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RAPIDLY PASSING EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1912

Chronological Review of Events and Happenings of World Wide Interest of Year Which Dies Upon the Stroke of Twelve Tonight.

Much notable history was written in the year of 1912—events of vast importance and of world-wide interest followed each other in the quick march of the past 12 months.

The most significant of these, doubtless, was the revolt of the Balkan States against the Turkish Empire, which put a period to the Sultan's ancient supremacy in Eastern Europe.

The fortunes of this war caused the whole world to wonder. The very map of Europe was changed from day to day.

The most grievous occurrence of the year, especially to America, was the sinking of the Titanic on April 14.

It was not only the multitude of victims that made the catastrophe so overwhelmingly sad, but the character and importance of many of those who sank—the appalling figure being 1,519.

In the middle of the night while the ship was flashing with myriads of brilliant lights and the great vessel was ringing with music and laughter, the Titanic ran head on into a gigantic iceberg while going at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

Death seemed to reign in the air as well as on the water, during the year 1912.

The number of airmen who lost their lives was unprecedented. And one American woman is numbered among the victims.

The year marked some improvement in the hydro-aeroplane, but on the whole, the science of flying did not progress to any material degree.

In this year of the most numerous air disasters, it is quite significant that death should claim, by sickness, the man who invented the first practical flying craft—Wilbur Wright.

In the political realm the year 1912 witnessed many remarkable things. Perhaps the most significant was the completion of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in China and the installation of the Chinese Republic with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a Harvard graduate, as President.

In America, of course, the most important political event was the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, and the return of the Democratic party to power after 16 years, with Woodrow Wilson as the new President.

An interesting feature of the political movements in this country was the birth of the Progressive party, with Former President Theodore Roosevelt as its god father.

The year 1912 also witnessed the discovery of the South Pole by Capt. Roald Amundson, the Danish explorer.

In the field of science great progress was made, especially in surgical experiments. The Noble prize, for the most notable achievement of the year in the latter field, was awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrell of the Rockefeller Institute.

The year 1912 has witnessed the passing of many prominent men. Among the eminent Americans who died during the year were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

The most sensational individual crime of the year, at least in America, was the assassination of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, by four gunmen acting as agents of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker.

The circumstances surrounding this crime was the opening of the Aldermanic investigation, which revealed the revolting details of the alliance between the police and the underworld.

Another event which stirred the heart of the Nation was the dastardly attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee, by John Schrank, a New York crank who is now in an insane asylum.

Legislative Matters. In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most important features were the veto of the new Democratic Congress's tariff bills relating to wool, cotton and iron, and the farmers' free list, by President Roosevelt.

President Taft and the defeat of the reciprocity agreement.

Several important opinions were handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The chief of these being the opinion touching the Union Pacific merger.

Another Supreme Court decision which caused much comment was in relation to the anthracite coal trust.

The year 1912 still found our neighbor on the south, Mexico, restless and disturbed by internal dissensions.

The French Cabinet is organized with Raymond Poincaré as Premier and Delcasse as Minister of Marine.

Jan. 1—H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist is made a baronet. Chinese in United States raise flag of new Chinese Republic.

Jan. 2—Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of the English novelist, dies at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

Jan. 3—Rear Admiral Robley D. (Fighting Bob) Evans dies at his home in Washington.

Jan. 4—Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Callif, who fired the first shot at Gettysburg, dies at his home in St. Louis.

Jan. 5—Julian Hawthorne indicted for alleged fraud in connection with the sale of worthless mining stocks.

Jan. 6—J. P. Morgan pays \$48,675 for a copy on paper of the Gutenberg Bible and a Bible printed in 1462.

Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson confesses to having poisoned Avis Linnell, his former sweetheart.

New Mexico becomes the forty-seventh State.

Jan. 7—Prof. Frederick P. Keppel, dean of the school of fine arts, Columbia University, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by France.

Jan. 9—Equitable Life Assurance Society building burns in New York with a loss of \$20,000,000. Fire Chief Walsh is burned to death.

French Foreign Minister Justin de Selves resigns under sensational circumstances.

Theodore Roosevelt announces that he will run for the presidency (2).

Jan. 10—First aeroplane flight from the deck of a British vessel is made by Lieutenant Samson from the battleship Africa.

The French Premier M. Caillaux and his Cabinet resign.

Jan. 11—Dr. John Grier Hibben is elected president of Princeton University.

Jan. 12—Robert Bacon resigns as United States ambassador to France.

Textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., close down on account of riots.

Jan. 13—Julius Vadrinas beats the world's record in flying by going 88 miles in one hour at Fan, France.

Jan. 14—The Spanish Cabinet resigns.

Jan. 15—Thirty thousand operators go out on strike at Lawrence, Mass., riotous scenes are enacted.

Jan. 16—Cardinal Farley arrives at New York and is accorded a magnificent reception.

Henry Labanchese, founder of London Truth, and noted diplomat, dies at his home in Florence, Italy.

Baron Joseph M. von Rodowitz, formerly German ambassador to Constantinople and Madrid, dies at Berlin.

Jan. 18—Charles W. Morse, the New York financier, serving a term in the Federal prison in Atlanta, is pardoned by President Taft on the supposition that he is dying.

Jan. 22—Aviator Rutherford Page of New York City is killed by a fall from his biplane at Los Angeles.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia visit New York.

Jan. 20—Anna Lopizzo killed in strike riots at Lawrence, Mass. Labor Leaders J. J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso arrested, charged with constructive murder.

