

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 Plus and Earl Roberts Among the Illustrious Dead—Disasters and Sports—Financial and Industrial Happenings.

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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 Serbia demanding punishment of all accomplices in murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and suppression of all societies which had fomented rebellion in Bosnia.

July 25.—Troops mobilized by Austria, Servia, Russia and Montenegro. Servians moved their capital to Nish.

July 25.—Austria declared war against Serbia.

July 25.—Austrians invaded Serbia and shelled Belgrade.

July 25.—Kaiser demanded Russian mobilization cease and car refused. Martial law proclaimed in Germany.

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.

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Aug. 11.—Carbajal abandoned presidency of Mexico.

FOREIGN

Feb. 2.—City of Gonave, Haiti, burned during a battle between 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.

Feb. 15.—Wife of French Minister of Finance Calliaux killed Gaston Calmette, editor of Paris Figaro.

Feb. 15.—House of Lords defeated woman suffrage measure, 104 to 60.

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

Feb. 25.—Irish home rule bill passed its third and final reading in the house of commons by a majority of 77.

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 2.—Arrest of unarmed American bluejackets by federal authorities at Tampico brought demand from Admiral Mayo that Huerta apologize and that American flag be saluted.

POLITICAL

Feb. 13.—House passed Alaska railroad bill.

Feb. 21.—Senate ratified general arbitration treaty 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 toll be repealed.

March 10.—Senate approved Alaska railroad bill.

March 21.—House passed bill to repeal canal tolls exemption clause by majority of 88.

June 5.—House passed the three Wilson anti-trust bills by huge majorities.

July 1.—George T. Henry, Jr., of San Francisco and Washington nominated for ambassador to Russia.

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. 14.—Count Yukio Ito, fleet admiral of the Japanese navy, in Tokio.

Jan. 15.—Mrs. George W. Goethals, defender of Dreyfus, at Amiens, France.

Jan. 20.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, in London.

Jan. 21.—Edwin Glan, Boston publisher, leaving \$100,000 to the world peace foundation which he established in 1899.

Jan. 23.—Shelby M. Cullom, former United States senator from Illinois.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 1.—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. 13.—Standard Oil company arranged to lend China \$5,000,000 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 \$3,000,000.

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

June 6.—Chaplin, M'Innes, 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.

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

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 5.—Ford Automobile company set aside \$100,000 of its profits to distribute among its employees, mostly in the form of increased wages.

Jan. 6.—United States circuit court of appeals confirmed the conviction of 24 members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers on the charge of dynamite conspiracy, and 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 23.—Heavy fighting took place in the Colorado mine strike and President Wilson ordered federal troops there to restore order.

April 23.—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.

SPORTING

Feb. 28.—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 Outmet of Boston won amateur golf championship of France.