

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES (From the Public).

Cadillac, Michigan, December 9 voted by a majority of 103 for the commission form of government with the city manager plan.

Former Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee has been nominated for the same position by a referendum vote on December 14 of the Social Democratic party. The election will be held in the spring of 1914.

According to the report of Adjutant General George Andrews of the United States Army, despatches during the past year were 4,451, or 5.48 per cent of the enlarged force. Enlistments for the year had been but 3,352.

For publishing a cartoon charging the Associated Press with misrepresenting and suppressing news, Editor Max Eastman and cartoonist Arthur Young, the Socialist weekly, The Masses, were arrested on December 12 at New York on a charge of criminal libel.

On the recommendation of Governor Martin H. Glynn the New York Assembly passed on December 12 the state-wide Direct Primary bill, the Massachusetts Ballot bill, Workmen's Compensation bill and appropriation bills covering the expense of the Sulzer trial. The Governor signed the bills on December 13.

An initiative measure for abolition of the poll tax has been filed with the Secretary of State of California and will be voted on in November, 1914. Petitions are being circulated for an eight-hour law, an anti-capital punishment law, and for a constitutional amendment restricting to property owners the right to vote on questions involving a bond issue.

Admission to the English bar was denied Miss Gwyneth M. Webb on December 10 by the British High Court to which she had taken appeal from the decision of the Incorporated Law Society. The Court held the opinion that a woman is not a "person within the meaning of the solicitor's act of 1843." Miss Webb is a graduate of Girton College, Cambridge.

Dr. Arthur Hoffman, Vice President of Switzerland, was elected President on the 11th, by the General Assembly. Dr. Hoffman, who is a radical democrat, received 19 of the 194 votes. He will take office January 1, to serve for the constitutional term of one year. The new Vice-President, Dr. Giuseppe Motta, who was elected unanimously, is a Conservative Catholic.

The Nobel peace prize for 1912 was bestowed on Senator Elihu Root on December 10. The presentation was announced at Stockholm by King Gustave of Sweden. Root's services in behalf of peace were declared to have been performed in the Philippines and Cuba, and in the handling of the American-Japanese dispute. The 1913 prize was bestowed on Senator Henri LaFontaine of Brussels, Belgium.

Echoes of the Zabern trouble in Germany between the garrison and the Alsatians were heard in the Reichstag on the 9th, when the Socialists offered a resolution making the Imperial Chancellor responsible to Parliament instead of to the Kaiser, which would mean the institution of a parliamentary government. But the Center party, which had acted with the Socialists in voting lack of confidence, refused to join in this, and the motion was lost.

Washington advises state that the Administration is putting General Carranza on the same footing as General Huerta, in that each is recognized as the de facto authority in control of his particular territory. This appears in the report of Secretary Bryan to General Carranza regarding the reported excesses accredited to General Villa, at Chihuahua. But it does not involve the lifting of the embargo on arms and munitions of war for the Constitutionalists.

The new Mexican Congress, which adjourned on the 15th, did little more than to nullify the last presidential election, confirm Dictator Huerta's acts, reject a new provisional president, and call a new presidential election for the first Sunday in June. As the present Congress was elected to fill an unexpired term, its life will end September 15, 1914. The number of voting places in the Republic is given as 14,225; returns were received from 707.

Crete, which has been a sort of no man's land since the Powers in 1898 constituted it an autonomous state, subject to the suzerainty of Turkey, but which has continued to struggle for a union with Constantinople, was formally annexed by King Constantine on the 14th. Cretan deputations were admitted into the Greek Parliament at Athens in October, 1912, when a proclamation of annexation was issued, but the act was not recognized by the Powers until after the Balkan war.

At the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on December 10 on the proposed five per cent advance in freight rates, Charles A. Conant, a railroad expert, testified that the receipts of the railroads per ton mile had declined 5.5 per cent during the past ten years, while the cost of commodities had increased 17.6 per cent. That wages had increased \$48,000,000 since 1910 was also claimed. The Commission adjourned further hearing to a date to be fixed after the holidays.

