

CHIEF EVENTS OF 1915 TOPICALLY ARRANGED IN THE FORM OF A DIARY

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Record of Shipwrecks, Fires, Storms and Accidents and the Year's Necrology.

Affairs of Interest in the Political and Social World, Sports and Miscellaneous Items.

JANUARY.

- 1. Exposition: Panama-California exposition opened at San Diego.
2. Obituary: J. M. Wright, civil war veteran and military annalist, in Washington.
3. Financial: London Stock Exchange reopened.
4. Supreme Court: United States supreme court ruled that the Danbury haters must pay \$25,000 fine for a boycott set up in 1902.
5. Personal: President Wilson's ex-congressman, aged 82.
6. Personal: President Wilson's daughter, Mrs. Bayne, gave birth to a son in the White House.
7. Obituary: R. W. Shurtless, civil war veteran and noted artist, in New York; aged 73.
8. Mexico: Carranza's forces defeated Villa's troops at Pueblo; Villa lost 700 killed.
9. Obituary: Marshall P. Wilder, humorist and author, at St. Paul, Minn.; aged 86.
10. Obituary: Mrs. John Wood, once noted actress on the English-American stage, in England; aged 82.
11. Earthquake: Earthquake in Italy; many cities and towns destroyed. Avezzano being the principal sufferer. About 30,000 deaths.
12. Socialism: Socialists of European neutral states met in London for a peace conference.
13. Personal: Gen. A. M. Stoeness, noted in the defense of Port Arthur in 1904-5; at Petrograd; aged 67.
14. Mexico: Gen. Roque Gonzalez Garza chosen provisional president of Mexico by the convention at Mexico City.
15. Obituary: Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, in Washington; aged 84.
16. Shipwreck: British steamer Penarth wrecked on the Norfolk coast; 21 sailors drowned.
17. Obituary: Col. J. A. Joyce, federal veteran, author and poet, in Washington; aged 75. G. H. Frothingham, noted light opera star, at Burlington, Vt.; aged 75.
18. Mexico: Provisional President Garza and his cabinet abandoned Mexico City as a capital.
19. Storm: Storm ravaged the Pacific coast, causing widespread damage. Mexico: Mexican First Chief Carranza recaptured Mexico City.
20. Political: President Wilson vetoed the Immigration bill.
21. Mexico: General Garza renounced the office of provisional president of Mexico.

FEBRUARY.

- 1. Mexico: General Villa proclaimed himself president of Mexico.
2. Obituary: Alban J. Conant, veteran artist, died in New York city; aged 69.
3. Lusitania: British ocean liner Lusitania reached port in England flying the United States flag.
4. Mexico: Carranza, head of the Constitutional party in Mexico, expelled the Spanish minister.
5. United States Notes: The United States addressed notes to the German government and also to Great Britain stating its position regarding new German war zone and the use of the United States flag by Great Britain.
6. Obituary: James Creelman, noted journalist, died in Berlin; aged 81.
7. Personal: Fanny Crosby, blind hymn writer, died in Bridgeport, Conn.
8. Obituary: Eileen Mary McClellan, widow of Gen. George B. McClellan, noted leader in the civil war, at Nice, France.
9. Obituary: Frank James, last of James brothers, noted in the civil war and later an desperado, died near Excelsior Springs, Mo.; aged 74.
10. Obituary: Frank Fuller, war governor of Utah under Lincoln, in New York city; aged 83.
11. Exposition: Panama-Pacific international exposition at San Francisco formally opened.

MARCH.

- 2. Mining Accident: Mine explosion at Hinton, W. Va., killed over 100 miners.
3. Obituary: Chester W. Firkins, poet and story writer, in New York city; aged 53.
4. War: Congress: United States congress passed a resolution prohibiting the sailing of ships carrying fuel, arms, ammunition, men or supplies to any warship, tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation.
5. Political: The Sixty-third congress closed.
6. Thaw Trial: Harry Kendall Thaw placed on trial in New York for conspiracy to escape from the asylum at Matteawan.
7. Thaw Acquittal: Thaw and four alleged conspirators acquitted on charge of conspiracy.
8. Aviation Disaster: Lincoln Beachey, the American aviator, killed in flight at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
9. Obituary: Samuel Bowles, editor and publisher of the Springfield Republican, at Springfield, Mass.; aged 84.
10. Obituary: Charles Francis Adams, historian and publicist, in Washington; aged 80.
11. Obituary: Mary Anna Jackson, widow of Gen. T. J. Stonewall Jackson, at Charlotte, N. C.; aged 84.
12. Ship Disaster: United States submarine F-4 sank off Honolulu while making a submerged run. All on board drowned.
13. Fire: Fire in the business district of Spokane caused loss of nearly \$500,000.
14. Neutral Protest: The United States protested against the British order in council barring neutral trade with Germany.

