### THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

**RECORD OF 1926** THE WORLD OVER

More Noteworthy Events of Past Twelvemonth in This Country and Other Lands.

### **U.S. MOST PROSPEROUS**

Republican Reverses in Elections-Germany Admitted to the League of Nations, Spain and Brazil Withdrawing-Fascist State Established in Italy-Aerial Conquest of the North Pole.

### By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Unprecedented progress of industries in the United States, Germany's re-admission to the family of great powers, Mussolini's establishment of the complete Fascist state in Italy, inauguration of the contest between the Mexican government and the Roman Catholic church in that republic, the great headway made by the Cantonese armies in their effort to control all of China, the double conquest of the North pole by air, and the severe reverses sustained by the Republican party of this country in the fall elections-such may be considered the outstanding features of the year 1926. Other events of considerable importance were the coup by which Marshal Pilsudski made himself the master of Poland; the disastrous attempt of troversy between Peru and Chile. So British organized labor to aid the in June the whole plebiscite plan was striking miners by a general strike; abandoned. Secretary of State Kelthe negotiations of Briand and Strese- logg late in November offered anothmann to restore friendly relations between France and Germany; threats ing. This was for Chile and Peru to of a rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico for certain monetary considerations over the Mexican land and oil laws; and with the condition that they be the decision of the imperial conference that the British dominions shall here- zone with the city of Arica a free after be autonomous and equal communities within the empire; the breakdown of the efforts to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile by a plebiscite and the devising of a more hopeful plan; the terrific tornado that swept across southern Florida; and the tour of Queen Marie of Rumania through the United States | President Calles' government was firm and Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Germany's admission to membership in the League of Nations at the international event. On May 7 the September session, with a permanent Italian-built dirigible Norge reached seat in the council, generally recog- Snitzbergen ready to carry Captain

the complete restoration of amity among the nations of Europe were and lasted six weeks, was epochal in none too bright when the council of its deliberations and decisions, espethe League of Nations assembled for its December meeting. France was cially in its declaration that hencestill insisting on security against Gerforth the dominions are in theory as well as in fact autonomous units of man aggression on her and her allies the empire, equal in all respects. Disto the East as a condition for evacuation of the Rhineland and the surrencussions of national defense revealed der of allied control of German armathat the dominions, while ready to do ments; and Germany was equally intheir part in the matter of land forces, sistent that, since she had been adwere not willing to share the expenses of the navy; and in particular they demitted to the League of Nations, she must be given full confidence and independence. A compromise was reached gapore. The dominions hereafter will whereby the interallied control of German armaments will be transferred make their own treaties with foreign nations, and those that desire it will to a League of Nations committee on Refunding agreements with all our

debtors were completed except with named Vincent Massey its minister to France. M. Berenger, sent to Wash-Washington. ington as ambassador to negotiate a Mackenzie King's liberal government

settlement, succeeded so' far as the Governor General Byng would not dis- ried home to forestall a rumored plot United States was concerned, but the solve parliament, and Arthur Meighen. to put Carol on the throne. French government was halted in every effort to have the very liberal Conservative, headed the new cabinet. terms accepted by the parliament. The parliament was then dissolved and on September 14 general elections ment of her debt to Great Britain. were held which resulted in a crushing defeat for the Liberals and the return Throughout the year there was an inof Mr. King to power. Baron Byng put into full effect the clauses of the creasing though unofficial demand in France that the United States cancel was succeeded by Lord Willingdon as governor general.

On December I the province of Ontario voted overwhelmingly in favor of and the latter, nominally the property abandoning its prohibition law and of the state, was taken over by civil substituting a system of liquor sales officials. All foreign clergymen were under government control. This left required to cease their ministrations, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and and all discussion of the controversy Prince Edward Island the only dry in print and criticism of the funda-Canadian provinces.

France had her usual succession of governments during the year, each trying to settle the country's financial and economic problems and most of them being the victims of political scheining. Briand tried several times, Herriot once, and finally Raymon Poincaire was made premier in July and formed a cabinet containing six expremiers and with strong parliamentary backing. He put through legislation for raising funds by additional taxes and the sale of government monopolies and parliament, sitting as a national assembly, passed constitutional amendments embodying his project for a sinking fund to redeem the floating debt. He also inaugurated national economic measures, beginning with food restrictions.

