

RECORD OF 1915 THROUGHOUT WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving the Most Important Events in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Sinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic Drives Through Poland and Serbia, the Outstanding Features - Prominent Persons Who Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.-British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English Channel, with 579 crew.
Jan. 5.-Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.
Jan. 10.-Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.
Jan. 11.-Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania.
Jan. 12.-Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Farnmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Corer, Sheringham and Beaton, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.
Jan. 13.-German armored cruiser Bluebird sunk and the United States ship USS Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North Sea.
Jan. 15.-Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kiele, Russian frontier.
Jan. 17.-Austrians drove Russians from Uzkov pass in Carpathians.
Jan. 18.-French torpedo boat sunk off Niemen.
Feb. 2.-Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles.
Feb. 3.-Zeppelin landed waters around British Isles a war zone.
Feb. 6.-Russians crossed River Rawa, penetrating German front west of Warsaw.
Feb. 9.-Germans violently bombarded Soissons, setting it afire.
Feb. 10.-Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back to Bukovina.
Feb. 11.-United States food ship William Smith captured by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 12.-German replied unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships in the East Indies.
Feb. 13.-Germany repudiated American demand to stop sinking American ships.
Feb. 14.-Germany declared war on the United States.
Feb. 15.-Allied fleets reduced Turkish forts at entrance of Dardanelles.
Feb. 16.-Austrian torpedo boat Arde captured and taken to Brest.
Feb. 17.-Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany.
Feb. 18.-Hamburg-American officials indicted in New York by federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States.
Feb. 19.-Austrians evacuated Cernowitz, Bukovina.
Feb. 20.-Zeppelin airship L-3 destroyed near Tilermont and L-7 crew killed.
Feb. 21.-German ship William P. Hunt sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 22.-German submarine U-12 sunk by British torpedo boat Arde.
Feb. 23.-British took Neuve Chapelle. Germans abandoned Augustow.
Feb. 24.-March 15.-British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering technical blockade.
Feb. 25.-German cruiser Dresden sunk off Falkland Islands by British warships Glasgow and Kent and Japanese convertor cruiser Orama.
Feb. 26.-American sanitary commission organized for work in Serbia.
Feb. 27.-British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.
Feb. 28.-Austrian fortress of Przemysl surrendered to Russians.
Feb. 29.-Turks massacred thousands of Christians at Urumiah, Persia.
Feb. 30.-Germans in Ghent executed 17 Belgians as spies.
Feb. 31.-Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia.
March 1.-Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula.
March 2.-Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary.
March 3.-Twenty-day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans losing 50,000.
March 4.-German submarine sank British steamers Aguilar and Falaba, about 140 lives being lost.
March 5.-Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians.
March 6.-Turkish cruiser Meidish sunk by Russian mine.
March 7.-Germany agreed to pay for sinking American ship William P. Frye.
March 8.-Steamship Hattus, en route to New York to Belgium, sunk in North sea by torpedo or mine.
March 9.-United States replied to German government's criticism of American foreign policies, denying allegations and rejecting suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited.
March 10.-French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian torpedo, 553 lives lost.
March 11.-German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns.
March 12.-Russians occupied Loubna, northeast of Donok pass.
March 13.-British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps.
March 14.-British torpedo boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in North sea.
March 15.-American tank steamer Onight torpedoed by German off Selly Islands, captain and two seamen lost.
March 16.-Austro-German forces occupied Tarnow.
March 17.-Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German off coast of Ireland with loss of 1,285 lives, including 115 Americans; among the dead A. G. Vandenberg, Albert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plamondon.
March 18.-British destroyer Maori sunk by mine.
March 19.-Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.
March 20.-Great battle in west without definite result.
March 21.-Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his proposals adding the island of Crete to Greece.
March 22.-German, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.
