RECORD OF GREAT WAR DURING 1916

Collapse of Roumania the Most Striking Event in the Awful Conflict.

BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

Hunger Confronts the Entire World, Food Crops Being Partial Failure-American Troops Enter Mexico. National Guard Being Sent to Border.

In estimating the year 1916 of the world war the collapse of Roumania takes first place. The conquest of the Balkan nation netted the Germans a vast expanse of territory, fertile lands, great oil wells and other resources, while it cost the Roumanians about 350,000 casualties.

But Roumania is a small country compared with the needs of the Teutons. The new supplies will alleviate, but not relieve, the shortages of the central powers, which are apparent. The entente allies, too, can put on the credit side the undoubtedly large losses to the enemy which even a successful campaign entailed. They are, in the latter respect, better off than if Roumania had not entered the war. The forces used against Roumania, too, were kept from entering the larger war theaters.

In these major war theaters the year is undoubtedly the entente's round. In the West the great German effort at Verdun ended in failure and the loss of almost all the ground gained. The Somme offensive has proved the German lines can be slowly beaten back.

But the greatest military event of the year took place on the Russian front-the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian armies, their retirement from a great region of Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina, and the necessity of replacing them in large measure with Turks and Germans.

The Roumanian losses in killed. wounded and prisoners were much smaller than those of the Teutons before finally bringing the Russian summer offensive to a standstill. The operations in Roumania, in men

involved and the losses sustained. were also small compared with the campaign on the west front.

In the land operations, on the whole, the entente has a shade the better of it.

Situation on the Sea.

On the sea the situation for Germany is slightly better. Although the great battle of Jutland, the largest naval action in history, left the British still on blockade, the German submarine has proved increasingly effective and to a degree most alarming to Great Britain.

A Liverpool financial and shipping authority recently stated that the wastage of British shipping has increased until the rate is now about three times that of a year ago, while the production of merchant ships in Great Britain has been reduced two-thirds in a

September, 1916, saw an increase in British losses of 120 per cent over the same month of the previous year, and October an increase of 350 per cent over the corresponding month. Figures of later months are not available. The rate of loss during October was equivalent to 16 per cent a year of the whole British mercantile marine, a very serious figure.

As to the losses in warships, the figures are in dispute, both as regards the total and the sinking of particular eraft. The exact situation will not be known until after the war. The German semi-official agency stated this month that the naval losses of the entente had been 192 vessels since the beginning of the war, not including special auxiliaries, and that the total entente tonnage was 744,600, of which 563,200 was British. Entente authorities, however, put the figures much lower.

One German colony, the East African, continues to hold out bravely, but the entente forces seem to be about to give the death blow. The resistance of the colonials was prolonged by a daring feat of a swift German ship, which carried arms and ammunition from the Fatherland through the blockade to the little army and then escaped across the Indian ocean to a Dutch possession in the antipodes.

The end of the year sees both sides with nearly their full strength in fighting men developed and now turning their attention to the organization of the civilians, men and women, into an effective system of war service behind the fronts. Everyone must work,

Slaughter and Hunger.

War becomes more horrible as time goes on. The wastage of lives increases month by month. The year in wealth, despite high prices, to al-1916 took a bloodier toll than any most all the neutral nations and to protocol at Atlantic City after weeks gist, in Cambridge, Mass. December preceding twelve-month of human his- Japan. Furnishing munitions and

EVENTS OF 1916 OUTSIDE

Jan. 7-Riots in East Youngstown,

O.; business section destroyed; three

THE WAR AND MEXICO

down. But insurance statisticians say the total population of the earth continues to increase in spite of the havoc. The world's normal increase in population is 40,000 a day, or about 12,000,-000 a year.

The whole world faces hunger. The principal food crops were a partial failand experts say that by the end of next to zero, a most dangerous condition, terialized. for supplies are never well distributed enough to allow a wide margin without causing famine somewhere. The warring nations feel the pinch the most, but prices are distressingly high for necessaries of life in almost every corner of the globe.

The year sees two new combatants plunged in the maelstrom of war-Portugal and Roumania. The twelvemonth began with the conquest of tiny Montenegro and ends with the Teuton sweep over about two-thirds of Roumania.

On the last New Year's day Henry Ford was returning from his peace argosy fiasco. On this New Year's official proposals for a peace parley by the Germanic powers have been recelved and refused by the entente lead-

Nineteen hundred and sixteen has brought compulsory military service and later compulsory civilian service to Great Britain, the nation which had boasted of the greatest "personal liberty" in the world. Australia has voted on compulsory service in a nationwide plebiscite and decided against the measure. Canada contemplates compulsion. The advocates of universal liability to military training and service in the United States see their cause growing stronger by reason of the lessons abroad and the sad results of the National Guard mobilization along the Mexican border.