Late in the year France named as her ambassador to Washington her United States Charge d'Affaires Dennis most distinguished living man of letters, Paul Louis Charles Claudel, who also is an accomplished diplomat. Germany made considerable progress in climbing back to her old economic position, but was disturbed continually by political disputes, the Royalists being especially troublesome. Dr. Hans Luther, who was re-appointed chancellor in January, resigned in May because he was censured by the reichstag on a minor issue. Dr. Wilhelm Marx succeeded him and carried on his policies. On December 17, the Marx cabinet, being unable to maintain its majority in the reichstag, resigned but continued to function temporarily.

The ninth imperial conference, Costa declared himself head of the which opened in London on October 19 government, and on July 9 he was supplanted by General Carmona, who assumed the presidency late in Noven. ber.

Rumania was in the limelight several times in the year. Early in January the four-year-old Prince Michae! was proclaimed heir apparent in place of his father, Prince Carol, the latter having abandoned his wife, renounced his rights and gone to Paris with another woman. A regency was named clined to help pay for the creation of to serve in the event of King Ferdithe great naval base planned for Sin- nand's death. The whole incident was replete with romance and sensationalism, centering on Carol's love affairs and political quarrels with Prehave thele own diplomatic representa- mier Bratiano. In October Queen tives abroad. Canada already has Marie made an extended tour through the United States and Canada, bringing Prince Nicolas and Princess Ileana with her. Reports of the king's In Canada resigned in June because serious illness reaching her, she hur-

> The struggle between state and church in Mexico, which has been going on since the middle of the last century, reached a critical stage with the determination of President Calles to constitution relating to priests and property held by the Catholic church. The former were required to register, mental law were forbidden. There were many arrests, some deportations and occasional riots, but in general the church deplored any violence on the part of its supporters. Catholics the world over, from the pope down, joined in denouncing Calles' policy but he continued unmoved. The whole subject is too complicated and too controversial for discussion in limited space. The religious clauses of the constitution apply to all religions, but as the vast majority of the people are Catholics, that church alone is seriously affected.

Nicaragua had a revolution that lasted through most of the year. In January Solarzano quit the presidency and Chamorro took over the office. The Liberals began a revolt against him in May and by September the fighting had become so serious that and Admiral Latimer undertook to restore peace. Chamorro was persuaded to resign and Adolfo Diaz was elected president by congress, but the rebels would have none of him and continued their struggle under the leadership of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, their candidate. They had been receiving help from Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Our government by its part in the affair did not increase its prestige in Latin America.

There is not much to be said about hina's civil war except that it con tinued unceasingly through the twelvemonth with the "Red" armies of Canton steadily pushing to the north and toward Shanghai. Toward the end of the year the northern commanders were getting together for a great effort to stop the Cantonese.

Conceding that there would be time for little more than the necessary appropriation legislation, he yet made many recommendations. The more important were: Tax relief by reduction of income tax payments due in March and June, 1927; relief for the farmers, without attempting to fix prices; early transfer of the Philippines from the military to the civil branch of the government; branch banking legislation; putting radio control under Department of Commerce; enactment of such prohibition enforcement legislation as the treasury might ask; development of reclamation projects, Muscle Shoals, rivers and harbors generally and a Lakes-to-the-Sea waterway; railroad consolidation, and coal control legislation.

Democratic members of congress undertook to introduce a measure for general tax reduction, but the majority of the house ways and means committee decided that there should be no tax legislation whatever during the short session. The first bill passed by the house was the senate measure increasing the salaries of all federal judges. The house also passed promptly the treasury and post office bill carrying \$890,854,248. The impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge G. W. English of Illinois were dropped because he had resigned.

On December 16 Governor Small of Illinois appointed Senator-elect Frank L. Smith to fill out the unexpired term of Senator W. B. McKinley, Steps were taken at once to exclude Smith because of the primary expenditure scandal in Illinois.

Congress adjourned on December 22 for the holiday recess.

President Coolidge and his family spent the summer vacation at a camp in the Adirondacks. He delivered public addresses July 5 at the Sesquicentennial exposition in Philadelphia, at the Red Cross convention in October and in Kansas City on Armistice day. Hobart, musical comedy writer. In March his father, Col. John C. Coolidge, died.

