in the Panama canal act exempting American coastwise vessels' from payment of

March 10 - Senate approved Alaska March 31.—House passed bill to repeal anal tolls exemption clause by majority of 86.

June 5.—House passed the three Wilse antitrust bills by huge majorities. June 11.—Bill to repeal exemption clause of the Panama canal tolls act passed by

July 1 .- George T. Henry, Jr., of San Francisco and Washington nominated for ambassador to Russia. July 6.—Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago appointed minister to Sweden.

Aug. 19.—President Wilson appointed James C. McReynolds to the Supreme court and T. W. Gregory to succeed McReynolds as attorney-general. Sept. 15.—Secretary of State Bryan and the envoys of Great Britain, France, Spain and China signed the

Sryan peace treaties.
Sept. 24.—Frederic Jesup Stimson apointed ambassador to Argentine. Sept. 29.—The house passed the rivrs and harbors bill as reduced to \$20,-

000,000 by the senate.
Oct. 24.—Congress adjourned after a session of 567 days. Nov. 3 .- In general elections Repubican party gained over the vote of 1912 but failed to control congress. Pro-gressive party fell to third place. Washngton, Colorado, Oregon and Arizons went dry.

Dec. 7.—Sixty-third congress was

called to order for its final session.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 27.—President Wilson ordered permanent government of Canal Zone into operation April 1 and appointed Col. George W. Goethals the first governor. Feb. 24.—Court of appeals reversed death verdict in case of Charles Becker, former

police lieutenant in New York.

April 1.—Col. George W. Goethals, assumed his duties as governor of Canal April 5.-Secretary Daniels issued order

prohibiting use of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes on vessels and in yards New York for murder of Rosenthal. May 7.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, oungest daughter of the president.

McAdoo in the White House. May 19.-Colonel Roosevelt returned May 22.-Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, found guilty a second time of murder in the first degree for Rosenthal

June 11.-Kermit Roosevelt and Relle Willard married in Madrid.

July 4.—Twelve persons were killed and more than 900 injured in Indepen-

dence day celebrations. pened to commercial traffic. ington, Ia., elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sept. 10.—James Gordon Bennett, owner of New York Herald, married aroness George de Reuter in Paris. Oct. 17 .- Robert Taft, son of the for ner president, married Miss Martha

Nov. 2 .- Twenty-one directors or for mer directors of the New Haven rail-coad indicted by federal jury in New York for criminal conspiracy to violate he Sherman antitrust law.

Nov. 4.—Chicago stockyards ordered losed ten days to check epidemic of

oot-and-mouth disease in the middle West. Dec. 16 .- U. S. senate ratified the inter-

national convention for safety at sea.

DISASTERS

Jan. 5.-Oil tank steamer Oklaho sank off Sandy Hook, 25 of the crew per-Jan 10. - Great storm on the Baltic caused submersion of several villages and drowning of many persons. Floods in Belgium did millions of dol-

ars' worth of damage. Jan. 11.-Terrific storm hlt northwest Russia and 150 peasants lost their lives in

Many thousands of persons perished in southern Japan when volcano of Sakura-Jima burst into activity, following repeated earthquake shocks. Large city of Kagoshima partly destroyed and several

villages blotted out.

Jan. 16.—British submarine A-7 with crew of eleven, lost during maneuvers off Plymouth. Steam whaler Karluk, flagship of Car

dian government's arctic exploring expe-dition under Villjalmur Stefansson. crushed in the ice and sunk northeast of Acilia with passengers and crew of 98 of the coast of Terra del Fuego confirmed. Jan. 19.-Three hundred Japanese reft gees from the volcanic eruptions on Sa-kura buried under falling cliff and killed

Jan. 30.—Old Dominion liner Monroe sunk in collision with the steamer Nantucket off the Virginia coast and 41 perons drowned.

March 8.—St. Louis Athletic

March 8.—St. Louis Athletic club destroyed by fire; 40 perished.

March 15.—Quake and volcano killed many on Hondo Island, Japan,

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

ing fleets.

April 2.-Fire in St. Augustine, Fla., de-

stroyed five tourist hotels and the county court house; loss, \$500,000. April 28.—Explosion in mine at Eccles, V. Va., resulted in the entombing of 172 men and hope of their rescue was given up. Fifty-nine men, severely burned,

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 Nov. 29.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales pro-claimed himself provisional president saved, of whom 246 were passengers. Lau-rence Irving, English actor, and his wife. speculation.
Feb. 12.—Standard Oil company arranged to lend China \$15,000.000 in return for oil and Sir Henry Seton-Kerr, noted big game hunter, among the drowned.

