

Events of the Year 1916 Reviewed and Classified

All Sorts of Happenings
the World Over During
the Past Twelve
Months

Death Record of Noted People—Personal, Political
and Sporting Events.
Mexican Situation.

PERSONAL—POLITICAL

JANUARY.

King Constantine appealed to the United States against aggressions by the allies.

Japan renewed the seven demands on China, which that power rejected in January, 1915, as being oppressive.

Secretary of War Garrison resigned.

President Wilson asked congress to act on the arming of merchantmen, etc.

The United States senate voted to support the president's submarine policy, 68 to 14.

The house voted to sustain the president's foreign policy, 276 to 142.

United States declined Germany's proposal that the allies be forced to respect neutral rights.

Louis D. Brandeis confirmed justice of the United States supreme court.

The Republican and the Progressive national conventions met in Chicago.

Charles E. Hughes nominated for president by the Republican convention and Charles Warren Fairbanks for vice president. The Progressives named Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker of Louisiana.

President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas R. Marshall renominated at St. Louis.

Germany and Austria concluded a treaty of military and commercial alliance for 25 years' duration.

Japan and Russia signed treaty of alliance.

Japan made four new demands on China with regard to recent conflict in Mongolia and asked four concessions in the same case.

United States notified allied powers that it would continue to apply existing rules of international law to submarines.

Allies took control of Athens by force.

Austria and Germany proclaimed Poland an independent state.

Resignation of Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador, recalled at the request of the United States, was accepted by the Austrian emperor.

Woodrow Wilson re-elected president. Electoral vote: Wilson, 276; Hughes, 25. Popular vote (approximate): Wilson, 8,555,941; Hughes, 8,144,465.

Last session of 64th congress met.

Premier Asquith of England resigned.

Lloyd-George made premier.

New British cabinet announced.

Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican, raided Columbus, N. M., set fires and killed 18 Americans; finally driven back to Mexico by United States cavalry; upward of 100 Villistas killed.

Punitive expedition ordered into Mexico to disperse the bandit bands.

United States troops mobilized on the Mexican border.

Carranza refused permission to United States troops to enter Mexico.

Carranza was granted reciprocal privileges to send troops over the border.

Col. G. A. Dodd and Gen. Pershing led two columns of cavalry into Mexico to pursue Villa's bands.

Mexican generals prohibited United States troops from entering towns.

23 of Villa's bandits, including Gorman, killed in action with Carranza troops. Villa reported wounded.

Col. G. A. Dodd's column of the 7th and 10th United States cavalry defeated 60 Villistas at Guerrero; 20 Mexicans killed, 4 cavalrymen wounded.

Col. Brown's 10th cavalry defeated Villistas at Aguascalientes, killing 30 bandits. Col. Gonzalez' Mexican troops repulsed an attack of Villistas at Pararas, killing 42 bandits.

Mexican troops, led by Gen. Cavazos, routed Villa and his bodyguard, killing 10 bandits.

Mexico declared that no permission had been granted the United States to use Mexican railroads.

United States soldiers attacked by Mexican soldiers and sailors at Pararas. Carranza asked to open negotiations for the withdrawal of United States army from Mexico.

Gen. Scott, Gen. Funston and the Mexican Gen. Obregon met at Juarez, Mexico, to discuss the military situation along the border.

The United States and Mexican conferees at Juarez were deadlocked over the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexican soil.

Maj. R. L. Howze, 11th cavalry battalion, routed bandits near Ojo-Azuales, killing 42.

Mexican bandits raided Glen Springs, Tex.

Militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona ordered to Mexico.

United States again warned Americans to leave Mexico.

Conference at El Paso, on withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico, was suspended; no agreement reached.

Carranza's government asked for immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Mexico, alleging bad faith and the violation of Mexican sovereignty.

Anti-American riot in Chihuahua City, Mexico; a protest against the presence of American troops.

Mexicans burned United States consulate at Durango City, Durango, also insulted the flag.

Gen. Trevino notified Gen. Pershing that movement of troops south, east or west, would be considered a hostile act.

President Wilson called out the organized militia of the whole country for service on the Mexican border.

War vessels ordered south to Mexican waters.

President Wilson notified the Mexican government that American troops would not be withdrawn from Mexican soil and would remain solely to protect the United States border.

Two troops of the 10th cavalry were in action outside Carrizal, 90 miles south of Juarez, with Carranza forces. Mexican Gen. Felix Gomez was killed; also Capt. C. T. Boyd and Lieut. Adair of the 10th cavalry. The affair resulted from an attempt by the cavalry to march westward in defiance of Gen. Trevino's notice of the 15th. 23 troopers were made prisoners by the Mexicans, 13 killed and 16 missing.

Militia ordered to proceed to the Mexican border.

President Wilson demanded the immediate release of the Carrizal war prisoners.

23 negro prisoners taken by the Mexicans at Carrizal were released to the United States forces at El Paso.

Col. G. A. Dodd, leader of an advance into Mexico, promoted to brigadier general.

Carranza troops fought Villistas at Los Nieves (The Snows), near Jimenez. National guardsmen from department of the east on the Mexican border numbered 52,000.

Mexico appointed members of a joint commission to confer on the issues with the United States.

Franklin K. Lane, Judge George Gray and Dr. John R. Mott appointed for the United States on Mexican joint commission.

Joint American-Mexican conference met at New London, Conn.

A band of 500 to 1,700, led by Villa, raided Chihuahua City. Fighting reported with Carranza troops.

Villistas defeated by Mexican regulars at Chihuahua.

American-Mexican protocol signed.

Villistas attacked Chihuahua City and drove out Carranza's troops.

Villistas driven from Chihuahua City.

Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias sunk off San Sebastiao; over 400 drowned.

Steamer S. R. Kirby wrecked on Lake Superior, off Eagle river; 20 drowned.

Steamer Roanoke wrecked off the coast of California; 24 drowned.

Lieut. Shackleton, who sailed from the Falkland Islands that his exploring ship Endurance, was crushed Oct. 27, 1915, and that 22 survivors were leebanded on Elephant Island.

Steamer Admiral Clark, from Port Arthur, Tex., foundered; 21 lives lost.

United States armored cruiser Memphis (formerly Tennessee) wrecked in a hurricane in Santo Domingo harbor; 30 of the crew dead, 75 injured.

Steamer Nerida lost in a storm on Lake Erie, with 25 sailors. The James E. Colgate also went down with 21 sailors.

Steamers Retriever and Concomera wrecked off Irish coast; 92 lives lost.

Nick Gianakopoulos, Greek athlete, won the national cross country title by outrunning Hannes Kolehmainen, at New York.

Jess Willard outpointed Frank Moran in a 10 round combat at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt retained the Women's Metropolitan singles championship title by defeating Miss Marie Guthrie at the Forest Hills tennis court, N. Y.

Friar Rock, three-year-old, owned by August Belmont, won the historic Suburban race at Belmont park, N. Y.

Oswald Kirkby defeated Fred Herreshoff for the Metropolitan golf amateur championship, 3 up and 1 to play, at Glen Cove, N. Y.

Molla Bjurstedt again won the women's tennis singles championship over Mrs. Edward Raymond by scores of 6-0, 6-1.

Syracuse won the varsity 4 miles at Poughkeepsie, Time

(Varsity)—Syracuse, 20:15 2/5; Photo of Gen. Evans, Cornell, 20:24 5/5; Press Association, Columbia, 20:41

Chick (Charles) Evans won the national open golf championship, one of the two greatest golf honors in the United States; the third amateur to win the American open title. His total score was 286 strokes for 72 holes, a record.

The lawn tennis doubles champions, W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, retained their titles by defeating M. Loughlin and Dawson at Forest Hills, N. Y.; scores, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

Welsh, lightweight champion boxer of the world, defended his title at Colorado Springs by defeating White in 20 rounds.

Richard Norris Williams of Philadelphia won the national tennis championship by defeating William M. Johnston of San Francisco at Forest Hills, N. Y. Score, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Charles Evans, Jr. ("Chick"), won the national amateur golf championship by defeating Champion Robert A. Gardiner at Philadelphia, 4 up and 3 to play.

New York Baseball club (Giants) completed a string of 21 consecutive games by defeating St. Louis (Cardinals) in a double header in New York.

Boston Red Sox clinched American league pennant.

Brooklyn clinched the National league pennant.

Red Sox defeated Brooklyn in the 5th and deciding game of the world series, winning the championship.

Michigan defeated Syracuse at football at Ann Arbor; score, 14 to 13.

Ohio State defeated Indiana at football at Columbus, 46 to 7. Cornell defeated Michigan at Ithaca, 23 to 20. Harvard beat Princeton, 3 to 0, at Cambridge. Brown's team beat Yale, 21 to 6, at New Haven, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth tied, 7 to 7, at Philadelphia.

Tale defeated Princeton, 10 to 0, at Ann Arbor. Brown beat Harvard, 21 to 0, at Ann Arbor.

Tale defeated Harvard at New Haven, 5 to 3. Army beat Navy, 15 to 7. Wisconsin tied with Illinois, 0 to 0. Chicago lost to Minnesota, 4 to 0.

Colgate defeated Brown, at Providence, 25 to 0.

National College Athletic association met in New York.

Germany assured the United States that submarine warfare in the Mediterranean would be conducted according to the rules of international law.

Germany disavowed the sinking of the Lusitania and promised reparation for American lives lost.

Sweden protested against British infractions of her commercial rights.

Captive British steamer Appam arrived as a German prize at Norfolk, Va.

German order to sink armed enemy merchantmen arrived in Washington.

The United States senate ratified treaty with Nicaragua for a trans-oceanic canal route to cost the United States \$3,000,000.

The United States ratified a treaty with Haiti, assuming a protectorate over that republic.

Germany stated her new U boat policy against merchant ships.

The European allies refused to stop seizure of neutral mails.

President Wilson before joint session of congress announced that Germany had been notified that submarine warfare against merchant ships must be abandoned.

British reply note defended interference with neutral trade as incident to altered conditions of warfare of the Irish Sinn Fein patriots rebelled in Dublin, seized the postoffice and other points in the city.

British troops recaptured points in Dublin. Martial law declared for Ireland. Sir Roger Casement captured while attempting to land arms.

Sinn Feiners throughout Ireland surrendered.

Irish rebel leaders, including Pearse, provisional president, shot in London Tower for treason.

Four executions for treason in Ireland. The United States marines landed in Santo Domingo to protect the American legation.

Germany agreed to "visit and search" rules for submarines.

Germany admitted sinking the Sussex and offered indemnity.

Connolly, Irish rebel commander, shot in London Tower.

United States notified Great Britain that it could no longer tolerate "lawless mail seizures by British patrol ships on the high seas."

New United States army bill became law, federalizing the militia and increasing the regular army.

Yuan Shih Kai, president of the Chinese republic, died in Peking; succeeded by Vice President Li Yuan Hung.

New United States army reorganization law in effect.

German merchant submarine reached Baltimore, 15 days out from Heligoland port. Her captain, Paul Koenig, stated that his vessel was a pioneer less mail seizures by British patrol ships on the high seas.

Rural credits bill became law.

Bill became law in New York city totaled 2,500; 487 deaths.

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