WHAT YEAR 1914 GAVE TO MANKIND

Chronological Record of Most Important Events of the Twelve Months.

EUROPEAN WAR STANDS FIRST

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

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

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

July 23.—Austria sent peremptory note to Servia demanding punishment of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all societies 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 Servia.

July 29.—Austrians invaded Servia and shelled Belgrade.

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

Stock exchanges in nearly all cities of the world closed.

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

Aug. 2.—German troops advanced on France through neutral Luxembourg.

Russia began invasion of East Prussia and 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 Belgium. Germany and England declared war on each other and Germany declared war on Belgium. France declared war on Germany.

United States proclaimed its neutrality.

Aug. 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 war on Russia.

British cruiser Amphion sunk by German mine.

Aug. 7.—Germans entered Liege.

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

Italy reaffirmed its neutrality.

Aug. 10.—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 Kiauchau.

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

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

Aug. 19.—Brussels occupied by the Germans, the allies retiring to Antwerp.

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

Aug. 20.—French recaptured Muelhausen, Alsace, 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 on Liege.

Aug. 22.—Germans occupied Ghent and Bruges.

Aug. 23.—Japan declared war on Germany.

Luneville, France, occupied by the Germans.

Russians drove back the Germans from the eastern frontier.

Aug. 24.—The allied armies along the line from Mons to the 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 Kiauchau.

Aug. 25.—Austria declared war on Japan.

Germans levied a war tax of $90,000,000 on the Belgian province of Brabant.

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

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

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

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

Austria declared war on Belgium.

Aug. 29.—British forces from New Zealand seized Apia, chief town of German Samoa.

Russians defeated near Tannenberg.

Aug. 30.—Germans occupied Amiens.

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

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

Sept. 5.—Germans captured Reims.

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

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

Germans destroyed Dinant and captured Maubeuge.

Sept. 8.—Allies pushed back the entire line of invading Germans.

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

Sept. 11.—Russians drove the Germans from several fortified positions in Russian Poland, but repulsed with heavy losses in East Prussia.

Sept. 12.—British warships from Australia took Herbertshoehe, seat of government of the German Bismarck archipelago and the Solomon islands.

French troops reoccupied Luneville and Soissons.

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

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

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

Sept. 22.—Three British cruisers were torpedoed and sunk by German submarine in the North sea.

Sept. 26.—British troops from India landed at Marseilles.

Sept. 29.—Germans began attack on defenses of Antwerp.

Oct. 2.—Germans defeated at Augustowo and forced out of Russia.

Oct. 5.—Belgian government moved to Ostend.

Oct. 9.—Germans entered Antwerp.

Russian army occupied Lyck, East Prussia.

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

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

Russian cruiser Pallada sunk by German submarines.

Oct. 12.—Ghent occupied by the Germans.

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

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

Oct. 15.—Germans occupied Ostend and Bruges.

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

Oct. 17.—Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau bay.

British cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sunk four German destroyers in North sea.

Oct. 18.—Allies recaptured Armentieres.

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

Oct. 23.—French retook Altkirch, Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

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

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

Oct. 27.—Germans bombarded Nieuport but were checked by allies.

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

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

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

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

British dreadnaught Audacious sunk by mine.

Russians reoccupied Lodz and Radom, Germans retreating.

Oct. 28.—Prinzip was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment; four of his accomplices sentenced to death and others to various terms of imprisonment.

Botha reported the rout of the rebel Boers.

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

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

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

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

Nov. 3.—British and French fleet bombarded the Dardanelles forts, and British vessels destroyed the barracks of Akabah, Arabia.

Germans abandoned left bank of the Yser below Dixmude.

Nov. 5.—France, Great Britain and Russia declared war on Turkey. Great Britain annexed Cyprus.

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

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

Nov. 9.—Belgian troops penetrated to Ostend.

Ypres set fire by German shells and destroyed.

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

Nov. 10.—Russian fleet in Black sea sank four Turkish transports.

Nov. 11.—British gunboat Niger sunk by a torpedo off Deal.

Russians occupied Johannisburg, East Prussia.

Germans captured Dixmude.

Nov. 15.—Germans forced from all positions on left bank of the Yser.

British destroyed Turkish fort at entrance to Red sea.