June 4.—One hundred villages in Japan devastated by terrible storm.

June 19.—Mine explosion at Hillcrest, Alberta; resulted in the death of about June 25 .- Nearly half the city of Salem, Mass., destroyed by fire, loss being about \$10,000,000. Most of the historic buildings

were saved. Aug. 5.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 25 injured in train collision near Joplin. Mo. Aug. 26.—Steamer Admiral Sampson

Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, Paul Warburg of New York, W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala., A. C. Miller of San 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 June 25 .- The H. B. Claffin company, leading wholesale dry goods concern of New York, failed with liabilities of about being lost.
Oct. 3.—Earthquake destroyed Is-

barta and Burdur, Asia Minor, 2,500 lives being lost. Oct. 17.—Earthquake in Grecian prov-inces of Attica, Beotia and Peloponnesus killed many persons and wrought great damage.
Oct. 27.—Explosion and fire in the Franklin company's coal mine at Roy-alton, Ill., resulted in death of 59 men. Dec. 9.—Seven-million-dollar fire in plant of Edison company at West Or-

NECROLOGY

Jan. 4 .- Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, noted au thor and physician, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 8.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, veteran of Mexican and Civil wars. Jan. 13.-Dr. Edgar C. Spitzka, famo

alienist, in New York. Jan. 14.-Count Yukyo Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese navy, in Tokio.

Jan. 19.—Gen. Marie-George Picquart,
defender of Dreyfus, at Amiens, France. Jan. 20 .- Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, in

Jan. 21.-Edwin Ginn, Boston publisher, leaving \$1,000,000 to the "world peace foun-dation" which he established in 1909. Jan. 28.—Shelby M. Cullom, former United States senator from Illinois. Feb. 5.-Congressman Robert G. Bremer

of New Jersey.

Feb. 13.—Alphonse Bertillon, creator of the famous system of criminal identifica-Feb. 14.-Senator Augustus O. Bacon

Georgia. Feb. 19.-Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson widow of the famous novelist. Feb. 22.-Samuel W. Allerton, pic Chicago packer. Joseph Fels, millionaire philanthropist and single tax advocate, of Philadelphia. Feb. 23.—Former United States Senator Teller of Colorado.

March 6.-George W. Vanderbilt, owne March 8.—Frederick Townsend Martin. March 12. — George Westinghouse, famous inventor.

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

strike zone, where several more men were killed in the continued fighting.

April 28.—Heavy fighting took place in the Colorado mine strike war and President Wilson ordered federal troops there schools of Chicago.

April 1.—"Rube" Waddell, famous ball April 4.-Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Minnesota lumber magnate.

April 6.-Mrs. Lillian M. W. Stevens,

head of the W. C. T. U. April 9.-Haruko, dowager empress Japan. mine guards and burning most of the buildings. Federal troops from Fort D. Ex-Governor E. S. Draner of April 15 .- George Alfred Townsend,

journalist who won fame writing over the name "Gath." April 17 .- McKee Rankin, veteran actor. April 26.-George F. Baer, president of the Reading railway.

April 23.—S. S. Beman, famous 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 Nordica, grand opera star, in Batavia, Java.

May 23.-William O. Bradley, U. S. sena-May 26.-Jacob Riis June 3.-W. M. French, director of the Chicago Art institute. June 14.-Adlai E. Stevenson, former

vice-president of the United States June 18.—Former United States Senator Frank M. Hiscock of New York. June 21.-Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian peace advocate and winner of the Nobel prize.

July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain, veteran British statesman.

July 12.-Horace H. Lurton, 'associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States.
Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife

of the president. Jules Lemaitre, famous French litter-Aug. 12 .- Pol Plancon, famous grand

opera singer.
Aug. 19.—Pope Pius 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, fa-ther of penny postage between England and America.
Sept. 8.—Baron O'Brian, lord chief justice of Ireland.
Sept. 16.—James E. Sullivan, secre tary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic

Sept. 18.—Mrs. Frank Leslie. Sept. 25.—Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., retired. Sir James P. Whitney, premier of Oct. 10 .- King Charles of Roumania

Cardinal Ferrata, papal secretary of 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

Nov. 4 .- John Kean, former U. S. sen-

tor from New Jersey. F. Augustus Heinze, copper n Nov. 14.-Field Marshal Earl Roberts. Nov. 19 .- Dr. Robert J. Burdette, hunorist, writer and pastor.