March 23.-Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points.
March 24.-New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.
March 25.-Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.
March 26.-Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.
March 27.-Fierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river. Belgrade captured by the Germans.
March 28.-Ninth German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.
March 29.-Forests of Semendria taken by the Germans.
March 30.-Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels.
March 31.-Zeppelins bombarded London, killing 50 persons.
April 1.-Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
April 2.-Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.
April 3.-France declared war on Bulgaria.
April 4.-Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranza.
April 5.-German drive on Riga was halted.
April 6.-Germans defeated in bloody fight on Talsursi front, France.
April 7.-Zaimis cabinet defeated in execution of Edith Cavell.
April 8.-British submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Laban.
April 9.-British submarine sank German transport Carman in Sea of Marmora.
April 10.-Germans drove back Russians north of Dnieper.
April 11.-Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.
April 12.-British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.
April 13.-French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.
April 14.-Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber deputies and resigned.
April 15.-Bulgarians defeated French near Philip but were beaten at Babuna pass.
April 16.-German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.
April 17.-Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.
April 18.-King of Greece called N. Skouliadis to form new neutrality cabinet.
April 19.-Italian submarine sank German submarine in Mediterranean; 200 lost, including some Americans.
April 20.-German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.
April 21.-Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.
April 22.-Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley.
April 23.-Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.
April 24.-Austrians captured Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.
April 25.-Bulgarians outfanked Serbians in Babuna pass and French along Corna.
April 26.-British hospital ship Anjala sunk by mine in English channel; 85 lost.
April 27.-Austrian submarine sank for loss of life in sinking of the Ancona.
April 28.-Germans captured Novibazar.
April 29.-German guardship sunk by Russian destroyers near Libau; 150 lost.
April 30.-Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.
April 31.-British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.
May 1.-Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Scutari.
May 2.-Canadian government seized all high grade California uranium.
May 3.-Portugals captured from Fort William to Atlantic coast.
May 4.-Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbia into Albania.
May 5.-More Italians landed at Avlona.
May 6.-Manoirs occupied by Austrians.
May 7.-German officer Buens and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud U. S.
May 8.-President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Popen, military attaché of German embassy at Washington.
May 9.-Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.
May 10.-Unannounced American ship in Mediterranean sent word calling saying it was attacked by submarine.
May 11.-Roumania commandeered all foreign shipping in its harbors.
May 12.-Four Portuguese sea cruaders sailed from New York.
May 13.-Buenos Aires line officials, sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, Populistas to one year.
May 14.-Pope Benedict issued appeal for just and lasting peace.
May 15.-British submarine sank Turkish destroyer and five other vessels in Sea of Marmora.
May 16.-Roumania closed Danube to navigation.
May 17.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Field Marshal French as British commander in France and Flanders.
May 18.-Indecisive action in Gallipoli.
May 19.-U. S. afloaters landed German posts in France.
May 20.-San Diego exposition opened.
May 21.-Alabama legislature passed bill making the state a party to the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
May 22.-President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
May 23.-North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.
May 24.-Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law.
May 25.-Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy.
May 26.-Census bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark.
May 27.-Barrow-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y.
May 28.-U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga.
May 29.-Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.
May 30.-Governor Slaton of Georgia commuted Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's home to protect him.
May 31.-Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of capitol in Washington.

