

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 of crew.
Jan. 5.—Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.
Russians forced Ussuk pass in the Carpathians.
Jan. 10.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.
Jan. 17.—Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania.
Jan. 19.—Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Comer, Sherringham and Beeston, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.
Jan. 24.—German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk and two battle cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North sea.
Jan. 25.—Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kieles, Russian Poland.
Jan. 27.—Austrians drove Russians from Ussuk pass in Carpathians.
Feb. 1.—French torpedo boat sunk off Normandy.
Feb. 2.—Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles.
Feb. 4.—Germany declared waters around British Isles a war zone.
Feb. 5.—Russians repulsed River Rawa, penetrating German front west of Warsaw.
Feb. 9.—Germans violently bombarded Solomons, setting it afire.
Feb. 10.—Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukovina.
British held cargo of food ship Wilhelm.
Feb. 11.—United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking shipping, and warned Great Britain of the danger to American interests in the use of American flag by British vessels.
Germans evacuated Lodz, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia.
Feb. 17.—Germany replied unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships, and Great Britain refused to modify its shipping orders.
Germany began blockade of England by sinking two vessels.
Feb. 23.—German blockaders sank American steamer Carib, Norwegian ship Regin, damaged British collier and three British merchant steamers.
Belms bombarded by Germans, 20 civilians killed.
Feb. 25.—Allied fleets reduced Turkish forts at entrance of Dardanelles.
Feb. 28.—Dacia seized by French cruiser and taken to Brest.
March 2.—Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany.
Hamburg-American officials indicted in New York for federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States.
March 5.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz, Bukovina.
March 8.—Zeppelin airship L-8 destroyed near Tirlemont and 17 of crew killed.
March 10.—American ship William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Prinz Eitel at Newport News with captain and crew of Frye.
March 11.—German submarine U-12 sunk by British torpedo boat Ariel.
British took Neuve Chapelle.
Germans abandoned Augustowo, Poland.
March 15.—British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering technical blockade.
German cruiser Dresden sunk off Falkland islands by British warships Glasgow and Kent and Japanese converted cruiser Orama.
March 18.—American sanitary commission organized for work in Serbia.
British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.
March 22.—Austrian fortress of Przemysl surrendered to Russians.
Turks massacred thousands of Christians at Urutiah, Persia.
March 23.—Germans in Ghent executed 17 Belgians as spies.
Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia.
Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula.
March 27.—Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary.
March 28.—Twenty-day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans losing 50,000.
German submarine sank British steamers Aguilera and Falaba, about 140 lives being lost.
April 4.—Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians.
Turkish cruiser Mejdideh sunk by Russian mine.
April 8.—Germany agreed to pay for sinking American ship William P. Frye.
April 10.—Steamer Harpalycos, first relief ship of New York to Belgium, sunk in North sea by torpedo or mine.
April 21.—United States replied to German government's criticism of its foreign policies, denying allegations and rejecting suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited.
Sept. 10.—Germans defended attack on Orduna, saying it tried to escape submarine.
April 26.—French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian torpedo, 522 lives lost.
April 29.—German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns.
Russians occupied Loubnia, northeast of Ussuk pass.
April 30.—British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps.
May 1.—British, torpedos, boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in fight in North sea.
American tank steamer Gulfstrik torpedoed by Germans off Sicily islands, captain and two seamen lost.
May 6.—Austro-German forces occupied Tarnow.
May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 128 lives, including 115 Americans; among the latter A. G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plamondon.
May 8.—British destroyer Maori sunk by mine.
Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.