Nov. 20.—Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, -- Cardinal Cavalleri, patri-Dec. 1 .- Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired.

Dec. 4.—Sig. Perugini, noted singer

and actor. Dec. 8 .- W. W. Rockhill, noted American diplomat. Dec. 10.—Congressman Sereno Payne of New York.

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

Dec. 20.—Eugene Zimmerman, Cincinnati Gen. Thomas Sherwin at Boston FINANCIAL

organized Church of the Latter Day

Jan. 2.-J. P. Morgan & Co. annou

directorates of many corporations Feb. 9.—Mercantile bank of M

ncessions in Shan-Si provin

vithdrawal of members of the firm from

Feb. 9.-Mercantile bank of Memphis, Tenn., failed, President C. H. Raine ad-

March 13-United States Express com

pany 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

eserve banks under the new currency law

June 6.-Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co.

June 15.-President Wilson nominate

ollowing as members of federal reserve

board: Charles S. Hamlin of Boston

of investment companies held unconsti-

Aug. 12 .- Dissolution of the Interna-

tional Harvester company as a monop-oly in restraint of trade ordered by the

United States district court at Si

Sept. 4.—President Wilson presented to congress an appeal for an emer-

gency internal revenue measure to raise \$100.000,000 to make up for the

Sept. 25 .- War tax bill passed by the

Oct. 17 .- Senate passed war tax bill.

Nov. 16 .- United States federal re-

sion 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

April 20.—Striking coal miners and mem-bers of Colorado National Guard fought an all day battle at Ludlow, a number of

April 22.-Entire National Guard of Colo-

rado called out and ordered to Trinidad

April 29.-Colorado mine strikers

Russell arrived in the strike zone

set aside contempt sentences of Gomperand other labor leaders.

SPORTING

Feb. 26.-Ralph De Palma won Vander

oilt cup at Los Angeles, making average

national Grand Prix automobile race a

Santa Monica, Cal.
May 23.—Lawrence Jenkins of Scotland

von British amateur golf championship May 28.—Francis Ouimet of Boston wor

amateur golf championship of France. May 39.—Rene Thomas, driving a Delag

car for France, won 500-mile race at In

82.47 miles an hour, breaking the record of

June 13.-British team won first of th

nternational polo matches at Meadow

June 16.-British polo team won second

June 19 .- Yale defeated Harvard by four

feet in annual boat race. Harry Vardon won British open golf

June 26.-Columbia University won inter-

collegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.

June 27.—Jack Johnson retained heavyweight championship by defeating Frank
Moran in twenty-round fight in Paris.

July 4.-Harvard crew won the Hen

ley regatta.

July 7.—Freddie Welsh of Wales wo

the lightweight championship by de-feating Willie Ritchie of America in

July 16.-Georges Carpentier

France, receiving the decision over "Gunboat" Smith of America on a foul.

Aug. 1 .- Charles Evans, Jr., of Chi-

cago won the western amateur golf

championship.

Aug. 21.—Walter C. Hagen, profes-

sional, of the Country club of Roches-

ter, N. Y., won the open golf champion-ship of the United States. Aug. 26.—J. M. Barnes of Philadel-

phia won the national tennis champion-

Sept. 5 .- Francis Ouimet won the

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

charg'onship.
Oct. 13.—Boston National team won

world's championship from Philadelphia American league team. Nov. 21.—Harvard won eastern foot-

ball championship by beating Yale, and Illinois won the Western Conference title when it defeated Wisconsin.

enship for sixth time

dianapolis in 6:03:45.99, an average of

ers' union at Butte, Mont.

speed of 75.5 miles an hour.

match and international cur

the speedway.

granted new trials to six others.

men being ki'led.

loss in customs receipts

rve banks opened.

Dec. 18.-Interstate cor

bankers, failed for \$5,000,000.

PROCESS IN ROAD BUILDING Various Steps in Construction of Highways Described-Concrete, Gravel and Brick Mentioned.

Highway improvement, like the growth of population, should be progressive, argues a student of the subject. Each should be suited to the requirements of its period, says Cleveland Leader. This contemplates, first,



Sand-Clay Mixture With an Insufficient Amount of Sand, the Grains Not Being In Contact.