Feb. 6—Forty-five labor leaders are indicted at Indianapolis, Ind., charged with conspiracy in dynamite outrages.

Feb. 7—Congress moves to investigate money trust.

Feb. 15—Bank Messenger in taxicab is held up in New York in broad daylight by two bandits and robbed of \$25,000.

Feb. 16—Major General F. C. Ainsworth retires from the army, after being charged with insubordination by Secretary Stimson.

Feb. 25—Coal strike begins in England.

Feb. 27—Secretary Knox arrives at Panama.

Feb. 28—First consignment of J. P. Morgan's art treasures reach New York from Europe.

March 1—1,000,000 British miners are out on strike.

March 7—Roald Amundsen announces that he reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911.

March 14—The Allen band of outlaws shoot up the court house at Hillsville, Va., killing five people, including Judge Thornton L. Massie.

Antonio Dalba fires three shots at King of Italy, while latter is driving through streets of Rome.

March 15—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley resigns as chief of the bureau of chemistry in the Department of Agriculture.

March 16—The hulk of the battleship Maine is buried at sea off the coast of Cuba with impressive ceremony.

March 25—Paris motor car bandits murder two bank officials at Chantilly. Get away with \$10,000.

March 26—Marcus U. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst are elected to the United States Senate from Arizona.

March 27—Philip S. Hieborn, son of the late rear admiral, commits suicide in Washington, after having been deserted by his wife.

April 3—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the only aviator to fly across the continent, is killed at Los Angeles.

April 8—Frederick O. Beach, a New York society man, is indicted by South Carolina grand jury charged with a murderous attack on his wife.

April 11—Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, son of the Civil War hero, dies in New York.

April 14—The White Star liner Titanic, the largest vessel in the world, strikes an iceberg in mid-ocean on her maiden voyage and sinks with over 1,500 passengers.

April 18—Republican National convention opens at Chicago and elects

ter were William T. Stead, the English journalist; Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Isador Straus, Jacques Futrelle, Major Archibald Butt, Henry B. Harris, George D. Widener and Benjamin Guggenheim.

April 18—Senate subcommittee summons J. Bruce Ismay to explain the Titanic disaster.

April 23—Paris auto bandits are killed in a dramatic battle with the police.

May 4—Fifteen thousand suffragettes march in New York.

May 13—Victor L. Mason of New Jersey is killed in a fall from an aeroplane at Brooklands, England. His companion E. V. Fisher is also killed.

May 14—Two more Paris auto-bandits killed in a sensational fight with an army of policemen.

May 15—Dr. Ben Reitman, manager of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, is tarred and feathered at San Diego, Cal.

May 17—Professor Mailada and his assistant Marvozzi descend 1,000 feet into the crater of Vesuvius to take pictures.

May 21—Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson is electrocuted at Charlestown, Mass., for the murder of his former sweet heart, Avis Linnell.

May 22—United States troops are ordered to Cuba to restore order and put down the revolution.

May 25—One hundred and twenty-five thousand men go out on strike at the port of London, tying up 200 ships.

May 30—Wilbur Wright, the inventor of the first practical aeroplane, dies at his home in Dayton, Ohio.

May 31—American marines land in Cuba.

June 1—Phillip Parmalee, the aviator is killed in a fall from an aeroplane at North Yakima, Wash.

June 5—United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada died in Washington.

June 7—Julius Kovacs, a member of the Hungarian Parliament, fires three shots at Count Tisa, President of the Chamber, then shoots himself fatally.

June 9—Three German warships visit New York harbor; M. Kimmerling, a noted aviator, and a passenger named Tonnat are killed while flying at Mourmelon, France.

June 11—Lieut. L. W. Hazelhurst of the United States army and Al Welsh, a professional aviator, are killed at College Park, Md., in a fall from an aeroplane.

June 14—Premier Asquith is assaulted by a militant suffragette while at a reception.

June 18—Republican National convention opens at Chicago and elects

Senator Elshu Root temporary chairman.

June 22—President Taft is renominated by the Republican convention at Chicago.

June 23—Colonel Roosevelt and his followers hold meeting in Chicago, and launch Progressive party.

June 25—Democratic National convention opens at Baltimore and elects Alton B. Parker temporary chairman.

June 30—Storm sweeps over Saskatchewan, Canada, causing death of 200 people and \$1,000,000 property loss.

July 1—Miss Harriet Quimby is killed by a fall from an aeroplane in Dorchester Bay, Mass.

July 2—Woodrow Wilson is nominated for President by the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

Melvin Vaniman and four of his companions are killed when his airship explodes near Atlantic City. Those who perish with him are George Bourellon, Calvin Vaniman, Fred Elber and Walter Guest.

July 4—"Tom" Moore, a professional balloonist, is killed in a fall at Hillside Park, N. J.

July 5—Twenty-one people are killed and 30 injured when a passenger train on the Ligoniel Valley Railroad is run into from behind by a freight train at Wilpen, Pa.

July 6—Olympic Games open at Stockholm, Sweden.

July 8—Camorrist leaders are sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment.

July 11—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, elopes with a chorus girl.

July 13—The United States Senate ousts William Lorimer of Illinois.

July 14—Thirteen persons are killed and 25 injured when an Omaha mail train crashes into the rear end of a Denver Overland Limited, 18 miles west of Chicago.

K. K. McArthur of South America, wins the Marathon at Stockholm.

July 16—Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler who had accused Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker of being his partner, is shot dead; the American team is first in the Olympic games; William F. McCombs is elected chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

July 20—Meat packers' trust dissolves.

July 28—Thirteen Detroit aldermen

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