America and Neutrality.

In every neutral nation the war has brought new domestic issues to the fore. The American presidential election was won by Wilson with the slogan: "He kept us out of war."

Many times in the last twelve-month, however, it appeared that the president's effort to avert hostilities would fail. Germany's terms on the Lusitania sinking settlement were accepted February 8, but the destruction of the Channel ferryboat Sussex and other merchantmen from time to time provoked fresh outbursts of hostility against the Teutons. The submarine risis in congress came at the end of February and the beginning of March, when the Gore and McLemore resolutions, in the house of representatives and senate respectively, were cast into the discard, and the president was upheld in his stand.

The failure of the entente to give Germany a knockout blow this summer resulted in upsetting the governments of the three greatest entente powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, while Joseph Joffre, who had led the armies of France ever since the beginning of the war, gave way to the younger Robert Nivelle, a figure which the Homeric struggle at Verdun had thrown into the limelight. On February 22 the czar visited the Russian Duma for the first time in

history. In recalling the historic events of the year the Russian advance in Asia Minor and the capture of the big cities of Trebizond and Erzerum should not be left out.

It appeared that the Muscovites would sweep on to the Dardanelles, but they were soon brought to a standstill and pushed back in the South. where the Turks, on April 29, captured the whole British garrison of Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris river.

Then, too, Italy became a larger factor in the war this year. The Austrians attempted a great offensive on the plains of northern Italy from the Tyrol, but Count Cadorna quickly shifted forces to meet them by motor car, drove them back to their former positions and soon afterward began a victorious advance against Goritz and the Carso plateau.

Three Big Revolts.

Three important revolts took place against the recognized governments of the warring nations. The Easter revolution in Ireland was put down in a few days. President Pearse and other leaders, including Sir Roger Casement, were executed and the Irish question was left much as before.

In southern Arabia the natives, under the leadership of the Shereef of Medina, rose against the Turks, captured the Moslem holy city of Mecca. beat off attacks and proclaimed a new kingdom, which is now asking recognition at Washington and elsewhere.

Pro-ally Greeks set up the standard of opposition to King Constantine and the Germanic powers, and on September 25 Eleutherios Venizelos, the Athens to lead them. Lloyd-George that Great Britain would recognize the Venizelist agents.

The year has brought great increase

Louis D. Brandels as associate justice !

Feb. 10-Lindley M. Garrison re-

March 6-President Wilson an-

June 1-American marines land in

June 10 - Republicans nominate

June 15-Democrats nominate Wil-

on and Marshall by acclamation at St.

nounces Newton D. Baker will be new

of the United States Supreme court.

signs as secretary of war.

Hughes and Fairbanks,

secretary of war.

Santo Domingo.

leaders of humanity, are being cut ligerents has proved very profitable. The United States from a dector nation is now over the line and is progressing as a creditor nation, lending vast sums abroad and receiving more interest than she pays out.

In the Balkans the allies have collected a vast, heterogeneous army under the French general Sarrail and ure almost everywhere last summer have made some progress, capturing Monastir in the west. But the exspring the surplus will be almost down | pected great offensive here has not ma-

> Bound to be remembeerd in history are the two successful trips of the German merchant submarine Deutschland across the Atlantic to the United States and home again. The undersea boats' effectiveness was also attested when the submarine U-53 paid Newport, R. I., a brief call, sunk five ships off Nantucket lightship and then sped home in safety.

Mexican Muddle Continues. The situation in Mexico, which has see-sawed back and forth since it was willed to the present administration by President Taft, continues to be a thorn in the flesh of Americans.

On January 10, Villa bandits under the leadership of Pablo Gonzales held up a train at Santa Isabel, Chihuahua. and murdered in cold blood 17 Americans. Our government made formal protest to General Carranza, and he promised that he would afford better military protection for all foreigners in Mexico.

On January 13 Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, died in El Paso, and on the same day resolutions were introduced in both houses of congress to send our army into Mexico to protect Americans.

Aft many debates in congress concerning Mexico, nothing was done, and the situation apparently settled

Suddenly from the border on the night of March 9 came the news that Villa and a large force of bandits had crossed the line and raided Columbus, N. M., killing 19 Americans and escaping with some of the cavalry horses of the army outpost there. Despite a gallant pursuit by Maj. Frank Tompkins, who with a handful of troopers crossed the line after the marauding bandits, Villa and his men escaped to

Gen. Pershing's Expedition.