The American Legion held its convention in Philadelphia, elected Howard P. Savage of Chicago commander in chief and decided to have its 1927 session in France. The national encampment of the G. A. R. was held in Des Moines, Iowa, Frank A. Walsh of Milwaukee being chosen commander in chief. Of all the great gatherings of the year, the most spectacular was the Eucharistic congress held in Chicago in June and attended by Catholic prelates from all parts of the world. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of

the interior, and Edward L. Doheny, oll magnate, were tried in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the naval oil field at Elk Hills, Calif. After hearing a great mass of testimony and deliberating many hours, the jury on December 16 brought in a verdict of not guilty.

In November Italian

and property loss of \$100,000, other Sumatran earthquake about 400. In August: 3,000 by floods in Hupeh province, Ch storm in Louisiana killed 25; mine explosion in Clymer, Pa., fatal to 44; earthquake in the Azores, 24 killed. In September: Destructive floods in Middle Western states; train wreck near Leadville, Colo., 27 dead; hurricane at Encarnacion, Paraguay, 150 dead; Vera Cruz, Mexico, swept by hurricane. In October: Mine explosions at Rockwood, Tenn., killed 28 and at Durban, South Africa, 119; hurricane in Cuba killed 600 and did vast damage to property; earthquake in Armenia destroyed several towns and took about 600 lives. In November: Cave-in of iron mine at Ishpeming, Mich., fatal to 51 men; typhoon in the Philippines

killed several hundred natives; storms took 15 lives at La Plata, Md., and about 80 in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. In December: Mine explosion at Princeton, Ind., fatal to 29 men.

# NECROLOGY

Of Americans taken by death during the year perhaps the best known were Joseph G. Cannon of Danville, Ill., former speaker of the house; Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa; Joseph Pennell, artist; Alton B. Parker of New York; John W. Weeks, former secretary of war; and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, "grand old man" of Harvard. Other notable persons who died were: In January: Maj. Gen. W. H. Hart, U. S. A.; Queen Mother Margherita of Italy; Martin Behrman, mayor of New Orleans; Representative John E. Baker of California; Cardinal Mercier of Belgium; Rear Admiral Albert Ross; Bishop J. S. Glass of Salt Lake City; Viscount Kato, premier of Japan; W. L. George, English author; Barbara La Marr, screen star; George V.

In February: W. M. Wood, woolen manufacturer; W. L. Mapother, president Louisville & Nashville railway: Brig. Gen. E. J. McClernand; W. C. Bobbs, Indianapolis publisher; Henry Holt, New York publisher and author; Cardinal Dalborn, primate of Poland; George Middleton, veteran theater man; Archbishop Roy of Que-

In March: Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright; Leopold Schepp, financier and philanthropist, of New York; H. S. Boutell, diplomat; Edward S. Scripps, publisher; W. H. Finley, expresident Chicago & Northwestern rallway; Dowager Queen Louise of Denmark; Prof. Albion W. Small of Chicago university; Dr. G. S. Isham, noted Chicago surgeon; Bishop E. D. Kelly of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans; Budd Doble, ploneer of the harness turf; Jacob P. Adler, Jewish tragedian.

In April: August Thyssen, German steel magnate; Henry L. Miller, actor; Luther Burbank, famous borticultur ist; Ogden T. McClurg, Chicago publisher; Ellen Key, Swedish author; Jeffreys Lewis, actress.

in its refusal to modify the laws and Secretary Kellogg warned it on October 30 that diplomatic relations would be severed if American properties should be confiscated.

February 1.

the French debt.

into exile.

port.

Meanwhile France arranged a settle-

Abd-el-Krim, the leader of the Rif-

fians, continued his warfare against

the French and Spanish in Morocco

until near the end of May when, his

headquarters at Targuist having been

captured, he surrendered to the

French, by whom he was later sent

over in January the ungrateful posi-

tion of president of Tacna-Arica pleb-

iscitary commission, and was no more

successful than his predecessor, Gen-

eral Pershing, in settling the old con-

er scheme that seemed more promis-

cede the disputed provinces to Bolivia

maintained forever as a demilitarized

Relations between Washington and

Mexico City were not very friendly

during the year, owing to our govern-

ment's repeated protests against the

retroactive features of the Mexican

land and oil laws which were due to

go into effect on January 1, 1927.

