

Chronological Review of 1915 Classified by Chief Subjects

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

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

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

- 1. Carranza's forces defeated Villa's troops at Pueblo; Villa lost 700 killed. Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza chosen provisional president of Mexico by the convention at Mexico City.

Haltian government of President Dargueneve and concluded a treaty, establishing a protectorate for ten years.

President Wilson welcomed the G. A. R. veterans in Camp Emery, Washington.

Captain E. R. Monfort of Ohio elected commander in chief of the G. A. R.

United States declared the British blockade of neutral ports illegal.

Yoshihito crowned emperor of Japan.

United States declared that German attaches at Washington, Boy-Ed and Von Papan, were objectionable.

Sixty-fourth congress met.

The United States demanded of Austria a disavowal of the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona Nov. 7.

Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papan recalled by the German government.

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.

Wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt.

Election of deputies in Greece.

Admiral Dewey's 78th birthday.

SHIPWRECKS.

- 1. British steamer Penarth wrecked on the Norfolk coast; 21 sailors drowned.

THE YEAR'S DEATH ROLL.

- 1. J. M. Wright, civil war veteran and military annalist, in Washington.



Carranza.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

- 1. President Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Sayre, gave birth to a son in the White House.



Robert Lansing.



Portfirio Diaz.

- 17. General J. C. Black, noted lawyer and civil war veteran, in Chicago; aged 78.

18. Harry Kendall Thaw placed on trial in New York for conspiracy to escape the asylum at Matteawan.

19. Thaw and four alleged conspirators acquitted on charge of conspiracy.

20. Lincoln Beachey, the American aviator, killed in flight at the Panama-Pacific exposition, in San Francisco.

21. Bethlehem Steel jumped to 153 in the New York Stock Exchange, where 37,300 shares were dealt in.

22. Public library of St. Paul destroyed by fire; loss \$75,000.

23. International peace congress met at The Hague. Name of Culebra cut in the Panama canal, changed to Galliard cut.

24. Colon, Panama, swept by fire; loss \$3,500,000 in the business district, where 465 buildings were destroyed.

25. Naval fleet arrived at New York.

26. New government proclaimed by revolutionists in Portugal. The new premier, Joao Chagas, shot by a senator.

27. George's channel; 88 passengers and 70 sailors lost.

28. French steamer Leon Gambetta torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the strait of Otranto; 600 seamen drowned.

29. The Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, Munster coast, Ireland. Out of 2104 persons on board 100 were lost.

30. British battleship Goliath torpedoed in the Dardanelles, with loss of 500 lives.

31. British battleship Triumph torpedoed in the Dardanelles.

32. British battleship Majestic sunk by a torpedo in the Dardanelles.

33. Italian submarine Medusa torpedoed by an Austrian submarine.

34. British admiralty steamer Armenian, with Americans in her crew, torpedoed off the British coast. 22 Americans lost.

35. Italian cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic sea.

36. British submarine sank the Turkish battleship Barbarossa in the sea of Marmora.

37. British transport Royal Edward sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean sea; loss of nearly 1,000 lives.

38. A German submarine torpedoed the White Star liner Arabic off Cape Clear, Ireland; 29 Americans on board.

39. German cruiser Prinz Adalbert sunk by British submarine; crew of 577 nearly all lost.

40. Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean; 208 lives lost, including some Americans.

41. Beginning of British attacks at Neuve Chapelle, France.

42. French attacks and German counterattacks continued at Neuve Chapelle, with heavy losses.

43. Great drive of the allies from the French seacoast to Verdun. Heavy capture of guns reported and 20,000 wounded prisoners. German front broken 5 miles in length at Loos, La Bassée and Souchez, and 25 miles in the Champagne.

44. Allies continued western drive.

45. Allies held joint war council in Paris.

46. Allied troops landed on the shore of the Dardanelles under fire from the Turkish guns.

47. Italy made formal proclamation of war.

48. Austrian navy and airships attacked Italy's coast. Italian troops seized Austrian territory.

49. Italian troops led by General Cadorna, forced the important river Isonzo in advance toward Trieste, Austria.

50. Italians captured Monfalcone, an important strategic town northwest of Trieste.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

- 1. Panama-California exposition opened at San Diego.