APRIL.

- 4. Shipwreck: Dutch liner Maurita lost in storm off the Atlantic coast; 48 people drowned.
5. Pugilism: Jess Willard defeated Jack Johnson at Havana, Cuba.
6. Neutral Protest: United States challenged Great Britain's right to bar innocent neutral ships from belligerent ports.
7. Obituary: Curtis Guild, statesman and diplomat, in Boston; aged 83.
8. Cruiser Interned: German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at Newport News, Va., till the end of the war.
9. Obituary: F. Hopkinson Smith, author and artist, in New York city; aged 78.
10. Mexico: Villa's forces defeated at Irapuato by Gen. Obregon's army.
11. Obituary: Donald Nickerson, journal-

- ist, former editor New York Tribune, in New York city; aged 84.
12. Naval: German sea raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, which had captured and sunk 14 vessels, arrived at Newport News, Va.
13. Obituary: Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury of Vermont, at Burlington; aged 77.
14. Mexico: Villa's army defeated by Obregon's forces at Celaya.
15. Obituary: Nelson W. Aldrich, former senator from Rhode Island, in New York city; aged 73.
16. Munitions Export: President Wilson officially notified Germany that this country would not stop the exportations of arms and ammunition.
17. Obituary: Frederick W. Seward, son of Secretary of State W. H. Seward, and who was wounded in defending his father when attacked on April 14, 1862, at Montrose, N. Y.; aged 83.
18. Heat Record: April heat record of 91 degrees in New York city.
19. Cruiser Interned: German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm was interned at Newport News, Va., till the end of the war.
20. Fire: Public library of St. Paul destroyed by fire; loss \$25,000.
21. Peace Congress: International peace congress met at The Hague.
22. Panama Canal: Name of Culebra cut, in the Panama canal, changed to Gaillard cut.
23. Fire: Colon, Panama, swept by fire; loss \$1,500,000 in the business district, where 46 buildings were destroyed.

MAY.

- 1. Obituary: Olive Harper, author and translator, in Philadelphia; aged 73.
2. Weather Vagaries: Frost, snow and rain in the central west from Texas to Montana.
3. Political: Italy denounced the triple alliance, of which she was a member with Germany and Austria.
4. Japan-China: Japan delivered an ultimatum to China demanding concessions.
5. China: China accepted Japan's demands without qualifications.
6. Naval: Warship fleet arrived at New York.
7. Neutral Protest: President Wilson sent a note to Germany protesting against submarine warfare on neutral ships, citing the Lusitania case.
8. Portugal: Revolution at Lisbon.
9. Portugal: New government proclaimed by revolutionists in Portugal. The new premier, Joao Chagas, shot by a senator.
10. Naval: President Wilson reviewed the warship fleet on Hudson river.
11. Naval: Parade at New York.
12. Volcano: Lassen Peak, Cal., burst out in eruption.
13. Personal: Roosevelt won his defense suit against charge of libel made by William Barnes.
14. Japan-China: Japan and China signed peace treaty, carrying out Japan's demands.
15. Neutrality: President Wilson proclaimed United States neutrality in the war between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

JUNE.