July 3.-J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who placed bomb in capitol at Washington.
July 4.-Thompson killed and 1100 injured in Independence day celebrations.
July 5.-Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell.
July 6.-World's Christian Endeavor convention opened in Chicago.
July 7.-Robbers held up L. & N. train in Alabama and got nearly \$50,000.
July 8.-Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise war department.
July 9.-Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury.
July 10.-Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines.
July 11.-Sledge in Cuba cut blocked Panama canal.
July 12.-Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened.
July 13.-Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged.
July 14.-Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up.
July 15.-Citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened.
July 16.-International encampment Dec. 5-6, Washington.
July 17.-Wireless phone message sent from Washington to Hawaii.
July 18.-General Sherman dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazing.
July 19.-Capt. E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of the Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.
July 20.-President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.
July 21.-Panama-Pacific exposition closed.
July 22.-Bishop Mindelin of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.
July 23.-President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt.
July 24.-American Civic association met in Washington.
July 25.-Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

Jan. 1.-Revolutionists in Paraguay seized Presidential power.
Jan. 2.-Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.
Jan. 3.-General Davila of Haiti fled the country.
Jan. 4.-China acknowledged Japanese control over South Manchuria.
Jan. 5.-China sent ultimatum to Japan.
Jan. 6.-Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.
Jan. 7.-Parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.
Jan. 8.-Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume and proclaimed Dr. Herard as president.
Jan. 9.-United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti.
Jan. 10.-Eugene Wigner, German physicist, died.
Jan. 11.-Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.
Jan. 12.-Darriguena elected president of the Republic of New Guinea.
Jan. 13.-Word received from Vilhjalmar Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been missing for years and a half.
Jan. 14.-Porter Charlton convicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given life sentence.
Jan. 15.-Emperor Yoshihito formally mounted the throne of Japan.
Jan. 16.-Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.
Jan. 17.-Chinese seized steamer Chao-Ho at Shanghai and fought two days' battle.
Jan. 18.-Pope held consistory and appointed seven cardinals.
Jan. 19.-Yan Shi-kai accepted the throne of China.
Jan. 20.-Thirty-eight thousand persons killed, 10,000 injured and many towns destroyed by earthquake in central Italy.
Jan. 21.-Maurus Islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricane.
Jan. 22.-Explosion of gas, followed by fire, killed 100 persons in American Pochontas Coal Co. of Elyton, W. Va., entombed about 170 men.
Jan. 23.-American submarine F-4 destroyed by German mine.
Jan. 24.-Great storm on Atlantic coast, 35 lives lost in wrecks.
Jan. 25.-Coal mine accident in Japan fatal to 228.
Jan. 26.-Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama, loss \$2,500,000.
Jan. 27.-Hurricane killed 100 persons and scores injured in railway wreck in England.
Jan. 28.-Earthquake in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns.
Jan. 29.-Steamer Eastland upset in Chicago river, 312 persons losing their lives.
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Jan. 4.-Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph R. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman.
Jan. 5.-Charles G. McChord elected chairman interstate commerce commission vice James S. Harlan.
Jan. 6.-Interstate Mercantile Marine company put in receiver's hands.
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INDUSTRIAL

March 8.-Chicago building contractors locked out 900 union laborers.
April 15.-Great building strike declared in Chicago.
April 30.-Federal board of arbitration awarded slight wage increase to engineers of 25 Illinois railways.
June 16.-Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.
June 25.-Shot down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.
July 10.-Chicago's building trade strike and lockout settled.
July 16.-Employees of Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award.
July 20.-Strike and rioting at Bayonne plant of Standard Oil Co.
July 27.-Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., ended.
Sept. 27.-Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers called out on strike.
Dec. 1.-Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

MEXICO

Jan. 5.-Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner.
Jan. 27.-Provisional President Garza and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca.
March 2.-Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City.
Feb. 15.-Carranza expelled Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from Mexico.
March 7.-Seven battleships ordered from Guantamo to Mexico.
March 12.-Carranza evacuated Mexico City and Zapata entered. John B. McManus, American, killed by Zapatistas while American flag floated over his house.
April 12.-Villa forces defeated near Jartia, losing 500 killed.
Victoriano Huerta landed at New York.
June 6.-Carranza armies led by Obregon defeated Villa and took Leon after battle lasting five days.
June 21.-Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of inciting an anti-Mexican revolution.
Aug. 5.-Diplomats from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation.
Aug. 8.-Six Mexican handbills killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Norias ranch, north of Brownsville, Tex.
Aug. 15.-Armed Mexican crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Wilman.
Aug. 19.-Villa accepted Pan-American proposition for a conference.
Aug. 20.-Gen. Pascual Orozco, noted Huerta leader, killed while leading raid in Texas.
Sept. 17.-Eighteen Mexicans shot in two fights between U. S. regulars and Carranza soldiers.
Oct. 6.-Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats.
Oct. 19.-Mexican handbills robbed a train in Texas of three Americans; one killed ten Mexicans for alleged complicity in the crime.
Carranza formally recognized as president of Mexico by United States, and six Latin-American governments.
Nov. 3.-Villa's army withdrew from state of Aguas Prietas.
Dec. 13.-Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

SPORTING

Jan. 5.-Federal league filed suit against National American leagues charging violation of Sherman antitrust act.
Jan. 25.-American association was made a major baseball league.
April 5.-Jesse Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 28th round at Havana, Cuba.
July 2.-Ralph McPherson, Boston, won auto race at Indianapolis, breaking all records.
July 5.-Wisconsin university won conference athletic meet.
June 19.-Jerome Travers won national amateur golf championship.
June 25.-Yale beat Harvard in regatta at New London.
June 26.-Dario Resta, driving Peugeot car, won 500-mile race at Chicago, averaging 77 1/2 miles an hour.
June 28.-Cornell won intercollegiate regatta at Foughkeape.
July 17.-Olympic cup won by Chicago golf team at Cleveland.
July 24.-Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago won western amateur golf championship.
Aug. 19.-Tom McPherson, Boston, won western open golf championship at Chicago.
Aug. 20.-Louis B. Clarke won Grand American trapshooting handicap at Chicago.
Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Elgin road race, breaking all records.
Sept. 4.-Robert McPherson, Bay Springs, won national tennis championship.
Sept. 11.-Packy Farrell defeated Mike Gibbons in ten round bout at New York.
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won women's national amateur golf championship at Chicago.
Oct. 5.-Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Astoria cup race at Astoria, Ore., averaging 102 1/2 miles an hour for 250 miles.
Oct. 13.-Boston American league team won world championship from Philadelphia National league team.
Dec. 13.-Baseball war ended. Federal league quitting.

