A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE YEAR JUST PASSED

INETEEN ten was a year of won the spring, with its tall enveloping us in May; Chaxer, in an aeroplane, over the Alps; Moisant, the American, across the English chanwith a passenger; the Amer fean Johnston up nearly 10,000 reef above the earth's surface; huge passenger carrying airships traveling it railroad speed, on schedule time Salong regularly laid out and maintained the routes, between important German cities, with the travelers enjoying all the luxuries of the Pullman compartment car, including a game of bridge; saying a trip in a dirigible from New

It was a year that caused us to marvel at the announcement that Profor and years, to man's certain knowlrope, to say nothing of the rest of the-

It was a year when we of Amerfrom primeval 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.

Morrors a Plenty.

In the year we stood aghast at the ravages of the cholera in Russia, where more than 100,000 lives were claimed by the disease during the summer We were horror stricken at the wiping out in the autumn of entire towns and hundreds of lives by forest fires in northern Minnesota; at the atfor a holiday in Europe,

We viewed for a week the spectacular flood that left in its wake a money loss of \$200,000,000. We sighed regretfully when, on August 27, Korea, quaintst of lands, passed from the company of the nations after a national existassalage of Japan. The day following we felt as though we were present 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 farce staged in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, when four Brazilian warships, including that nation's two Dreadnoughts, were stolen by their crews and for a week kept the capital in terror until congress, 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-after which the bold sailormen, who had been led by a negro, Joao Candido, returned the warships to

the nation. In November, too, we were mightily cheered-despite the fact that from January on we had been constantly harried with rising prices for the necesports were in, revealing to us that from start to close of the harvest season we blessed, by extraordinarily Providence as a nation. The corn crop topped by 200,000,000 bushels the ticipated 2.000,000,000 bushel yield; the crop of cats was also of banner dimensions in short, the crops of the year exceeded by 9 per cent the average

crops of the preceding five years. A Wear of World Unrest.

Yet, important or interesting or enter taining as these and other events more or less like unto them seemed at the time of their happening, they were simply happenings of a moment, a day, s week, 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 re-

In our own country, this spirit of unrest centering about the new tariff and the high cost of living led to an interesting dramatic ballot box decision in favor of the lang drawn out Democrati party. In Portugal it snatched a crown from a pleasure seeking boy's head and raised up in his stead an aged 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 tha at one period seemed to imperil the life

of the republic Itself. In England it led to a general election in January, and another general appeal to the electorate during the closing month, prependeratingly, 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 king 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, was called upon the month before to put down an apparently care fully planned rebellion. to be on the edge of revolution from mixed courses the year throughout; 1 was an armed camp. In Japan hoars political ideals were so shaken that there was discovered a plot to assassinate the mikado, hitherto venerated by all Japanese as a sort of superman, or demi-god. In Germany Socialist and suffrage demonstrations were numerous several leading to serious rioting, while Greece and Turkey, with trete once more the bone of contention, seemed several times to be on the verge of war. Greece's problems being augmented by internal dissatisfaction and a desire for a new and more liberal constitution

Though the regent of China, Princ Chun, on October 2 marked a new epoch in the empire's history when he opened the new senate, a few weeks later the government was petitioned to grant fur ther representative government, and not to postpone the assembling of a parliament until 1916, on the ground that the intervening time would be necessary to educate the people to an appreciation of constitutional government.

The Hindu agitation for self goverment, with the accompanying incipient attacks on British rule, harried the rencesentatives of Kings Edward George throughout the entire year, the trial of a native bringing out the fact The strength of the Progressive movethat the establishment of an independent kingdom had been planned, with a na- shadowed by the September primary tive ruler. In Egypt, too, the question elections held in many of the states. In of nationalism gave the British officials Michigan Senator Burrows met defeat much concern, and stirred up an ocean at the hands of Charles E. Townsend, a

On December 8 Legagneux won the distinction of being the first aviator to Poindexter, one of the most aggressive to a belient of 10,000 feet or Insurgents in the Sixty-first congress,

ders overhead-Halley's comet in 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.