2. United States supreme court ruled that the Danbury hatmakers must pay \$352,000 fine for boycotting set up in 1902.

3. Fire in Roebuck's wire plant at Trenton caused a loss of \$1,500,000.

4. Anarchists caught in an attempt to explode bombs in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York.

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World War Campaigns And Various Minor Events

Movements on Land and Sea With New Nations In Line.

Battle Front in Poland, France, Belgium, Austria, Gallipoli, Serbia and Egypt.

WAR ON THE WATER.

1. British battleship Formidable sunk in the English channel by German submarine or a mine; over 800 drowned.

2. In a German naval attack on the English coast the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk, with about 700 of her crew. British cruiser Lion disabled.

3. German admiralty declared a war zone in the English channel after Feb. 18.

4. British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk during a naval attack in the Dardanelles.

5. German submarine U-23 torpedoed British ships Falaba and Agulla in St. George's channel; 88 passengers and 70 sailors lost.

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28. Italians captured Monfalcone, an important strategic town northwest of Trieste.

29. Italy sent an ultimatum to Turkey.

30. Austrians launched counterattacks on the Italian line at Gorizia.

31. Turkish artillery drove the allied troops from their works on the Dardanelles.

32. Bulgaria mobilized her army.

33. Russia sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding dismissal of German officers, etc.

RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

1. Russian forces were south of the Carpathian mountains invading Hungary.

2. A large Russian army was advancing on the Russian border against Koeningberg, a German fortified city in East Prussia.

3. Germans checked in a desperate attack on Russian lines at Bolimow, before Warsaw.

4. Germans, by a forced march, turned the Russian flank at Johannesburg, in East Prussia, forcing the enemy to retreat back to Russian territory.

5. Germans in Russia cut the railroad behind the retreating Russian army. North of Augustow the Russians deserted their positions east of the Masurian lakes.

6. Germans stormed and captured Praszyn, Poland, an important Russian post north of Warsaw.

7. The Austrian fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, surrendered to the Russian army after a gallant and prolonged defense. About 50,000 armed Austrians were among the trophies.

8. Russians recaptured Praszyn, in Poland, north of Warsaw.

9. Germans, led by General von Mackensen, recaptured Przemysl, Galicia, which the Russians had occupied March 22 after a siege of 30 days.

10. Lemberg, Galicia, recaptured by Austrians after ten months' occupation by Russians.

11. Germans again captured the post of Praszyn, 60 miles north of Warsaw.

12. Austrians captured Radom, 57 miles south of Warsaw.

13. German army captured Warsaw, after campaign which lasted over eight months. The Russian garrison retreated east of the Vistula.

14. General von Mackensen's German troops captured Siedlec, cutting the Warsaw-Moscow railway.

15. Novo Georgievsk, the second greatest Russian fortress in Poland, with its garrison, estimated at from 40,000 to 85,000 men, captured by General von Teseler's German army.

16. Germans captured Grodno and advanced on Riga.

17. Germans abandoned important positions in front of Riga.

18. The German government ordered the seizure of private stores of corn, wheat and flour.

19. Germany informed the United States that she would insist on maintaining the war zone in the English channel.

20. England announced her intention to stop all ships to and from the seaports of Germany.

21. The German cruiser Dresden, which survived the battle of Falkland islands, sunk in battle with a British fleet near San Juan Fernandez island, off Chile.

22. Great Britain issued a sweeping order in council cutting off all outside trade with Germany and refused to modify the war zone blockade.

23. Germany replied to note of the United States (June 10), promising to safeguard Americans under their own flag.

24. Great Britain sent notes to the United States upholding her blockade.

25. Berlin informed Washington that the killing of Americans on the Arabic was not intentional.

26. German ambassador announced that liners would not be sunk by submarines without warning unless they resisted or attempted to escape.

