

Chronological Classified by

Affairs the World Over, With Obituary and Accident Record of the Year.

Review of 1915 Chief Subjects

Conventions, Sporting, Fires, Weather, Varieties and Miscellaneous Events.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

- JANUARY.**
1. Carranza's forces defeated Villa's troops at Pachuca; Villa lost 700 killed.
 2. Gen. Roque Gonzalez Garza chosen provisional president of Mexico by the convention at Mexico City.
 3. Provisional President Garza and his cabinet abandoned Mexico City as a capital.
 4. Mexican First Chief Carranza reoccupied Mexico City.
 5. Gen. Garza renounced the office of provisional president of Mexico.
- FEBRUARY.**
6. Gen. Villa proclaimed himself president.
 7. Carranza, head of the Constitutional party in Mexico, expelled the Spanish minister.
- APRIL.**
8. Villa's forces defeated at Irapuato by Gen. Obregon's army.
 9. Villa's army defeated by Obregon's forces at Celaya.
- JUNE.**
10. President Wilson warned the Mexican revolutionists to make peace.
 11. Carranza troops occupied Mexico City.
 12. Former President Huerta arrested at Newman, N. M., by United States marshals on charge of conspiracy.
- JULY.**
13. Gen. Orozco, colleague of Gen. Huerta and with him under ball to the United States, jumped his ball and escaped from El Paso to Mexican soil.
- AUGUST.**
14. Conference of A. B. C. powers and the United States over Mexico, met in Washington.
 15. Gen. Carranza resented President Wilson's attempt to restore peace in Mexico and was officially notified that armed intervention in Mexico by the United States would not be approved by the A. B. C. powers.
 16. The United States and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, jointly, appealed to Mexican parties to make peace.
 17. Carranza's generals announced that they would support his objection to engage in a peace conference.
- SEPTEMBER.**
18. Pan-American conferees on Mexican affairs postponed decision three weeks.
- OCTOBER.**
19. Pan-American conferees voted to recommend the Carranza party in Mexico as the de facto government.
 20. The United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Nicaragua formally recognized Carranza as head of the de facto government at Mexico.



Carranza.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

- JANUARY.**
1. President Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Sayre, gave birth to a son in the White House.
 2. President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill.
- MARCH.**
3. The Sixty-third congress closed.
- APRIL.**
4. General Victoriano Huerta arrived in New York from Spain.
 5. Mrs. William Cummins Story re-elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
- MAY.**
6. Italy denounced the triple alliance, of which she was a member, with Germany and Austria.
 7. Japan delivered an ultimatum to China demanding withdrawal of her troops from Manchuria.
 8. China accepted Japan's demands without qualifications.
 9. President Wilson reviewed the fleet on Hudson river.
 10. President Wilson proclaimed United States neutrality in war between Japan and China signed treaties to carry out Japan's demands.
- JUNE.**
11. British Field Marshal Kitchener decorated with the Garter. Gilbert Parker, the novelist, created a baron.
 12. General Bennett H. Young re-elected commander in chief United Confederate Veterans.
 13. United States petition to dissolve the United States Steel corporation denied by court of appeals.
 14. William Jennings Bryan resigned the portfolio of state in Wilson's cabinet.
 15. Robert Lansing appointed secretary of state ad interim.
- JULY.**
16. Political revolt against President Guillaume of Haiti to avenge the execution of 100 political prisoners. Guillaume took refuge in the French legation.
- AUGUST.**
17. Germany refused to consider the W. P. Frye damage case a matter for negotiations with the United States. Great Britain insisted upon her policy of restricting neutral trade with Germany.
 18. United States forces took forcible possession of Port au Prince; resisting Haitians fired upon.
 19. United States declined to put an embargo on the sale of munitions to belligerents and agreed to accept pay from Germany for the sinking of the ship Frye.
 20. Haiti elected Dartiguenave president.
- SEPTEMBER.**
21. Naval advisory board appointed, with Thomas A. Edison chairman.
 22. The United States recognized the new



Robert Lansing.