Surprise was caused among the foreign legations at Peking, by the announcement of Russia on the 12th that she would withdraw her troops from Chinese territory whether or not the other nations agreed to do the same. The number of officers and men sent into China by foreign nations to guard their interests amounts to about 9,000. As conditions are still unsettled in the north of China, where warfare exists

between the Mongols and Chinese in the border of Chi-Li, Russia's action mystifies, and has caused some to question her good faith.

Circuit Judge P. H. O'Brien of Calumet, Michigan, on December 5 dissolved his temporary injunction against picketing and parading by copper mine strikers. On December 10 the state supreme court ordered him to vacate his order of dissolution thus putting the injunction in effect again.

On the following day at the request of president Moyer of the miners' federation, Judge O'Brien granted an injunction restraining the Citizens' Alliance, the business men's organization, from molesting members of the Western Federation of Miners. The strikers were urged by Judge O'Brien to surrender all firearms in their possession and to obey the supreme court's injunction. President Moyer, speaking for the strikers, agreed to his terms to keep them out of trouble. On December 11 Governor Ferris refused a request to send more soldiers into the strike district.

Peace lovers in Germany are deriving much satisfaction from the action of the United States House of Representatives in voting so emphatically for a "naval holiday." Negotiations that end by Germany and England have come to a standstill, but it is thought the action of the United States may be the means of reopening the question. The military burden rests so heavily on Germany that civilians have taken up the matter with a view to forcing the hand of military interests. The military newspapers are embarrassed by the publication of a letter written last June by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, to Professor Lamprecht, in which he says: "Germany is a young nation with perhaps a too innocent belief in force, and too little appreciation of the firmer methods. Germans do not yet know that force alone never yet has been able to maintain what force won."

A bitter attack on the Glass-Steagall currency bill was made in a speech December 13 by Senator Root. He declared it to be an inflation measure in the framing of which the influence of William J. Bryan was dominant. Two votes were taken in the Senate on December 15 on amendments offered by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. One amendment reduced the number of regional reserve banks to four with a provision for increasing them to eight should that appear necessary. It was defeated by a vote of 40 to 35. Senator Hitchcock being the only Democrat voting for the amendment. The other amendment authorizing a central board to name five members of each of the regional reserve boards was defeated by 39 to 38. In this case Senator Lane of Oregon joined Senator Hitchcock in voting for the amendment. The vote on these amendments is regarded as an accurate test of the final result when the bill as a whole will come up for a vote.

East Drove, Dec. 22—Rev. I. A. Johnson and Mr. C. Hendrickson from Spicer visited with Mrs. Marie Gunderson last Tuesday. The occasion was her eighty-eighth birthday.

Miss Elmer Nygaard from Paupers, Minn., visited at Baklund's a few days last week.

Remember the "lutefisk" supper in the church basement Wednesday evening, Dec. 31. After the supper program will be rendered. Every body welcome.

Miss Jennie Skaaerud left for her home at Norway Lake last Thursday, after assisting at the Bethesda Homes for some time.

J. P. Ness assisted Baklund with some work last week.

Miss Martha Bakken attended the ball game at Willmar Friday afternoon, of which Ernest Larson is a member.

Arthur Kleven had an accident last Thursday evening, by falling thru the ice on Eagle Lake while out skating.

Elmer Nygaard made short calls at Bakken's after choir practice Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Miss Rosa Rugg returned from Casleton, N. D., Friday, and is visiting at the Bethesda Homes.

Mrs. T. F. Murray was a visitor at Baklund's from Saturday until Monday.

Ernest Larson returned from Minneapolis Friday and is visiting at his parental home.

Miss Mable Roan and Mr. Carl Olson attended the Y. P. S. on the east side of Eagle Lake last Thursday evenings.

Mr. Christ Olson returned from his visit at Nevis last Friday evening.

Olga Olson called at P. Hendrickson's last Sunday afternoon.

There will be services in the Eagle Lake church next Sunday, Dec. 28 by Rev. E. E. Gynild, commencing at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

OF INTEREST TO SCANDINAVIANS

Recent Happenings in This Country and Abroad.