The aeronautical conquest of the

North pole should be classed as an

Maj. Gen. William Lassiter took

her. Spain and Brazil both gave forbers of the council there were some surprises. Polend, Chile and Rumania Nobile of Italy, pilot of the dirigible. were given the three-year seats and Poland was declared re-eligible. Colombia, Holland and China were clected for two years, and single-year seats given to Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Salvador. Uruguay had been considered a certain choice, but six Central American states combined against her and her candidacy, was withdrawn. The application of Turkey for membership in the league was received but action was postponed for a year.

A special meeting of the league was held in March for the purpose of re- striking coal miners who had quit ceiving Germany's application, but the fight over the constitution of the council was so determined that the whole nearly three million skilled workmen matter was postponed until the regular meeting. After it had been settled ately the government put into operaas related above. Foreign Ministers tion the elaborate organization which Briand and Stresemann slipped away it had prepared for the emergency to to the village of Thoiry and began im- carry on the services essential to the portant negotiations for the restoration of full amity between France and Germany. Briand's peace policy was Baidwin declared the general strike later attacked in the French chamber, was a challenge to the constitutional but he had a majority behind him and rights and freedom of the nation and carried it forward with good prospects of success. All this time Strese- Thousands of volunteers assisted in mann was pressing for an early and complete evacuation of the Rhineland | cities, which were most affected, and by the allies and he also demanded troops and warships were stationed at that the allied commission for the control of German armament turn over its duties to the League of Nations.

On January 27 the United States to the World court, but with five reservations.

The forty-eight nations members of summer seven of the smallest accepted the reservations. But a conference of the members was called to meet in Geneva September 1, the United States opposition developed to this fifth reservation. A committee studied the question and recommended that all the reservations be accepted, but put upon the fifth an interpretation that President Coolidge declared did not meet the requirement of the senate.

Among the treaties signed were those between Germany and Russia, Italy and Spain, France and Rumania, over the Mosul oil region by compro-

nized as a necessity in the regenera- Amundsen and his expedition over the tion of Europe, was not accomplished pole. But two days later, before it without bitter wrangling and resulted started, Lieutenant Commander Richin the loss to the league of Spain and ard E. Byrd, U. S. N., and Floyd Ben-Brazil. Those nations and Poland had nett hopped off from Spitzbergen in demanded that the council be enlarged an airplane and flew to the top of and that they, too, be given perma- the world. They located the pole but, nent seats. This Great Britain would finding no landing place, circled about not permit, but Poland was pacified it thrice and returned. On May 11 by the device of creating "semi-per- the Norge started, next day it passed manent" seats, one of which was given over the pole, and on May 13 it landed safely at Teller, Alaska. With mal notice of their withdrawal from Amundsen were Lincoln Ellsworth of the league. In the election of mem- the United States, who helped finance the expedition, and Col. Umberto

> The Nobel peace prize for 1926 was awarded to Vice-President Charles G. Dawes and Sir Austen Chamberlain; that for 1925 was divided between Aristide Briand and Gustav Stresemann,

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Progress toward economic normality in Great Britain was sadly interrupted by the general strike of organized labor, undertaken in behalf of the work on May 1 rather than accept reduced wages. At midnight, May 3, obeyed the order to strike. Immedilife and health of the people and to preserve the peace. Prime Minister he would consider no compromise, the distribution of food and fuel in the critical points. Of course industry in general was paralyzed, but the British people "carried on" and the labor leaders soon realized that they were senate voted for American adherence | beaten. On May 12 the Trade Union Council terminated the general strike with the problems of the coal industry as far as ever from solution. Not only the court were notified and during the did the strike cost the nation huge sums, but the new trade agreements that followed its collapse were on the whole advantageous to the employers: and it was demonstrated that even if declining to participate, and strong a general strike were not illegal, as was contended by eminent authorities. It was a futile and even dangerous

> weapon for the unions to use. Though no settlement of the miners' strike was reached, thousands of the men, unable longer to endure the unemployment, returned to the pits under separate wage agreements.

An ancillary effect of the great strike was the crisis in the Liberal and an agreement between Great Brit- party with the exchange of bitter ain and Turkey ending their dispute statements by those old rivals, Lloyd George and Lord Oxford and Asquith. mise. Despite these pacts and the This led to the resignation of Asquith conciliatory efforts of Briand, Stress- from the leadership of the party, which mann and others, the prospects for position he had held since 1908.

