WORLD HAPPENINGS OF THE BUSY YEAR OF 190

MATTERS OF MOMENT TO EVERY NATIONALITY

Auspicious Happenings in America With Financial Matters in Federal. State and Municipal Governments Numerous Political Changes --- A Year of Celebration.

Pandex of the News."

HEN call the political events of the far are forgotten—all the tariff squabbling, Roosevelt's retirement, Taft's accession and spectacular trip across the country, culminating in his meeting with President Diaz of Mexico, the defeat of Tammany in New York, of Tom chnson in Ohio, Gibboney in Philadel-hia, and Hency in San Francisco—the menths of 1909 will undoubtedly be mbered in history for two things: he aeroplane and the discovery of the Epic schievements were made in both of these respects, and the future must look back to 1909 as the year of their joint happening.

Mavigating the Air. course the aeroplane had made progress in the preceding year, has been the annual period just has brought the invention oint where its definite adoption into the transportation system of the human race is no longer in doubt. Not only were there many so-called aviation meets, such as those at Brescia in taly, Rheims in France, Johannisthal in Germany, and the Hudson-Fulton entenary in New York, at which varidemonstrations were made as to the nits of developments thus far reached, Wilbur Wright, at the centenary cele-bration, startling all New York city by cessfully negotiating a flight from vernor's Island, in the bay, up the idean river to Grant's tomb and back again, each time, for the first time in the history of the world, guiding an neroplane over warships.

Successful Flights Made, But under the direction of the

Frenchman, Louis Bleriot, the monolane form of aeroplane crossed the channel from France on July electrifying the world; six days later Orville Wright, with one passenger, at Fort Meyer, made a five-mile flight country at the rate of 42 miles an hour, again electrifying the world; the German, Count Zeppelin, made successful flights with his dirigible balloon from the extreme south of Gerto Berlin, and more or less irregpassenger service has been leaugenthusiastic supporters of Zeppelin. Indeed, in the matter of practical application of aerial navigation, the Gerand French took much the same lead that they did years ago in the matter of the trolley. Whether they will retain the leadership, of course, remains to be seen. For, while there has us yet been no attempt made in the truly unique situation of two Americans returning from Arctic fastnesses many more during the ensuing year. Manufacturing Aeroplanes.

of the Wright Brothers, secured lands and buildings in Schenectady, N. Y., and announced that he would proceed at once to the general manufacture of aeroplanes. The Wright Brothers, how-ever, confined themselves almost entirely to developing the speed, elevation, and lifting power of their machine, leaving the commercial development for a later day. One of the brothers, Orville, succeeded in reaching a height of more than 1600 feet during a flight Germany, and Lapham, a Frenchusing a Wright machine, circled Both at home and abroad the Wrights carried one and two passengers on their aeroplane without difficulty, and toward the end of the year made numerous ascensions without the use of lifting weights. They also the prizes, amounting to \$30,000, offered by the United States army for a practical aeroplane, and then undertook the tutoring of army officers in the use of the machine-which recalls the fact that probably the most important practical bearing of aviation progress during the year was the demonstration of its importance in war.

Airships in Wational Maneuvers. Virtually all the principal countries of the world use some form of airship in the annual maneuvers, even Japan not being excepted. In Germany, the dirigible balloon accomplished some important results in scouting, and, after the maneuvers were over, executed a dramatic surprise against two of the strengest forts in the empire. In Italy, the army signalized its appreciation of the value of the disigible by ordering an entire fleet to be constructed. And pwhen Bieriot crossed the British channel and Zeppelin made his air tour slong the highly fortified Rhine provinces, the feelings seemed to come home to military strategists throughout the orld that an entirely new era in warfare was approaching. England belation" had been terminated; both France and Germany realized that all

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By Arthur I. Street, Editor of "The their massive frontier preparations against each other might ultimately be rendered futile; and the bird-like ease with which Wilbur Wright took his aeroplane over the foreign warships, assembled in New York harbor for the Hudson-Fulton centenary, did not lessen the thought that man's conquest of the air is likely to change his methods circumstances, military under such men directed themselves with some vigor in the discovery of means of destroying the airship and aeroplane while in the air. Various nations, including our own, conducted experiments of shooting at captive balloons with large and small artillery; the Kruppa invented a gun especially designed for airship destroying; but up to the close of the year nothing definite in this direction has been accomplished.

