

A YEAR OF THE WORLD

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WHENETEN ten was a year of wonders overhead—Halley's comet in the spring, with its tail sweeping by the stars; the first airplane, over the Alps; Moisant, the American, across the English channel with a passenger; the American Johnston up nearly 10,000 feet above the earth; the first passenger carrying airships traveling at railroad speed, on schedule time along regularly laid out and maintained routes, between important German cities, with the travelers enjoying the luxuries of a first-class compartment-car, including a game of bridge; and a daring band of Americans, under the leadership of Walter Wellman, carrying a trip in a dirigible from New York to Ohio.

It was a year that caused us to marvel at the announcement that Professor Paul Ehrlich of Berlin had at last found a cure for a dread disease that had been beating its way into the world, a death to a countless multitude in Europe, to say nothing of the rest of the world.

It was a year that brought the world mourning, about the loss of a monarch of an empire on which the sun never sets, and the last resting place of Russia's great novelist and idealist.

It was a year when we of America beheld a fellow citizen emerging from primal jungle, received with the highest honors by the heads of great powers and showered with honors by the classes and the masses of the people wherever he traveled in Europe.

MONARCHY A STAGNANT at the ravages of the cholera in Russia, where more than 100,000 lives were claimed by the disease during the summer months. We were horror-stricken at the wiping out of the autumn of entire towns in northern Minnesota; at the attempt of a discharged city employe to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York on August 9, as he was sailing for a holiday in Europe.

We viewed for a week the spectacular sight of Paris in the grip of a mighty flood that left in its wake a money loss of \$200,000,000. We sighed regretfully when on August 27, Korea would be established as a nation after a national existence of 10 centuries and became a mere vassalage of Japan. The day following we felt as though we were present at a performance of a comic opera in real life when Nicholas of Montenegro converted his little mountain principality into a kingdom, and took a new title befitting his altered rank.

A few days less than three months later we beheld a world face staged in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, when four Brazilian warships, including that nation's two Dreadnaughts, were stolen by their crews and for a week kept in the harbor. The crews were hastily assembled, had granted them full amnesty for their mutinous officers, and solemnly assured them that their demands for the abolition of corporal punishment, more pay and less work would be granted—terms which the bold sailor, who had been led by a negro, Joao Candido, returned the warships to the nation.

In November, too, we were mightily cheered—cheered the fact that from January on we had been constantly harried by rising prices for the necessities of life—when the last crop reports were in, revealing to us that from field to clearing the wheat crop had been extraordinarily blessed, by Providence as a nation. The corn crop topped by 300,000,000 bushels; the anticipated 3,000,000,000 bushel yield; the crop of oats was also of bountiful dimensions; the wheat crop had exceeded by 9 per cent the average crops of the preceding five years.

A Year of World Unrest. Yet, important or interesting of entertaining as these and other events more or less like unto them seemed at the time of their happening, they were simply milestones on the way to a new world, a fortnight, a month or a season. The one great overpowering, ever present event of 1910 practically the world over was pronounced political and economic unrest, manifesting itself in various guises and with widely varying results.

In our own country, this spirit of unrest centered about the new tariff and the high cost of living led to an interesting dramatic ballot box decision in favor of the long drawn out Democratic party. In Portugal it snatched a crown from a plebeian, and in England it raised up in its stead a new university professor and poet as the new republic's first president. In France it brought about a nation wide strike of railway employes, an industrial movement that at one period seemed to imperil the life of the republic itself. In England, in January, and another general appeal to the electorate during the closing month, preponderatingly, over the question of limiting the legislative powers of the house of lords, and barring the few weeks that the British were engaged in mourning for their dead, and acclaiming his son as George V. That question, and the ones allied with it in the Liberal program of reform, kept them in bitter turmoil the entire year.

Porfirio Diaz, inaugurated president of Mexico for the eighth time on December 1, and before he had been a before to put down an apparently carefully planned rebellion. Spain seemed to be on the edge of revolution from mixed crowds the year throughout; it was an armed camp. In Japan hoary political ideals were so shaken that there was discovered a plot to assassinate the emperor, and the emperor was all Japanese as a sort of supernumary, or demi-god. In Germany Socialist and suffrage demonstrations were numerous, several leading to serious rioting, while Greece and Turkey, with Crete once more the bone of contention, seemed several times to be on the verge of Greece's problems being augmented by internal dissension and a desire for a new and more liberal constitution.