- 1. Convention: United Confederate Veterans met at Richmond.
2. Mexico: President Wilson warned the Mexican revolutionists to make peace.
3. Baggage Law: New United States baggage law went into effect.
4. Personal: Gen. Bennett H. Young re-elected commander in chief United Confederate Veterans.
5. Treaty: United States petition to dissolve the United States Steel corporation denied by court of appeals.
6. Sporting: Walter J. Travis won his fourth Metropolitan golf championship, defeating J. G. Anderson 2 up in the final, at Rye, N. Y.
7. Personal: William Jennings Bryan resigned the portfolio of state in Wilson's cabinet.
8. Personal: Robert Lansing appointed secretary of state ad interim.
9. Leo Frank Case: Georgia prison commission reported against commutation of Frank, alleged murderer.
10. Frye Case: Germany announced that the case of the sinking of the United States ship W. P. Frye by a German cruiser would be referred to a prize court and not settled under the treaty of 1863, as this country had demanded.
11. Neutral Protest: Second note of the United States to Germany on the Lusitania case was published in the United States and also delivered to the German government in Berlin. It reiterated the note of May 13.
12. Obituary: Gen. E. L. Molineux, noted civil war officer, in New York city; aged 83.
13. Sporting: Molla Bjurstedt won the woman's national tennis championship at Philadelphia; score, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.
14. Storm Disaster: 13 persons killed and 50 hurt in a storm which swept over Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
15. Obituary: Col. C. E. Woodruff, U. S. A., noted surgeon and anthropologist, in New Rochelle, N. Y.; aged 65.
16. Peace League: New peace league organized in Philadelphia.
17. Indian Troubles: Taub Indians declared war on the United States. Fleet ordered to the lower California to protect the Indians.
18. Sporting: Jerome D. Travers, noted amateur, won title of open golf champion of the United States, defeating McNamara, at Baltusrol, N. J.
19. Thaw Case: Harry K. Thaw granted a jury trial to test his sanity.
20. Naval: The Arizona battleship, biggest United States superdreadnaught, launched at Brooklyn navy yard.
21. Earthquake: Earthquake in southern California caused loss of \$1,000,000.
22. Frye Case: United States sent a note to Germany asking for a reconsideration of the Frye case, refusing to accept Germany's contention that it was a case for a prize court.
23. British Blockade: Great Britain announced to the United States that its blockade against neutral trade with Germany would continue.
24. Mexico: Carranza troops occupied Mexico City.
25. Obituary: Rafael Joseffy, celebrated pianist, in New York city; aged 63.
26. Sporting: Yale defeated Harvard in the variety races at New Haven, winning all variety, freshman and second variety events.
27. Naval: Gen. Huerta arrested at Newnan, N. M., by United States marshals on charge of conspiracy.
28. Sporting: Cornell won the variety race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with Leonard Stanford second. Time, 29:23.3-3; also junior race in 1:14.5, with Pennsylvania second. Syracuse won the

SEPTEMBER.

- 4. Fire: Loss of \$300,000 by flames on the grain pier in Newport News, Va.
5. Sporting: Amateur golf championship of the United States won by Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, who defeated John G. Anderson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play, at Detroit.
6. British Gold: \$5,000,000 in British gold reached New York via express shipment.
7. Sporting: William M. Johnston won the national tennis singles championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., defeating Maurice E. McLoughlin, with a score of 1-6, 6-0, 7-5, 10-8.
8. Convention: American Bankers' association met at Seattle, Wash.
9. Heat Wave: Temperature 90 in New York; hottest Sept. 9 since 1854.

- 1. Freshman race in 9:23.5, with Cornell second.
2. Obituary: O'Donovan Rossa (Jeremiah O'Donovan), Irish patriot leader, in New York city; aged 84.
3. Personal: Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, married at Bowling Green, Mo., to James M. Thomson, a New Orleans journalist.

JULY.

- 1. Obituary: Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico after several terms and deposed by Madero, in Paris; aged 83.
2. Attempted Assassination: J. P. Morgan, the banker, shot at Glen Cove, N. Y., by Frank Holt, a Cornell college professor.
3. Obituary: St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; aged 73.
4. Storm: Tornado wrought havoc in the middle west. Cincinnati suffered most; dead reported at upward of 40, with many missing.
5. Neutral Rights: Germany replied to the second note of the United States, promising to safeguard Americans under their own flag.
6. Neutral Rights: The United States government notified Great Britain that this country would not recognize any such order which British orders in council as valid.
7. Thaw Case: Harry K. Thaw declared sane by an advisory jury in New York city.