ORGANIZED AT MINNEAPOLIS

Society to Advance Knowledge and Appreciation of Scandinavian Art. Amundsen's Ship Fram Relieved From Payment of All Harbor Charges During Her Stay at Colon. Terrible Storm Raging Along the Coast of Denmark.

SWEDEN. Formation of a Scandinavian Art society, "in conjunction with the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, and other wise to advance the knowledge, appreciation and influence of Scandinavian art," was recommended in a report presented to a committee of Minneapolis Scandinavians at the Odin club of that city. The organization plan is outlined as follows: The Scandinavian Art society is to be organized under the laws of Minnesota, not for pecuniary profit, and with members not with capital stock. Members are to be of three classes: Honorary, conferred by the directors in recognition of gifts or service; life memberships, for contributions of \$100 or more, and annual memberships with \$5 annual dues. The society, as far as practicable, will seek to have the art of the three Scandinavian countries equally represented. Co-operation of Scandinavians in all states of the Union is to be sought. The society shall also encourage a revival of the art handicrafts of the fatherland among Scandinavians. The handicrafts known as "longstuffer" in the Scandinavian countries, including carpentry, wood carving, metal working and lacemaking, have developed to a high degree among the common people of the old countries, but those coming to America have fallen into American customs of using ready made products and are forgetting the skill they formerly had. That the new society should stimulate a revival of this home art work was urged by the committee.

Sweden is preparing to send a strong team entry for the modern pentathlon at the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916. A special school has been opened in Stockholm and twenty-four young officers are training under the supervision of professionals. Some excellent results have been attained, but the actual figures are kept secret, so there can be no possibility for comparison abroad. The crown prince is taking great interest in the work of the school, where the examinations are held under his personal charge. It will be recalled that Sweden won first, second and third in this competition during the Stockholm games.

The Swedish board for the exposition in San Francisco in 1915 has asked the king to be allowed free tickets on the state railways for the members of the board and their assistants. The board also asks free transportation of wares, intended for the exposition, from the country to Stockholm, where they will be examined by the board and their experts and either accepted or rejected. Free postage is also asked for the members of the board.

The Goteborg Atfoablad requests its readers to give the fatherland a Christmas present in the form of a quickfiring gun for its defense. The well known patriot, Dr. Sven Hedin, has warmly seconded this proposition, with the result that the work of subscription is progressing splendidly.

The "Intendant" of the Natural History museum in Stockholm, Professor C. V. Hartman, formerly curator of the Pittsburg museum, has, on recommendation of the Academy of Sciences, been allowed by the king 600 crowns per year as an old age addition to his salary.

The Swedish Woman's association has requested the king for an allowance of 2,000 crowns, in order to be able to send a representative to the International Woman's congress, which will be held in Rome next spring.

The Swedish National Association for the Advancement of Mouth Hygiene has petitioned the king to be allowed a yearly sum of 2,000 crowns

for spreading the knowledge of mouth hygiene among the people.

The queen departed Nov. 26 for Baden Baden to pay a visit to her mother, the Grand Duchess Louise. The queen's health has recently been somewhat improved.

A Swedish hospital will be erected in Bethlehem, Palestine, in the near future. Amidst appropriate ceremonies the cornerstone of the foundation was laid Nov. 6.

A recent Washington dispatch says: By special dispensation of Secretary Garrison the noted old polar ship Fram will be relieved from the payment of all harbor and other charges during its stay at the east coast of South America from the Antarctic regions, where it conveyed Captain Amundsen on his voyage to the South pole. The vessel is now waiting to pass through the Panama canal on its way northward to Behring sea to engage in another Arctic expedition.