The administration could no longer continue its policy of "watchful waiting," and on March 10 President Wilson ordered General Pershing to go into Mexico and bring Villa back, dead or alive.

March 14 the house adopted a resoution empowering the president to recruit the army to 120,000 men, and on March 15 General Pershing was able to gather some 5,000 troops and enter Mexico.

The loss of time between the Columbus raid and Pershing's entrance enabled Villa to get far into the interior of Chihuahua, and it was not until March 29 that Colonel Dodd with a handful of troopers of the Seventh cavalry overtook the bandit leader. Dodd's men killed 68 Mexicans and wounded the bandit chieftain, but he escaped with a few of his trusted fol-

Two days later Colonel Brown and two troops of the Tenth cavalry, after a midnight ride that will go down in cavalry history as a feat of endurance that has never been surpassed, surprised the Mexicans at Aguascalientes, killing 30 of them.

On April 29 Minister of War Obregon and Major General Scott, chief of staff of the American army, met in El Paso with General Funston in an effort to arrive at some policy that would mutually benefit the border. The conference came to naught, and on. May 5 bandits again crossed the border and raided the settlement of Glenn Springs, Texas, in the Big Bend coun-

Major Langhorne and about half a troop of cavalry entered Mexico in pursuit of the attacking force, and succeeded in rescuing Jesse Deemer, a storekeeper of Glenn Springs, who had been held for ransom by the Mexicans. but the main body of the bandits escaped.

National Guard Mobilized.

President Wilson on May 5 ordered out the militia of Arizona, New Mex-Ico and Texas, but despite this additional force the Mexicans again crossed the river at San Ignacio, Texas, and murdered three cavalrymen. On June 16 Carranza, through General Obregon, warned General Pershing that if his command moved "east, west or south" he would attack them. On the same day posters were displayed in Juarez calling all Mexicans to arms.

The National Guard of the United States was called out in its entirety on June 18, and ordered to the border. Three days later two troops of the most able Greek of modern times, left | Tenth cavalry were ambushed at Carrizal and almost wiped out. Seventeen announced to the house of commons in troopers were taken prisoner by the his historic speech of December 19, Mexicans. President Wilson ordered their release, and on June 28 they ar- John D. Archbold, president of Standrived in Juarez.

On November 24 American and Mexican commissioners signed a peace of deliberating, and four days later. 19-Dr. James M. Taylor, president tory. The noblest and the wisest, the other supplies to the hard-pressed bel- Villa, just to show that he was still

pointed governor general of Canada.

June 27-Duke of Devonshire ap-

July 13-President Wilson selects

John H. Clarke of Cleveland, O., to

occupy Charles E. Hughes' place on

the United States Supreme court

Aug. 8-Cloudburst in Coal River

valley, West Virginia, kills 100 and

Aug. 13-President Wilson Inter-

venes to prevent great rallroad strike.

September 1-House passes Adam-

renders 5,000 homeless.

son eight-hour railroad bill.

bench.

alive, captured Chihuahua City. Carranza troops made the town too hot for him, however, and he abandoned the place.

Early in December he was reported to be advancing on Junrez, and the year closed with General Pershing still in Mexico and the original order to catch Villa still in force,

PROMINENT PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1916

January 1-Ex-United States Senator Alfred W. Benson of Kansas in Topeka. Al Ringling, circus man. January 2-Joseph R. Lamar, associate justice United States Supreme court. January 3-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Civil war commander, in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Col. Robert T. Van Horn, founder of the Kansas City Journal, in Kansas City, Mo. January 6-Charles W. Knapp, newspaper publisher, in New York city. January 10-Frank H. Dodd, publisher, in New York city. January 17-Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, famous author and critic. January 30 -Sir Clements Markham, scientist and explorer, in London.

February 7-Cot. William P. Hepourn, former congressman, in Clarinda, Ia. February 10-Belvidere Brooks, telegraph magnate, in New York city. February 12-John T. Trowbridge, auor, in Arlington, Mass.

March 2-"Carmen Sylva," Dowager Queen of Roumania, March 4-Brigadler General William S. Smith, Civil war veteran and civil engineer. March -Richard A. McCurdy, life insurance leader, in Morristown, N. J. March 11 -Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis, in Washington, March 19-Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the propaganda, in Rome. March 21-Cole Younger, famous bandit. March 27-Thomas J. Pence, secretary of the Democratic national committee, in Washington.

