

1913 IN REVIEW

Record of the Year's Happenings.

MEXICAN AND BALKAN AFFAIRS

Miscellaneous Events—Games and Races—Items of Personal and Political Interest—Losses by Floods, Fire, Storms and Accidents—A Carefully Classified Summary.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

JANUARY. 17. Raymond Poincare, prime minister of France, was elected president of the republic.

FEBRUARY. 3. The 16th amendment to the United States constitution, authorizing an income tax, was approved by Delaware, Wyoming and New Mexico. Three-fourths of the states having endorsed it, the amendment became law.

MARCH. 4. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as the 28th president of the United States.

APRIL. 8. President Wilson read a message before congress in joint session, reviving a custom abandoned in 1901.

MAY. 2. President Wilson recognized the Chinese republic.

JUNE. 10. The British house of commons passed a second reading of the home rule for Ireland bill in the face of fiery opposition.

JULY. 4. President Wilson addressed the veterans at the close of the 50th anniversary reunion on Gettysburg battlefield.

AUGUST. 10. New alien land law, anti-Japanese, went into effect in California.

SEPTEMBER. 19. Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich., elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga.

OCTOBER. 2. United States senate passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, 36 to 17.

NOVEMBER. 8. Ludwig III. took the oath as king of Bavaria.

DECEMBER. 2. In his annual message to congress President Wilson recommended direct balloting for presidential candidates and declared that he would pursue a waiting policy with Mexico.

JANUARY. 12. Loss of \$2,000,000 by burning of a coal storage plant at Calgary, Alberta.

FEBRUARY. 28. The burning of the Dewey hotel, Omaha, caused a heavy loss of life.

MARCH. 1. Loss of \$500,000 at Argenta, Kan., by the burning of the Gulf Compress company's plant.

MAY. 5. Loss of \$1,000,000 by fire in the plant of the American Fertilizer company at Buffalo.

JUNE. 9. Fire in a business block in Springfield, Mo., caused a loss of over \$500,000.

JULY. 12. Fire in the plant of the Haskell & Basker Car company at Michigan City, Ind., caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

AUGUST. 5. Blue Mountain House, a famous hotel in the Blue Ridge at Pen Mar, Pa., destroyed by fire; loss about \$500,000.

SEPTEMBER. 3. Fire destroyed 30 blocks in Hot Springs, Ark.; loss \$1,000,000.

OCTOBER. 13. Fire at the railroad terminals, East St. Louis, caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

DECEMBER. 2. By the burning of the Arcadia hotel in Boston 28 lives were lost.

GAMES AND RACES

JANUARY. 8. Alfredo De Oro, champion pocket billiard player of the world, saved his title by defeating James Maturio in New York.

FEBRUARY. 5. Willie Hoppe retained his 1822 balk line billiard championship by defeating George Sutton in a title match in New York; final count 500 to 300.

MARCH. 12. Hannes Kolehmainen made a new world's 5 mile record by going the distance in 21 minutes 29.4 seconds in New York.

APRIL. 12. Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish runner, made a new world's 5 mile record by going the distance in 21 minutes 29.4 seconds in New York.

MAY. 2. McDonald scored a new world's record by hurling the 24 pound shot 29 feet and 3/4 inches in New York.

JUNE. 10. Major baseball leagues opened the season of 1913.

MAY. 24. Jerome D. Travers won the metropolitan amateur golf championship in New York, defeating A. F. Kammer.

JUNE. 4. Aboyer won the English Derby.

JULY. 7. Jerome D. Travers won the New Jersey golf championship, defeating Oswald Kirby 3 up and 2 to play.

AUGUST. 10. American team won the deciding game in international polo match at Meadowbrook, N. Y., defeating the English team by 4 1/2 to 4 1/4 goals.

SEPTEMBER. 21. Syracuse won the varsity eight oared race, defeating Cornell; time 19 minutes 23.35 seconds.

OCTOBER. 16. Pennant won the Futurity at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

NOVEMBER. 17. Governor Sulzer removed from office by the court of impeachment.

DECEMBER. 11. The world's tennis championship won by Maurice E. McLoughlin of the United States, who defeated the English champion, Charles F. Dixon, at Wimbledon, England.

JANUARY. 14. "Billy" Arlinton, the old time negro minstrel, died at Los Angeles; aged 75.

FEBRUARY. 22. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner, the master composer, celebrated throughout Germany.

MARCH. 24. Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia and Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland married in Berlin.

APRIL. 23. Bennett H. Young elected commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

MAY. 14. "Billy" Arlinton, the old time negro minstrel, died at Los Angeles; aged 75.

JUNE. 2. E. P. Weston started from New York city on a walking match to Minneapolis, expecting to cover 1,446 miles in 60 days.