FINANCIAL

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NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.-Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna.
Jan. 4.-Mrs. Jeanne Fernous-Beache, opera star, at New York.
Jan. 10.-Marshall F. Wilder, author and dramatist, at New York.
Feb. 4.-Mrs. M. E. Braddon, English novelist.
Feb. 6.-Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.
Feb. 12.-James Cressman, war correspondent, in Berlin.
Feb. 13.-Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.
Feb. 15.-E. Charles Waldeuter, French composer, at Paris.
Feb. 18.-Frank James, once notorious outlaw, at Exeter, N. H.
March 12.-Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
Count Sergius Julowich Witte, in Petrograd.
March 14.-Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 3,000 feet to death at San Francisco.
March 15.-Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer, in London, aged seventy.
Capt. Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat, died in England.
March 20.-Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, in Washington.
March 24.-Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.
March 31.-Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.
April 6.-Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager of Chicago.
April 7.-Curtis Guild, Jr., former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.
April 7.-E. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.
April 12.-William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.
April 16.-Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.
April 18.-Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.
May 2.-Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.
June 2.-O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York.
June 27.-Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.
July 19.-Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.
July 12.-Col. A. J. Bliethen, publisher Seattle Times.
July 13.-Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.
July 16.-Clay McKeelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.
July 17.-Sarah Cowell Le Moine, noted actress.
July 25.-Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary.
Aug. 4.-Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zelst, Holland.
Aug. 5.-E. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York.
Aug. 9.-George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.
Aug. 11.-Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at U. S. capitol in Washington.
Aug. 13.-Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.
Aug. 20.-Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Hamburg.
Dr. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.
Aug. 21.-John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.
Aug. 23.-Albert G. Spalding in San Diego, Cal.
Aug. 24.-Sir William C. Van Horn, former president Canadian Pacific railroad.
William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.
Sept. 21.-Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.
Sept. 25.-J. Keir Hardie, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.-San Diego exposition opened.
Jan. 2.-Alabama legislature passed bill making the state a party to the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
Jan. 3.-President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
Jan. 4.-North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.
Jan. 5.-Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law.
Jan. 6.-Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy.
Jan. 7.-Census bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark.
Jan. 8.-Barrow-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 9.-U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 10.-Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.
Jan. 11.-Governor Slaton of Georgia commuted Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's home to protect him.
Jan. 12.-Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of capitol in Washington.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2.-Senate passed immigration bill with literary test.
Jan. 6.-President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitution of Georgia for women suffrage.
Jan. 12.-House of representatives by vote of 204 to 174 rejected Mondell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women.
Eighty Terre Haute men pleaded guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to corrupt election of November 3, 1914.
Jan. 23.-President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literary test clause.
Feb. 1.-House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships.
Feb. 22.-President Wilson nominated as members of interstate trade commission Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Barry of Washington, and George Buel of New Hampshire.
Feb. 23.-Senate passed army appropriation bill of \$103,000,000 and house appropriated \$60,000,000 for fortifications.
March 1.-Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$8,092,000.

FACTS OF INTEREST

Algerian briers are now used in pipe making.
Experiments in Norway with fishing with the aid of electric lights lowered into the sea have been total failures, the illumination apparently frightening the fish away.
An instrument so delicate as to record a temperature change of one millionth of a degree is used by the United States bureau of standards to measure the heat of stars.

Does Rapid Calculation

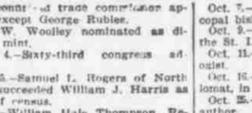
Designed to meet the requirements of bookkeepers and clerical workers, a comparatively inexpensive rapid-calculating device has been introduced, which is capable of adding, subtracting and multiplying quickly and accurately. The instrument is about 10 1/2 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide and one-half inch thick. It is provided with a series of seven dials, which are revolved by a stylus when making calculations. A single turn of one of the wheels adds a figure to a previous register and simultaneously shows a total. The device may be used on a ledger page and moved downward as the work proceeds.
The government of Bolivia is the first to use motion pictures to advertise its industries to business men in the United States.