April 1-James B. Angell, president meritus of the University of Michigan. April 11-Richard H. Davis, author. April 16-Ex-Governor Peck of Wisconsin. April 19-German Field Marshal von der Goltz.

May 13-Sholem Aleichem, called the "Yiddish Mark Twain," in New York city; Clara Louise Kellogg, famous opera singer. May 20-George B. Cox, Republican political leader, in Cincinnati, O. May 26-Dr. Timothy Dwight, former president of Yale university. May 27-Gen. Joseph S. Gallient, former minister of war, in Paris. May 29-James J. Hill, railroad ploneer, in St. Ioul. May 30-Col. John S. Mosby, Civil war guerrilla, in Wash-

June 6-Yuan Shih Kai, president of China. June 9-John R. McLean, newspaper man, in Washington. June 18-Count von Moltke, former German chief of stnff, in Berlin.

July 3-Mrs. Hetty Green, financier, Metchnikoff, bacteriologist, in Paris. July 17-James H. Moore, financier, in Lake Geneva, Wis. July 22-James United States are possible. Whitcomb Riley, poet, in Indianapolis, July 23-Former United States Senstor Thomas M. Patterson, in Denver; Sir William Ramsay, chemist, in Bucks, England.

August 9-Robert Gray, Impresario, in Mount Vernon, N. Y.; John M. Thurston, ex-United States Senator, in Omaha. August 11-Dr. John B. Murphy, surgeon, in Chicago. August 12-Gen. Charles J. Paine, yachtsman and rallroad man, in Weston, Mass. August 20-James Seligman, banker, in Long Branch, N. J. August 25-Archbishop John L. Spalding, in Peoria. III. August 31-John P. St. John, exgovernor of Kansas and Prohibition candidate for president in 1884, in Olathe, Kan.

September 4-Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis. September 15-Jose Echegaray, dramatist, in Madrid. September 18-Maj. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the country, inasmuch as it places of the division of militia affairs, in Washington. September 19-William J. Calhoun, ex-minister to China, in Chicago.

October 1-James P. Clarke, president pro tempore of the United States senate. October 4-Major William Warner, ex-United States senator from Missouri. October 18-Norman Duncan, author, in Fredonia, N. Y. October 25-William M. Chase, artist, in New York city. October 28-Prof. Gleveland Abbe, in Washington. October 28-Captain Boelcke, famous German aviator. October 31-Charles T. (Pastor) Russell, evangelist.

November 5-Cardinal Francis della Volpe, prefect of the Congregation of the Index, in Rome. November 12-Dr. Percival Lowell, astronomer, in Flagstaff, Ariz. November 16-Henryk Sienkiewicz, Polish novelist, in Vevay, Switzerland. November 21-Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. November 22-Jack London, guthor, November 24-Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor. November 25-Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, suffragist,

December 3-Sir Francis P. Tosti, composer, in Rome. December 5ard Oil company. December 10-Field Marshal Oyama, in Tokyo. December 17-Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, psycholoemeritus of Vassar college.

Sept. 2-Senate passes Adamson

Oct. 20-Twenty-one lost when Du-

bill. Railroad strike ordered canceled.

luth steamer, James B. Colgnte, sinks

nals, all from entente countries.

land, Slam and Colombia resign.

in storm on Lake Erle.

the United States.

UNITED STATES **AS WORLD BANKER**

Reserve Board Takes First Step in Foreign Trade Plan.

BANK OF ENGLAND AGENT

If Experiment Works Out Satisfactorily, Other Foreign Government Banks Will Be Added.

Washington.-The Government took its first formal step, through the Federal Reserve Board, looking to the establishment of financial connections abroad through which it hopes to strengthen the position of the United States as a world banker, and to maintain the American dollar as the standard of exchange.

Under a section of the Federal Reserve act the board authorized the appointment of the Bank of England as a foreign correspondent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and announced that the 11 other reserve banks might participate in the agency relations.

Connections with other foreign governmental institutions, such as the Bank of France, is foreshadowed, officlals say, by this action. The Bank of England is the first foreign correspondent whose appointment has been authorized since the operation of the new financial system in this country. In its statement announcing the ac-

ion, the board said: "The Federal Reserve Board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to appoint as one of its foreign correspondents and agents the Bank of England, of London, England,

under the terms of the Federal Reserve act. "Section 14 of the act permits any Federal reserve bank with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem-proper for the purpose of selling and collect ing bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without indorsement through such correspondents or

sible under it. "In granting the authority to establish this agency the board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New New York city. July 15-Prof. Elle | York to maintain accounts either for or with the Bank of England, so that operations both in England and in the

agencies bills of exchange arising out

of actual commercial transactions, so

that a broad field of operation is pos-

"Other Federal reserve banks may participate in the agncy relationship with the Bank of England upon the same terms and conditions that will govern the Federal reserve bank of New York, if they so desire."