JULY. 11. Opening of the Blue and Gray reunion at Gettysburg to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the battle.

AUGUST. 1. Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Milwaukee, ending his walk of 1,548 miles from New York city, whence he started June 2.

NOVEMBER. 1. Cornell defeated at football by Harvard, 23 to 6, at Cambridge, Mass.

DECEMBER. 6. Abel R. Kiviat defeated William J. Kramer in a running race for the cross country championship in New York.

CONVENTIONS

APRIL. 14. Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened in Washington.

MAY. 17. United Confederate Veterans met at Chattanooga.

JUNE. 16. American Medical association met in Minneapolis.

JULY. 5. National Educational association met at Salt Lake City.

AUGUST. 30. 20th international peace congress opened at The Hague.

SEPTEMBER. 1. International trades union congress met in Manchester, England.

OCTOBER. 19. In a wreck on the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Bogart, Miss., 45 soldiers of the coast artillery were killed and 100 injured.

NOVEMBER. 10. American Federation of Labor met at Seattle, Wash.

DECEMBER. 25. National Phi Delta Phi college fraternity met in Chicago.

JANUARY. 1. Parcel post service began.

FEBRUARY. 10. News of the disaster to Capt. R. F. Scott's antarctic expedition was cable from New Zealand. The south pole was reached March 29, 1912, and subsequently Scott and 4 of his companions perished in a blizzard.

MARCH. 6. The ship Niagara, which Commodore Perry used in his victorious battle on Lake Erie in 1813, was raised from the bottom of the lake near Erie, Pa.

APRIL. 14. 200,000 Belgian workmen went on a strike for equal suffrage.

MAY. 17. Crisis in the illness of Pope Pius X; death seemed imminent.

JUNE. 23. Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, original of Dickens' "Miss Marple," died in London in her 100th year.

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MARCH. 2. W. game between battleships, torpedo boats and submarines of the north Atlantic fleet and forts at the eastern end of Long Island sound opened with Admiral Charles J. Badger in command of the fleet.

APRIL. 11. In the opening game of the world's baseball series Philadelphia Athletics (American league) defeated the New York Giants (National league) 6 to 4 at New York.

MAY. 11. The world's baseball series between the American and National leagues won by Philadelphia Athletics (American league) in New York; score 3 to 1, 5th game.

ending an around the world trip in 35 days, 21 hours, 35 minutes and 4 1/2 seconds, a record.

17. Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from the state asylum for insane criminals at Matteawan, N. Y.

18. Record August heat in St. Louis; by American Press Association.

19. The Pacific end of the Panama canal opened by explosion of dynamite, lifting the waters of the ocean into the Miraflores locks.

20. Roland Garros, French aviator, flew across the Mediterranean sea from St. Raphael, France, to Bizerta, north Africa, 408 miles, in 8 hours; average speed about 58 miles.

21. Persons killed and over 40 injured in a collision on the New York, New Haven and Hartford near New Haven, Conn.

22. Zepplin airship L. No. 1 wrecked by a hurricane over the North sea; 15 drowned.

23. Monument commemorating Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's naval victory over the British fleet Sept. 10, 1813, unveiled on Put-in-Bay island, Lake Erie.

24. 18 balloons, including the Uncle Sam and the Goolybear from the United States, started from Paris in a race for the Gordon Bennett cup. Eight countries represented.

25. The first vessels lifted into the Pacific entrance of the Panama canal.

26. The American balloon Goolybear landed at Bridlington, England, winning the Gordon Bennett cup; distance traveled from the starting point, Paris, 550 miles; time 4 hours.

27. A Zeppelin dirigible balloon exploded when 2,000 feet in the air at Johnstown, Pa., killing 28 passengers, including 5 members of the admiralty commission.

28. In a wreck on the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Bogart, Miss., 45 soldiers of the coast artillery were killed and 100 injured.

29. 283 miners killed by explosion in the Stag Canyon mines, New Mexico.

30. H. B. Hollins & Co., noted banking house, New York, failed; liabilities estimated at \$5,000,000; assets \$3,000,000.

31. Steamship Louise carried an official party through the Panama canal from ocean to ocean.

32. New York Real Estate Securities company failed, having liabilities of about \$16,000,000.

33. Gatun dam completed in the Panama canal.

34. Centenary of Holland's revolt against Napoleon Bonaparte celebrated.

35. New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad suspended payment of dividends.

36. The "Mona Lisa," celebrated Da Vinci painting that was stolen from the Louvre, Paris, in 1911, reported found in Florence, Italy.

37. United States commerce court ended by congressional enactment.

NATURE'S MOODS

JANUARY. 3. Violent wind and rain storm worked destruction in sections of the United States.

MARCH. 13. Electrical tornado swept over the lower southern and southwestern states; 100 deaths.