- 8. Flood: Flood in Ohio caused loss of \$2,000,000; 5 persons drowned.
9. Sporting: Eastman E. Taber of Boston made a new world's 1 mile run record at Cambridge, Time, 4:12.5.
10. Anniversary: Southold, N. Y., began the 75th anniversary celebration of its settlement (1649).
11. Neutral Protest: Third American note to Germany on the torpedoing of neutrals received in Berlin. It refuses to compromise with Germany on neutral rights and declares that further encroachments will be considered "deliberately unfriendly."
12. Steamer Disaster: Lake excursion steamer Eastman E. Taber of Boston made a new world's 1 mile run record at Cambridge, Time, 4:12.5.
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- 16. Haiti: Political revolt against President Guillaume of Haiti to avenge the execution of 160 political prisoners. Guillaume took refuge in the French legation.
17. Haiti: Haytian revolutionists invaded the French legation, dragged out the deposed President Guillaume and shot him to death.
18. Haiti: Haitian snipers killed 2 United States marines who landed in Port au Prince to aid in protecting foreigners from the mob.
19. Obituary: Dr. W. A. Croffut, journalist, traveler and author, in Washington; aged 80.

AUGUST.

- 1. Neutral Rights: Germany refused to consider the W. P. Frye damage case a matter for negotiations with the United States. Great Britain insisted upon her policy of restricting neutral trade with Germany.
2. Storm: Cyclone at Erie, Pa., caused a loss of \$5,000,000; 75 deaths.
3. British Blockade: Great Britain sent three notes to the United States upholding her blockade of neutral ports.
4. Haiti: United States naval force occupied Port au Prince, Haiti, to protect American rights.
5. Obituary: "Maarten Maartens," Dutch novelist, in Zeist, Holland; aged 77.
6. Mexico: Conference of A. B. C. powers and the United States over Mexico met in Washington.
7. Haiti: United States forces took forcible possession of Port au Prince, restoring Haitians fired upon.
8. Obituary: Gen. B. F. Tracy, lawyer and soldier, former secretary of navy, in New York city; aged 85.
9. Mexico: United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, to quell anti-foreign demonstrations.
10. The War: United States declined to put an embargo on the sale of munitions to belligerents and agreed to accept pay from Germany for the sinking of the ship Frye.
11. Mexico: Gen. Carranza renounced President Wilson's attempt to restore peace in Mexico.
12. General Carranza was notified that armed intervention in Mexico by the United States would not be approved by the A. B. C. powers.
13. War: Heavy shipment of British treasure, including \$10,000,000 in gold, arrived at New York.
14. Volcanoes: Vesuvius, Stromboli and Etna, the Italian volcanoes, became active.
15. Haiti: Haiti elected Dartigueve president.
16. Obituary: John W. Harper, noted publisher, in New York; aged 84.
17. Mexico: The United States and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala, jointly, appealed to Mexican parties to make peace.
18. War: Riot in Boston; Italian reservists assaulted policemen who protected German from the mob.
19. Obituary: Gen. J. C. Black, noted lawyer and civil war veteran, in Chicago; aged 73.
20. Storm: Tropical hurricane flooded Galveston with waters of the gulf, other points on the coast invaded. Loss of life \$2,000,000 and deaths upward of 200, with many missing.
21. Frank Case: Leo Frank, Georgia life convict, forcibly taken from prison at Milledgeville and hanged near Marietta, home of his alleged victim, Mary Phagan.
22. Convention: National Educational association met at Oakland, Cal.
23. The War: The United States agreed to a joint board to settle the disputed Frye damage case.
24. Mexico: Carranza's generals announced that they would support his objection to engage in a peace conference.
25. The War: Great Britain declared cotton contraband.
26. The Arabic Case: Berlin informed Washington that the killing of Americans on board of the Arabic was not intentional.
27. Convention: Conference of governors met in Boston.
28. Obituary: John D. Long, former secretary of navy, at Hingham, Mass.; aged 71.
29. Obituary: Paul Armstrong, playwright, in New York; aged 46.
30. Convention: Spanish American war veterans met at Scranton, Pa.
31. U. S. Submarine: United States F-4, which sank off Honolulu March 25, was raised.