LACK PROPER SALIVA FLOW

Authority Points Out How Civilization Has Injuringly Affected the Health of Mankind.
T. Prentiss Furniss, writing in the Medical Review of Reviews, says that so far civilized have become that only five persons in every hundred have the proper alkaline saliva. Chewing stimulates the saliva flow and therefore soft mushy food, from which the mineral salts have been eliminated, need little or no chewing, and so do not provide the mineral elements necessary to the body fluids. A London physician says he has noticed that people who eat an apple after dinner always have better teeth, and he insists that starchy foods should always be accompanied by fruit or berries. To preserve the teeth food mastication is absolutely essential, and Mr. Furniss says that most of us already know, but are careless about, and that is that the teeth should be cleaned after every meal as well as upon retiring and rising in the morning. In order to prevent food particles from sticking between the teeth and generating acids which the right alkaline saliva ought to be able to neutralize.

Another New Fuel-Ethol.

A new fuel named ethol has recently been produced in South Africa. Its basis is alcohol. It has been subjected to thorough tests and has come through them successfully, according to reports. One advantage claimed is a gain in economy.



Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Columbus.-Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, who will be a non-partisan candidate for United States senator next year, was here gathering information as to how to get his nomination petitions under way. He will have a platform calling for the issuance of \$1,000,000,000 legal tender, one-half to be devoted to a merchant marine, governmentally owned, manned by enlisted men; the remainder will build ships of war. He wants a federal bank in every community, loans on real and chattel property at 2 per cent interest, non-interest bearing bonds, so communities may borrow from the government to build good roads and hire the unemployed, and government purchase of all public utilities and their operation at cost.
Columbus.-Ten members of the state building and loan department are working without pay. They cannot draw any salary because Gov. Willis refuses to approve their vouchers. These employees are Democrats and they have refused the governor's request for their resignations. For this reason their salaries are being held up. Eight of these appointees are examiners and the other two are office men. J. A. Devine, the head of the department, is getting his pay. His term expires next August, when he will be succeeded by a Republican unless he can be prevailed upon to yield his position earlier.
Youngstown.-The directors of the Brier Hill Steel Co. have decided to recommend an increase of \$2,500,000 in capital stock to provide for the construction of a complete by-product coke plant. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Jan. 25 to vote on the stock increase.
Columbus.-H. E. Goll of Swanton, former state agricultural supervisor, who is a native of France, has learned that 20 of his cousins went to the "front" and that all but two had up to last reports, escaped with their lives.
Sandusky.-Women may be elected to the board of trustees of the Congregational church here for the first time in its history. The women have raised a cry of "taxation without representation."
Youngstown.-Steve Kusper, aged 16, is held at the detention home for shooting Alexander Sweitzer, in whose home he boarded, following an argument over the ownership of a trunk.
Lima.-The fourth suicide in 10 days here has been reported. The body of Otto Coy, 25, grocer's clerk, was found hanging to a door by a clothesline. No cause can be given for the suicide.
Akron.-George W. Carmichael, president of the Carmichael Construction Company, has died as the result of injuries sustained in the morning when his auto and a street car collided.
Youngstown.-Mrs. Mary Arms Wicks died here six days after the death of her husband, Henry Wicks, widely known in the steel coal business and rated as a millionaire. Both died of pneumonia. Mrs. Wicks contracting the disease while caring for her husband during his illness.
Gallipolis.-Several barges loaded with coal were sunk at Lion Island when the steamer W. K. Fields' machinery became disabled. The boats and coal belong to the Monongahela Cleveland.-James W. Hagar of East Cleveland, advertising writer and former editor of a New York paper, is dead of pneumonia, aged 57.
Chardon.-E. Ray Truman, former chief of courts of Geauga county, later in the paint business in Cleveland, has just been ordained a Congregational minister at Lynn Haven, Fla.
Lancaster.-Alfred Nye, aged 68, was found dead in bed at Amanda due to asphyxiation. He was a bachelor and leaves \$10,000. Traces of his relatives are wanted.
Bellevue.-Mrs. M. E. Huntsman, aged 70 years, of Springfield, O., died here at the home of a daughter after she had returned from buying Christmas presents.
Lorain.-Mrs. Anastasia Matan, 24, recently hired a hen from a nest at her home here. The fowl scratched her on the hand. Later she died of blood poisoning, which developed from the scratch.
Manchester.-William Charles, aged 70 years, a well-to-do farmer, was found lying near the barn with his throat cut. He was dead. The only reason the family can give for the act is ill health.
Cincinnati.-The Ohio State Bar association held its midwinter convention here. The meeting lasted two days. About 7