May 11.—Cabinet decided U. S. should demand Germany make reparation for deaths of Americans resulting from submarine attacks and give guarantee against repetition of offense.
May 12.—British battleship Goliath torpedoed in Dardanelles, 500 lost.
May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany cabled.
May 17.—Zeppelin attacked English coast towns and was driven off and crippled by aeroplanes.
May 21.—French won entire Lorette hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting.
May 22.—Russian battleship Panteleimon sunk in Black sea with 1,400 men.
May 23.—Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.
May 25.—Italy invaded Austria at head of Gulf of Venice, seizing four towns.
British battleship Triumph sunk by torpedo in Dardanelles.
May 26.—American steamer Nebraska, from Liverpool without cargo, struck and crippled by torpedo off Irish coast.
Italy invaded the Trentino.
May 27.—British battleship Majestic destroyed by torpedo in Dardanelles.
British auxiliary steamship Princess Irene blown up in Sheerness harbor, 430 lives lost.
May 30.—German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declared evasive.
May 31.—German Zeppelins made raid on London.
June 3.—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
June 11.—Italians took Gradisca and other important towns.
June 15.—Austro-Germans, advancing on Lemberg, captured Mosiska.
Allied aeroplanes fleet bombarded Karlsruhe, killing 27 persons.
Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 16 persons.
June 16.—Russians driven over Galician front.
Germany called 400,000 young trained men to the colors.
June 21.—Austro-Germans took Rawa Ruska from Russians.
General De Wet found guilty of treason.
June 23.—Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans.
French took German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens.
June 25.—Italy broke diplomatic relations with Turkey.
Dominion freight liner Armenian sunk by Germans, 20 Americans lost.
June 26.—Russians began retreat from Viatska river in Poland.
July 7.—Twenty allied aeroplanes raided Bruges, destroying docks.
U. S. navy department seized German wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., for breach of neutrality.
July 8.—Germany's reply to American note on submarine warfare unyielding in most important particulars.
July 9.—German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha.
British liner Orduna, bringing Americans home from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells.
July 18.—Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine.
July 22.—American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand, sent to Berlin.
Turkish massacres of Armenians by Turks reported.
July 25.—German steamer Leelanau sunk by American submarine; crew saved.
July 27.—Austrians made air raid on Verona.
July 30.—Austrians occupied Lublin.
July 31.—Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat; seven of crew killed.
Aug. 2.—Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans.
Aug. 3.—Great Britain flatly rejected American contentions against blockade.
Aug. 5.—Warsaw occupied by the Germans.
Aug. 6.—Ivangorod taken by Austro-Germans.
Aug. 9.—British cruiser India and destroyer Lynx sunk.
Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din Barbarossa sunk by submarine in Dardanelles.
Germans occupied Praga.
Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing 15; one Zeppelin destroyed.
Aug. 10.—U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian views on shipment of war supplies.
Aug. 11.—British submarines entered Black sea and torpedoed the Breslau and other German ships.
Aug. 14.—British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; 900 lost.
Aug. 17.—Germans took fortress of Kovovo.
Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was invited to form new ministry.
U. S. accepted German offer of compensation in Frye case.
Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians.
Aug. 19.—White Star liner Arabic, Liverpool for Boston, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast; 46 lost, including two Americans.
Aug. 20.—German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf of Riga, each side losing several vessels.
Germans took Russian fortress of Novogorod.
Aug. 21.—Italy declared war on Turkey.
German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea.
British seaplane sank loaded Turkish troopship in Sea of Marmora.
Germans captured Bielsk, Russia.
Aug. 23.—Germans occupied Russian fortress of Ossowetz.
Aug. 25.—Germans took Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk.
Aug. 26.—Germans captured Russian fortress of Orlita.
Germany declared the sinking of the Arabic, if done by German submarine, was decidedly condemned by the German government and full reparation would be made.
Aug. 31.—Adolphe Pegoud, noted French aviator, killed in action.
Sept. 1.—Russians took Russian fortress of Lutsk.
Sept. 2.—Germany offered to submit Lusitania and Arabic compensation claims to The Hague tribunal.
Russians evacuated Grodna.
Papers involving Dumba and Bernstorff taken by British from J. F. J. Archibald.
Sept. 4.—Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed off Fastnet, 25 lost.
Sept. 9.—President Wilson demanded recall of Austrian Ambassador Dumba.
Germany declared it would pay no indemnity for Arabic deaths.
Sept. 10.—Germans defended attack on Orduna, saying it tried to escape submarine.
Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of \$50,000,000 to allies.
Sept. 15.—Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia.
Sept. 18.—Vilna evacuated by Russians.
Sept. 19.—British transport Ramazan sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost.
Sept. 22.—French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Wurtemberg.
Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna salient escaped.
Sept. 23.—Germany promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions.
Sept. 25.—Allies on western front began tremendous general attack on Germans.
Sept. 28.—American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 5 per cent, announced.
Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by interior explosion; 246 lost.
Austria-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 29.—Great battle in west without definite result.
Oct. 5.—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.
Germany, 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.
Oct. 7.—Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points.
New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.
Oct. 8.—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.
Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.
Oct. 9.—Fierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river.
Belgrade captured by the Germans.
Oct. 10.—Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.
Oct. 12.—Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia.
Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans.
Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels.
Oct. 13.—Zeppelins bombarded London, killing 15 persons.
Oct. 15.—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.
France declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 19.—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.
Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranza.
Oct. 22.—German drive on Riga was halted.
Germans defeated in bloody fight on Taurino hill, France.
Oct. 23.—Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.
British submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labau.
Oct. 24.—British submarine sank Turkish transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora.
Germans drove back Russians northwest of Dynek.
Oct. 26.—Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.
British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.
Oct. 28.—French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.
Nov. 4.—Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.
Nov. 5.—Bulgarians defeated French near Prilip but were beaten at Babuna pass.
German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.
Nov. 6.—Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.
Nov. 9.—Greece called M. Skoufoudis to form new neutrality cabinet.
Nov. 9.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean; 200 lost, including some Americans.
Nov. 10.—German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.
Nov. 12.—Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.
Nov. 13.—Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley.
Nov. 14.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.
Nov. 16.—U. S. called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.
Nov. 17.—Serbian massacres of Armenians in Babuna pass and French along Cerna river.
British hospital ship Anclia sunk by mine in English channel; 85 lost.
Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking of the Ancona.
Gortz, under terrific bombardment, in flames in many places.
Nov. 20.—Germans occupied Novibazar.
Nov. 21.—German cruiser Frauenlob destroyed near Libau; 130 lost.
Nov. 25.—Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.
Turkish advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.
Nov. 27.—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Scutari.
Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in line of defense.
Nov. 28.—Germans captured Fort William to Atlantic coast.
Dec. 1.—Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania.
Dec. 2.—More Italians landed at Avlona.
Managing Director Buenz and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud U. S.
Dec. 3.—President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché, and Captain von Pape, military attaché of German embassy at Washington.
Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.
Dec. 4.—Unnamed American ship in Mediterranean sent wireless call saying it was attacked by submarine.
Roumania commanded all foreign shipping in its harbors.
Henry Ford's peace crusaders sailed from New York.
Buenz, Koetter and Hoelmeister, Hamburg-American line officials, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; Poppinghaus to one year.
Dec. 6.—Pope Benedict issued appeal for peace.
British submarine sank Turkish destroyer and five other vessels in Sea of Marmora.
Roumania closed Danube to navigation.
Dec. 8.—U. S. asked Austria to disavow attack on the Ancona, punish the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans.
Dec. 9.—Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.
Dec. 10.—Kaiser recalled Boy-Ed and von Pape.
Dec. 11.—U. S. demanded France release six Germans taken from American vessels.
Dec. 15.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded in driving French as British commander in France and Flanders.
Austria made unsatisfactory reply to note on Ancona.
Dec. 17.—Four Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to cut the Panama canal.
Dec. 20.—U. S. recalled Austrian note delivered at Vienna.
Dec. 21.—Aerodrome duel on western front.
Dec. 25.—Allied aviators raided German posts in France.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—San Diego exposition opened.
Jan. 14.—Alabama legislature passed bill making the state dry after June 30.
Jan. 25.—President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
Feb. 20.—Panama-Pacific fair opened at San Francisco.
March 6.—North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.
March 11.—Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law.
March 12.—Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy.
April 3.—Census bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark.
April 19.—Barnes-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y.
U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga.
May 22.—Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.
June 21.—Governor Slaton of Georgia commuted general pardon to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's home to protect him.
July 2.—Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of capitol in Washington.

