On August 19 the British liner

REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR AND OTHER NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1915

European Conflict Develops Into a Struggle to the Death, With Deadlock on Eastern and Western Fronts-Serbia Overrun by Teutons and Bulgarians-Trying Period for the United States-General Carranza Recognized as President of Mexico.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

The year 1915 has been so distinctive from a historymaking viewpoint that in all the ages to come it will stand apart from those that have preceded it and from those which are to follow. During its entire length, the greater nations of the European continent have abandoned themselves to a policy of bloodshed which has fallen little short of delirium. To the neutral onlooker it has been a revival on a huge scale of the irrational and murderous activity which characterized the earlier ages of mankind. It has been the complete overthrow of all the pacific theories which had apparently gained so strong a foothold at the time of the firing of the first gun in the present conflict.

At the beginning of the year, it was evident that it was to be a struggle to the death. It was plain that the Teutonic plan to force a speedy settement by dint of superior armed preparedness had failed. Six months had elapsed and the Teutonic allies were still faced by three great nations, their strength unbroken and their determination inflexible. Austria had been driven repeatedly by her Russian invaders and twice the Serbs had routed Austrian armies sent against them. On other fields, also, Teutonic efforts had been futile. Thus far Turkey had been of little assistfluence in Asia had been smothered by the Japanese.

As an offset, the Germans still held ly and intrenched for the winter. practically all the conquered territory which had fallen into their hands. Their lines still held firmly in Poland, in Flanders and in France. It was apparent that as yet the Teutonic ate offensive movement was made by combination showed no sign of weakening, and a war of attrition seemed inevitable. Both in the east and in the west the military operations of the early part of the year were practically without decisive result. The fighting in Poland had resolved the whole of the first German line. itself into a complete deadlock. In January, the French-English combine made three attempts to break the Teutonic hold on French territory, but accomplished little. The German unsuccessful drive at Warsaw and the to relinquish any great amount of terrout of the Austrians in Galicia left a ritory. In Artois the allies did not sucslight balance in the January fighting in favor of the ailies.

From a strictly military viewpoint, February was a promising month for The deadlock on the western front was still unbroken.

Scene Shifts to Dardanelies. came a sudden and dramatic change in the war situation. The scene of military activity was shifted to the Dardanelles. By the third week of Bucharest were centers of great political activity. The surrender of Przemysl, March 22, was the most cance was disproved at once and the allied cause gained instant strength in all the neutral capitals. One of the greatest strongholds in Europe had been taken by the Russians.

The disaster to the allied fleet at the Dardanelles, which occurred durend to the expectation of forcing the man prestige advanced perceptibly and the difficulty of the task undertaken by the allied fleet was now understood. In this month, also, the British won the battle of Neuve Chapelle after a bloody fight.

In April the French made a bold offensive stroke against the German -which resulted in a tremendous loss vantage for either. Nowhere had the stubbornly and with success. About the middle of the month, Zeppelins November 19 it was announced that towns, inspiring great interest and not | Serbia, and toward the close of the | mer note had been "very unsatisfaca little apprehension, but doing com- month Germany declared semiofficially tory," and that a repetition of the paratively small damage. About this blockade of the British coast proved to be ineffective. In the closing days They fell back to Saloniki, which, with ain concerning interference with Amerof the month another great Teutonic offensive swept against the allied lines to defend. in Belgium, thrusting the enemy back

In May the Germans sent their best mysl was retaken, the Russian cam- destroying art specimens and damag- referred to The Hague court.

paign in Galicia was shattered and the czar's armies were soon back where they started out in the previous September. Russia had suffered the European war. One of these was the greatest disaster in the war. A new Germany military hero had been revealed in the person of Mackensen, who was now held with Hindenburg

in popular esteem. In the last days of the month, Italy joined forces with the allies against Austria-Hungary.

Fall of Warsaw.

The campaign in the West was strangely quiescent. The allies kept to their trenches and the outside world wondered. Up to June 15 there was no claim of progress by the allies. The Teutonic claim that its side was still engaged in successful warfare on all fronts was not disputed. The splendid resistance interposed by the discredited Turks came as a surprise to the world. Russia was unable to rally her badly demoralized forces to make a winning defense of Lemberg. Once that point had fallen, Warsaw became the main objective. It was not until August 6 that German troops made their triumphal entry into Warsaw capital of Russian Pcland.