Nov. 16.—Floods in West Flanders cut off a large number of Germans.

Pope issued encyclical urging cessation of warfare.

Nov. 18.—Russians checked by Germans at Soldau after four days of bloody fighting.

Nov. 22.—Ypres bombarded by Germans, town hall and market place being destroyed.

Nov. 23.—Russians won great victory over Germans who were advancing on Warsaw.

Nov. 24.—Germans opened a terrific attack on the allies from Ypres to La Bassee.

Naval base of Germans at Zeebrugge demolished by shells from British fleet.

Nov. 26.—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion off Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Germans renewed fierce bombardment of Reims.

Two British ships sunk off Havre by German submarines, and one off Grimsby by a mine.

Dec. 1.—Germans cut their way out of the Russian trap in Poland but with great losses.

General De Wet, Boer rebel leader, captured.

Dec. 2.—Germans in Poland resumed the offensive.

Belgrade, capital of Servia, occupied by the Austrians.

Dec. 6.—Germans occupied Lodz, Russian Poland, after severe bombardment.

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

Dec. 8.—German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nuernberg, under Admiral von Spee, sunk by British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee off the Falkland islands. The Dresden, badly damaged, escaped.

Emperor William ill in Berlin.

General Beyers, rebel Boer leader, reported dead.

Turkish forces at Kurna, at head of Persian gulf, surrendered to a British expeditionary force from India.

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

Dec. 10.—Allies captured Roulers and Armentieres.

Austrians in Servia compelled to retreat.

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

Allies repulsed violent attacks of Germans near Ypres.

German submarine attack on Dover repulsed.

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

Governor Goethals asked that destroyers be sent to Panama canal at once to enforce neutrality.

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

Dec. 14.—Servians retook Belgrade after fierce battle.

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

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

Allies with aid of warships entered Ostend.

Russians retreated in Galicia and Poland.

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

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

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

Russians captured Lowicz.

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

Two British mine sweepers sunk by mines.

Dec. 20.—German army [illegible] new Russian positions and battle for Warsaw opened.

Germans evacuated Dixmude.

Dec. [illegible].—Desperate battle in front of Warsaw continued.

FOREIGN

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

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

Feb. 14.—Chinese government issued proclamation 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 supporters of Essad Pasha attacking King William's palace at Durazzo.

May 29.—Irish home rule bill passed its third and final reading in the house of commons by a majority of 77.

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

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 XV.

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 former sultan, Abdul Hamid, to be prince of Albania.

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

Oct. 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 was 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, supposedly 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 Tampico brought demand from Admiral Mayo that Huerta apologize and that American flag be saluted.

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

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

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

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

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

House adopted resolution giving president free rein, after debate in which his 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 twenty-one wounded and about 200 Mexicans were 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 command, to embark for Vera Cruz at Galveston.

The embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico was restored.

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

Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

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

April 28.—Fifth brigade arrived at Vera Cruz and General Funston assumed the supreme command there. Robert J. Kerr of Chicago appointed civil governor of the city. A thousand refugees landed at Galveston.

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

May 10.—American naval forces seized Lobos island as a base for operations.

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

May 13.—Constitutionalists captured Tampico.

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

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

June 23.—Zacatecas taken by Villa's army.

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

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

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

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

Aug. 13.—Carbajal abandoned presidency of Mexico.

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

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

Oct. 15.—Convention of Mexican constitutionalist chiefs at Aguas Calientes voted itself the supreme power in Mexico.

Nov. 1.—Aguas Calientes conference named E. Gutierrez president of Mexico for 20 days.

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

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

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

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

Dec. 8.—President Wilson sent troops to [illegible] Naco, Ariz., on Mexican border.

Dec. 16.—General Bliss told commanders 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, Villista leader, conferred near Naco regarding firing across boundary line.

POLITICAL

Feb. 18.—House passed Alaska railroad bill.

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 tolls be repealed.

March 10.—Senate approved Alaska railroad bill.

March 31.—House passed bill to repeal canal tolls exemption clause by majority of 86.

June 5.—House passed the three Wilson antitrust bills by huge majorities.

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

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 Bryan peace treaties.

Sept. 24.—Frederic Jesup Stimson appointed ambassador to Argentine.