Goal of Centuries Reached. Thus, all through the year, the world was thrilled from time to time by performances of noteworthy feats in the But the excitement caused by the Wrights, the Bieriots, the Zeppelins, the Lathams, paled into comparative when, on September 1, came the startling announcement that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, had discovered the North Pole on April Commander Robert E. Peary returned to the Labradorean outposts of civilicated the Pole on April 6, 1909,-adding that to him accrued the honor of being the first man ever to stand at the tip of the world, since he could prove that Dr. Cook was fabricating.

Cook-Peary Controversy. Instantly, there resulted that extraordinary controversy between the adherents of Peary and Cook which set the entire world by the ears and which is yet to be definitely settled one way or the other in the gold courts science. Suffice it to say here that Peary's statement that he has been to the Pole has been O. K.'d by scientists generally, he having had his polar records approved in October by a committee appointed by the National Geo graphic society to examine them; while Charles Beresford, admiral of the Brit-Dr. Cook's records are now being exversity of Copenhagen authorities, to whom Dr. Cook promised to submit them when, on his return to civilization by way of Denmark, he was acclaimed the Pole's discoverer by that country's king and leading men and women generally.

South Pole Exploration.

tion on a commercial basis, many com-panies were organized during 1909 for this purpose, and the outlook is for many more during the outlook is for as the Pole's true discoverer, interest tered in the Antarotic achievements of Ligutenant E. H. Schackleton, of In October, for instance, Glenn H. the British navy. On March 12 came Curtiss, who proved himself during the the startling announcement that he had year to be the most formidable rival succeeded in penetrating, after a series of most extraordinary hardships, to within 112 miles of the South Pole-

farthest south. Quite naturally, the news of the actual discovery of the other end of the world dimmed considerably the glory of this wonderful feat of our British cousin. On the other hand, the mere fact that the North Pole had been discovered by America awakened in England a strong desire to be accredited in history with the discovery of the South Pole, an Antarctic expedition, backed by British funds and made up entirely of the Eiffel tower in Paris, which is 1000 British subjects, is now being equipped with the object of placing the Union Jack at the southern tip of the world. Hence, if this particular expedition gains its goal, the triumph of human endurance over the elements at the South Pole will have resulted clearly from a gest of emulation born of an epochal event of the year just closing.

The Big Strike of the Year.

The biggest strike of the year, as far as this country was concerned, began on December 1, when 20,000 railroad switchmen in the northwest went on strike, completely tying up the movement of freight in that section and causing numerous industries, such as the Minneapolis and St. Paul flour mills, to shut down for lack of raw products. The strike was inaugurated in an atto receive higher pay. tempt the middle of the year practically all of Sweden was seriously incommoded for, weeks by a general strike of the labor unions, partly for higher pay, and partly as a protest against general living conditions. The dead could not be buried, a bread famine was threatened, and even milk for infants was most difficult to obtain, even with the army performing all sorts of manual work, such as running lighting plants and making and delivering bread and other necessaries of life.

Downfall of Turkish Absolutism. Unlike most of the great earth discoveries made since history began, the conquest of the North Pole bids fair never to be a cause of armed contenion between nations, since apparently, the Pole itself is set in the midst of high seas, and, certainly, in the center of a most forbidding climate. Primarily, its acquisition was one of peacewhich is more than can be said of the year's epochal developments in Turkey, where the fate of an empire was apparently decided forever by one of the most remarkable revolutions known to

modern history.