A Year of World Unrest, Politically and Economically, With New Republic Born in Europe and Political Landslide in the United States—The Largest, the Smallest, the Youngest, the Most Ancient Nations Affected by the Spirit of Unrest the Year Through.

over, his actual altitude record being 10,498 feet 8 inches. On December 26, Arch Hoxsey, flying at Los Angeles, ascended to a height of 11,474 feet, setting a new altitude record for himself. Finland was restive and restive under Russia's efforts to take away the last vestiges of the duchy's autonomy. There was fighting between the government and the nationalist forces in Persia, the great seat of the turmoil in the reputed cradle of the human race that Great Britain, in October, threatened to occupy the turbulent regions unless order was speedily restored. Even so insignificant a political division as the Ili-Bonaco was so affected by the general political unrest that, petitioning for it, it secured constitutional government. Indeed, the youngest as well as the most ancient of nations—the highest as well as the smallest—found throughout the year a common bond in much that the term "political unrest" has come to signify.

Ballot Box Revolution. Until the November elections confirmed the suspicion that a political revolution had been in progress in the United States, the election which was foreboded, perhaps not indelicately, by the September upheaval in Maine, the reduced majorities in Vermont and elsewhere, and "insurgent" and "progressive" primaries in other commonwealths, notably in Michigan, the year 1910 had not been epochal as far as Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces were concerned. True, there had been a homecoming and attendant welcoming of Theodore Roosevelt in other political landslides in its eleventh month transformed the year into one of the historic twelvemonths of the century for the country. In the forcible collision of Mr. Roosevelt—paraphrased slightly by the occasion—the dominant party was whipped to a frazzle and put over the ropes, losing the lower house of congress, governorships, state legislatures and federal senatorships in wholesale fashion.

The Democratic tidal wave, beginning with the election of Frederick W. Plafsted as governor of Maine, had an even more pointed illustration in the greatly reduced Republican majorities in such states as Pennsylvania, Iowa and Rhode Island than in the total Republican victories in New York, New Jersey and Ohio. Pennsylvania's enormous Republican majorities of the past—it gave Theodore Roosevelt a plurality of 505,000 in 1908—shrank to about 18,000 for John K. Tener for governor. In Michigan, Pothier had but 900 Republican plurality in Rhode Island, and Carroll, in Iowa, received only 18,000 plurality against 108,000 two years ago. John A. Harbo's party of 68,000 showed a smaller Republican loss than occurred in Pennsylvania, Ohio or New Jersey. Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey and Eugene N. Foss in Massachusetts achieved remarkable personal triumphs, the former being elected by a plurality of 49,360, and the latter by 25,000 after a campaign of only two weeks. In Connecticut, Judge Simon E. Baldwin was elected by the Democrats by 3000 majority, while in Ohio, Governor Judson Harmon won by the largest majority—about 100,000—ever given to a Democrat in that state. He is also the first Democratic chief executive of that state ever to be elected.

The 27 states holding gubernatorial elections, the Republic derived some comfort from the fact that it rolled up a standard Republican majority; Minnesota broke the habit of electing a Democratic chief executive; the party standard bearer in Nebraska was a Democrat, thanks to Bryan's bolt of his party's candidates; by the aid of independent Democrats, Robert Willits sat in the gubernatorial mansion of Tennessee for a term, and Nevada preferred a Republican to another Democrat. The following governors were elected:

- Alabama, Emmet O'Neal (D), Progressive.
 - California, Hiram W. Johnson (R), Progressive.
 - Colorado, John F. Shafroth (D), elected.
 - Connecticut, Simon E. Baldwin (D), succeeding a Republican.
 - Idaho, Joseph E. Hawley (D), succeeding a Republican.
 - Iowa, B. F. Carroll (R), re-elected.
 - Kansas, Walter R. Stubbs (R), re-elected, Progressive.
 - Massachusetts, Eugene N. Foss (D), succeeding a Republican.
 - Michigan, Chase S. Osborn (R), Progressive.
 - Minnesota, Adolph O. Eberhart (R), succeeding a Democrat.
 - Nevada, Tasker L. Oddie (R), succeeding a Democrat.
 - New Hampshire, Robert P. Bass (R), Progressive.
 - New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson (D), succeeding a Republican.
 - New York, John A. Dix (D), succeeding a Republican.
 - North Dakota, John Burke (D), re-elected.
 - Ohio, Judson Harmon (D), re-elected.
 - Oklahoma, Lee Cruise (D), re-elected.
 - Oregon, Oswald West (D), re-elected.
 - Pennsylvania, John K. Tener (R), re-elected.
 - Rhode Island, Abram J. Pothier (R), re-elected.
 - South Carolina, Cof L. Bleas (D), re-elected.
 - South Dakota, Robert S. Vessey (R), re-elected.
 - Tennessee, Benjamin W. Hooper (R), succeeding a Democrat.
 - Texas, Oscar B. Colquitt (D), re-elected.
 - Wisconsin, Francis E. McGovern (R), Progressive.
 - Wyoming, Joseph M. Carey (D), succeeding a Republican.
- Democratic senators will succeed Republicans in Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and West Virginia. For the first time in 13 years in Indiana the Democrats control every branch of the state government, the two United States senators and all but one representative in the house. In the senate the Progressive Republicans, generally successful in the election, both as to state candidates and congressional, will hold the balance of power, while the next house will have 27 Democrats, 163 Republicans and one Socialist, a Democratic majority of 62.

The strength of the Progressive movement in the Republican party was foreshadowed by the September primary elections held in many of the states. In Michigan Senator Burrows met defeat at the hands of Charles E. Townsend, Progressive. In Wisconsin Senator L. Pollate carried the primaries by one of the most sweeping victories of his campaign in Washington Representative Pinchot, one of the most aggressive insurgents in the Sixty-first congress,

among the marines quartered on Cobras Island, in Rio Janeiro harbor. The 200 mutineers were almost annihilated by the fire of warships and land batteries, but not before they had shelled the city, done considerable damage and killing a number of citizens.

Year of Contentment in England. The difference between the house of lords and the house of commons served to keep Great Britain in a political turmoil throughout the entire year, and made the recourse to the ballot box necessary. General elections began on January 10, when the second parliament of King Edward VII was dissolved and writs issued for a new one to meet on February 21. This election—the campaign leading up to it having been both proposed mainly around the government's proposition to limit the lords' power of veto, based on the lords' refusal to approve the budget—the Liberal vote was reduced to 150, but the Conservatives were their Unionist opponents, a result that seemed to satisfy nobody, since it practically left all the disputed questions unsettled.

Following the election the months were spent by the Liberal ministry in an effort to put through its reform program, announced in detail last year, and now familiar to every Briton to the last detail. A series of conferences between the ruling parties failed to bring any unduring agreement regarding the reform of the house of lords, a failure that caused George V to call a special meeting of the privy council to discuss ways and means of surmounting the crisis—being the subject of a special session of the house of representatives. First, the house voted not to let the speaker appoint its members on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee, but to select the members itself. That was in August, and in November the house elected a new parliament (elected in December) to meet on January 31 of this year.

In the second general election, which began on December 3, the Liberals were defeated by a narrow margin, and it was certain that the lords will be reformed according to the plans of the coalition of the Liberal, Laborite and Irish home rule forces in the house of commons. The result of the election will probably be some measure of reform for Ireland. What will be the disposition of the troublesome voter-women question remained problematical as the year closed. November 1910 was marked by a series of attacks on parliament and harrumphing Liberal leaders, Premier Asquith being surrounded and beaten by a group of angry suffragettes.

Great Crisis in France. The premier industrial manifestation of world unrest—and one that held for a time momentous political possibilities—occurred in France. The National Confederation of Railway unions, on October 12, voted in favor of a general strike of railway workers in the country, electric workers in the railway industries were already on strike. Great disorder and violence ensued for nearly a week, but Premier Briand, himself a Socialist and a friend of organized labor, refused to call an army of strikers, some of them among the strikers themselves, and demanded their aid in putting down disorder, declaring that their primary duty was to the country. The issue he let it be known that the government would stand by the strikers, and that the strikers would stand by the government. In this letter the former chief forester commended the action of his subordinates. This was followed by the removal of Briand and his appointment as secretary of the interior department. In this letter the former chief forester commended the action of his subordinates.

Industrial Unrest, One in Part. At least, to the high cost of living that was pretty general both in this country and in Europe, led to numerous important strikes, nor infrequently rioting, and in many instances to the improvement of working conditions in labor circles. Early in the spring the great street-strike, and sympathetic strikes involving 40,000, in Philadelphia paralyzed traffic in that city for several weeks. The strike railway strike in Columbus, Ohio, which held throughout the summer, developed into a serious conflict between law and disorder, and for several weeks the local authorities were unable to control the situation and state aid was given. A general strike on the Grand Trunk system also occurred during the summer, ending in wage advances; and in November the express package industry of the country was paralyzed by a strike of employees in New York and Jersey City.