- 1. Obituary: Herman Ridder, German-American editor, in New York; aged 86.
2. Obituary: Steamer Santa Claus, off Oregon; 15 deaths.
3. Obituary: P. A. B. Widener, capitalist, in Philadelphia; aged 82.
4. Football: Harvard defeated Princeton, 10 to 6.
5. Neutral Protest: United States note to Great Britain declared the British blockade illegal and a curtailment of neutral rights.
6. Japan: Emperor Yoshihito, formally crowned at Klotto.
7. Storm: Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota hit by a tornado; many deaths. Fire: Loss of \$4,000,000 at plant of Bethlehem Steel works.
8. Football: Yale defeated Princeton by 13 to 7.
9. Obituary: Booker T. Washington, negro leader and educator, at Tuskegee, Ala.; aged 57.
10. Obituary: Susan E. Dickinson, journalist, in Kansas; aged 81.
11. Mine Accident: 23 miners killed by dust explosion at Ravensdale, Wash.
12. Storm: Record eastern gale of 72 miles an hour on the upper Atlantic coast.
13. Obituary: Dr. Solomon Schechter, noted Biblical scholar and authority, in New York; aged 68.
14. Football: Harvard defeated Yale, 6 to 0, at Cambridge, Mass.
15. Railroad Accident: 15 persons killed in a circus train head-on collision near Colburn, Ga.
16. Tornado: 12 killed and 30 injured by violent windstorm near Hot Springs, Ark.
17. Mexico: At Nogales, Sonora, about 20 Mexicans and 2 American soldiers were killed in a long range shooting affair.
18. Football: Army beat Navy, 14 to 0, in New York.
19. Neutral Rights: Great Britain seized at Saint Lucia the American steamer Tennessee.
20. Explosion: 30 workmen killed at the Du Pont powder plant at Upper Hoxley, Del.

DECEMBER.

- 1. German War Charges: The United States requested Germany to recall Boy-Ed and Papen, attaches of the embassy at Washington. Dr. Karl Bunsen and associates found guilty of aiding Germany by false shippers' manifests.
2. World's Fair: Panama-Pacific exposition closed; attendance over 17,000,000; profits \$2,000,000.
3. Peace Mission: Ford's peace mission set out from New York.
4. Sixty-fourth congress convened.
5. Political: The United States asked Austria to disavow the act of sinking the Italian liner Ancona on Nov. 7.
6. Personal: Boy-Ed and Von Papen recalled by Germany as requested by the United States on Dec. 2.
7. China: The council of state reported that the recent election declared for a monarchy.
8. Personal: Marriage of President Woodrow Wilson to Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt.
9. Political: Election of deputies in Greece.
10. Personal: Admiral George Dewey's 75th birthday celebrated.
11. Conventions: American Society of International Law and Pan-American League met at Washington.
12. Personal: German ambassador notified the United States that German liners would not be sunk by submarines without warning unless they resisted or attempted to escape.
13. Russia: Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian army in Poland, transferred to the Caucasus.
14. Aerial Warfare: German airships captured near London, injuring 84 persons and killing 20; second raid within 24 hours.
15. Aerial Warfare: French air men raided in Baden, Rhenish Prussia and Lorraine. Zeppelins raided eastern coast of England.
16. Poland: Germans flanked Russians at Vilna and captured the fortress.
17. Balkans: Bulgaria mobilized her army.
18. France: Great drive of the allies from the French seacoast to Verdun. Heavy capture of guns reported and 20,000 unwounded prisoners. German front broken 5 miles in length at La Bassée and Soches, France, and 25 miles in Champagne.
19. Balkans: British and French troops landed on neutral soil of Greece to support Serbia against Austria.
20. Bulgaria: Russia sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding dismissal of German officers, etc. Allies prepared to land troops in Greece and the Austro-Germans to invade Serbia.
21. Greece: Greece formally protested against the landing of British and French troops at Saloniki to defend Serbia. Venizelos, Greek premier, favoring the allies, resigned. King Constantine appointed Alexander Zaimis, former premier, to head new cabinet and assumed personal control.
22. Serbia: German forces under Gen. von Mackensen invaded Serbia. Bulgaria sent 24 hour ultimatum to Serbia.
23. Bulgaria: Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
24. France: Delcasse, foreign minister of France, resigned his post.
25. Serbia: Bulgaria invaded Serbia at 3 points south from Nish and attacked toward the railway from Belgrade to Saloniki.
26. Bulgaria: France declared war on Bulgaria.
27. Bulgaria: Italy declared war on Bulgaria.
28. Submarine: German cruiser Prinz Adalbert sunk by British submarine; crew of 67 nearly all lost.
29. Aerial Warfare: Italian airship bombed Trieste, and the Austrian air men bombed Venice.
30. France: A new French war cabinet was completed, Aristide Briand, premier.
31. Serbia: German troops captured arsenal town of Kragujevatz, Serbia.