Sept. 29.—The house passed the rivers 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 Republican party gained over the vote of 1912 but failed to control congress. Progressive party fell to third place. Washington, Colorado, Oregon and Arizona 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 Zone.

April 5.—Secretary Daniels issued order prohibiting use of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes on vessels and in yards of the navy.

April 12.—Four gunmen electrocuted in New York for murder of Rosenthal.

May 7.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, married to Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo in the White House.

May 19.—Colonel Roosevelt returned from South America.

May 22.—Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, found guilty a second time of murder in the first degree for Rosenthal slaying in New York.

June 11.—Kermit Roosevelt and Belle Willard married in Madrid.

July 4.—Twelve persons were killed and more than 900 injured in Independence day celebrations.

Aug. 15.—Panama canal formally opened to commercial traffic.

Sept. 4.—David J. Palmer of Washington, Ia., elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sept. 10.—James Gordon Bennett, owner of New York Herald, married Baroness George de Reuter in Paris.

Oct. 17.—Robert Taft, son of the former president, married Miss Martha Bowers.

Nov. 2.—Twenty-one directors or former directors of the New Haven railroad indicted by federal jury in New York for criminal conspiracy to violate the Sherman antitrust law.

Nov. 4.—Chicago stockyards ordered closed ten days to check epidemic of the foot-and-mouth disease in the middle West.

Dec. 16.—U. S. senate ratified the international convention for safety at sea.

DISASTERS

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

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

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

Jan. 11.—Terrific storm hit northwest Russia and 150 peasants lost their lives in snow.

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 Canadian government's arctic exploring expedition under Viljalmur Stefansson, crushed in the ice and sunk northeast of Siberia.

Jan. 17.—Loss of the German steamer Acilia with passengers and crew of 98 off the coast of Terra del Fuego confirmed.

Jan. 19.—Three hundred Japanese refugees from the volcanic eruptions on Sakura 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 persons drowned.

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, Russia.

March 19.—Fifty drowned when boats collided near Venice.

March 31.—Sixty-four lives lost in blizzard that overtook Newfoundland sealing fleets.

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

April 28.—Explosion in mine at Eccles, W. Va., resulted in the entombing of 172 men and hope of their rescue was given up. Fifty-nine men, severely burned, saved.

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

May 29.—Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence river; 1,024 lost, of whom 798 were passenger; 452 saved, of whom 246 were passengers. Laurence Irving, English actor, and his wife, 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 200 miners.

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 sunk by steamer Princess Victoria 20 miles from Seattle and 21 lives lost.

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

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

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

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

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

NECROLOGY

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

Jan. 8.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, veteran of Mexican and Civil wars.

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

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

Jan. 21.—Edwin Ginn, Boston publisher, leaving $1,000,000 to the "world peace foundation" 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 identification.

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

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

Feb. 22.—Samuel W. Allerton, pioneer 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, owner of Biltmore.

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 schools of Chicago.

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

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 of Japan.

Ex-Governor E. S. Draper of Massachusetts.

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

April 17.—McKee Rankin, veteran actor.

April 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. senator from Kentucky.

May 26.—Jacob Riis, noted author and sociologist.

June 8.—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 litterateur.

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, father of penny postage between England and America.

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

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

Sept. 18.—Mrs. Frank Leslie.

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

Sir James P. Whitney, premier of Ontario.

Oct. 10.—King Charles of Roumania.

Cardinal Ferrata, papal secretary of state.

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

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

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

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

F. Augustus Heinze, copper magnate.

Nov. 14.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts.

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

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

Nov. 24.—Cardinal Cavallari, patriarch of Venice.

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 E. Payne of New York.

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

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

Dec. 20.—Eugene Zimmerman, Cincinnati millionaire.

Gen. Thomas Sherwin at Boston.

FINANCIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 6.—Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., London bankers, failed for $5,000,000.

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

June 25.—The H. B. Claflin company, leading wholesale dry goods concern of New York, failed with liabilities of about $44,000,000.

July 6.—Iowa's blue sky law providing for the regulation and supervision of investment companies held unconstitutional by federal judges.

July 23.—Government began suit for dissolution of New Haven railroad monopoly.

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

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

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

Aug. 12.—Dissolution of the International Harvester company as a monopoly in restraint of trade ordered by the United States district court at St. Paul, Minn.