The year before the party of progress n Turkey, known as the Young Turks, had wrested a constitution from the Sultan Abdul Hamid, who had grudgingy, though smilingly, sworn fealty to But no sooner had he done so than became evident to the Young Turks that he was plotting for the overthrow of the constitution and a return of the January elections became hot imabsolutism, and, when all other means mediately. to show the sulfan that he was "mon-keying with a buzz saw" had falled, the Young Turks, on April 13, set the that the lords shall not interfere with third army corps, mobilized at Salonika, on the march against Constantinople. With admirable strategy, its commander, Chevket Pasha, proceeded to and invested the capital. Then, on the 23d he captured Stamboul, the old Turkish quarter of the city. Pera, the foreign quarter, was taken next, with tourists witnessing the fighting in the streets, and, last, Yildiz Klosk and the sultan himself fell into the hands of the Young Turk forces.

step will have been taken towards the curtaliment, and probably ultimate abolishment of the house of lards. The lords realize all this, and also that the budget will hit them heaviest of all, as possessors of great landed estates and fortunes, and they are fighting in the campaign now on as if for their very lives, with the Eiberale ory filling Turk forces.

It was on the 25th that the sultan's palace guard surrendered. Promptly the shall rule following day Abdul Hamid was deposed, the Shelk ul Islam, the high. In finan-

Abdul Hamid Deposed.

imprisonment in Salonika the terrors of absolutism, so far as the Turkish entthe old sultan, to be sultan, and on May 10, as Mehamed V, he was formally girded with Mohammed's sword. The year ends with constitutional government apparently "making good,"

Massacres in Asia Minor. While the Young Turks were deposing Abdul Hamid only about 500 soldiers and a few noncombatants were killed. The most stormy and bloody aspect of the revolt was in Asia Minor, where extensive religious massacres, said to have been instiguted by the old sultan, in the hope of holding his throne, took place, about 20,000 Armenians being slain and numerous towns and villages laid waste by Mohammedan fanatics. The powers vere obliged to send their warships to the vicinity to protect their citizens, but fortunately the new government proved itself able to restore order and to punish offenders; and thus international nplications were averted. Had the contrary been the case, the complications would undoubtedly have been seri-For, shortly prior to the Turkish revolt, Austro-Hungary, keenly alive to the internal troubles of Turkey, had disturbed the whole peace of the Balkans by suddenly disregarding the treaty of Berlin and seizing the provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina, presumably in order to increase her access to the sea. Against this Turkey protested and eventually had to be slienced by a money indemnity. Also Servia protested, and that much more vehemently than did Turkey. Indeed, at one time, there was every evidence that the situation would develop into a war between Servia and Austro-Hungary,

Great War Scare of the Year. The great war scare of the year, however, centered around Germany and England, the apparent growing strain of relations between these two countries causing the entire civilized world to discuss almost daily throughout the year the possibilities of a war in which they would be the combatants. It is an undisputed fact that both Germany and England all through the year have been rushing naval construction and military. preparations at a somewhat more than usual guit, England going at the work of building ships with the grim determination of not allowing the mastery of the seas to be wrenched from her by the Germans.

9 Britain Alarmed. In England public men of national and international fame declared unequivocally in public speeches that Germany's warlike preparations could be directed against England only, and while visiting this country and Canada, Lord ish'navy, and Lord Northoliffe, owner of many newspapers and periodicals throughout Great Britain, made numerous speeches calling upon this country to unite with England in keeping the kaiser at peace. To put it mildly, the British nation viewed with extreme uneasiness throughout the entire year the possibility of an armed clash with Germany.