and a daring band of Americans, under 10.498 feet 8 inches. On December 26, gent candidate for Governor of Cali-the leadership of Walter Wellman, es- Arch Hoxsey, flying at Los Angeles, fornia, triumphed at the Angust and ascended to a height of 11,474 feet, set- maries. Governor Stubbs of Kansas, ting a new altitude record for skymen. Who was an early recruit to the Pro-Finland was restive and resistive un- gressive cause, was renominated. sessor Paul Ehrlich of Berlin had at last last vestiges of the duchy's autonomy. found a cure for a dread disease that There was fighting between the government and the nationalist forces in Peredge, has been causing untold woe and sia and so great was the turmoil in the death to a countless multitude in Eu-Great Britain, in October, threatened to occupy the turbulent regions unless It was a year that brought, the order was speedly restored. Even so world mourning, about the bier of a insignificant a political division as litmonarch of that empire on which the the Monaco was so affected by the gensun never sets, and the last resting eral political unrest that, petitioning place of Russia's great novelist and for it, it secured constitutional government. Indeed, the youngest as well as the most ancient of nations—the hugest ica beheld a fellow citizen, emerging as well as the smallest-found throughout the year a common bond in much that the term "political unrest" 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, a revolution which was foreshadowed, perhaps not indistinctly, by the September upheaval in Maine. the reduced majorities in Vermont and elsewhere, and "insurgent" and "progressive" primary triumphs in other commonwealths, notably in the west. tempt of a discharged city employe to the year 1910 had not been epochal as assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New far as Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces York, on August 9, as he was salling were concerned. True, there had been the homecoming and attendant welcoming of Theodore Roosevelt. But the pogight of Paris in the grip of a mighty litical landslide in its eleventh month transformed the year into one of the historic twelvemonths of the century for the country. In the forcible colloquialism of Mr. Roosevelt-paraphrased slightly to fit the occasion-the domisince of 10 centuries and became a mere nant 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. Plaisted 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 positive Democratic 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 1904—shrank to about 18,000 for John K. Tener for governor; Aram J. Pothier had but 900 Republican plurality in Rhode Island, and Carroll, lowa, received only 18,000 plurality against 108,000 two years ago. John A. Dix's majority of 66,000 showed a smaller Republican loss than occurred n Pennsylvania, Ohio or New Jersey. remarkable personal triumphs the former being a winner by a plurality of 49,360, and the latter by 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 was reelected 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 reelected.

In the 27 states holding gubernatorial elections, the Republicans derived some from the fact that Michigan comfort rolled up a standard Republican majority; Minnesota broke off the habit of electing a Democratic chief executive; the party standard bearer in Nebraska defeated a Democrat, thanks to Bryan's bolt of his party's candidate; by the aid of independent Democrats, a Republican will sit in the gubernatorial mansion of Tennessee for a term, and Nevada preferred a Republican to another Deme-The following governors were elected:

Alabama, Emmet O'Neal (D). California, Hiram W. Johnson (R)

Colorado, John F. Shafroth (D), relected. Connecticut, Simon E. Baldwin (D), ucceeding a Republican

Idaho, James B. Hawley (D), eeding a Republican. Iowa, B. F. Carroll (R), reelected. Kansas, Walter R. Stubbs (R), re-

lected, Progressive. Massachusetts, Eugene N. Foss (D), cceeding a Republican. Michigan, Chase S. Osborn (R), gressive. Minnesota, Adolph O. Eberhart

acceeding a Democrat. Nebraska, Chester H. Aldrich (R), cceeding a Democrat Nevada, Tasker L. Oddie (R). eeding a Democrat

New Hampshire, Robert P. Bass (R). rogressive.

New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson (D), ucceeding a Republican. New York, John A. Dix (D.), succeedng a Republican. North Dakota, John Burke (D), re-

ected. Ohio, Judson Harmon (D), reelected. Oklahoma, Lee Cruce (D). Oregon, Oswald West (D).

Pennsylvania, John K. Tener (R) Rhode Island, Abram J. Pothier (R). ectected. South Carolina, Cofe L. Blease (D).

South Dakota, Pobert S. Vessey (R). Tennessee, Benjamin W. Hooper (R), succeeding a Democrat.

Texas, Oscar B. Colquitt (D) Wisconsin, Francis E. McGovern (R) rogressive.