In July and August a strike of 70,000 clockmakers in New York City ended, after two months of great suffering and hardship, by an agreement by which the strikers accepted the professional shop instead of the "closed shop," which they had demanded. These strikers were most of their minor demands, such as larger pay and shorter hours. Later that month a strike of garment workers began in Chicago. The strike was unsettled as the year drew to a close.

The last of March 300,000 bituminous coal workers quit the mines pending a settlement of wages remaining in January a riot involving 20,000 persons took place in Naples, due to increased rents of workmen's homes. In April there was a general strike of the building trades in Berlin. In August and September the Hamburg (Germany) shipyard workers went on strike with a demand for increased wages. In September a general strike occurred in Barcelona, with accompanying revolutionary tendencies.

The Role of the Railroads. The American railroads were most intimately connected with the national economic unrest. During the early part of the year many railroads announced increases in wages. Some of these were in the form of a 10 per cent advance in wages and improved working conditions, while other lines voluntarily granted increases in pay. This was the case with the Pennsylvania and the Reading, each adding increasing by 6 per cent the wages of every employe earning less than \$309 a month. These grants of better pay were followed closely by increases in passenger and freight rates. The increase in the passenger rates was 10 per cent, and in freight rates was 15 per cent. The increase in freight rates was of greater importance. It was estimated by the railroads that the increase in wages would aggregate \$150,000,000 and that it would be necessary to meet a greater part of the increase in net revenue that the increased wages would cause by advances in freight rates. The shippers at once took issue with the roads on this point and thereafter until near the close of the year the Interstate Commerce Commission was engaged in hearing both sides of the case in various cities, notably Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Washington. In September various organizations of railway workmen, with a membership of 300,000, demanded that conditions in their industry be improved. That mutiny at an end, everything was peaceful until mid-December, when a mutiny took place

A Year of Natural and Man-Made Wonders Overhead—A Dread Disease Conquered and Another One Rampant—Record-Breaking Crops in America—The Role of Railroads—The Death of King Edward VII and Europe's Welcome of Theodore Roosevelt

and all other future revision of the tariff be made schedule by schedule. That the Panama canal be fortified, and an appropriation of \$10,000,000 be made for the purpose. That the beginning of a parcel post service be established on all free rural delivery routes. That the civil service rules be extended to include all postmasters, thus taking them out of politics. That the limitation which now prevents the withdrawal of forest lands be removed, and that other legislation looking towards the conservation of our natural resources be enacted. That congress give some fitting recognition to Peary for his discovery of the North Pole; that Secretary Meyer's plan to reorganize the navy and build two battleships a year be a truth and that a new army bill for the organization of volunteer forces in time of war be passed; that a greater number of arm officers be authorized. That the present eight hour law be enlarged by providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and work upon public ground, but also mines, armor and large guns built and manufactured in private yards or factories. That with the exception of a law to prevent fraudulent bills of lading, no further amendment be made to our corporation controlling laws until the recent fraudulent cotton bills of lading scandal, be tested. Referring to the bill of lading issued by a common carrier, the speaker said that the assignment should hold the carrier liable for the value of the goods described in the bill, at least to the extent of the advances made in reliance upon it. He also commended a punishment of fine and imprisonment for the sale of railroad agents and shippers for fraud or misrepresentation.

The recommendation made in the special message last year for a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other enterprises engaged in interstate commerce be renewed. He also urged upon congress the propriety of establishing cheaper and simpler forms of judicial procedure so that the supreme court may be relieved of its burden of appeals. The recommendation made in the last message in favor of a law regulating the issuing of injunctions without notice is repeated. The president also urges the passage of the bill now pending to increase the salaries of federal judges.

The Federal Census. This session of congress will have among its other business the passing of a new apportionment bill, based on the new census returns. The thirteenth census begun April 15 with 65,000 enumerators was taken rapidly and on the whole accurately.

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The population of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, is 93,402,151. The total does not include the Philippines. The increase in the area included, during the last ten years was 16,145,523, or 20.9 per cent. The population in 1900, compared with 1910, was 14,766,864, or 27.7 per cent, over 19,787,664, the population in 1890.