Germany After Trade. On the German side, officials close to peaceful. As late as November, Count von Bernstroff; the German ambassador to the United States, made an extended speech in Philadelphia, in which he stated that his government no longer sought extension of its colonies and that the only aim of the German people for the future was the expansion of trade. But, some months before, when the reichstag opened, one of the principal measures brought up for discussion was a new scheme of taxation, whose obvious object was an increase in the mil-

itary budget. Increase Tariff Duties. The scheme involved increasing the evy on many of the common necessities of life, such as tobacco, sugar, coffee, and such was the fight made von Buelow was driven to resign. The bill was finally passed before the-resignation was presented, but the fact that the chancellor had been one of the emperor's closest confidents satisfied the opponents of militarism that the imperial pressure for army and navy expansion was not relaxing. It may thus be that, in the end, the

German taxation controversy and the apprehensions and forecasts of European war will prove to have had fourth rank with the aviation and the North pole discovery and the downfall of Turkish absolutism, as events of the year 1909.

Mational Pinancial Troubles. At any rate, whatever their signifi-

cance, they served to fix the attention ipon the fact that the year was marked, in almost all nations, and, for the matter of that, in almost all states and cities, by a reexamination of financial budgets and resources. England, above all others, entered into this problem with a vital appreciation of its conse quences, the Liberal ministry, under Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith, making it the party issue of the year. Confronted by an impending deficit of over \$78,000,000, the minstry proposed, among other radical measures, a great increase in the inheritance, income and real estate taxes, together with stamp taxes on real estate and

stock exchange deals. Rand Owners Oppose Strennously. At once there broke forth a storm of opposition, especially among the wealthy and landed classes, who have he house of commons by a large majority, and went to the lords, who, after prolonged debate, which atjected the budget on November 30 by a vote of 350 to 75. Two days later whelmingly Premier Asquith's resolution, charging the lords with usurpation, in that they had dared to interfere with financial legislation, contrary to the unwritten law of the kingdom; the next day parliament was prorogued till January 15, and the campaign for If a Liberal majority is rewill be passed and the unwritten law the kingdom's financial program will be made into a statute, and another step will have been taken towards the

England that theirs is a campaign of democracy against class—a question of whether the people or the aristocracy In financial matters, the United States radical changes are effected in the

budget, but the revision of the tariff. Pursuant to the pledges of the platpire are concerned, probably came to an form on which he was elected, President for all time. Within an hour after the deposition of abdul Hamid, the auguration, on March 4, as Mr. Roose-well's successor, called congress in extended to the old spite of the congress of the platpress purpose of revising the tariff without delay, with the two fold object of living up to the Republican platform

promises to revise the tariff and satisfying the need of an actually increase ing revenue, the government's deficit eing estimated all the way from \$60,-000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Increase in Revenues Committees of both houses had been n session during the latter part of the Received administration taking testi-mony on the impending revision, and on April 9, the first draft of the bill, known as the Payne bill, was passed in the house. On July 8, the senate passed the olll with amendments, most of which raised the house duties, either by restoring the old tariff rates or increasing the datter. As a result, from the date of the senate's action until the bill was finally passed by both houses and by the president on August 5, Mr. Taft had his hands full trying to persuade all hands to meet the popula demand for revision downward and the Republican party pledges for such re-vision where needed. With the bill signed Mr. Taft issued a statement in which he declared that in large measure it met the wishes of the people four days later the bill went into effect and, whether due to the new bill or to the resumption of general prosperity, coincident with the year itself, the gov-

went into effect. New American Legislative Features. Two new features of the new bill ave been dwelt upon by its friends both in and out of the administration as be ng new and of great importance. One the provision for a tax upon corporations and the other was the authorization for the appointment of a tariff commission, which should assist the president in determining how to enforce the maximum and minimum features of the bill, and to collect and prepare data for use in future tariff legislation. The president named as the members of this commission Professor Henry C. Emery, James B. Reynolds and Alvin H. Sanders. He defended the corporation tax as affording a means of carrying out the publicity policies inaugurated under Roosevelt.

ernment revenues manifested a marked

shortly after the new rates

Income Tax Amendment. Another piece of Taft recommended gislation that developed during the tariff deliberations was the passing of an authorization for a vote of the states constitution. The amendment was at once acted upon in the state of Alabams, where it was unanimously ap proved by the legislature and signed by the governor by August 9. Mr. Taft received the cordial support of William J. Bryan who issued a public call to Democrats to aid in the passing of the amendment and the enforcing of the corporation tax. Incidentally Mr. Bryan severely excorlated the Democrats who defected in the matter of the speakership and cast the deciding votes for Mr.