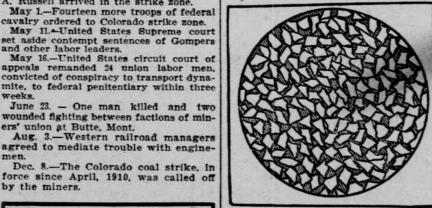
the proper locating, grading and drainage of the sub-base, which are essen-

tial to any good road. This sub-base can be used as an earth road during the years when traffic is light and can be kept in serviceable condition by dragging after spring and fall rains at a cost of \$30 a year a

The second step is to make a gravel road, when travel increases or funds become available, by applying several inches of sharp, clean gravel after dragging and rolling the earth road. This can be done in most places for a few hundred dollars a mile, and maintenance will cost about one hundred dollars a mile.

When the gravel road is outgrown, it forms an excellent foundation for a concrete surface. It is only necessary to loosen the gravel and roll it to uniform compactness, then lay a course of hydraulic concrete to carry heavy traffic. The surface construction costs approximately \$1.50 a square yard. Maintenance should not

average more than \$50 a mile. The final step in progressive road building, when heavy teaming and trucking predominate, is to lay a course of vitrified brick or granite sets grouted with cement on a sand cushion on top of the concrete. Or, tacked the Forbes camp of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, killing seven if part of the road should become a residence street or be set apart as



Clay Mixed With Sand to the Point of Saturation, With the Angular Sand Grains in Contact.

a boulevard, a quiet pavement of wood blocks, sheet asphalt or asphalt

blocks can be laid on the concrete. This is the most practical and economical plan, providing for varying volumes and kinds of traffic over a century or more of use and involving loss of investment in pavements that are excessively costly to maintain and which are not essential as a foundation in the final type of highway.

Gravel Improves Roads.

Where gravel is abundant roads may be greatly improved by spreading a layer of the same on a central space in the road. This space should be not less than say twelve feet wide. If the gravel is suitable, two to three inches of it will tend to firm the roadbed. Of course the ideal way where the materials are suitable and the expense can be borne is to remove the earth from this central portion and nearly fill the depression with small stones. Then cover with two or three inches of earth and over this spread the gravel. A good road is thus made and one that lasts, but this can only be done where such material in plenti-

Keep Water From Road Where a road runs along a hill, the water must be kept from running upon the road. The side ditch must be ample and, if necessary, a string of tile put three feet or more below the bottom of the ditch on the up-hill side. which will prevent seepage from below.

Instruction for Road Boss. Every road boss should attend roadmaking school and read all he can about highway construction and main

Keep Ditches Clean. Keep the side ditches clean, so water can flow away quickly. Standing water beside the road soon softens the

Tile for Soft Spots. In cuts and level stretches that are soft put a tile drain in middle of road three feet below the surface.

Inclosing Culvert Ends. Inclose all culvert tile ends in cement end walls to prevent their being

Gentleman Evidently No Sport, or He Would Not Have Raised Such a Question.

No." replied one.

as a dozen men in the car wer ing about a football game, when old man who had never been a sport butted in with: where." otball? Oh, yes. Say, do you s know how many men were ed at the battle of Gettysburg?".

"Then I will tell you. The loss in ured up about 23.000."

"I think I have the figures some "And what are they, sir?"

excited old man. "Yes, sir, and what left the car. are you going to do about it?" "Nothing."

"Nothing, and the losses exceed Gettysburg!" "But why shouldn't they exceed Gettysburg, sir? Why shouldn't they? Why shouldn't the loss be ten times as

ness. Yes, sir. Why not, sir?"

But the old man did not answer. He | that principle alive; which fact need "Yes, sir-yes, sir!" exclaimed the gave that crowd one cold glare and not disguise from us, none the less,

Who's Looney Now? In this strange union of relations he (Tolstoy) stands alone; from no other great projector of the human image and the human idea is so much truth to be extracted under an equal leakage The battle of Gettysburg was of its value. All the proportions in fought for fun, sir, and football is a him are so much the largest that the our considerably less rounded vessels. serious business—a very serious busi- drop of attention to our nearer cases might by its violence leave little of elists."

that as Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett, to return to them briefly again, derive, by multiplied if diluted transmissions, from the great Russian (from whose all but equal companion, Turgenieff, we recognize no deriva tives at all), so, observing the distances, we may profitably detect an unexhausted influence in our minor. -From Henry James' "Notes and Nov-

Sincere Compliment "What a wonderful complexion that woman has!" "Truly wonderful," replied Miss Cayenne. "I think it is the most be-

coming of any I have ever seen her Electricity In Millinery.

Artificial flowers for millinery are ing made to inclose tiny incandescent lamps, which can be supplied with current from storage batteries hidden inside their wearers' hats.