27. German airships raided London, injuring 84 persons and killing 20.

28. Germany disavowed the sinking of the Arabic and agreed to pay indemnity.

29. Fifty-five killed and 116 injured in London by Zeppelin attack.

30. London recruiting offices crowded with volunteers under the Lord Derby plan, which was to end Dec. 11.



Photo by American Press Association. Herman Ridder.

NATURE FREAKS.

1. Earthquake in Italy; many cities and towns destroyed, Avezzano being the principal sufferer; death list 23,778; shock recorded by seismograph in Washington.

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 91 degrees in New York city.

5. Frost, snow and rain in the central west, from Texas to Montana.

6. Lassen peak, California, burst out in eruption.

7. Earthquake in southern California caused loss of \$1,000,000.

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.

10. Cloudburst at Erie, Pa., caused a loss of \$4,000,000; 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.

14. Temperature 88 in New York; hottest in record.

15. Gulf hurricane struck Louisiana coast; deaths estimated about 500.

16. 45 persons killed and injured by wind-storm at Hot Springs, Ark.

FIELD OF SPORTS.

1. Jess Willard defeated J. C. Johnson in 5 rounds at Havana, Cuba.

2. Walter J. Travis won his fourth Metropolitan golf championship, defeating J. G. Anderson 2 up in the final, at Rye, N. Y.

3. Women's national tennis championship won by Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, 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. Yale defeated Harvard in the varsity races at New Haven, winning all varsity, freshman and second varsity events.

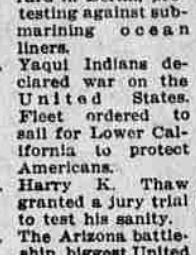
6. Cornell won the varsity race at Poughkeepsie, with Leland Stanford second; time, 2:28:5; also junior race, in 1:29:1.5, with Pennsylvania second. Syracuse won the freshman race in 2:23:3.5, with Cornell second.

7. 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.

8. William M. Johnston won the national tennis singles championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin with a score of 1-6, 6-0, 7-5, 10-8.

9. Women's golf championship won by Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia at Chicago, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. W. A. Gavin runner up.

10. Directum I. made new world's pacing record of 1:56 2/3 for a mile without a wind shield at Syracuse, N. Y.



J. W. Gerard.

1. J. P. Morgan, the banker, shot at Glen Cove, N. Y., by Frank Holt, a German college professor.

2. Harry K. Thaw declared sane by an advisory jury in New York city.

3. The state department notified Great Britain, through Ambassador W. H. C. Bullfinch, that this country would not recognize British orders in council as valid.

4. Southold, N. Y., began the 275th anniversary of its settlement (1640).

5. French legation, dragged out the deposed president, Guillaume, and shot him to death.

6. Haitian snipers killed 2 United States marines who were in Port au Prince protecting foreigners.

7. Former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker executed at Sing Sing for complicity in the murder of Hermann Rosenthal.

8. United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to quell anti-foreign demonstrations.

9. Heavy shipment of British treasures, including \$19,000,000 in gold, arrived at New York.

10. Riot in Boston; Italian reservists assisted policemen who protected Germans from the mob.

11. National Educational association met at Oakland, Cal.

12. Leo Frank, Georgia life convict, forcibly taken from prison at Milledgeville and hanged near Marietta, home of his alleged victim, Mary Phagan.

13. Great Britain declared cotton contraband.

14. Conference of governors met in Boston.

15. Spanish American War Veterans met at Scranton, Pa.

16. United States F-4, which sank off Honolulu March 25, was raised.

17. \$2,000,000 fire on the grain pier in Newport News, Va.

18. \$2,000,000 in British gold reached New York via the American Express.

19. Semicentennial anniversary of the Washington grand review of 1865 by 20,000 G. A. R. veterans.

20. Sons of Veterans' annual encampment in Washington.

21. Vilhaim Steffanson, the explorer, heard from after a silence of 17 months. He was in Banks Land.

22. In an action near