21. Blizzard and cyclonic storm ravaged the central and southwestern states, destroying over 100 lives and property valued at several million dollars.

22. Cyclone killed 15 outright at Terre Haute and injured over 200, many mortally. Over 200 killed in Omaha, where 1,200 houses were burned or wrecked.

23. Floods reached their height in Ohio; 400 lives lost, and estimated property loss above \$50,000,000.

24. 14 killed and 30 injured by a tornado at Omaha.

25. Snow in Massachusetts.

30. Record breaking heat day in Chicago; thermometer 102 on street; deaths 46.

JULY. 30. A windstorm caused a loss of \$1,000,000 in Washington, D. C.

OBITUARY ROLL

Grim Harvest of Death in 1913.

THE BRIGHTEST RANKS INVADIED

Authors of Worldwide Note, Famous Artists, Statesmen and Scientists, and Distinguished Soldiers Called From Earth—Long Array of the World's Shining Marks.

OBITUARY

JANUARY. 2. Gen. E. M. Lee, civil war veteran and ex-governor of Wyoming territory; aged 77.

1. James R. Keene, noted financier and jurist, in New York; aged 55.

2. Jeff Davis, United States senator from Arkansas and former governor, at Little Rock; aged 51.

3. Lewis Swift, noted astronomer, at Marathou, N. Y.; aged 32.

4. Dr. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, army aeronaut in the civil war and inventor, at Pasadena, Cal.; aged 51.

5. Prestiss Bailey, editor on the Utica Observer for 69 years, at Utica; aged 73.

6. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, poet and author, at Rutland, Vt.; aged 87.

FEBRUARY. 1. Dr. Theodor von Holst, noted German diplomat, in Berlin; aged 74.

2. John George Brown, noted painter of street boys, died in New York city; aged 81.

3. Charles Major, author of many popular novels of old English life, including "When Knighthood Was in Flower," at Shelbyville, Ind.; aged 57.

4. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, soldier and diplomat, in New York city; aged 72.

5. Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," in the Piedmont Hills, California; aged 72.

6. Gen. George Washington Custis Lee, eldest son of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Ravensworth, Va.; aged 80.

7. Yeh Ho Na La, titular empress dowager of China, at Peking; aged 88.

MARCH. 11. Dr. J. S. Billings, federal war veteran, author and librarian, in New York city; aged 74.

12. Frank S. Black, ex-governor of New York and noted lawyer, in Troy; aged 69.

13. Field Marshal Viscount Garnet Joseph Wolsley, famous British soldier, at Mentone, France; aged 80.

14. John Pierpont Morgan, capitalist, in Rome; aged 71.

APRIL. 12. John B. Henderson, former United States senator and author of the 13th amendment to the constitution, in Washington; aged 86.

MAY. 20. H. M. Flagler, capitalist and railway magnate, at West Palm Beach, Fla.; aged 83.

21. Gen. James Heaton Baker, civil war soldier, editor and historian, at Mantoloking, Minn.; aged 84.

22. Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), distinguished British scholar and author, in London; aged 73.

JUNE. 1. F. A. Ober, ornithologist and author, at Hackensack, N. J.; aged 65.

2. Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, at Ashford, England; aged 73.

3. C. H. Cramp, noted shipbuilder, in Philadelphia; aged 83.

4. Dr. C. A. Briggs, noted theologian, once tried for heresy, in New York city; aged 72.

5. Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, noted English alienist, in London; aged 82.

6. Thomas A. Janvier, journalist and author, in New York city; aged 64.

JULY. 1. Henri Rochefort, noted French politician and duelist, in Paris; aged 83.

2. Gen. E. Burd Grubb, civil war veteran and diplomat, at Kearny, N. J.; aged 71.

3. Dr. Horace Jayne, noted biologist, at Wallingford, Pa.; aged 54.

AUGUST. 4. George Hitchcock, noted American painter, on the island of Marken, Holland; aged 63.

5. Robert C. Ogden, philanthropist, at Kennebunkport, Me.; aged 71.

6. Gen. Edward P. Jones, civil war veteran, hero of the march through Baltimore April 19, 1861, and noted in politics and commerce, at Binghamton, N. Y.; aged 85.

7. August Bebel, German socialist leader, at Zurich; aged 73.

8. Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U. S. N., retired, veteran of the civil war, at Warm Springs, Va.; aged 72.

9. Emile Olivier, noted premier of France under Napoleon III, at Ancey, France; aged 83.

SEPTEMBER. 6. Henry Menier, French chocolate manufacturer, noted for private explorations in the arctic regions, in Paris; aged 50.