The military and Catholic parties of Lithuania overthrew the Socialist government on December 17, and two days later Antona Smetona was sworn in as President,

Premier Mussolini for another year kept himself and Italy largely in the public eye, and the strongest opponents of his theories and policies could not deny that the country was prospering under his regime, at least for the time being. He completed the suppression of the Mafia in Sicily, he put through a law forblding strikes and giving the Fascist labor unions a monopoly, he decreed a nine-hour working day and prohibited various luxuries, he abol-Ished the election of municipal officials, and finally on May 19 he proclaimed the inauguration of the complete Fascist syndicalist form of government for Italy. He quarreled with Germany over the Tyrol, with France because anti-Fascist plotters did their plotting there, and stopped other Balkan nations from helping revolutionists in Albania by signing a treaty with Achmed Zogu's government and issuing a "hands off" warning. Between times the duce was attacked several times by assassins but suffered no injury save a slight wound in the nose.

Though the young republic of Poland was making undoubted economic progress under Premier Skrzynski, he was forced to resign in May because he proposed to reduce the military establishment and the personnel on the state railways. Witos became premier but announced no change of policies. Thereupon Marshal Pilsudski with the aid of part of the army staged a coup d'etat and occupied Warsaw and the government offices after a three-day battle. Rataj became acting president and Bartel premier, but the marshal was the actual dictator. Moscicki was elected president soon after. In September the parliament cut down the government budget, so the cabinet stepped out and Pilsudski took the premiership.

Gen. T. H. Pangalos proclaimed him self dictator of Greece on January 3 and was elected president three months later, but in August the Liberals, under the leadership of General Condylis, overthrew him. In September a military revolt against the Condylis regime was suppressed after a sanguinary battle. After the elections in November Alexander Zaimis was appointed premier. Dictator de Rivera and the royal dynasty of Spain survived several plots for their destruction, the most serious of which was planned also for the establishment of an independent Catalonian state and was exposed by the French police Portugal had her share of attempted revolts, too. Commander Cabecadas took control in May, President Machado

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Prosperity of American industries and economies of government so filled up the national treasury that congress in February cut down taxes \$387,811,-000. Besides the usual appropriation bills, \$10,000,000 was voted for embassy buildings in foreign capitals. Congress also passed the bill abolishing the railway labor board and creating means for settlement of rail disputes by arbitration; the measures providing for assistant secretaries in charge of aviation in three departments, and a bill carrying \$75,000,000 for federal aid road construction. In March the senate unseated Brookhart of Iowa in favor of Steck, Democrat, and in June Brookhart was nominated by the Republicans of his state to succeed Cummins.

Farmers, both of the wheat and corn belts and of the cotton states, continued their demand for relief legislation, but the economic doctors could not agree on either the diagnosis or the remedy, so nothing of moment was done for agriculture by congress. The subject was thus a chief issue in the fall elections, sharing prominence with prohibition enforcement and modification. As the result of the balloting the Republicans almost lost control of the senate of the Seventieth congress and their majority-in the house was much reduced. Their hold on the upper house was retained only by the election on November 29 of Gould in Maine to succeed Fernald, deceased, and the expected adhesion of Shipstead of Minnesota, whose Farmer-

Labor party had dissolved. The primary campaign for Vare in Pennsylvania and Smith in Illinois had created such a scandal that a senatorial committee headed by Reed of Missouri spent much time investigating the charges of corruption and slush funds, and the Democrats promised to try to keep Vare and Smith from taking their seats when the new congress should assemble.

Both wets and drys claimed victories in the election. The question of prohibition, in the form of a referen dum, was on the ballots in eight states, the question varying. In New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nevada and Montana the wets won. In Missouri, Colorado and California the referendum proposals were defeated. Al Smith was re-elected governor of New York and thereby made good his position as a potential Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1928. Congress opened its short session on December 6 and next day President

came to Norfolk and captured the Schneider trophy for seaplanes, De Bernardi setting world's records for speed in planes of that type.

### INDUSTRIAL

Anthracite miners and operators settled their differences in February and the strike of the miners ended with the signing of a five-year contract, wages not being raised and no mention being made of the disputed check-off system. There were other strikes of organized labor in the United States from time to time, but none general or long continued except in the textile mills. The A. F. of L. held its convention in Detrolt in October. It decided to organize the automobile industry, denounced both Fascism and sovietism. declared in favor of citizens' military training camps, and re-elected all its officers.