July 1.—J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who placed bomb in capitol at Washington.
July 5.—Twenty-nine killed and 1,110 injured in Independence day celebrations.
July 6.—Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell.
World's Christian Endeavor convention opened in Chicago.
July 10.—Robbers held up L. & N. train in Alabama and got nearly \$50,000.
July 12.—Thomas A. Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department.
July 14.—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury.
Aug. 7.—Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines.
Slide in Culebra cut blocked Panama canal.
Aug. 10.—Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened.
Aug. 16.—Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged.
Aug. 29.—Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up.
Sept. 12.—South Carolina training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened.
Sept. 27.—G. A. R. national encampment opened in Washington.
Sept. 30.—Wireless phone message sent from Washington to Hawaii.
Oct. 1.—Six midshipmen dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazing.
Capt. E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.
Oct. 12.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.
Oct. 16.—President Wilson announced his resignation to Mrs. Norman Gall of Washington.
Dec. 4.—Panama-Pacific exposition closed.
Dec. 6.—Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.
Dec. 18.—President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Gall.
Dec. 28.—American Civic association met in Washington.
Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Serrero.
Feb. 11.—Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.
Feb. 12.—President Davilmar of Haiti fled the country.
March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria.
April 23.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.
Danish diet granted suffrage to women.
May 8.—China yielded to Japan's demands.
May 27.—Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.
June 5.—Danish parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.
July 27.—Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rosseau Bobro president.
July 28.—United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge.
Aug. 12.—Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.
Gen. Dartignague elected president of Haiti by national assembly.
Sept. 17.—Word received from Vilhjalfr Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been away for year and a half.
Oct. 25.—Porter Charlton convicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given life sentence.
Nov. 20.—Emperor Yoshihito formally abdicated throne of Japan.
Dec. 3.—Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.
Dec. 4.—Chinese rebels seized cruiser Chao Ho at Shanghai and fought two other warships.
Dec. 6.—Pope held consistory and appointed new cardinal.
Dec. 11.—Yan Shi-Kai accepted the throne of China.
Belgian munitions plant at Havre blew up; thousand killed and hurt.
Dec. 12.—Camille de Coppet elected president of Swiss republic.