Captain Amundsen, who was afraid to trust the old ship on a voyage around the treacherous Cape Horn, secured a promise from Colonel Goethals to pass through the canal at the earliest possible moment after communication was opened. The next day another dispatch said: Secretary of War Garrison, just returned from Panama, has a plan of his own about the first ship to go through the canal. It will not be the Fram, as has been frequently predicted, although the Fram will be one of the first to make the passage. If the secretary's plan is effected it will be one of the Panama railroad ships, probably the Ancon, carrying the president, department chiefs, members of the committees of congress who have had to do with the canal's construction, the canal engineer and administrative officials, others who have been closely associated with the project and members of the press. The navy is anxious to have the distinction of sending the first ship through the canal. The Ancon having been favored for the honor, but Secretary Garrison does not favor the military inauguration. The navy's interest in going through the canal for the first is not for the honor, but for the purpose of making an early passage to avoid the long trip around Cape Horn.

A recent dispatch from Chicago says preparations are under way by Norwegian-Americans all over the country for a great excursion from the United States. Leaders estimate that by next May more than 200,000 Norwegians will have left to visit Norway. The one hundredth anniversary of Norway's independence on May 17 is to be celebrated with elaborate festivities, continuing several months. On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted its present constitution following a 400 years' union with Denmark. Large delegations will be sent from every Norwegian social, fraternal and religious organization. The Norwegian Singers' League of America will send a chorus of 100 singers under the leadership of President Juul Jager of Chicago and Emil Blom, musical director. The Sons of Norway, of which Olaf I. Rove, Norwegian consul at Milwaukee, is president, will send the largest delegation of any one organization. States in the Northwest will be officially represented.

Johannes Dahl, editor of Solungen, Kongsvinger, died very suddenly about two weeks ago. He was a prominent Socialist and was regarded as one of the strongest leaders of the party in Norway. He was State Minister Brattlie's opponent for the storing from the old Akers district at the last election.

Wilhelm Wilhelmson & Co. of Tonsberg has ordered four big tank steamers from Hull, Eng., capable of carrying 10,000 tons of petroleum each, and are to be built at an expenditure of 22,000,000 crowns.

Aura Tidende is the name of a new weekly paper which is being published in Sundalsoren. It is the only newspaper in that section of the country.

Denmark. Terrific storms have been raging during the past three weeks on the coast of Denmark. Much damage was done to shipping and several lives are reported lost. Two freight steamers were sunk off the coast of Logstor. A number of the ferries across the Great and Little Belt were also seriously damaged, curtailing traffic for several days. Off the coast of Ebbjerg a bark was stranded on Horns "Fyr," but fortunately the crew, ten in all, were saved with the exception of one man.

Professor J. Jacobsen, rector magnificus of the University of Copenhagen, has published a sensational article in which he makes a fierce attack on the bishops of Denmark. It is believed that his article will be the signal for a church fight, which will involve every faction which has figured in the so called "church fight," which has been going on in Denmark for some time.

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. Raymond Polanco, prime minister of Puerto Rico, was elected president of the republic.

The British house of lords rejected the Irish home rule bill by a vote of 326 to 61.

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 indorsed it, the amendment became law.

Wilson of Pennsylvania was inaugurated president of France.

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

James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey was named as follows: State treasurer, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; secretary of war, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee.

President Wilson read a message before congress in joint session, reviewing a custom abandoned in 1801.

President Wilson recognized the Chinese republic.

The Underwood tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.

Charles G. Menocal was inaugurated president of Cuba.

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

25th anniversary of the reign of Emperor William of Prussia celebrated by ceremonies in Berlin.

President Wilson addressed the veterans at the close of the 50th anniversary reunion at Gettysburg, Pa.

Robert Bridges appointed poet laureate of England.

Rebellion against the republic broke out in China, 3 provinces declaring their independence.

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

Governor William Butler of New York impeached by the assembly.

16th anniversary of the Emperor Franz Joseph celebrated throughout Austria and Hungary.

Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich., elected chief of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga.

United States senate passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, 86 to 17.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act became law.

Provisional President Yuan Shih Kai elected president of the Chinese republic.

Governor William Sulzer convicted on 3 of the articles of impeachment against him.

Governor Sulzer removed from office by the court of impeachment.

Ludwig III. took the oath as king of Bavaria.

Chinese parliament suspended for want of quorum.

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. Raymond Polanco, prime minister of Puerto Rico, was elected president of the republic.

The British house of lords rejected the Irish home rule bill by a vote of 326 to 61.