Two interesting facts stand out conspicuously in connection with the official figures for the second census. Growth of cities in the 100,000 class and the impartment distribution of this increase among the geographical sections. The growth of the country's metropolis was phenomenal, the gain of nearly 39 per cent. The returns of many other sections were almost equally outstanding, especially those of the Lake and Pacific coast cities. Men living today were counted in the first federal census in Chicago, in 1840, when the population was only 4,232. Now it is 2,185,258, easily the country's second city.

The census also shows that New York state has one-tenth of the population of the entire country, 9,113,378. This means that the congressional delegation from the Empire state will be one-tenth of the Empire state will be one-tenth of the House of Representatives. The present membership of that body is 391, of which 37 are from New York state. For the first time in its history the population of New York city has outstripped that of the rest of the state, the figures being 4,756,882.

Federal Activities. Throughout the year the government kept on the trail of the so-called "bad" trusts. In March the National Pack company, commonly known as the best trust, and ten subsidiary concerns were indicted for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, and a bill for the dissolution of the alleged combination was filed in Chicago. November 28 the long expected act against the sugar trust was started in New York city. It alleged a combination and a conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust law and was directed at the American Sugar Refining company—the trust—thirty subsidiaries, the trust—thirty individuals. A dissolution of the companies is not asked, but that the officials, directors and agents from doing any act in pursuance of the conspiracy against the anti-trust law or engaging in interstate or foreign business. Both these suits affect interests that are national wide.

partments on an up in date, economical, yet efficient and smooth running basis. By the end of March the president had completed the task of granting the minimum rates under the new tariff law to all the world in exchange for similar courtesies.

In December President Taft filled the bench of the United States supreme court by appointing Associate Justice Edward D. White chief justice; Willis Van Devanter, of the United States circuit court and Wyoming and Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the Georgia supreme court, associate justices. The new commerce court was appointed at the same time; Martin A. Knapp, taken from the chairmanship of the interstate commerce commission; Judge Robert W. Archbold, Judge William H. Hunt, John E. Carland and Justice Mack. The supreme court appointments were promptly confirmed.

The government's most important dealing with a foreign nation was the settlement by arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries case after a discussion lasting 150 years had Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland. The award was rendered September 7 at The Hague and became law five days later.

The issue was presented in the form of seven questions and the decision supported the United States on five counts and Great Britain on two. The first question concerned the right of Great Britain to make reasonable regulations, without the assent of the United States, in the matter of taking fish in the waters of Canada and Newfoundland. The award went to Great Britain in this. The second question dealt with the liberty of American citizens to employ persons and inhabitants of the United States as members of their crews. The verdict was favorable to the American claim. The third and fourth questions dealt with the right of Canada and Newfoundland to subject American fishermen to entry at custom houses, the payment of duties on their entire catches. The American contention was sustained. The fifth question—which had reference to the measuring of the coast line—was decided against the United States. Question six, regarding the right of the American fishermen to take fish in the bays, harbors and rivers of Newfoundland, was decided in favor of this country. The seventh point, viz. of this country. The seventh point, also adjudged in our favor, concerned the right of all American fishermen to all commercial privileges on these treaty coasts.

Roosevelt in Europe. Immediately associated with the American political record of the year were the home coming and subsequent campaign activity of ex-President Roosevelt. Early in the year the Smithsonian expedition to equatorial Africa headed by the ex-president came to a successful end, and on April 2 the party landed at Naples and proceeded to Rome, but not before the colonel, in a speech delivered before the senate, had commended the expedition to equatorial Africa in his country and denounced the sympathizers with the assassination, in February, of the Egyptian premier, Boutros Pasha Ghali, by a Nationalist. In planning for Colonel Roosevelt's brief visit at the Eternal City an audience with the pope was included. But unfortunately the pope's illness in February during the visit to Rome former Vice President Fairbanks. The Indiana statesman made the usual request for an audience with the pope after he had accepted an invitation to address the Methodists, whose local address was not pleased at the suggestion. The pope's illness in February during the visit to Rome former Vice President Fairbanks. The Indiana statesman made the usual request for an audience with the pope after he had accepted an invitation to address the Methodists, whose local address was not pleased at the suggestion. The pope's illness in February during the visit to Rome former Vice President Fairbanks. The Indiana statesman made the usual request for an audience with the pope after he had accepted an invitation to address the Methodists, whose local address was not pleased at the suggestion.