- 1. Contraband Trading: British prize court condemned \$15,000,000 worth of American goods as contraband forfeit to Great Britain.
2. Haiti: The United States recognized the new Haitian government of President Dartigueve and concluded a treaty establishing a protectorate for ten years.
3. Arctic Exploration: Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, heard from after a silence of 17 months. He was in Banks Land and reported finding uncharted land.
4. Mexico: Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs postponed decision three weeks.
5. Mexico: In an affair between United States troops and Mexican invaders at Progreso, Tex., 1 American and 17 Mexicans were killed.
6. Obituary: Dr. Austin Flint, noted physician and alienist, in New York city; aged 80.
7. Obituary: J. Keir Hardie, noted English Socialist, M. P. and lecturer, in Glasgow, Scotland.
8. Explosion: Gasoline and dynamite explosion in the business district of Ardmore, Okla., killed 15 people and injured over 100; property loss \$200,000.
9. Convention: 49th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in Washington.
10. Personal: President Wilson welcomed the G. A. R. veterans in Camp Emory, Washington.
11. Sporting: The Philadelphia club clinched the National league pennant at Boston by defeating Boston 5 to 0.
12. Wireless: Wireless phone talk was accomplished between Arlington, Va., and San Francisco, 3,600 miles.
13. Convention: Sons of Veterans' annual encampment, in Washington.
14. War Anniversary: Semicentennial anniversary of the Washington grand review of 1865 by 20,000 G. A. R. veterans.
15. Storm Disaster: Gulf hurricanes struck Louisiana coast; deaths estimated about 550.
16. Wireless: Speech transmitted by wireless, phones from Arlington, Va., to Honolulu, 4,000 miles.
17. Sporting: Boston became American league champion through the defeat of Detroit by St. Louis, 5 to 2 at Detroit.

OCTOBER.

- 1. Personal: Capt. E. R. Monfort of Ohio elected commander in chief of the G. A. R.
2. Convention: International Farm congress opened at Denver.
3. Submarine: Germany disavowed the sinking of the liner Arabic and agreed to pay indemnity for loss of American lives when the ship was torpedoed.
4. Sporting: Harvard defeated Carlisle in football, 29 to 7, at Cambridge.
5. Football: Harvard won 350 mile auto race for the Astor cup, at Sheephead Bay, Me.
6. Mexico: Pan-American conference voted to recommend the Carranza party in Mexico as the de facto government.
7. Convention: National Woman's Christian Temperance union met at Seattle, Wash.
8. Sporting: Boston Americans defeated the Philadelphia Nationals in the fifth and deciding game of the world's series, 5 to 4, at Philadelphia.
9. Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Nicaragua formally recognized Gen. Carranza head of the de facto government of Mexico.
10. Wireless: Wireless telephoning accomplished between Arlington, Va., and Paris.
11. Sporting: Cornell defeated Harvard, 10 to 6, at Cambridge, Mass. Princeton defeated Dartmouth, 20 to 7, at Princeton.
12. War: Blockade: Steamer Hoeking sailing under United States flag, seized by a British cruiser off the port of New York.
13. Obituary: Herman Ridder, German-American editor, in New York; aged 86.
14. Obituary: Steamer Santa Claus, off Oregon; 15 deaths.
15. Obituary: P. A. B. Widener, capitalist, in Philadelphia; aged 82.
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17. Neutral Protest: United States note to Great Britain declared the British blockade illegal and a curtailment of neutral rights.
18. Japan: Emperor Yoshihito, formally crowned at Klotto.
19. Storm: Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota hit by a tornado; many deaths. Fire: Loss of \$4,000,000 at plant of Bethlehem Steel works.
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28. Tornado: 12 killed and 30 injured by violent windstorm near Hot Springs, Ark.
29. Mexico: At Nogales, Sonora, about 20 Mexicans and 2 American soldiers were killed in a long range shooting affair.
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EUROPEAN WAR MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD AND IN THE NAVAL ZONES

Campaign Against Russia on Its Eastward Sweep--Conquest of Warsaw and Other Fortresses.

Italy and Bulgaria in the Conflict--Submarine Warfare and Allied Campaign Against Constantinople.

JANUARY.