- Haitian government of President Dartiguenave and concluded a treaty, establishing a protectorate for ten years.**
- NOVEMBER.**
23. President Wilson welcomed the G. A. R. veterans in Camp Emery, Washington.
- OCTOBER.**
1. Captain E. R. Monfort of Ohio elected commander in chief of the G. A. R.
- NOVEMBER.**
2. United States declared the British blockade of neutral ports illegal.
 3. Yoshihito crowned emperor of Japan.
- DECEMBER.**
4. United States declared that German attaches at Washington, Boy-Ed and Von Papen, were objectionable.
 5. Sixty-fourth congress met.
 6. The United States demanded of Austria a disavowal of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona Nov. 7.
 7. Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen recalled by the German governments.
 8. The council of state in China declared that the republic at a recent election had voted to change the form of government to a monarchy. The crown was tendered to President Yuan Shih Kai.
 9. Wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt.
 10. Election of deputies in Greece.
 11. Admiral Dewey's 75th birthday.

SHIPWRECKS.

- JANUARY.**
1. British steamer Penarth wrecked on the Norfolk coast; 21 sailors drowned.
- MARCH.**
2. United States submarine F-4 sunk off Honolulu while making a submerged run. All on board drowned.
- APRIL.**
3. Dutch liner Maurita lost in storm off the Atlantic coast; 49 persons drowned.
 4. Lake excursion steamer Eastland went down in Chicago river. Out of 2,400 (about) on board 821 passengers and sailors were drowned.

THE YEAR'S DEATH ROLL.

- JANUARY.**
1. J. M. Wright, civil war veteran and military analyst, in Washington.
 2. R. W. Shurtliff, civil war veteran and noted artist, in New York; aged 75.
 3. Marshall P. Wilder, humorist and author, at St. Paul, Minn.; aged 65.
 4. Mrs. John Wood, once noted actress on the English-American stage, in England; aged 82.
 5. Gen. A. M. Sissel, noted in the defense of Port Arthur in 1904-5, at Petrograd; aged 67.
 6. Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, in Washington; aged 84.
 7. Col. J. A. Joyce, Federal veteran, author and poet, in Washington; aged 75.
 8. G. E. Frothingham, noted light opera star, at Burlington, Vt.; aged 78.
- FEBRUARY.**
9. Alban J. Conant, veteran artist, in New York city; aged 83.
 10. James Creelman, noted journalist, in Berlin; aged 53.
 11. Fanny Crosby, blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.
 12. Simon Brentano, head of noted New York firm of booksellers, in New York city; aged 55.
 13. Frank Fuller, war governor of Utah under Lincoln, in New York city; aged 88.
- MARCH.**
14. Samuel Bowles, editor and publisher of the Springfield Republican, at Springfield, Mass.; aged 64.
 15. Charles Francis Adams, historian and publicist, in Washington; aged 89.
 16. Mary Ann Jackson, widow of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, at Charlotte, N. C.; aged 84.
 17. Curtis Guild, statesman and diplomat, in Boston; aged 55.
 18. F. Hopkinson Smith, author and armistice negotiator, in New York; aged 76.
 19. W. R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, in that city; aged 74.
 20. Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury of Vermont, at Burlington; aged 77.
 21. Nelson W. Aldrich, former senator from Rhode Island, in New York city; aged 73.
 22. Frederick W. Seward, son of Secretary of State W. H. Seward and who was wounded in defending his father when attacked April 14, 1865, at Montrose, N. Y.; aged 83.
 23. Olive Harper, author and translator, in Philadelphia; aged 73.
 24. John W. Alexander, portrait artist, former president of the National Academy of Design, in New York city; aged 59.
- JUNE.**
25. Gen. E. L. Mollineux, noted civil war officer, in New York city; aged 82.
 26. Col. C. E. Woodruff, U. S. A., noted surgeon and anthropologist, in New Rochelle, N. Y.; aged 65.
 27. Rafael Joseffy, celebrated pianist, in Washington; aged 81.
 28. O'Donovan Rossa (Geremiah O'Donovan), Irish patriot leader, in New York city; aged 84.
- JULY.**
29. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, died after several terms and deposed by Madero, in Paris; aged 85.
 30. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; aged 78.
 31. Dr. W. A. Croft, journalist, traveler and author, in Washington; aged 80.
- AUGUST.**
32. Maarten Maarslaen, Dutch novelist, in Zwickau, Holland; aged 57.
 33. General E. F. Tracy, lawyer and soldier, former secretary of navy, in New York city; aged 85.
 34. John W. Harper, noted publisher, in New York; aged 84.