Bitter Fight Over Speakership. This fight over the speakership was really the start, in both houses, of a and Range company of St. Louis in revising the tariff. Certain Republicans in the house, who had rebelled during the previous sessions of congress against the domination of the speaker, crystallized into a strong and united group at the outset of the extra session and only missed defeating Joseph G. Cannon for reelection through support given to the latter by some defecting Demogra's. In the senate, the defection was based not so much on the question of rules as on a protest against what was called the "schedule" of those interested in putting through a tariff drawn for special interests. a Follette of Wisconsin, Bristow of Kansas, Nelson of Minnesota, Beveridge of Indiana and Dollfver and Cummins of Iowa, led the movement. against it that eventually Chancellor gether with the dissident Republicans in the house, they became known as the "insurgents," and, when congress adjourned, they carried their insurrection out into their home districts. As the year closes, the great agricultural states of the middle west constitute a battleground for the socalled insurgents and their opponents, led by Speaker Cannon, who is being made the principal object of attack on the part of the insurgents.

Pinances All Important. Sufficient time had not yet elapsed when the year closed to determine the ultimate fate of the new British budget or the ultimate effect of the new Amer ican tariff. But the fact that so imperative a necessity for increased reveme existed in two of the world's largest governments—in fact, in three, if Germany be included—perhaps placed the question of the finances of government in the fourth rank among the year's developments.

Great Municipal Problems. Nor was the importance of the sub lect in any wise lessened by the fact that the same issue arose in municipal and state governments. During the year the states of Michigan and of Georgia ran so short of cash as to be unable, for a time, to meet current bills as they came due. Several other states barely escaped a similar predicament. In the metropolis of the country, New York City, an extraordinary confusion arose over the state of the city's acounts, over the question of whether the debt limit should be raised, and finally over the political question of whether there should be a vital change in the since constantly cried "Confiscation" city administration. In the campaign and "Socialism." In November, after for mayoralty, a business man, Otto T city administration. In the campaign prolonged discussion, the budget passed Bannard, was nominated by the Republicans and Fusionists, and, though he was defeated, the board of estimate on the same ticket with him was successracted attention all over the world, re- ful, and, in effect, the finances of the city, which will spend a billion dollars a vote of 350 to 75. Two days later in the next four years, were taken out the house of commons supported over- of the hands of Tammany, which had

so long administered them. Chicago's Economical Efforts. Similarly, in Chicago, there was omprehensive attempt to reorganize finances. The movement was led by a profesor of the University of Chicago E. Merriam, who had been elected at the spring polls to the board of alderman, and finally took form in the turned to parliament, the rejected budget appointment of a committee to investigate conditions and report on proposed methods of revision. The committee had only begun its work when the year closed, but the result of its inquiries. was foreshadowed by an anne from city officials that the payroll for 1910 would probably be cut by about \$1,500,000.

> Government by Commission Two concrete efforts were made to rectify financial conditions in the various states. Indeed, the year's thoughts among the American people, outside of such as were devoted to tariff, appeared to concentrate on city government. Not only were finances carefully heeded in the latter respect, but the cause of

priest of Mohammedanism, drawing the and Great Britain ran parallel, with the method of city administration, made play, the suffrage movement gained commission against him—and only difference that our fiscal discustration and son centered, not around a so called commission was adopted in Arkansas. City, Sau Diago, Wichita and other cities. and in Minnesota and Wiscon sin legislative authorization was issued to cities of certain class to alter their administration to conform to this new plan. Des Moines, Iowa, which was one of the pioneers of the plan, reported during the year that an annual deficit of \$80,000 had been converted into an annual surplus of \$20,000; and this alone did much to stimulate interest.