September marked a decided change in the Teutonic campaign in the East. Vilna fell on September 9, but immediately afterward the Russians won a series of successes over the Austrians. capturing 40,000 prisoners. The escape ance and the holy war had failed to of the Russian armies from the net come into being. German Southwest planned by the German strategists Africa had been lost and German in- was complete. The great Teutonic drive was brought to a halt, and in December the Germans withdrew slight-

The month of October marked a decided revival of military activity on all fronts. After a long period of comparative quiet in the West, a desperthe allies. The French drive in Champagne was one of the bloodiest attempts yet made to pierce the German lines. After three weeks of incessant gunfire, the French troops left their trenches. September 25, and rushed Nearly 20,000 German prisoners were captured, and upward of a hundred capture by the French during the war. But the Germans were not compelled ceed in breaking through the German lines, but secured some coveted posi tions at an appalling cost.

This brief period of allied success the Teutonic allies. By the middle of was followed by an unexpected turn the month. German troops were ad- of political affairs in the Balkans. For vancing all along the front from a second time the Greek king showed against the German submarine policy the Vistula to the Niemen, and thus, his lack of sympathy with the allies. and declared its intention of main. an attempt at pacification was sent to and the president, General Sam, was seven months after the breaking out In the spring he had prevented Veniof the war, German soil was practi- zelos, his premier, an avowed supcally cleared of its Russian invaders. porter of the allies, from sending troops to the Dardanelles. Now, when by a torpedo off the south coast of the allies were depending upon the Greeks to hold the Bulgarians in check, With the advent of March, there | Constantine declined again to act. Serbia Is Overrun.

Bulgaria announced her intention to cast her lot with the central powers and the latter opened a campaign havthe month, Rome, Athens, Sofia and ing Turkish relief for its apparent objective. On October 10 the Germans crossed the Danube and proceeded to advance southward, every step conteststirring victory for the allies since the ed furiously by the outnumbered battle of the Marne. The German Serbs. France, England and Italy deassertion that the military power of clared war on Bulgaria. All at once Russia had dwindled into insignifi- the center of military activity was transferred to the Balkans.

In November both the long-expected allied offensive in the West and the Teutonic drive in the East came practically to an end. The allies failed to and assurances were asked that in fubreak the stubborn German lines and only achieved a possible moderate ing the third week of March, put an success in Champagne and Artois at ish government sent an official note tremendous cost. By the middle of the straits by naval means alone. Ger- month military operations in Russia were practically at a standstill, the Germans having failed to accomplish the object of their campaign. At that time the big German drive to the Golden Horn began to monopolize the attention of the public. The preliminary invasion of Serbia by the Teutonic allies-now including Bulgaria-was beposition between the Meuse and the gun with notable promptness. In fact, Moselle-the famous St. Mihiel wedge as early as October 27, the invading armies met in the northeastern part of of men on both sides, with small ad- the kingdom, by November 1 Kraguyevatz, the chief Serbian arsonal, had allies made appreciable gain in ter- fallen, and by November 6 the Bulgaritory. The invader held his own rians were in Nish, Serbia's provisional capital and railroad center. By made their appearance over English the invading armies held four-fifths of ment that the German reply to a forthat the campaign was over. By the the consent of Greece, they prepared ican trade in the war zone were

Since May 24, when the Italian army upon Ypres, with great loss of life on crossed the Austrian frontier, the fight- ing nothing in violation of internaing has been continuous, especially tional law. In the case of the William along the Isonzo front. The strongly troops to the aid of the hard- fortified and stubbornly defended town pressed Austrians. By the middle of of Goritz was the Italian objective for Germany agreed to furnish indemnity, the month they had worked a star- weeks. In October the Austrian aero- and the United States accepted the tling change in the situation. Prze planes dropped bombs upon Venice, offer and proposed that the matter be ing himself cut of sympathy with the many policemen and onlookers were

ing a church. The Italian liner Ancona, bound for New York, was sunk several Americans. The United States disavow the act and punish the commander of the submarine. On December 15 the British war office announced that Gen. Sir Douglas Haig had superseded Field Marshal

in France and Flanders.

Sir John French as British commander

WAR AND THE UNITED STATES

Strictly neutral as has been the policy elected by this country, the government has been brought face to face with many serious problems which have arisen from the conduct of the seizure and detention by Great Britain of vessels carrying American goods to neutral ports in Europe. A protest was made by Washington and on January 10 Great Britain replied by offering reasonable redress for any mistake of that nature.