Porfirio Diaz.

- General J. C. Black, noted lawyer and civil war veteran, in Chicago; aged 78.**
- John D. Long, former secretary of navy, at Hingham, Mass.; aged 77.**
- Paul Armstrong, playwright, in New York; aged 49.**
- SEPTEMBER.**
1. Albert G. Spalding, baseball veteran and sporting goods manufacturer, at Point Loma, Cal.; aged 65.
 2. Gen. E. H. Ripley, who led the Federal advance into Richmond in 1865, at Rutland, Vt.; aged 75.
 3. Anthony Comstock, New York's moral censor, at Summit, N. J.; aged 71.
 4. Dr. Austin Flint, noted physician and alienist, in New York city; aged 80.
 5. J. Keir Hardie, noted English Socialist, M. P. and lecturer, in Glasgow, Scotland.
- OCTOBER.**
6. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, former premier, in England; aged 94.
 7. Blanche Walsh, actress, in Cleveland, O.; aged 42.
- NOVEMBER.**
8. Herman Ridder, German-American editor, in New York; aged 64.
 9. Booker T. Washington, negro leader and educator, at Tuskegee, Ala.; aged 57.
 10. Susan E. Dickinson, journalist, at Scranton, Pa.; aged 84.
 11. Dr. Solomon Schechter, noted authority on the Hebrew Scriptures, in New York; aged 68.



Photo by American Press Association. Herman Ridder.

NATURE FREAKS.

- JANUARY.**
1. Earthquake in Italy; many cities and towns destroyed, Avezzano being the principal sufferer; death list 2,978; shock recorded by seismograph in Washington.
- APRIL.**
2. Snowstorm and 70 mile gale raged on the Atlantic coast.
 3. Texas swept by a rain and electrical storm; 25 dead.
 4. April heat record of 81 degrees in New York city.
- MAY.**
5. Frost, snow and rain in the central west, from Texas to Montana.
 6. Lassen peak, California, burst out in eruption.
- JUNE.**
7. Earthquake in southern California caused loss of \$1,000,000.
- JULY.**
8. Tornado in the middle west, Cincinnati suffered most; dead upward of 40, with many missing.
 9. Flood in Ohio caused loss of \$2,000,000; 5 persons drowned.
- AUGUST.**
10. Cloudburst at Erie, Pa., caused a loss of \$5,000,000; 75 deaths.
 11. Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli, the Italian volcanoes, became active.
 12. Tropical hurricane flooded Galveston with waters of the gulf; other points on the coast invaded. Loss estimated at \$30,000,000 and deaths upward of 300, with many missing.
 13. Frost in the middle west.
- SEPTEMBER.**
14. Temperature 88 in New York; hottest Sept. 15 on record.
 15. Gulf hurricane struck Louisiana coast; deaths estimated about 550.
- NOVEMBER.**
16. 42 persons killed and injured by wind-storm at Hot Springs, Ark.

FIELD OF SPORTS.

- APRIL.**
1. Jess Willard defeated Jack Johnson in 25 rounds at Havana, Cuba.
 2. Yale defeated Harvard in the varsity tennis singles championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin with a score of 1-6, 6-4, 7-5, 10-8.
 3. Women's national tennis championship won by Molla Bjurstedt in Philadelphia. Score, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.
 4. Jerome D. Travers, noted amateur, won title of open golf championship of the United States, defeating McNamara, at Baltusrol, N. J.
 5. Women's national tennis championship won by Molla Bjurstedt in Philadelphia. Score, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.
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 8. Cornell won the varsity race at Foughkeepsie, with Leland Stanford second; time 2:30.3-4; also junior race, in 10:00.1-5, with Pennsylvania second. Syracuse won the freshman race in 9:29.3-5, with Cornell second.
 9. Norman S. Taber of Boston made a new world's one mile run record at Cambridge; time 4 minutes 12.3-5 seconds.
- SEPTEMBER.**
10. Amateur golf championship of the United States won by Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, who defeated John G. Anderson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play, at Detroit.
 11. William M. Johnston won the national tennis singles championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin with a score of 1-6, 6-4, 7-5, 10-8.
 12. Women's golf championship won by Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia at Glenside, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. W. A. Gavin runner up.
 13. Directum I. made new world's pacing record of 1:56.7 for a mile without a wind shield at Syracuse, N. Y.
 14. The Philadelphia club clinched the National league pennant at Boston by defeating Boston 5 to 0.
 15. Boston became American league champion through the defeat of Detroit by St. Louis, 8 to 2, at Detroit.
- OCTOBER.**
16. Gil Anderson won 50 mile auto race for the Astor Cup at Sheephead Bay.
 17. Boston Americans defeated the Philadelphia Nationals in the fifth and deciding game of the world's series, 4 to 4, at Philadelphia.
 18. Cornell defeated Harvard 10 to 6 at Cambridge, Mass.
 19. Princeton defeated Dartmouth 30 to 7 at Princeton.
- NOVEMBER.**
20. Harvard defeated Princeton 19 to 6 at football.
 21. Yale defeated Princeton 13 to 7.
 22. Harvard beat Yale 41 to 0 at football.
 23. Army vanquished Navy 14 to 0 at football.