Wyoming, Joseph M. Cary (D), suc-

eeding a Republican. Democratic senators will succeed onblicans 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 .wo. 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 227 Democrats, 163 Republicans and one Socialist, a Democratic majority of 63. ment in the Republican party was foreof discussion in three continents follow- Progressive. In Wisconsin Senator La ing Colonel Roosevolt's approval of Brit- Follette carried the primaries by one of the most sweeping victories of his cain Washington Representative

over, his actual altitude record being won his fight. Hiram Johnson, Insur-Russia's efforts to take away the ert P. Bass, Progressive candidate for governor of New Hampshire, won at the primaries.

In Wisconsin the Socialist strength shown last spring in the election of Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee became powerful enough in November to carry the entire Socialist ticket in Milwaukee county and to elect the one lone Socialist who will sit in the next congress-Victor L. Berger, the first memper of his party to reach the national egislature. In Pennsylvania the Socialists were in force sufficient to displace the Democracy in the third colamn in the official ballot, and will get he Democratic quota of watchers at the polls in the next election. They also elected a member to the legislature for the first time. Minneapolis came within 1000 votes of electing a Socialist mayor. The Socialist vote throughout the country approximated 720,000, an

increase of 75 per cent over 1908. Woman suffrage was an issue in four states-Oklahoma, South Dakota, Oregon and Washington. It was adopted only in the last named state, making five states in which women have full rights at the polis-Wyoming-Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Washington. As a result of the Colorado election four women will sit in the state lower house. In Oregon the voters faced the responsibility of the referendum for the first time, no less than 32 propositions being submitted to them.

Ancient Kingdom Becomes Republic. The other startling political revolution of the year, and one in which bullets, not ballots, played the leading part, occurred in Portugal on October 4, when the Republican party, with the assistance of the army and navy, overthrew the Braganza dynasty in a few hours of fighting and established in its stead a republic, with a venerable poet and university professor, Theophile Braga,

as provisional president. For years the throne of Portugal had ocen tottering, and for months the Republican leaders had been assiduously olotting for its overthrow not later than hristmas of 1910. In the midst of their planning came the murder of Bombarda, a well known Republican and anti-clerical, and this was seized upon by the revolutionists as an opportunity. On the night of October 4, at a preconceived signal, several warships in the harbor of Lisbon were seized by the revolutionary members of the crews and the royal palace and government buildings bombarded at the same time that various regiments came holdly out on the side of the revolutionists and points in the city. King Manuel, whose extravagance and devotion to a French music hall dancer had aroused the indignation of his povertyand-tax-ridden subjects, together with his mother and the queen dowager, were permitted to escape to the royal yacht, which bore them to Gibraltar, where they remained for a brief period before taking up their residence in that asylum for cast-off royalty-England.

The new government, which is gradually being recognized by the nations, promises financial reform, development of national resources, reform of the courts, freedom of the press, and the suppression of the religious congrega-Immediately following the successful termination of the revolution and the restoration of order, the religious orders were given 24 hours in which to leave the country, under threat of expulsion, and the government proceeded forthwith to confiscate all religious property.

Following the success of their brethgen in Portugal, the world looked to the Republicans of Spain to move to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty. That that government was fearful of such a move was shown by the manner in which it speedily transformed the country into something like an armed camp, paying especial attention to Barcelona, Bilboa and other places where the spirit of unrest was especially strong. niversary of the death of Ferrar, October 13, passed off quietly, owing to the preparedness of the government. Still. were useless to deny that the spirit of political and economic unrest was strong throughout the year in Spain; and the uncertainty of the situation was added to by the government's determined policy to exercise strict supervision over all ecclesiastical matters and religious orders, a policy that brought Madrid and the Papacy at loggerheads and led to the employment of the military in July to overawe threatened clerical demonstrations, partaking of a revolutionary

nature, against the government. Other countries in which the force of arms played a part in emphasizing the presches of more or less general or. special unrest were Mexico and Nicaragua. In September the one hundredth anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated, together with the eighticth birthday of President Porfirle Diaz. At that time the nation appeared to give itself up unreservedly to the gala occasion, and in the large cities at least, there was no external evidence of profound discontent with the disting order of things. Later, it developed that for at least four years the United States department of state and the officials. of the Mexican government had watching the unfolding of a carefullyplotted revolutionary movement for the overthrow of President Diaz, This was followed by numerous insurgent outbreaks late in November, especially in the northern states of the republic, which resulted in a considerable less of life and property, but the government held a firm hand in the crisis, and the armed insurrection was largely at an the matter. In November the Interand by December I, when Diaz was again inaugurated president. The revolution in Nicaragua was really a leftover from 1989. There were almost daily battles between the hostile forces; but finally. on August 26, Madriz fled from the capital and General Estrada, the victor, proclaimed himself provisional president and set about to have himself elected president