Early in February, Great Britain decided to seize grain and flour shipments to Germany even if intended for noncombatants, and, two days later, Germany declared the waters around Great Britain and Ireland to be a war zone, and announced her purpose to destroy every enemy merchant vessel discovered therein. Neutrals were warned of the danger sure to follow. On February 6, the Atlantic liner Lusitania made the passage from New York to Liverpool flying the American flag as a protection against hostile submarines. On February 10, the United States sent notes to Germany and Great Britain concerning American shipping in the war zone. Ger many was warned against committing a breach of the rules of naval warfare and Great Britain was reminded that serious consequences might follow the use of the American flag by British vessels. On February 16, Germany offered to withdraw from her crusade against British merchant ships if the British would permit the sending of food to the civilian population of Germany. On the same day, the British government seized the American ship Wilhelmina, bound for a German port

with wheat for civilian consumption. The German note in reply to the American protest against the submarine blockade disclaimed all responsi bility. Great Britain affirmed its in tention to send the Wilhelmina to a prize court. In replies to inquiries from the Washington government, neither Germany nor Great Britain showed any disposition to recede from the positions already announced. On April 11, the German ambassador protested to the state department against the attitude of the United States toward the shipment of war materials and British treatment of American trade with Germany. On May 1 the American oil carrier Gulflight was sunk off the Scilly islands by a Ger-

Destruction of the Lusitania.

On May 7, the big transatlantic liner Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, with a loss of nearly 1,200 lives; including upwards of a hundred Americans. On May 13 the United States protested taining the rights of American citizens. On May 25 the American steamer Nebraskan was seriously damaged Ireland. On May 28 the German reply to the United States note of protest in regard to the submarine policy in the so-called "war zone" was received. Final statement of the German position was reserved until a common basis of fact as to the status of the Lusitania should be established. On May 31 Germany made official announce ment that the Gulflight had been sunk by a German submarine whose captain failed to recognize the American

On June 8 Secretary of State Wil liam J. Bryan resigned his office to avoid signing a second note of protest to Germany against submarine in terference with merchant ships. On the following day this note was sent ture American ships and lives should be safeguarded. On June 22 the Britto the American ambassador explaining efforts made to protect neutral shipping. On June 28 the British steamer Armenian was destroyed by a German submarine off the coast of

Americans in the crew lost their lives. On July 8 Germany replied to the second Washington note regarding the submarine war against merchant ships, promising safety to United States ships in the war zone if specifically marked, and suggesting that the American flag be placed on four hostile steamers for the safe transporta-

tion of American passengers. More Diplomatic Notes On July 21 the United States sent a third note to Germany, with the stateacts complained of would be regarded made public, in which it was claimed that Great Britain was do-P. Frye, an American ship sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, January 28.

Arabic was torpedoed by a German flag on November 9. More than a hun- were drowned. A lively diplomatic dred passengers were killed, including controversy followed, and the tension Lansing was made secretary of state Bridgeport, Conn., resulted in a vicin the United States was at the breakmade a vigorous demand on Austria to ing point. On September 7 the Ger-States that the captain of the submarine had torpedoed the Arabic in selfannounced that the pending French-British loan of \$500,000,000 had been oversubscribed. The United States secret service.

October 24, arrested a young man who called himself Robert Fay and declared that he was a lieutenant in the destroy merchant vessels of the allies and American munition plants. Early in December, the Washington government demanded the recall of the German attaches, Boy-Ed and Von Papen, on the ground of pernicious activity. They were recalled by the kaiser.

Dr. Carl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and convicted in New York in December of conspiracy to deceive the government in sending vessels with supplies for German warships.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO

In the early part of the year it was evident that Francisco Villa had the ambition to become the political Warwick of the republic of Mexico. On January 7 he deposed the provisional governor, Gutierrez, and installed General Garza in his place. He was still master of the situation at the City of Mexico, and Carranza still maintained his stand at Vera Cruz. Meantime, the fighting went on uninterruptedly, with varying results, but none decisive. In June the situation on the border