Photo by American Press Association. Jess Willard.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

- JANUARY.**
1. Panama-California exposition opened at San Diego.
 2. London Stock Exchange reopened.
 3. United States supreme court ruled that the Danbury haters must pay \$252,000 fine for boycott set up in 1912.
 4. Fire in Roebing's wire plant at Trenton caused a loss of \$1,500,000.
- FEBRUARY.**
5. Frank James, last of James brothers noted in the civil war and later as desperate men, died near Excelsior Springs, Mo.; aged 74.
 6. Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco formally opened.
- MARCH.**
7. Anarchists caught in an attempt to explode bombs in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York.
 8. Harry Kendall Thaw placed on trial in New York for conspiracy to escape the asylum at Matteawan.
 9. Thaw and four alleged conspirators acquitted on charge of conspiracy.
 10. Lincoln Beachey, the American aviator, killed in flight at the Panama-Pacific exposition, in San Francisco.
 11. Bethlehem Steel jumped to 155 in the New York Stock Exchange, where 37,300 shares were dealt in.
 12. Public library of St. Paul destroyed by fire; loss \$75,000. International peace congress met at The Hague. Name of Culebra cut in the Panama canal, changed to Gaillard cut.
 13. Colon, Panama, swept by fire; loss \$2,500,000 in the business district, where 46 buildings were destroyed.
 14. Naval fleet arrived at New York.
 15. New government proclaimed by revolutionists in Portugal. The new premier, Joao Chagas, shot by a senator.
 16. President Wilson protested to Germany in the Lusitania case. Naval parade at New York.
- JUNE.**
17. United Confederate veterans met at Richmond.
 18. Georgia prison commission reported against commuting sentence of Frank, alleged murderer.
 19. Second United States note to Germany sent to Ambassador J. W. Gerard in Berlin, protesting against submarine warfare in ocean liners.
 20. Yaqui Indians declared war on the United States. Fleet ordered to sail for Lower California to protect Americans.
 21. Harry K. Thaw granted a jury trial to test his sanity.
 22. The Arizona battleship, biggest United States super-dreadnaught, launched at Brooklyn navy yard.
 23. J. P. Morgan, the banker, shot at Glen Cove, N. Y., by Frank Holt, a German college professor.
 24. Harry K. Thaw declared sane by an advisory jury in New York city.
 25. The state department notified Great Britain, through Ambassador W. H. Page, that this country would not recognize British orders in council as valid.
 26. Southold, N. Y., began the 25th anniversary of its settlement (1640).
 27. Haitian revolutionists invaded the French legation, dragged out the deposed president, Guillaume, and shot him to death.
 28. Haitian snipers killed 2 United States marines who were in Port au Prince protecting foreigners.
 29. Former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker executed at Sing Sing for complicity in the murder of Hermann Rosenthal.
- AUGUST.**
30. United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to quell anti-foreign demonstrations.
 31. Heavy shipment of British treasure, including \$19,000,000 in gold, arrived at New York.
 32. Riot in Boston; Italian reverts assaulted policemen who protected Germans from the mob.
 33. National Educational association met at Oakland, Cal.
 34. Leo Frank, Georgia life convict, forcibly taken from prison at Milledgeville and hanged near Marietta, home of his alleged victim, Mary Phagan.
 35. Great Britain declared cotton contraband.
 36. Conference of governors met in Boston.
 37. English American War Veterans met at Scranton, Pa.
 38. United States F-4, which sank off Honolulu March 25, was raised.
- SEPTEMBER.**
39. \$2,000,000 fire on the grain pier in Newport News, Va.
 40. \$66,000,000 in British gold reached New York via the American Express.
 41. Second anniversary of the Washington grand review of 1915 by 20,000 G. A. R. veterans.
 42. Sons of Veterans' annual encampment in Washington.
 43. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, taken from prison at Milledgeville and hanged near Marietta, home of his alleged victim, Mary Phagan.
 44. In an action near Cape Haitien, Haiti, 10 Americans were wounded and 40 Haitian rebels killed.
 45. Gasoline and dynamite explosion in the business district of Ardmore, Okla., killed 55 people and injured over 100; property loss \$500,000.
 46. 49th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in Washington.
 47. Forestry National Congress opened at Omaha.
 48. Wireless phone talk was accomplished between Arlington, Va., and San Francisco, 3,000 miles.
 49. Speech transmitted by wireless phone from Arlington, Va., to Honolulu, 4,600 miles.
- OCTOBER.**
50. International farm congress opened at Denver.
 51. National Woman's Christian Temperance union met at Seattle, Wash.
 52. Wireless telephoning accomplished between Arlington, Va., and Paris.
 53. Steamer Hocking sailing under United States flag seized by a British cruiser off the port of New York.
- NOVEMBER.**
54. Great Britain seized at Saint Lucia the United States steamer Ternese.
- DECEMBER.**
55. World's Fair: Panama-Pacific exposition closed; attendance over 17,000,000; profits \$2,000,000.
 56. Ford's peace mission set out from New York.
 57. Sixty-fourth congress convened.
 58. Austria asked to disavow the act of sinking the ocean liner Ancona.
 59. Immigration statistics for 1915 showed a falling off of arrivals of nearly 600,000 up to Dec. 1 against the arrivals of 1914.
 60. Convention: National American Woman Suffrage association meets in Washington.
 61. Conventions: American Society of International Law and Pan-American Scientific congress meet in Washington.
 62. Convention: American Historical association meets in Washington.