Twice during the year the capital of Rio Janeiro was subjected to bombard-The first hombardment took ment. place in November, when the country's wo dreadnoughts and two other warships were stolen by their crews. Then few shots were thrown into the city the mutineers were in carnest in their demands that conditions in the navy be ameliorated. That mutiny at an end, everything was peaceful until mid-Decomber, when a mutiny took

fsland, is Rio Janeiro harbor. The 200 mutineers were almost annihilated by the fire of warships and land batteries, not before they had shelled the city, inflicting considerable damage and

dilling a number of citizens. Year of Contention in England.

The difference between the house of ords and the house of commons served to keep Great Britain in a political turmod throughout the entire year, and twice made 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. In this election-the campaign leading up to it having been hotly waged mainly around the government's proposition to limit the lords' power of veto, based on the lords' refusal to approve the budget-the Liberals were returned to power, with but one vote over 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 warring parties failed to lead to any undertsanding 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 crisisan unusual proceeding in British politics, and one revealing a critical situa-A few days later, on November 28, the king, who had succeeded to the throne on his father's death on Muy 6, disselved his first parliament, which had lasted only ten months, and summoned 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 returned to power, and it now seems 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. Another radical outcome of the election will probably be some measure or home for Ireland. What will be the disposition of the troublesome votesfor-women question remained problematical as the year closed. November witnessed a renewal of suffrage attacks on parliament and harrying of 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 Con federation of Railway unions, on October 12, voted in favor of a general strike on all the railroad systems in the country; electrical workers in the provision 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, called out the army reservists, some of them among the strikers themselves, and demanded their aid in putting down disorder, declaring that their primary duty was to the country. On this issue he let it be known that the government would stand or fall, and because of his firmness the strike was

Industrial unrest, due least, to the high cost of living that was pretty general both in this country and in Europe, led to numerous important strikes, nor infrequent rioting and much agitation for higher wages and improved working conditions' in labor circles.

Early in the spring the great car strike, and sympathetic strikes involving 40,000, in Philadelphia paralyzed trade in that city for a weeks. The street 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 seemed powerless to control the situation and state aid was given. The general strike on the Grand Trunk system also occurred during the summer, ending in wage advances; and in November country was partially paralyzed by a strike of employes in New York and ersey City.

In July and August a strike of 70,000 loakmakers in New York City ended, after two months of great suffering and anxiety, with an agreement by which the strikers accepted the "preferential shop" instead of the shop," which they had demanded. These strikers won most of their minor demands, such as larger pay and shorterhours. Later a city-wide strike of garment workers began in Chicago and was unsettled as the year drew to a

close. coal workers quit the mines pending a settlement of wage demands. uary 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 In August 8000 mechanics in the Hamburg (Germany) shipyards went on strike with a demand for increased wages. In September a general strike occurred in Barceona, with accompanying revolutionary

American railroads were most ntimately connected with the national conomic unrest. During the early part ncreases in wages, Some of these were forced by employes' agitation for beter wages and improved working condiwhile other lines voluntarily granted increases in pay. This was the ase with the Pennsylvania and the created a bureau of mines in the Inte-Reading, each road increasing by 6 per cent the wages of every employe earn-

ing less than \$300 a month; These grants of better pay were followed closely by increases in passenger and freight rates. The increase in the with terminals in New York City met with indignant protest, which in New Jersey form of a demand that the governor call an extra session of the legislature to empower the newly created Public Utilities commission to act in state Commerce commission held hear ings in the matter, where the rates raised were interstate.