that the United States government felt compelled to give official warning to the factional leaders that failure on their part to come to some agreement would necessitate intervention. De-Villa and Carranza continued to keep by M. Skouloudis. revolution aflame, and by midsummer the Mexican situation seemed to be more inexplicable than ever. Villa's star waned perceptibly. A new military influence, General Obregon, took next diet. May 4, Italy repudiated her the center of the stage. He assumed alliance with Germany and Austria, the leadership of the Carranza faction, declaring that Austria's invasion of and his military successes were considerable. In July General Gonzales, another Carranza supporter, fought his way into Mexico City, displacing Gen- Ex-Premier Balfour, Bonar Law, six eral Zapata, who held the place in the other Unionists and a Labor party Villa interest. Later, Gonzales was man accepted portfolios. May 29, driven out and the situation was so Theophile Braga was elected president threatening to life and property in the of Portugal. June 5, the new Danish capital that, in August, American bat- constitution was signed by King Christleships were ordered to Vera Cruz, tian. One of its most important feabut were not put into action. In this tures is the extension of the suffrage month, also, an appeal signed by Sec. to women. July 21, the voters of Alretary of State Lansing and the repre- berta, western Canada, carried prosentatives of South and Central Amer- hibition by a large majority. In the ican governments asking all warring latter part of the month, a new revoluelements in Mexico to get together in tionary movement broke out in Haiti the various leaders. During September the fighting on the Mexican border grew more desperate. There were many fatalities before United States tes was elected president of Chile on troops gained control of the situation.

On October 19, nine of the principal governments of the American hemisphere, headed by the United States. recognized the de facto government of Mexico of which Carranza is the chief.

OUR LAWMAKERS

The Sixty-third congress came to a close on March 4, its final act of special importance being the adoption of a resolution to strengthen the powers of the president in the enforcement of neutrality laws. Both branches agreed to the conference report on the naval apprepriation bill calling for two new battleships, six destroyers and eighteen submarines. The president's nominations for the promotion of army and navy officers connected with the building of the Panama canal were confirmed by the senate, so that Colonel Goethals and Brigadier General Gorgas became major generals.

On January 26, the West Virginia legislature decided to submit a woman suffrage amendment at the 1916 southern England and a number of election. Two days later, in Tennessee, the house passed a bill for a referendum vote on woman suffrage, already passed by the upper house. Arkansas declared for prohibition. In Iowa, prohibition again becomes ef-

and Utah adopted prohibition bills. March 5, the North Dakota legislature passed a bill abelishing capital carpenters went on strike for an inpunishment. South Dakota had taken crease in wages. June 14, motormen similar action January 30. March 10, and conductors on the surface and Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and elevated railways of Chicago, 14,000 Cowles were made admirals, a new in all, struck for higher wages and naval grade established by the last a complete tie-up resulted. The discongress. March 18, Governor Spry of | pute, however, was settled by arbitra-Utah vetoed the state-wide prohibition | tion after two days of business paralybill. April 7, the Alaska house passed sis. The carpenters' strike in that time, also, the attempted submarine middle of December the Franco-British as "deliberately unfriendly." On Aug- a measure submitting prohibition to city, which had crippled the building forces had been driven out of Serbia. ust 3 several notes from Great Brit- the voters. A week later, it agreed to industry for several months, was endthe senate bill abolishing capital pun- ed by a compromise wage agreement ishment. June 3, the government plea July 10. Ten days later, a strike of to have the United States Steel cor- 60,000 garment makers in New York poration dissolved was denied by the city was averted by a wage increase United States circuit court for New of from 12 to 15 per cent. Jersey and the defendant was held to be a lawful enterprise.

Resignation of Bryan.

pean war. On the following day, President Wilson appointed Robert Lanby a submarine flying the Austrian submarine and several Americans sing, counselor for the state department, to take charge of the office. Mr. June 23. State-wide prohibition be- tory for the employees. August 4, a came operative in Alabama on July threatened strike involving 60,000 man government notified the United 1. On July 22, the interstate com- workers on woman's garments, in merce commission permitted advances in express rates and on August 11 it increase in wages. defense, believing that she was about allowed increases in carload freight to ram him. On September 9 the rates on 41 railroads in the middle frequently violent dispute over indus-United States asked Austria-Hungary West. On the following day, it ordered trial conditions at the mines of the to recall Doctor Dumba, its ambassa- reductions in freight rates on anthra- Colorado Fuel and Iron company was dor, charged with being active in a cite coal. August 24, the Eastman Ko- brought to an end. John D. Rockemovement to cripple American manu- dak company was declared to be an il- feller, Jr., made an extended visit of Many Commodities Affected, Including facture of munitions. On October 5 legal combination and ordered dis- investigation to the property and as the German government disavowed solved. September 10, the members an outcome suggested a plan for adthe act of the submarine captain who of the constitutional convention of justing differences which was acceptsank the Arabic. At this time it was New York state adopted the proposed ed by the miners in a formal refercisive majority.