FITTING ALIENS AS USEFUL CITIZENS

Bureau of Naturalization Tries to Solve Problems.

STATISTICS PROVE AMAZING

During the Eight Years of Federal Supervision 2,500,000 Foreigners Have Asked For Citizenship, and Over Half of These Signify Intention of Attempting to Take Out Their Papers.

Washington.—Nearly 2,500,000 foreigners have asked for citizenship during the first eight and three-quarter years of federal supervision of the naturalization law, according to a statement issued by the bureau of naturalization of the department of labor. Nearly 1,750,000 of these have declared their intention or taken out their first papers. Something over 750,000 have asked for final papers, and of these about 650,000 have been admitted to citizenship. During the same period upward of 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship, over one-half of these because of mental and moral unfitness.

While the foregoing figures indicate a large number coming forward for citizenship, says the bureau, the number does not appear relatively very large when it is known that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens and that the foreign body has been increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since then. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth, and, as it appears, many of these are ready to respond to the call of these sovereignties. Many have gone back who had declared their intention.

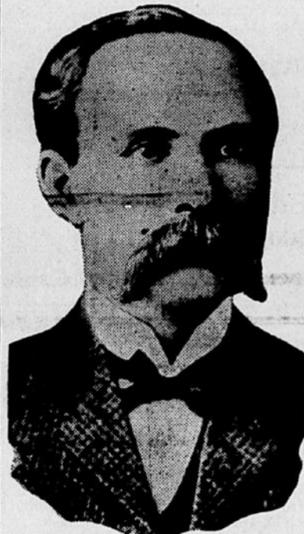


Photo by American Press Association. ANTHONY CAMINETTI, COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Some of them afterward returned and presented themselves for admission. Judges of the naturalization courts have held that such absence from this country in the armies and fighting under their native allegiance broke the continuity of residence for naturalization purposes and denied their applications.

Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,650,361 are classed as illiterate. These are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives as well at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service, both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however unscrupulous or unnatural. For years this condition has been studied by the bureau of naturalization in its application to the administration of law. It is safe to say that, although 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship because of mental and moral unfitness, at least that many have been admitted in spite of these deficiencies during the period of federal supervision. The courts have been reluctant to refuse citizenship to a candidate even though he be ignorant of our institutions or of the privileges conferred upon him. Especially is this so where there are no facilities offered by the cities and towns where the petitioners live for overcoming these defects. In many places the public schools have, under the inspiration of the bureau, opened their doors to the foreigner and taught him the duties of citizenship, and in these places the courts have refused citizenship unless the candidates could come up to the higher standard brought about by federal supervision. These have been tried with success.

During the last year over 335,000 foreigners declared their intention and petitioned for naturalization. This is the high water mark since federal supervision. The federal census shows that the foreign population is many times greater than the number who come forward for citizenship. In many states the proportion of candidates for citizenship is at the lowest ebb. In no state does it exceed 50 per cent, while in some states it is as low as 2 per cent. This is true of the number of foreigners who take out their first papers and those who become citizens.

CZARINA ACTIVE AS RED CROSS NURSE

Two Daughters Also Tireless In Aid of Russian Hospitals.

AUTHOR SEES THEM WORK.

Took Three Months' Course and Is Now Doing Active Service—Two Hundred Soldiers and Thirty Officers Are Being Treated at Base in Which Her Majesty Serves.

Petrograd.—The Russian Red Cross is bearing a tremendous burden. Its self sacrifice, endurance, efficiency and democracy astonish the world. All classes have striven to do "their bit."

About fifteen miles from Petrograd there is a little town, the "Windsor" of the czar of Russia. A year ago court carriages, beautiful ladies, well groomed men thronged the streets of this place. All was sunshine and glitter.

Then the storm came. All Russia rose to fight her enemy. The life of that little village and of the empire changed entirely.

Everybody felt the seriousness of the situation. Russian women came



Photo by American Press Association. THE CZARINA, ACTIVE RED CROSS WORKER.

to assist their husbands and brothers, and at their head came the czarina herself.

Her majesty and her two elder daughters, Olga and Tatiana, went to a lady doctor, Princess Gedroyc, and asked to be instructed in the art of nursing the wounded. They entered on a three months' course and passed examinations like any other professional nurses. Every day for three months Princess Gedroyc trained these three imperial sisters of the Red Cross for their examinations.

"I felt exceedingly honored," writes Wladaw Czerniewski, "when her majesty gave me permission to visit on several occasions her hospital and to see her work. Moreover, she gave me personally her portrait. Never before had any journalist been admitted to this hospital. Modesty is characteristic of her majesty. She works quietly and laboriously. The hospital where the czarina and her imperial daughters work every day from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m. accommodates 200 soldiers and thirty officers and has a well arranged operating theater, a commodious surgical dressing ward, well equipped X ray research and laboratory.

"At the head of the staff is Princess Gedroyc, a woman of strong character, who, with the help of two male doctors and several sisters, including the imperial nurses, carries on her arduous task with energy and devotion. The czarina and her daughters obey Princess Gedroyc like the other sisters, and indeed she does not make any difference between them, her sole endeavor being the alleviation of human suffering. During operations Princess Gedroyc gives orders to the czarina, who as her assistant hands her the necessary instruments."

Berlin's Verdict on Mme. Ohlson-Solem.

Much interest was awakened by the Norwegian singer, Hendrikke Ohlson-Solem, who has brought from her home in the north a healthy, strong voice. A suppressed passion imbued her whole being.—Berliner Tageblatt.

The singing of the Norwegian artist, Hendrikke Ohlson-Solem, in the Harmonium saal was full of deep feeling. Her voice is powerful and of great range which makes a great success on the stage; at the same time she seemed to be naturally very gifted.—Berliner Borsen-Courier.

Hendrikke Ohlson-Solem's skillfully studied and expressive rendering of her songs betrays musical qualities of great depth. She produces tones of wonderful smoothness and great volume. Especially in the forte of the higher middle range her mezzo-soprano is of great compass and very pleasing. The singer, who is well at home in German, achieved her greatest success in songs in which the dramatic element predominated, as for instance in Brahms' "Nicht Meher zu dir zu geben," and "Im Herbst" by Franz.—Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung.

Mme. Solem gives a concert at the Methodist church, Friday evening, Jan. 7th. Plan for it now.