The increase in freight rates was of 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 shortage in net, United States and 770,000 acres in Alasrevenue that the increased wages would ause by advances in freight rates; The shippers at once took issue with the roads on this point and thereafter until troleum lands. Thus far, the grand tonear the close of the year the Interstate tal of land reserved by the government partment came to the end of the fiscal Commerce Commission was engaged in reaches the area of 126,000 square miles hearing both sides of the case in various cities, notably, Chicago, St. Louis, New ew shots were thrown into the city York and Washington. In Septembe way of letting congress know that various organizations of railway work men, with a membership of 300,000, indorsed the proposed increases in freight

rates. The neunced the personnel of the new railYear of Natural and Man-Made Wonders Overhead-A Dread Disease Conquered and Another One Rampant all the world in exchange for similar courtesies. -Record-Breaking Crops in America-The Role of Railroads—The Death of King Edward VII and Europe's Welcome of Theodore Roosevelt

amendment to the railroad act author- the tariff be made schedule by schedule. and notes, their issuance and how it an appropriation of \$19,000,000 be made may be controlled by the public. The for the purpose. That the beginning of naming of President Arthur T. Hadley a parcels post service be established on of Yale university as head gave great all free rural delivery routes. That the public satisfaction. Professor B. H. civil service rules be extended to include Meyer of the University of Wisconsin, another member, is also chairman of politics. That the limitation which now the Wisconsin railroad commission. Two months later on November 27; the new Pennsylvania railroad station in the heart of New York city and the tunnels leading to it under the Hudson river, were thrown open to the traveling public-a gigantic improvement finished after seven years of effort and at a cost of \$150,000,000.

Deeds of Congress in 1910. Until the fall elections the most dramatic event associated with the spirit in time of war be passed; that a greater number of army officers be authorized. the undoing of Speaker Cannon in the house of representatives. First, the house voted not to let the speaker appoint its members on the Ballinger-Pin-chot investigation committee, but to sethot investigation committee, but to select the members itself. That was in January. Later, the Democrats and the 'insurgent" and other Republicans to the number of 35 united to pass a resolution authorizing a new committee on rules, much larger than the old committee and elected by the majority and minority members of the house with the distinct provision that the speaker should not be on the committee. Of the old committee the speaker was chairman and that committee he pointed. It was charged widely both in and out of congress that the committee ran the house to suit itself. Since the beginning of the first regular session of the Sixty-first congress in December, 1909, there had been much discontent over what were called the tyrannical ways of the committee and finally, on March 19, after a bitter debate lasting two days, the speaker was shorn of one of his time honored prerog-

tives. The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation resulted from the controversy begun the year previous between the two principals and their adherents over the seeretary of the interior's fitness to have charge of the matters relating to na-

ional conservation. Early in the year Secretary Ballinhands of congress and a joint commission, consisting of six members of each house, was appointed to attend to the matter. Before this commission had time to convene Senator Dolliver of lowa rose in the senate and read a letter from Mr. Pinchot acknowledging that some of his subordinates had been actively connected with the newspaper attacks upon Secretary Ballinger and the Interior Department. In this let-Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey and on the side of the revolutionists and called off, but not before the republic ter the former chief forester com-Eugene N. Foss in Massachusetts seized the approaches to and occupied itself had seemed in danger from the mended the action of his subordinates. the Pinchot and his associates, Price and Graves, head of the Yale Forestry school, in Pinchot's place.

The investigation began in February Both sides were represented by attorneys and testimony did not come to an end until the third week in May. On September 9 the four Democratic memers of the committee made public at Minneapolfs, Minn., a report of their findings against Secretary Ballinger; Congressman Madison, of Kansas, surgent," made a separate statement, also against the secretary. Four days the Republican members of the committee met at Chicago denounced as unlawful the action of the emocratic members

to congress that "the evidence has wholly failed to make out a case. Neither has any fact proved nor all the facts the express package industry of the put together exhibit Mr. Bailinger as being anything but a competent and honorable gentleman honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest." The committee scored Mr. Ballinger's accusers, called the forestry bureau wasteful, and disapproved of Mr. Ballinger's plan for selling Alaskan coal lands, urging leasing, President Taft's plan.

Probably the most important legislaive measure passed by congress was the new Interstate act. which was signed by the president on June 18, and provided for the establishment of the long-talked-of merce court. Under the law the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission are strengthened and it has ample time within which to rates pending inquiry as to their reasonableness. While the bill was pending the principal railroads attempted some important increases in freight the entire country, 9,113,279. rates. changes about to become effective, Attorney move by obtaining an injunction alleging that the increase would be unrea onable and oppressive and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. There upon, the railroads agreed to withdraw the rates and submit them to the Inthe year many railroads announced terstate Commerce commission for decision as to their reasonableness Congress also authorized the estab

lishment of a system of postal savings banks. Separate statehood was grantedto Arizona and New Mexico. There was rior department for the saving of lives and the protection of the public welfare. An appropriation was made to pay for a year's the tariff board under the president's 28 the long expected suit against the direction. The raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor was authorized and the work is new progressing.