Regulating Immigration. As a part of the movement for better conditions in our cities, which have to bear the brunt of the burden of making aliens over into Americans, much attention was given to the critical subject of immigration, exclusion and deportation of immoral persons be ing one of the provisions of the American immigration act. Immigration on an extensive scale was resumed during the year, and the pressure for some means of restraining it was resumed almost simultaneously. To meet this pressure, the governmental authorities applied all possible excuses for restriction, increasing the number of depor tations until many cries of injustice

Hilling of Petrosino

On March 1 a federal investigation committee reported that the immigraion laws were much in need of ame ment, especially with regard to criminal classes. On March 12, phasis seemed to be given to this tention by the dramatic killing in Palermo, Italy, of a lieutenant of police of New York, Joseph Petrosino. Petrocourageous and daring prosecutor of the so-called Italian Black Hand in New York. He had gone abroad to secure vidence against criminal Italian immigration, and his murder at once provoked much comment throughout country on the dangers involved unrestrictive immigration law. Aside from the criminal aspect of the immigration problem, an interesting phase ieveloped in an agitation for a tific distribution of immigrants under federal direction.

Strike and Bace War. Something of emphasis was imparted o the foreign-American problem by the developments among the steel industries in Pennsylvania, where a bitter and sullen strike among the steel car workers at McKees Rocks involved an almost equally bitter and sullen conflict between races. At one time the Americans at McKees Rocks marched back to work independently of the foreigners; and again Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor declared that the whole trouble at the mills was that the owning company was seeking to cut down wages by taking advantage of the fact that the majority of the employes were newly imported foreigners. Eventually, this strike settled itself by popular pressure, the company giving in to the men but it was an intense and dramatic II, there arose the now celebrated con-affair while it lasted and contained troversy between Chief Forester Gifford many elements of social disorder that created momentary apprehension.

Great Problem Before Labor. Interest centered in the so-called Buck Stove and Range case, wherein the leaders of the American Federation, Messrs, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, were held guilty of contempt of court for continuing to publish a boycottt of the Buck Stove sustained the lower court in its decision that Gompers and his associates were guilty, and in Detober the federal court for the District of Columbia still further sustained the decision. Gomners and those with him contended that obedience to the mandate of the court in the first instance was an abridge ment of personal liberty to which the labor organizations could not submit, and they insisted that, though they might be imprisoned, they would continue to fight for the principle involved.

Contending for Principle. This position was reiterated by Mr. Gompers in the meeting of the American Pederation of Labor at Ottawa, November 8, the convention being the first that the Ballinger letter was not intendannual session of the federation held outside of American boundaries. Mr. Pinchot's great service to the country, Compers, however, explained that this and expressing a hope that he would refight for principle was to be evolutionary and not revolutionary—an attitude which he had previously taken in a tour abroad made by him during the year for the purpose of studying labor couditions in other countries. At the federation convention and elsewhere, it was made clear that the method of operating for the achievement of reforms was to be by suffrage and by influence upon suffrage. And wherever elections of any importance were held during 1909. the labor unions were found active in of attempting to elect or prevent the election of candidates favorable or unfavorable to themselves. But they were not successful politically until the November ideas, when they again put a labor mayor, P. H. Mc-Carthy, into the chair in San Francisco

Standing for Equal Suffrage. Interesting enough, one of the in shaping legislation, subjects of consideration which aroused For National W the most enthusiasm at the convention of this labor federation was that of adopted urging the various locals of tremely strong throughout the year, esin every possible way in favor of enlarging rights and the franchise for women. Of course, part of the motive of these resolutions was the improvement in the condition of working women, which it was felt might best be sissippi in his western tour, and in his chief concern to the south of u wrought through woman suffrage. But various speeches enrouta repeated the in keeping one Senor Cipriano aside from that, it was significant that position he had taken in his speeches from again setting foot on Ven

The McKees Rocks strike was not al. wed at any time to extend beyond its mmediate field, nor was there any other strike in this country during the year that had much more than local sweep, ncluding the Philadelphia street car strike for higher pay and the Georgia railroad strike for the elimination of negro firemen, both being won by the men. In the main the labor situation for the year was extremely quiet. Women Fight for Ballot.