Sept. 4.—President Wilson presented to congress an appeal for an emergency internal revenue measure to raise $100,000,000 to make up for the loss in customs receipts.

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

Oct. 17.—Senate passed war tax bill.

Nov. 16.—United States federal reserve banks opened.

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

INDUSTRIAL

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

Jan. 16.—United States circuit court of appeals confirmed the conviction of 24 members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on the charge of dynamite conspiracy, and granted new trials to six others.

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

April 22.—Entire National Guard of Colorado called out and ordered to Trinidad 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 to restore order.

April 29.—Colorado mine strikers attacked the Forbes camp of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, killing seven mine guards and burning most of the buildings. Federal troops from Fort D. A. Russell arrived in the strike zone.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPORTING

Feb. 26.—Ralph De Palma won Vanderbilt cup at Los Angeles, making average speed of 75.5 miles an hour.

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

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

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

May 30.—Rene Thomas, driving a Delage car for France, won 500-mile race at Indianapolis in 6:03:45.99, an average of 82.47 miles an hour, breaking the record of the speedway.

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

June 16.—British polo team won second match and international cup.

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

Harry Vardon won British open golf championship for sixth time.

June 26.—Columbia University won intercollegiate 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 Henley regatta.

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

July 16.—Georges Carpentier of France, receiving the decision over "Gunboat" Smith of America on a foul, in London, won the white heavyweight championship.

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

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

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

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

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

Oct. 13.—Boston National team won world's championship from Philadelphia American league team.

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 510; market steady; best heavy steers, $8@8.75; best handy weight butcher steers, $7@7.50; mixed steers and heifers, $6.75@7.25; handy light butchers, $6.50@7; light butchers, $5.50@6.25; best cows, $5.75@6; butcher cows, $5@5.50; common cows, $4.25@4.75; canners, $3@4; best heavy bulls, $6@6.50; bologna bulls, $5.50@6; stock bulls, $4.50@5.

Veal Calves: Receipts, [illegible]; market strong; best, $8.50@9.50; others, $6@8.00.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 3,403; market steady; handy weight sheep, $4.25@4.50; best lambs, $7.50@7.75; fair lambs, $6.50@7; light to common lambs, $5.50@6; fair to good sheep, $4@4.25; culls and common, $2@3.

Hogs: Receipts, 8,439; market steady; all grades, $6.85.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market 25@35c higher; choice to prime shipping steers, $9@9.50; fair to good, $8.50@8.85; plain, $7.75@8.25; choice heavy butcher steers, $8.50@8.75; fair to good, $8@8.25; best handy steers, $8.25@8.75; common to good, $7.25@8; yearlings, $8@9; prime heifers, $7.75@8; best handy butcher heifers, $7.25@7.50; common to good, $6@7; best heavy cows, $6.50@7; good butcher cows, $5.75@6.25; medium to good, $4.75@5.50; cutters, $4.50@5; canners, $4@4.25; best heavy bulls, $7@7.50; good butcher bulls, $6.25@6.75; sausage bulls, $5.50@6; light bulls, $4.75@5.25.

Hogs: Receipts, 17,600; market 25c higher; heavy, $7.25; mediums, $7.25@7.30; yorkers, $7.25@7.35; pigs, $7.40@7.50.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 10,000; market strong; top lambs, $8.85@9; yearlings, $6.50@7.75; wethers, $6@6.50; ewes, $4.75@5.75.

Calves strong; top, $10.50; fair to good, $8.50@9.50; grassers, $4@4.50.

Grains, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat, cash No. 2 red, $1.25 3-4; December opened without change at $1.25 1-4 and declined to $1.25 3-4; May opened at $1.31 1-4, advanced to $1.31 1-2 and declined to $1.30 1-2; No. 1 white, $1.22 3-4c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 68c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 67 1-2c, 2 at 68c; No. 5 yellow, 1 car at 66 1-3c; No. 6 yellow, 1 car at 65c; sample, 1 car at 64c.

Oats—Standard, 1 car at 53 1-2c; No. 3 white, 52c; No. 4 white, 50 1-2@51c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, $1.10.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $2.50; January, $2.55; May, $2.70.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $9.50; March, $9.70; sample red, 40 bags at $8.75, 10 at $9, 60 at $8; prime alsike, $9.30; sample alsike, 22 bags at $8.25, 15 at $7.75.