In the closing days of its first regular session, congress authorized the issuance of \$20,000,000 in bonds for reclamation projects. It also passed giving the president authority to withdraw lands from public entry pending congressional action for their In July President Taft began affirming land withdrawals made by the preceding administration and also making large withdrawals himself. In that same month a total of 71,518,588 acres of coal lands were withdrawn in the On July 3 the president signed orders for the withdrawal of 8,495,721 York, when Collector Loeb acres of power site, phosphate and pe--more than the combined land and water surface of New York, Pennsyl-September vania and South

The President's Message The closing session of the sixty-first congress, which met in December, listened to the fellowing recommendation made in the president' message:

road commission, which the recent; be appointed and all future revision of zes, to report on railroad stock, bonds That the Panama canal be fortified, and all postmasters, thus taking them out of prevents the executive from withdrawing more forest lands be withdrawn, 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 That the present eight hour law be enlarged by providing that public works shall be construed to include not only

when manufactured in private yards or That with the exception of factories. a law to prevent fraudulent bills of lading, no further amendment be made to our corporation controlling laws until they have been tested. Referring to the recent fraudulent cotton bills lading scandal, he urges congress to enact a law under which one who in good faith advances money or credit upon a bill of lading issued by a common carrier upon an interstate or foreign shipment can 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 take fish in the bays, harbors and rivalso recommends that a punishment of ers of Newfoundland was decided in fafine and imprisomet be imposed upon vor of this country. The seventh point, railroad agents and shippers for fraud vor of this country. The seventh point, or misrepresentation.

law providing for the incorporation of coasts. industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce is renewed. He also urges upon congress the propriety of establishing cheaper and simpler forms of judiciary 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 inger asked for a full inquiry at the junctions without notice is repeated. The president also urges the passage of the bill now pending to increase the salaries of federal judges:

The Pederal Consus.

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

It showed a total population in the nited States 91,972,266. During the last 10 Shaw and the appointment of Henry S. years the states of the union had an aggregate increase of population of 15,-977,691, which amounts to 21 per cent over the 1900 figures. The population of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, is 93,462,151. The total does not include the Philippines. The increase in the area included, during the last

ten years was 16,145,521, or 20.9 per cent., over 77,256,630, the population in 1900, compared with an increase of 14,276,864, or 22.7 per cents over 62,7 979.766, the population in 1890. Since the first census was taken, 1790, the country has grown 25 times as large, the population then having been 3,929,214, slightly larger than the present population of the state of Texas The United States and all its posses-

sions contain a population of 101,100,-000, according to the census bureau's official estimate, and in the United States proper the bureau estimates that more than 45 per cent of the population is urban; that is, in places of 2500 inhabitants or more. Two interesting facts stand out con-

out by the census bureau-the rapid crease among the geographical sec-

The growth of the country's metropo lis was phenomenal, a gain of nearly 39 per cent. The returns from many other sections were almost equally surprising, especially those of the Lake and Pacific coast cities. Men living today were counted in the first federal census of Chicago, in 1840, when the popususpend the operation of new railroad lation was only 4,479. 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 This means that the congressional delegation from the Empire state will be one-Wickersham checkmated the tenth of the entire House of Repre tatives. 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 of the state, the figures being 4,766,883. Other Federal Activities,