Outside of the labor field, suffrage made equally notable progress during the year. In the eastern states a num-ber of well-to-do and wealthy women took active hold of the propaganda, including Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, and many others Organizations of many sorts formed and membership was held in them not only by prominent women, but by prominent men. There was little or no tendency to adopt the milifragettes of England, several of whom came over to America during the latter part of the year to stimulate general interest in the cause. Among them was Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militants in the British empire. She was received with enthusiasm and made States. Almost while she was speaking a climax came to the suffragette move ment in England by an attack made on the Guild hall in London during the installation of the lord mayor, and by a declaration on the part of Winston Cherchill that the whole cause was losing strength through the disorderly methods of its advocates.

Conservation and Irrigation. Another movement which attracted well nigh- universal interest in this simpler methods for the federal country was that in behalf of reclamation and conservation of our natural re- federal elections, and a strong fe sources, with especial attention to those resources still in the hands of the fed-

eral government. What had been begun under Roosevelt regime, and conceived long asked that no enogressional inqu before that, was continued, with due expansion during the year. The government prosecuted without interruption putting the service on a merit its many irrigation projects in the west, and on September 23 signalized one of will encourage and protect Am its most momentous undertakings by enterprise in foreign countries, opening the Gunnison tunnel for the reson wants pensions granted to again clamation of the Montrose valley in Colerado. President Taft touched the and declares that the work of the button for this occasion and made the cently appointed tariff board with dedicatory address, and thereafter made of great assistance in future it evident in many of his speeches on his western tour that the sympathies of the current administration were fully with the reclamation movement and that so far as it lay within the power of the chief executive all possible steps would be taken to further the reclama-

Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy. At the National Irrigation congress, which assembled in Spokane on August Pinchot and Seceretary of the Interior Ballinger over the protection of waterpower sites. Secretary Ballinger had revoked an order of Secretary Garfield, his predecessor, in regard to the withdrawal from entry of certain lands containing sites for waterpower, and For Pinchot, in his address at the irrigation congress, appeared to criticise the wisdom of this policy. A somewhat sharp exchange of opinions ensued, the the emperor made repeated assurances really the start, in both houses, of a the "Federationist." On March 11, the structure along the peaceful. As late as November Court of appeals court of app by the Cunningham syndicate had been wrongfully entered.

Glavis Dismissed Secretary Ballinger had at one time been the attorney for the Cunningham syndicate and this was cited to show that his actions in the government's attempt to withdraw entry on these coal lands were not disinterested. The whole subject was passed up to the president, who made public a letter fully exonerating Ballinger and dismissing from office the chief field inspector of the forestry service, L. H. Glavis, for filing misleading information against Ballin-Subsequently, the president also made public a letter to Pinchot stating ed as a reflection upon him, praising main at his post.

Eliot Appeals to People. The whole controversy was still un-settled as the year closed. But that e advocates of conservation were not government would hold him pers affected by the whole matter was made evident by a strong appeal issued by cans. At the same time Mr. Knox Charles W. Eliot, who retired from the his passports to the Nicaraguan presidency of Harvard university, and d'affairs, but added that he cou had been made president of the National Conservation league, for concentration ment would consult with him, if of popular attention on the preservation and in waterpower. Associated with Dr. Washington. As the year ends the Eliot in the league were many of the most prominent men in the country, the league being an outgrowth of the conference held in Washington in February. The declaration of principles by the conference was transmitted to congress by President Roosevelt as a possible guide