In addition to being the first step by the Government toward going after foreign business, it is understood that authorization of this appointment is a part of general plans for establishing financial connections that will strengthen the United States as a creditor nation in the commercial comnetition which probably will result when the war closes, and to provide a ready means to offset any tendency on, the part of foreign bankers to withdraw the huge supply of gold accumulated here during the war.

The action marks a radical departure from the previous financial policy the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the first time in indirect continual financial relation-

FROST DAMAGES ORANGES

California Growers Using Fire In Effort To Save Crop.

Los Angeles, Cal.-Frost has damaged the orange crop of California more than \$5,000,000, according to conservative estimates. Orchardists are spending \$70,000 nightly for oil with which to keep going stoves about the trees. Some, in addition to stoves, are employing European war methods by running a curtain of fire a mile long and driving it skyward to force back the descending currents of cold air. The orange crop this year is valued at \$50,000,000.

NEW TARIFF BOARD CHOSEN.

Personnel To Be Announced On Receipt Of Acceptances.

Washington .- It was anounced at the White House that President Wilson has completed the personnel of the new Tariff Board and that its membership will be announced as soon as acceptances are received from those selected.

LASSEN ERUPTS AGAIN.

California Peak Surrounded By a Ring Of Smoke.

Redding, Cal.-Lassen Peak cele Nov. 5-Six killed, 40 wounded, in brated Christmas by emitting a great I. W. W. strike battle at Everett, Wash. black pillar of smoke. Then the wind Nov. 7-Wilson and Marshall recame up and whipped the smoke into elected president and vice president of a ring like a halo around the top of the restless old mountain, which has Dec. 4-Pope names ten new cardibeen erupting at intervals since the Dec. 4-United States envoys to Holapring of 1916.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels-They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery-indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep-a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months .-- Adv.

Ancient Iron Mines.

Italian guns are being made of iron taken from mines in Sardinia which were utilized 2,000 years ago by the Romans as a source of ore to help arm their legions, and the guns are being used against nations whose tribal for bears the Romans often fought.

DANDRUFF AND ITCHING

Disappear With Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment-Trial Free.

The first thing in restoring dry, falling hair is to get rid of dandruff and itching. Rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Prevent skin and scalp troubles by making Cuticura your everyday tollet preparation.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston. Sold everywhere.-Adv.

Sailor's Argument. The second officer of the brig was in the act of upbraiding the able seaman, Aaron Tappin, for his weakness for rum. Said the second officer:

"Tappin, you might be a second of-

ficer like me instead of a sailor before "Stow that stuff," answered the able seaman. "When I'm drunk I'm an ad-

MOTHER'S JOY SALVE

miral."-London Opinion.

for Colds, Croup, Pneumonia and Asthma; GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sprains. For sale by all Druggists. GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, MFR'S, Greensboro, N. C .-- Adv.

No One Left. Magistrate-This man was a strapger to you! Then why did you pick a quarrel with him? Keliy-All my friends is away on

their holidays,-London Answers. Constipation generally indicates disordered stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restores regularity without griping. Adv.

Couldn't Be. "Is he a composer of classical mus-

"I think not. I can pronounce his name."-Browning's Magazine.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS. GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stornach distress will go. No indigestion. heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world .-- Adv.

Like Other Girls. He-When is your sister thinking of getting married? He-Constantly.-Pelican.

If your child is pale and thin, notwith standing a voracious appetite, it may be be-cause of Worms or Tapeworm. A single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will expet the Worms or Tapeworm, and set di tion eight again. Adv.

No Alibi. "We should all leave footprints in the sands of time," quoted the Parlor Philosopher. "They would only show that some of

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

us were going backward," objected the

Bears the Signature of Cart Flitchers
In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Ruling Passion. "Be as light as you can on me, dudge."

"Twelve months," "Couldn't you fix it so I could be out in time to see the world series next

relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes

Goodness is the supreme beauty.

killed, 102 injured. Jan. 9-Federal jury acquits six New Haven railroad financiers of conspiracy and disagrees on five others after a trial at New York lasting 55 days, Jan. 15-Explosion on United States submarine E-2 at New York navy yard

Jan. 28-President Wilson nominates

kills four and injures ten.