7. George E. Baker, noted telegrapher in the field and at the White House under Gen. Grant, in Philadelphia; aged 65.

8. William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York, died on board the Baltic at sea; aged 62.

9. Louis Mollo, 7 feet 3 inches tall, said to be the largest man living, at Hancock, Mich.; aged 30.

10. Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, in Brooklyn; aged 76.

OCTOBER. 1. Adolphus Busch, noted St. Louis brewer, at Langenschaibach, Prussia; aged 71.

2. Stanley Waterloo, journalist, in Chicago; aged 57.

3. Timothy L. Woodruff, noted Republican leader, in New York; aged 55.

4. William Garrott Brown, historian and biographer; aged 65.

5. William Nelson, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune; aged 74.

NOVEMBER. 1. Emily Huntington Miller, author and editor, at St. Paul, Minn.; aged 80.

BALKAN WAR

JANUARY. 25. Turkish batteries defending Constantinople opened fire upon the Bulgarians.

FEBRUARY. 1. The Bulgarian artillery resumed bombardment of Adrianople on expiration of the peace truce.

2. Bulgarians attacked Turkish forts at Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles.

3. Fierce attack of Montenegrin troops on the Turks at Scutari was successful, with loss to the assailants of 2,500.

MARCH. 6. The Greeks captured Janina from the Turks, securing 32 prisoners.

13. King George of Greece, leader of the Greek army, was assassinated at Saloniki after a reign of 51 years.

27. Turks surrendered Adrianople to the Bulgarians and Servians, with 51,000 prisoners. Allied troops attacked the Turkish lines at the Chatalja defenses of Constantinople.

APRIL. 22. The Turkish fortress of Scutari captured by Montenegrins.

MAY. 30. Treaty of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies signed at London.

JULY. 8. Turkey sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria to vacate Turkish territory.

21. Turkish troops re-entered Adrianople after expelling the Bulgarian garrison.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

FEBRUARY. 9. Revolution in Mexico headed by Col. Felix Diaz. President Madero besieged in his palace. The revolutionist leader Gen. Bernardo Reyes killed in battle.

10. A truce reigned between Madero's government and the Mexican revolutionists.

11. The Mexican revolutionists and government forces bombarded each other's positions with heavy artillery.

12. Mexican forces continued artillery firing in the streets of the City of Mexico. The revolution gained fresh adherents.

14. Fighting continued in the City of Mexico. Government troops revolted. Madero agreed to resign the presidency.

18. President Madero resigned his office after arrest by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of the national army, assumed the presidency.

19. Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed Mexican president, was killed by the revolutionists.

22. The deposed president and vice president of Mexico, Madero and Suarez, were killed in a mysterious manner while under guard by revolutionists.

JULY. 10. United States ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, summoned from his post to Washington.

AUGUST. 4. Resignation of H. L. Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, accepted by the president. Ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota sent as a special envoy to Huerta's government in Mexico.

26. Special Envoy Lind left the Mexican capital and returned to Vera Cruz, declaring that his mission to Huerta was a failure.

27. President Wilson delivered a message to congress on the situation in Mexico.

OCTOBER. 10. Provisional President Huerta of Mexico arrested the chamber of deputies and assumed the powers of dictator, dissolving congress.

15. Foreign envoys in Mexico asked their governments to send warships to guard the legations.

25. Mexican rebels (Constitutionalists) captured Monterey after a 9 days' battle.

28. Gen. Felix Diaz, political rival of Gen. Huerta, given refuge on a United States warship at Vera Cruz.

NOVEMBER. 11. The premier of Great Britain announced that his government would uphold the Mexican policy of the United States.

15. Mexican rebels (Constitutionalists) captured Juarez from the federals.

18. Mexican rebels captured Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas.

21. Rebels under Gen. Villa defeated the federal forces in battle at Tierra Blanca, near Juarez; losses reported, 1,500 federals and 500 rebels.

27. Mexican rebels captured Mazatlan, on the west coast.

DECEMBER. 9. Mexican congress annulled the October election and appointed Huerta provisional president pending a new election in June, 1914.

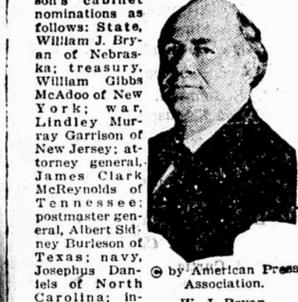
10. Mexican congress authorized a national loan of \$5,000,000 and voted extraordinary powers to Huerta.

1,000 rebels attacked Tampico.

11. Fighting continued at Tampico. Foreign refugees were under protection of United States warships.

13. Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the United States naval forces in Mexico, humanity against the slaughter of prisoners of war by rebels and federalists fighting at Tampico.

18. Rebels had the advantage at Tampico. Foreign vessels in the harbor crowded with refugees from British, German and American nationality.



Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States.