For National Waterways. A natural corollary of the conservation movement was the movement for summary execution of two Am deep waterways. This movement was ex-Lakes-to-Gulf navigation plans were New Orleans early in November. Prior reparation for his conduct. to this convention, President Taft included a steamboat trip down the Mis- layan matter, the state depart thus, among the so-called "common peo- i further west and, in November, at Nor-1

whole aubject of waterways an put upon the same comprehens usiness like basis as had been the case of the Papama capal. made notable progress during t of a bond issue with which to out, at the same time setting h firmly against "the pork barrel." idea he promised to recommend message to congress.

President's Country-Wide Tri In fact, the president's wester as fruitful of an extraordina per of legislative proposals. The lent started across the country tember 15 from Boston, passing west and north as Seattle and revia San Francisco, Los Angeles, E and the southern states. Cor this long trip was made for the purpose of informing the people administration's legislative prog-

Taft Justifier Tariff Legisla At Winopa, in Minnesots, Pro-Taft delivered the first speech caused any popular stir. Winona ney, and the president availed h of the occasion to justfy the Aldrich tariff bill (for which t had voted) and to pron the best pieces of tariff legislat the history of the country. The was much critisised both with without the president's party, served at once to start the so-calle surgents" of congress, as represen La Follette and Cummins, on an tariff, anti-Cannon, anti-Aldrich

In his message to congress on I establishment of a postal savings a higher rate of postage for mag to avoid the law's delays, public health burgau. He promised messages on conservation and the the urged economy on administr and declares that the adminis so wants pensions granted to aged employes of the federal govern

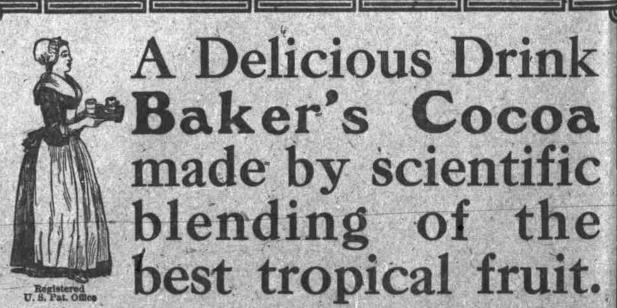
of the rates of duty. Proposes Many Reforms But as President Taft got for into the west, his spenches from political to constructive sul and by the time he had reached mond on his return, he stated w reserve that he would recomm approaching session of cor capital stock and of bond issues of terstate corporations; readjustment the powers of the interstate commissions; expansion of the dand powers of the bureau of corpitons; creation of an interstate emerce bureau in the department of tice; creation of a so-called 'rail court''; establishment of postal as banks, amendment of the laws goring the Issuance of Injunctions; prehensive provisions as to, consettion, waterways, irrigation, etc.

Meeting With President Disz. En route from Los Angeles east President Taft border and met President Diaz of President Roosevelt to the Panar public, this was the first time; president of the United States had outside of national territory durin term of office. In Mexico, it req a special act of congress to p Diaz to cross into American The formal meeting of the two executives took place on a which for the time being was as neutral territory. Cordial fel-tions were exchanged, and an alate banquet was set in Juarez, at the diners ate off a million dolla of gold dishes taken from Maxim by the Mexicans.

Later warships were dispatche Nicaraguan ports on the Atlantic Pacific, and a force of several hur marines sent to Panama to be hand in case of need. Still late in a remarkable document, in wi warmly accused Zelaya treaty violations and other interni breaches of the peace, declared the responsible for the execution of A cans. At the same time Mr. Knox main in this country and the gi ternational question and the Nican civil war remain to be definitely

Ecvolution in Micaragus. In the latter part of the year, ubject of the relationship of United States to the Latin republi given an additional interest by breaking out of a revolution in N agua against President Zelaya, of a punitive expedition of mark Prior to the up-cropping of

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