Jan. 13.—Thirty-eight thousand persons killed, 50,000 injured and many towns destroyed by earthquake in central Italy.
Feb. 10.—Manua Islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricane.
March 2.—Explosion of gas, followed by fire in Leland building of New River & Peabontas Coal Co. of Hinton, W. Va., entombed about 170 men.
March 26.—American submarine F-4 wrecked near Honolulu, 21 men lost.
April 4.—Great storm on Atlantic coast, 75 lives lost in wrecks.
April 12.—Coal mine accident in Japan fatal to 236.
April 30.—Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama; loss \$3,500,000.
May 22.—One hundred sixty-four persons killed and scores injured in railway wreck in England.
June 22.—Earthquakes in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns.
July 24.—Steamer Eastland upset in Chicago river, 812 persons losing their lives.
July 29.—Typhoon in central Italy and loss was \$5,000,000.
Aug. 3.—Erie, Pa., inundated by cloud-burst, 27 lives lost and vast property damage.
Aug. 15.—Hurricane swept lower part of Texas, 250 dead and \$13,000,000 property loss.
Sept. 27.—Explosion of car of gasoline wrecked Ardmore, Okla., killing 50.
Sept. 29.—Destructive gulf storm hit New Orleans and vicinity; 300 or more lives lost.
Oct. 28.—Twenty-one children burned to death in parochial school in Peabody, Mass.
Nov. 2.—Steamer Santa Clara lost near Astoria, Ore.; fifteen lost.
Nov. 10.—Gun plant of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss \$3,000,000.
Nov. 12.—Million fire in war material plant of Roebing Sons company at Trenton, N. J.
Nov. 29.—Fire destroyed much of Avalon, Catalina island.
Explosion at Du Pont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 31.
Dec. 9.—Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test.
Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.
Jan. 15.—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 fire in election, corrupt the election of November 3, 1914.
Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test clause.
House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships.
Feb. 22.—President Wilson nominated as member of interstate trade commission Joseph E. Dacot of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington, and George Rublee of New Hampshire.
Feb. 23.—Senate passed army appropriation bill of \$103,000,000 and house appropriation \$6,000,000 for fortifications.
March 3.—Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$5,052,

572, and confirmed trade commission appointment except George Rublee.
Robert W. Woolley nominated as director of mint.
March 4.—Sixty-third congress adjourned.
March 15.—Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina succeeded William J. Harris as director of census.
April 6.—William Hale Thompson, Republican, elected mayor of Chicago.
Mayor Roberts of Terre Haute, Ind., and 28 others found guilty of conspiracy in election.
June 8.—Secretary of State Bryan, disapproving the note to Germany, resigned.
June 21.—Supreme court annulled "founder clause" aimed at negro suffrage.
June 23.—One hundred twenty-eight Indianapolis city officials and politicians, including Thomas Taggart, indicted for election fraud conspiracy.
June 24.—Robert Lansing made secretary of state.
Aug. 28.—Frank L. Polk made counselor of U. S. state department.
Sept. 12.—North Carolina adopted state-wide prohibition.
Oct. 19.—Woman suffrage defeated in New Jersey.
Nov. 2.—Suffrage defeated in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; Republicans carried Massachusetts, electing S. W. McCall governor; new constitution rejected by New York; prohibition defeated in Ohio; A. O. Stanley, Dem., elected governor of Kentucky, and E. C. Harrington, Dem., of Maryland.
Dec. 6.—Trade congress assembled; Clark re-elected speaker of house.
Dec. 7.—Democratic national committee selected St. Louis for convention of June 14, 1916.
Republicans won generally in Massachusetts town elections.
Dec. 14.—Republican national convention set for June 7 in Chicago.
Dec. 17.—Henry P. Fletcher nominated ambassador to Mexico.