- 1. Battleship Sunk: British battleship Formidable sunk in the English channel by German submarine or a mine; over 600 drowned.
2. France: Germans attacked by the allies at Soissons, France.
3. France: Heavy water in the Alps compelled the allies to retreat.
4. France: Allies withdrew south of the Aisne at Soissons, losing 5,000 prisoners and many guns.
5. France: Allies captured La Bassée, in France.
6. Cruiser Sunk: In a German naval attack on the English coast the German cruiser Blucher was sunk, with about 700 of her crew. British cruiser Lion disabled.
7. Submarines: German submarines attacked British ships in the Irish sea, 80 miles from the nearest German naval base on the Belgian coast.

FEBRUARY.

- 1. Cruiser Lost: British cruiser "Jan MacNaughton," with crew of 250 men, lost while cruising off the British coast.
2. Turkey: Turks, estimated at 12,000, attacked British guards along Suez canal south of Ismailia, Egypt.
3. Naval War Zone: German admiralty declared a war zone in the English channel on and after Feb. 18.
4. East Prussia: Germans, by forced march, turned the Russian flank at Johannsburg, in East Prussia, and forced the enemy to retreat hurriedly to Russian territory.
5. Austrian Front: Austrians recaptured Csernowitz, Bukovina, which the Russians captured early in the war.
6. War Zone: The German war zone decree went into effect, warning neutrals of danger in the English channel.
7. Ship Evelyn Sunk: American merchant ship Evelyn mysteriously sunk in the British war zone in the Irish sea.
8. Poland: Germans stormed and captured Przemysl, Poland, an important Russian post north of Warsaw. The Dardanelles: Allied fleet bombarded Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles strait, sea entrance to Constantinople.
9. War Blockade: England announced her intention to stop all ships to and from the seaports of Germany.
10. Submarine: Three British merchant vessels sunk by German submarines off the coast of England.
11. Cruiser Raider: German auxiliary Prinz Eitel Friedrich made port at Newport News, Va., at the end of a 3,600 mile sea raid, having on board 24 passengers and a crew of vessels sunk by her, including the American ship W. P. Frye.
12. Submarine: 7 British, 1 French and 1 Swedish merchant vessels torpedoed by German submarine U-29 in British waters. British auxiliary cruiser Eurydice sunk by a mine or German submarine off the coast of Scotland; about 20 Britons drowned.
13. Naval: German cruiser Dresden, which survived the battle of Falkland islands, sunk in battle with a British fleet near San Juan Fernandez, off Chile.
14. British Blockade: Great Britain issued a sweeping order in council cutting off all outside trade with Germany and refused to enter into an agreement with Germany to modify the war zone blockade.
15. Naval: British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines during a naval attack in the Dardanelles.
16. Fall of Przemysl: The Austrian fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, surrendered to the Russian army after a gallant and prolonged defense.

MARCH.

- 1. Naval: British battleship Lord Nelson destroyed by Turks in Dardanelles strait.
2. Aerial Warfare: German airships dropped bombs near London in daylight.
3. Western Front: Germans captured the heights of Les Eparges on the Meuse line and recaptured Hartmannswillerkopf, in the Vosges mountains. They repulsed an attack by the allies along the Tyne canal with asphyxiating gas and crossed this barrier to the west side.
4. Dardanelles: Allied troops landed on the shore of the Dardanelles under fire from the Turkish guns.
5. Submarine: French steamer Leon Gambetta torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the strait of Otranto; 120 seamen drowned.
6. Belgium: German artillery at Neuport, Belgium, bombarded Dunkirk, on the French channel coast, inflicting casualties in 21 mile range.

APRIL.

- 1. Lusitania: The Cunard liner Lusitania sailed from New York for Liverpool on her hapless voyage.
2. Submarine: American steamer Gulfport from Port Arthur, Tex., to Liverpool, England, torpedoed off Scilly islands. The captain was killed; the vessel and 23 of the crew saved.
3. Lusitania Sunk: The Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off Kinsale, Munster coast, Ireland. There were 3104 persons on board, of whom 1,100, including about 100 Americans, were lost.
4. Submarine: British battleship Gollath torpedoed in the Dardanelles with a loss of 600 lives.
5. Italy: The Italian cabinet resigned on account of the war pressure.
6. Galicia: Austro-German captured Jaroslav, on the west bank of San river, Galicia, forcing the Russians to hurriedly abandon the Carpathian mountains.
7. Italy: The king of Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, having previously denounced the treaty of alliance with the Teutons off Scilly islands. The captain was killed; the vessel and 23 of the crew saved.
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