Timothy—Prime spot, $3.35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $16@16.50; standard timothy, $15@15.50; No. 2 timothy, $15@15.50; No. 1 mixed, $13@13.50; No. 2 mixed, $10@12; No. 1 clover, $12@13.50; No. 2 clover, $10@12; rye straw, $7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, $7@7.50 per ton.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs, jobbing lots: Best patent, $6.20; second patent, $5.80; straight, $5.25; spring patent, $6.50; rye flour, $5.80 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $25; standard middlings, $25; fine middlings, $32; coarse cornmeal, $28; cracked corn, $29; corn and oat chop, $25 per ton.

General Markets.

Apples—Baldwin, $2.50@2.75; Greenings, $2.75@3; Spy, $3; Steele Red, $3.50; Ben Davis, $1.50@2 per bbl; western apples, $1.50@1.70 per box; No. 2, 40@50c per bu.

Rabbits—$2@2.25 per doz.

Cabbage—$1.25 per bbl.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 25c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8 1-2@9c; heavy, 7@8c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 11@11 1-2c; common, 8@9c per lb.

Onions—$1.25 per 100 lbs in bulk and $1.50 per 100 lbs, in sacks.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey kiln-dried, $1.60@1.65; hampers, $1.50.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15@16c; amber, 10@11c; extracted, 8@9c per lb.

Potatoes—Carlots, 35@38c per bu in bulk, and 40c per bu in sacks; from store, 40@45c per bu.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 12@14c; hens, 12@13c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 18@22c per pound.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 12@12 1-2c; heavy hens, 11@12c; No. 2 hens, 8c; old roosters, 9@10c; ducks, 14 1-2@15c; geese, 12@13c; turkeys, 18@18 1-2c per lb.

Christmas Decorations—Holly, $3@3.25 per case; holly wreaths, single $1.25, double $2.25 per doz; evergreen wreathing, 20-yard rolls, 75c@$1; mistletoe, 15@20c per pound.

Cheese—Wholesale lots; Michigan flats, 14@14 1-2c; New York flats, 15 1-2@15 3-4c; brick, 14@14 1-2c; limburger, 14@15c; imported Swiss, 30@32c; domestic Swiss, 19@20c; long horns, 15 1-2@16 3-4c; daisies, 15 1-2@15 3-4cc per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 13 1-2c; No. 1 green, 16 1-2c; No. 1 cured bulls, 12 1-2c; No. 1 green bulls, 12c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 19c; No. 1 green veal kip, 17 1-2c; No. 1 cured murrain, 15c; No. 1 green murrain, 13c; No. 1 cured calf, 20c; No. 1 green calf, 20c; No. 1 horsehides, $5; No. 2 horsehides, $4; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c lower than the above; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50@$1.25.

COULD BE NO COMPARISON

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

Half a dozen men in the car were talking about a football game, when an old man, who had never been a game sport butted in with:

"Football? Oh, yes. Say, do you fellers know how many men were killed at the battle of Gettysburg?"

"No," replied one.

"Then I will tell you. The loss in killed was 3,152. The wounded figured up about 23,000."

"Well?"

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

"Yes."

"I think I have the figures somewhere."

"And what are they, sir?"

"Why, I think the killed number about 4,000 to date and the wounded some 25,000."

"Oh, no."

"Yes, sir—yes, sir!" exclaimed the excited old man. "Yes, sir, and what 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 great? The battle of Gettysburg was fought for fun, sir, and football is a serious business—a very serious business. Yes, sir. Why not, sir?"

But the old man did not answer. He gave that crowd one cold glare and left the car.

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 of its value. All the proportions in him are so much the largest that the drop of attention to our nearer cases might by its violence leave little of that principle alive; which fact need not disguise from us, none the less, 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 derivatives at all), so, observing the distances, we may profitably detect an unexhausted influence in our minor, our considerably less rounded vessels.—From Henry James' "Notes and Novelists."

Sincere Compliment.

"What a wonderful complexion that woman has!"

"Truly wonderful," replied Miss Cayenne. "I think it is the most becoming of any I have ever seen her wear."

Electricity in Millinery.

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