The interstate commerce commission rejected the Van Sweringen plan for a merger of the Nickle Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Hocking Valley and Pere Marquette railroads, and late in the year the Van Sweringens devised another merger plan that was more promising.

### DISASTERS

Prophets who foretold grave convulsions of nature during 1926 were right. Storms, floods, and earthquakes were numerous and terribly destructive of life and property, and weather conditions were abnormal in most countries. Most disastrous of all in the United States was the tropical tornado that swept across southern Florida on September 17-18. About 300 persons were killed, thousands injured and a property loss of more than \$100,000,000 sustained. Relief measures were swiftly taken and restoration of that part of the country's winter playground was begun at once. Other disasters were: In January: Great floods in Mexico and western Europé; coal mine explosion near Wilburton, Okla., 91 killed; mine explosion, Helena, Mont., 27 killed. In February: Fire, South Bend, Ind., \$1,200,000 loss; 16 killed by mine explosion at Horning, l'a.; snowslide near Bingham, Utah, killed 70; tornado swept Askansas and Mississippi, In March: 30 burned to death in Siberian motion picture house; Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon burned ; furnace explosion at Birmingham, Ala., killed 22. In April: \$18,000,000 fire in oil tank fields at Obispo and Brea, Calif.: 40 killed by explosion on tankers at New Orleans and 25 at Port Arthur, Texas. In May: Cyclone and tidal wave in Burma fatal to 1,200. In June: Great storms and floods in Illinois, Iowa, Mexico and Germany; carthquake in Sumatra killed 283. In July: U. S. naval ammunition depot at Lake Denmark, N. J., struck by resigning. On June 17 Gen. Gomes da Coolidge's message was read to it. lightning and destroyed, 21 men killed

In May: Oscar S. Straus, former ambassador to Turkey; Prince Victor Napoleon, Bonapartist pretender to throne of France; B. B. Odell, former governor of New York; Mohammed VI. ex-sultan of Turkey; A. R. Metcalfe, whist authority; Percival Gibbon, English author.

In June: John D. Spreckles, Call fornia capitalist; Louis Sherry, restaurateur; Sanford B. Dole of Honolulu Mary Cassatt, American artist; Dr John Howland of Baltimore; Kate Jordan, author; Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, capitalist and philan thropist; C. W. Rapp of Chicago noted theater architect.

In July: Emile Coue of France; E R. Thomas, New York publisher; Lincoln J. Carter, playwright; W. A. Roeb ling, builder of Brooklyn bridge; Robert Todd Lincoln, son of President Abraham Lincoln; George Inness, Jr. American artist.

In August: Israel Zangwill, Jewish author; George A. Glynn, New York journalist and , political leader; Dr Henry Wade Rogers, federal judge: Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt; H. H Harjes, Paris banker; Stuart Prati Sherman, literary critic; Rudolph Val entino, screen star; Senator Bert M Fernald of Maine; Commander Johr Rodgers, U. S. N.

In September: Ben Welch, come dian; Prof. R. C. Eucken, German philosopher; Maj. Gen. R. L. Howze U. S. A.; Tom Thumb, famous midget. Dr. W. J. Tucker, president emeritus of Dartmouth.

In October: Arthur Jule Goodman artist; H. L. Fuqua, governor of Louisiana; D. P. Davis, noted Florida real estate man; Cleveland Moffett author and journalist; Commissioner Thomas Estill of Salvation Army; Eu gene V. Debs, Socialist leader; Thomas Mott Osborne, prison reformer; Johr G. Shedd, Chicago financier; Charles M. Russell, artist; Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr., U. S. A.; Harry Houdini magician; Charles E. Fox, eminent Chicago architect.

In November: Annie Oakley, famous marksman; James K. Hackett actor; Lafayette Young, publisher of Des Moines, Iowa; Clement Shorter. English author; Joseph McKenna, for mer justice of U. S. Supreme court; Mrs. Herman Oelrichs of New York; Leonid Krassin, Russian statesman Join M. Browning, inventor of firearms; Carl E. Akeley, naturalist.

In December: Bishop J. J. Davis of Davenport, Iowa; Charles Ringling. famous circus owner; Claude Monet French painter; Senator Wm. B. Mc-Kinley of Illinois; Nikola Pachitch. Serbian statesman; Jean Richepin, French poet and playwright John L. Whitman, penologist; J Worth, noted Paris dressmaker.

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