President Wilson announced, Octo-

German army and came to America to suffrage at the special election in New favor of the employees. Jersey on October 19. At that election, the proposed constitutional amend-50,000. November elections were held between Mr. Lloyd George, the Brit-Pennsylvania-woman suffrage was Further strikes and lockouts were two employees of the company were rejected by large majorities. In Ohio, prohibited by law. a state-wide prohibition measure was defeated by a majority of 35,000. Changes in the national house of repmajority to twenty-five. The Sixty- experience for the United States. fourth congress opened December 6. Senator Clarke of Arkansas was elected president pro tem of the senate and Champ Clark was re-elected speaker.

POLITICS IN OTHER LANDS

February 12, the protocol of the antiopium convention was signed at The Hague by representatives of the United States, China and Holland, March 5. Gen. Vilbrun G. Sam. leader of the revolution which overthrew Davilmar Theodor, was elected president of Haiti. March 7, the popular minister and elsewhere became so irritating of Greece, Euletherios Venizelos, resigned, his policy of active participation in the war on the side of the allies not meeting the approval of King Constantine. A new ministry was formed, with Demetrios Gounaris at spite this intimation, the forces of its head, but he was soon succeeded

April 23, the Danish diet passed a constitutional amendment giving the ballot to women. Before it can become law this measure must also pass the Serbia constituted a sufficient cause. May 25, the British Liberal ministry was reorganized on a coalition basis. Washington landed marines to stop further carnage. Juan Luis San Fuen-July 25, and Dr. Jose Pardo was inaugurated as president of Peru on August 18.

September 16, a treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed at Port au Prince, providing for American supervision of the finances and police regulation of that republic. General Dartinguenave was recognized as

In November, it was announced that a majority of the Chinese provinces had voted unanimously for the restoration of the monarchial form of government with President Yuan Shih-kai as emperor, and on December 11 he announced his acceptance of the throne. The Japanese mikado, Yoshihito, was crowned at Kioto Novem-

INDUSTRIAL AGITATION

Early in the year, the meetings of the industrial relations commission, held in New York city, attracted much attention on account of the prominence of some of those who were called to testify. The chief purpose of the investigation was to obtain the opinions of well-known capitalists and employers on the present relations of capital and labor. January 19, guards in a factory near Roosevelt, N. J., fective on January 1, 1916. Both Idaho fired on a group of striking workmen, killing one man and wounding several others. April 16, in Chicago, 1,600

In July the employees of the Stand ard Oil plant at Bayonne, N. J., went on strike and serious rioting followed. June 8, William J. Bryan resigned During the lawlessness which prethe office of secretary of state, declar- vailed, two strikers were killed and president's policy toward the Euro injured. After a week of disorder, a

wage increase was obtained and the strikers resumed work. July 22, a strike for higher wages and shorter hours at the Remington Arms works. hours at the Remington Arms works, New York city, was prevented by an

In September, the long and not inconstitution, but it was overwhelming endum vote. An agreement was ly defeated at the polls November 2. signed to maintain the present wage State-wide prohibition triumphed in scale and the eight-hour day until South Carolina, September 14, by a de- January 1, 1918. The demand for union recognition made by the miners was not granted, but many conces. Inter-state Commerce commission on ber 6, his intention to vote for woman sions were made by the company in many commodities, including agricul-

In July a miners' strike practically put a stop to the great Welsh coal instates-Massachusetts, New York and 20, and the men went back to work. ous increases sought were denied.