Jan. 16.—President Wilson ordered federal inquiry into high price of wheat.
Feb. 3.—Boulds lost control of Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system.
March 13.—Dayton Cash Register case. Lower court reversed and remanded for new trial by U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati.
March 16.—Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph R. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman.
March 15.—Charles C. McChord elected chairman interstate commerce commission, vice James S. Harkin.
April 3.—International Mercantile Marine company put in receiver's hands.
April 9.—J. B. Greenhut company, New York department store, failed for \$12,000,000.
April 21.—Receivers appointed for Rock Island railroad company.
May 15.—Interstate commerce commission decided railroads owning and operating steamship lines on great lakes must give them up.
May 24.—Pan American financial conference opened in Washington.
Aug. 11.—Interstate commerce commission denied most of requests of western roads for increased freight rates.
Aug. 12.—Interstate commerce commission ordered big reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal.
Aug. 16.—Interstate commerce commission found Moore-Reid syndicate guilty of plundering Rock Island road and throwing it into a receivership for its own purpose.
Aug. 24.—Eastman Kodak company declared a monopoly in restraint of trade by federal court at Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 1.—U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna.
Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Germaine-Reache, opera star at New York.
Jan. 10.—James M. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.
Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. E. Braddon, English novelist.
Feb. 5.—Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.
Feb. 12.—James Freeman, war correspondent, in Berlin.
Feb. 15.—Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.
Feb. 16.—Emil Charles Waldteufel, French composer, at Paris.
Feb. 18.—Frank James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.
March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Ponca City, N. Y.
March 15.—Sergei Yulovich 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.
March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publisher of historical, in Washington.
March 24.—Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.
March 31.—Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.
April 6.—Lynan B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago.
Curtis Guild, Jr., former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.
April 15.—F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.
April 18.—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.
July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.
July 10.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.
July 16.—Col. A. J. Blethen, publisher Seattle Times.
July 13.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.
July 16.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.
July 17.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, noted actress.
July 28.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary.
Aug. 4.—Maarten Maariens, novelist, in Zeist, Holland.
Aug. 6.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York.
Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.
Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.
Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.
Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg.
Dr. C. F. Flinay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.
Aug. 28.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.
Sept. 4.—Albert G. Spalding in San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, 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. 28.—J. Keir Hardie, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

FINANCIAL

March 8.—Chicago building contractors locked out 800 union lathers.
April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.
April 30.—Federal board of arbitration awarded slight wage increase to engineers of 28 western railroads.
Bride and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.
June 13.—Great street car strike in Chicago.
June 16.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.
June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.
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. 3.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

MEXICO

Jan. 6.—Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner.
Jan. 27.—Provisional President Garcia and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca.
Jan. 28.—Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City.
Feb. 11.—Carranza expelled Jose Carr, Spanish minister, from Mexico.
March 9.—Seven battleships ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz.
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 Jarita, 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 27.—Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of inciting another Mexican revolution.
July 1.—Diplomats from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation.
Aug. 8.—Six Mexican bandits killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Norlas ranch, north Brownsville, Tex.
Aug. 16.—Armed Mexicans crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Wilman.
Aug. 16.—Villa accepted Pan-American proposition for peace conference.
Aug. 30.—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. 8.—Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats.
Oct. 19.—Mexican bandits robbed a train in Texas, killing three Americans; posse 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 siege of Agua Prieta.
Dec. 15.—Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

SPORTING

Jan. 5.—Federal league filed suit against National and American leagues, charging violation of Sherman antitrust act.
Jan. 28.—American association was made a major baseball league.
April 5.—Jesse Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 20th round at Havana, Cuba.
May 31.—Ralph De Palma won 500-mile auto race at Indianapolis, breaking all records.
July 5.—Wisconsin university won conference athletic meet.
July 19.—Jerome Travers won national amateur golf championship.
July 25.—Best Harvard in regatta at New London.
June 26.—Bart Rosta, driving Peugeot car, won 500-mile race at Chicago, averaging 57.5 miles an hour.
June 28.—Cornell won intercollegiate regatta at Foughkeeps.
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 McNamara, 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 Gardner of Chicago won American amateur golf championship.
Sept. 7.—W. M. Johnston of California won national tennis championship.
Sept. 11.—Packy McFarland 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. 9.—Gil Anderson in a Stutz won another cup race at Sheepshead Bay, averaging 102.6 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.

INDUSTRIAL

March 8.—Chicago building contractors locked out 800 union lathers.
April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.
April 30.—Federal board of arbitration awarded slight wage increase to engineers of 28 western railroads.
Bride and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.
June 13.—Great street car strike in Chicago.
June 16.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.
June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.
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. 3.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

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