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 indorsed it, the amendment became law.

Wilson of Pennsylvania was inaugurated president of France.

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

James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey was named as follows: State treasurer, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; secretary of war, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee.

President Wilson read a message before congress in joint session, reviewing a custom abandoned in 1801.

President Wilson recognized the Chinese republic.

The Underwood tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.

Charles G. Menocal was inaugurated president of Cuba.

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

25th anniversary of the reign of Emperor William of Prussia celebrated by ceremonies in Berlin.

President Wilson addressed the veterans at the close of the 50th anniversary reunion at Gettysburg, Pa.

Robert Bridges appointed poet laureate of England.

Rebellion against the republic broke out in China, 3 provinces declaring their independence.

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

Governor William Butler of New York impeached by the assembly.

16th anniversary of the Emperor Franz Joseph celebrated throughout Austria and Hungary.

Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich., elected chief of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga.

United States senate passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, 86 to 17.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act became law.

Provisional President Yuan Shih Kai elected president of the Chinese republic.

Governor William Sulzer convicted on 3 of the articles of impeachment against him.

Governor Sulzer removed from office by the court of impeachment.

Ludwig III. took the oath as king of Bavaria.

Chinese parliament suspended for want of quorum.

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. Raymond Polanco, prime minister of Puerto Rico, was elected president of the republic.

The British house of lords rejected the Irish home rule bill by a vote of 326 to 61.

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 indorsed it, the amendment became law.

Wilson of Pennsylvania was inaugurated president of France.

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

James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey was named as follows: State treasurer, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; secretary of war, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee.

President Wilson read a message before congress in joint session, reviewing a custom abandoned in 1801.

President Wilson recognized the Chinese republic.

The Underwood tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.

Charles G. Menocal was inaugurated president of Cuba.

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

25th anniversary of the reign of Emperor William of Prussia celebrated by ceremonies in Berlin.

President Wilson addressed the veterans at the close of the 50th anniversary reunion at Gettysburg, Pa.

Robert Bridges appointed poet laureate of England.

Rebellion against the republic broke out in China, 3 provinces declaring their independence.

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

Governor William Butler of New York impeached by the assembly.

16th anniversary of the Emperor Franz Joseph celebrated throughout Austria and Hungary.

Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich., elected chief of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga.

United States senate passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, 86 to 17.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act became law.

Provisional President Yuan Shih Kai elected president of the Chinese republic.

Governor William Sulzer convicted on 3 of the articles of impeachment against him.

Governor Sulzer removed from office by the court of impeachment.

Ludwig III. took the oath as king of Bavaria.

Chinese parliament suspended for want of quorum.

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. Raymond Polanco, prime minister of Puerto Rico, was elected president of the republic.

The British house of lords rejected the Irish home rule bill by a vote of 326 to 61.

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 indorsed it, the amendment became law.

Wilson of Pennsylvania was inaugurated president of France.

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

James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey was named as follows: State treasurer, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee; secretary of war, James Clark McAdoo of New Jersey; war, Lindley Murray of California; agriculture, David Franklin Houston of Missouri; commerce, William Chauchow Wilson of Pennsylvania; navy, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina; interior, W. B. Bryan of Nebraska; justice, Edward Tamm of Virginia; postmaster general, Frank B. Rowland of Tennessee.

President Wilson read a message before congress in joint session, reviewing a custom abandoned in 1801.

President Wilson recognized the Chinese republic.

The Underwood tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.

Charles G. Menocal was inaugurated president of Cuba.

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

25th anniversary of the reign of Emperor William of Prussia celebrated by ceremonies in Berlin.

President Wilson addressed the veterans at the close of the 50th anniversary reunion at Gettysburg, Pa.

Robert Bridges appointed poet laureate of England.

Rebellion against the republic broke out in China, 3 provinces declaring their independence.

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

Governor William Butler of New York impeached by the assembly.

16th anniversary of the Emperor Franz Joseph celebrated throughout Austria and Hungary.

Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich., elected chief of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga.

United States senate passed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill, 86 to 17.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act became law.

</