As early as June 30, the state of American foreign trade showed a balance of exports over imports of more resentatives reduced the Democratic than \$1,000,000,000. This was a new

> The yield of wheat for the year, ac cording to the latest reports, exceeds 1,000,000,000 bushels, the largest on record. A corn crop of 3,090,000,000 per hundred pounds, on canned goods bushels, at current prices, makes it about 1 cent per hundred, on flue linthe most valuable ever harvested in ing about 3 cents per hundred, on the country. The American oats crop is also one of the most bountiful on

LAND AND SEA DISASTERS

A seismic horror which recalled the hundred. Messina earthquake of seven years ago, occurred January 13. A large district in central Italy, east of Rome, was laid waste and nearly 30,000 lives were lost. At Avezzano, 96 per cent of \$5 per car. of the population was destroyed and the property loss was more than \$100. 000,000. February 10, earthquake, hurricane

and an accompanying tidal wave visited the American Samoan group and caused great destruction on the Manus | ments from St. Paul and Minneapolis islands. In the latter part of June, severe earth shocks were felt through the Imperial valley, in southern California. July 7, a violent storm swept over Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana and left wide destruction in its wake. July 14, southern China floods destroyed 80,000 persons. Some parts of Canton were ten feet under water. August 3, a cloudburst at Erie, Pa., earthquake shock was felt in Italy. and Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli became active. August 16, a tropical cane struck the Texas coast and raged violently for two days. Nearly 200 persons were the victims of its fury cane dashed over the lower Mississippi valley and gulf coast, destroying 300 persons and a great amount of property.

January 21, a boiler explosion on the armored cruiser San Diego off the west coast of Mexico resulted in the death of six American sailors. March 2, there was an explosion of gas in a mine at Leyland, W. Va., and over 100 men were killed outright March 25 was the date of the shocking submarine accident which resulted in the sinking of the United States boat F-4 during maneuvers in Honolulu harbor. Her entire crew of 21 was drowned. April 3, a Dutch steamer, the Prins Mauritz, foundered off the Virginia coast and 59 persons lost their lives.

On the last day of April, a big fire at Colon, Panama, destroyed 22 blocks killed 11 persons and entailed a property loss of \$3,500,000. May 22, England experienced the most consider able wreck in the history of its railway system. More than 150 persons. mostly soldiers going into quarters,

were killed near Carlisle. Steamer Eastland Horror.

The most conspicuous horror of the year for Americans was the overturn ing of the excursion steamer Eastland at her pier in the Chicago river, July 24. In broad daylight, a few feet from the shore, 852 persons, largely women and children out for a holiday, were drowned.

A tornado of huge proportions Dakota, Iowa and Kansas, November 10, destroying much property and causing the death of a dozen persons October 28, a parochial school at Peabody. Mass., which was unprovided with fire escapes, was burned and 21 girls lost their lives. A factory fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 6, re sulted in the death of 12 persons. On November 10 the gun plant of the Bethlehem Steel company burned with a loss of \$3,000,000, and next day there was a million-dollar fire in the war material plant of the Roebling Sons company at Trenton, N. J. Catalina island on November 29. The same day an explosion in the DuPont Powder company plant at Wilmington Del., killed 31. On December 9 the DuPont powder town of Hopewell, Va., was burned down

WESTERN ROADS ALLOWED TO RAISE FREIGHT CHARGES.

MOST IN EFFECT JANUARY 31

Farm Implements, Canned Goods

Washington. - Railroads operating the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and the Rocky mountains were granted increases in freight rates by the tural implements, canned goods and boots and shoes.

No estimate of the additional revment was defeated by a majority of dustry. After several conferences enue the roads will derive from the advances is contained in the commisin eight states. Four of these-Ken- ish minister of munitions, the colliery sion's report on the case, but it will tucky, Maryland, Massachusetts and owners and representatives of the mount into the hundreds of thousands Mississippi-chose governors. In three miners, the trouble was settled July annually, despite the fact that numer-

Although there still is pending before the commission proposed increases on a few other commodities the general campaign of the western roads to obtain higher rates on the more important commodities virtually is at an end.

The increase proposed on agricultural implements was about 2 per cent eggs about 3 cents per hundred, on cider and vinegar from 2 to 7 cents per hundred pounds, on buxite ore about 90 cents per gross ton, on boots and shoes about 21/2 cents per hundred pounds, on dried fruits about 5 cents per hundred, on furniture 7 cents per

The transit charge allowed on fruits and vegetables amounts to 11/2 cents per hundred pounds; for storage in transit with a minimum charge

Among the miscellaneous increases allowed was one of 1 cent per 100 pounds on lumber in carloads from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri river crossings, and an increase on lime of 1 to 5 cents per 100 pounds on shipto Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska points. Most of the new rates will become effective January 31, and the tariffs containing the increases disallowed must be cancelled by December

Epidemic of La Grippe in East.