Throughout the year the government kept on the trail of the so-called "bad" rusts. In March the National Packing company, commonly known as the beef trust, and ten subsidiary concerns were indicted for alleged violations of the British rule in that country. His ad Sherman anti-trust law, and a bill for the dissolution of the alleged combination was filed at Chicago. November sugar trust was started in New York city. It alleged a combination and a conspiracy in violation of the anti-trust was directed at the American Sugar Refining company-the thirty subsidiaries, and thirty-nine individuals. A dissolution of the companies is not asked, but that the court shall enjoin them, their stockholders, officials, directors and agents from doing any act in pursuance of the conspiracy against the anti-trust law or engaging n interstate or foreign business. Both

these suits affect interests that are nation wide. The customs service was administered with an ever increasing degree of efficiency, especially at the port of New uncovered numerous frauds, both big and little, against the service. The postoffice deyear with a deficit of \$6,100,000, an improvement of \$11,600,000 over the previous year; and following the instrucions of the president every department of the government endeavored to conduct its business on lines of rigid economy. Throughout the year the president conviction, he speedily dissociated earried on the task, begun soon after he took office, of trying to place the de-

mpleted the task of granting the min-um rates under the new tariff law to

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. Archbald, Judge William H. Hunt, John E. Carland, and Julian W. Mack. The supreme court appointments were prompty confirmed.

The government's most important dealing with a foreign nation was the settlement by arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries case after a discus sion lasting 130 years with 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 not 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 dues or other similar regulations. 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 also adjudged in our favor, concerned The recommendation made in the the right of all American fishermen to special message last year for a general all commercial privileges on these treaty

Roosevelt in Europe.

Immediately associated with 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 students of the University of Egypt, had commended British rule in their country and denounced the sympathizers with the assassination, in February, of the Egyptian premier; Boutross 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 an unfortunate thing had happened in ruary during the visit former Vice President Fairbanks. Indiana statesman made the usual request for an audience with the pope after he had accepted an invitation to address the Methodists, whose local ac tivity was not relished at the Vatigan The incongruity of the situation was explained to Mr. Fairbanks, but he did net see how he could break his promis to his fellow religionists, and the audience did not occur. Mr. Roosevalt's request for an audience met with a polite assurance of welcome, and all might have been well had not some one at the Vatican suggested that it would be wis to caution Mr. Roosevelt against the dificulty which had confronted Mr. Pair-This hint was duly delivered banks. but Mr. Roosevelt declined to limit his reedom of conduct in any way, and made public all the correspond the matter.

The guest of Italy's king and queen and received by Francis-Joseph on April Roosevelt reached French capital April 21, and delivered his lecture, "Citizenship in the Republic." at the Sorbonne. At Brussels he spicuously in connection with the offic- was entertained by the new king Albert, ial figures for urban population given at his palace of Lacken. At the Dutch court he lunched with Queen Wilhelgrowth of cities in the 100,000 class and mine and Prince Henry informally and the impartial distribution of this in- left for Copenhagen the same afternoon There were royal receptions both at the latter city and later at Stockholm. At Christiania, May 5, Mr. Roosevelt delivered his address on international peace before the Nobel prize committee, King Haakon and Queen Maud being present.

On account of the death of King Edward, and at Mr. Roosevelt's own request, the kaiser sidetracked all official functions in bonor of the traveler and received him privately. His imperial host arranged to permit Colonel Roosevelt to review the maneuvers 12,000 picked German troops, and in the presence of his entire staff the kniser called attention to the fact that it was the first time a private citizen had ever reviewed a German army. Mr. Roosevelt delivered his lecture World Movement" at the Berlin university May 12.

The plans for entertaining Mr. Roose velt in Lordon were greatly modified an account of the national mourning. While still in Berlin he was appointed by President Taft special ambassador at King Edward's funeral. neral, Mr. Roosevelt was given the free dom of the city of London at Guildhall where he spoke on Egypt, again praising dress at the University of Oxford was delivered June 7. A few days later Mr. Roosevelt took ship for home, arriving in New York June 18. Boosevelt's Hor

Of the great popular enthusiasm that attended the ex-president's homecoming it is unnecessary to speak, was a widespread feeling that turn might emphasize factional differences in his party. The political uation in his own state of New York had undergone considerable change. found Governor Hughes under appoint ment to take a seat on the bench at Washington in the autumn, He found a Democrat, nor, governing the city of New with remarkable efficiency. He found his former secretary, Loeb, as collector of customs, adminis-tering the port of New York with an as collector of customs, administhat was sending crookednes energy scurrying to cover. He had made up his mind not to be drawn into the camin his own state, but he shortly yielded to the earnest request of Gov. ernor Hughes and expressed himself it avor of a direct primary election las and other Hughes reforms, Then he state of New York must er der new leadership or in the coming election. self from the existing organization

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