Philadelphia, Pa.-The death rate flooded a large area of the city, from the epidemic of la grippe now drowned 25 persons and caused great sweeping the state has been so high damage to property. August 11, an that Samuel G. Dixon, state health commission, issued a statement at Harrisburg, calling attention to the seriousness of the situation and caustorm which developed into a hurri- tioned the public that if the disease is to be avoided "sacrifices must be made."

"Keep out of crowded places," Dr. and the property loss was computed Dixon says, "as one person having passengers."

In this city the bureau of vital statistics issued 650 burial permits during the first three days of last week, the majority of the deaths being due directly or indirectly to la grippe. This is more than double the ordinary death rate. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons in Philadelphia alone are suffering with the disease, which has been particularly fatal to the very old and very young.

Mortality Among Flyers 47 Per Cent. New York.-William Thaw, Norman Prince and Elliott C. Cowden, American aviators, who have been serving with the French army since the war began, arrived here on the steamship Rotterdam a few days ago. They said that approximately 47 per cent of the aviators who have heretofore enlisted have been lost either through death or by capture or by wounds. As fast as the men drop out, however, there are many anxious and

Mother and Child Starve.

willing to take their places.

Joliet, Ill.-Mrs. William Hafner and her new born baby were found dead in their home on Bluff street here and the authorities gave starvation as the cause. Four other children, Magdalene, 15 months, Julian, 4 years, Frank, 12, and Hubert, 8, are in a serious condition. It is said the two swept over parts of Nebraska, South first named may die. It is said Hafner deserted his family a year ago.

> 85,000 School Children Afflicted. Chicago, Ill.-Approximately 85,000 pupils of the public schools are absent on account of a wave of influenza which is sweeping over the city according to school physicians.

Invention Disappears.

New York .- A reversable telescopic indirect firing sight, the property c the United States army, the design of which has been carefully guarded by the government, has disappeared Flames destroyed much of Avalon from a three-inch field gun in the armory, it is reported.

> Withdraw Men From Islands. Berlin.-The Cologne Gazette re-

ports that the British troops which have been stationed on islands in the eastern . Mediterranean have been withdrawn to be sent to Saloniki.

Find Cannon Buried. Berlin .- The discovery by Austro-Hungarian troops of sixety-nine additional cannon which had been buried by the Serbians, is reported in an official statement by the Vienna war office, as received here. It is expected

Submarine Reported Captured. Paris.-Acording to a dispatch to the Messaggero from Malta, an Austrian submarine has been captured by two torpedo boats, presumably

other cannon will be discovered.

FLASH TIME TO HOMES

Uncle Sam may shortly begin sending regular time signals to the nation's housewives. In view of the fact that the government's radio station at Washington is to flash the time of day to the mariner at sea, it has been suggested that the electric lighting wires in dwellings be utilized to furnish to the home accurate time signals.

Time flashes might be prearranged by momentary interruptions of the lighting circuits, as has been successfully carried out in several western cities, for announcing electrions.

It would be no great technical problem to have the family clock wired to the telephone, so that it could be set hourly by impulses from the central cury (quicksilver) is obtained from was entertaining to others and exstation and yet not interfere with the functions of the telephone.

Prospectors' Lucky Strike.

A rich field of cinnabar was the reward of two prospectors in western ary controversy in general, Mr. An-Nevada who started out to trail some drew Lang once affirmed that Matlost steers. The trail led over an old prospect in which a red mineral was to anybody, and he once told Mr. Lang exposed. One of the men recognized that he lines his bookcases with it as Cinnabar, and the two miners copies of replies to his books, placed Mina, Nev., nearly all the inhabitants through his general rule, he did inturned out and staked off claims. Mer-

Centroversy. Gossiping upon the futility of liter-

thew Arnold professed never to reply dulge in rejoinders, what he wrote tremely vexatious to his assailants.

CAUSES OF RHEUMATISM

One of the most important discourses yet given in connection with the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, in session here, was that by Dr. Charles F. Painter of Boston the other day. He explained to several hundred surgeons how that great bugaboo-rheumatism-is usually the result of ailing teeth, of the cold that wouldn't stay cured, or from disordered tonsils, ears and put in ten days staking out 17 claims. sideways, to keep the damp from his cther organs. The poison germ, he explained, is carried by the blood through When their find was made known at own volumes. Yet when, breaking the body until it lodges, usually choosing the joints as a resting place—New

Experiments in Italy seem to indicate that tomatoes planted in vineyards

kill the insects that caused phylloxera in grapevines.