

# Chronology

of the Year

# 1928

Compiled by  
**E. W. PICKARD**

## DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—President Coolidge held his New Year reception in White House.  
Jan. 4—Three bodies taken from sunken submarine S-4.  
Jan. 5—Assistant Secretary of War Hanford MacNider resigned and President appointed Col. Charles E. Robbins of Iowa to succeed him.  
Jan. 6—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lasker gave \$1,000,000 to University of Chicago for medical research.  
Jan. 7—Seventeen bodies taken from wreck of the S-4 identified.  
Jan. 11—Hearst documents published by Senate investigating committee to be forged.  
Jan. 12—Fifteen more bodies taken from wreck of the S-4.  
Jan. 12—Democrats selected Houston, Texas, for their national convention and set June 26 for its opening.  
Jan. 13—Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry J. Gray electrocuted for killing Sing for murder of woman's husband.  
Jan. 13—President and Mrs. Coolidge and party left Washington for Havana, Cuba.  
Jan. 19—Senate adopted resolution declaring vacant the office of Senator-elect Frank B. Rowland of Illinois.  
President Coolidge returned to Washington from Cuba.  
Jan. 20—President Cosgrave of Irish Free State arrived in New York.  
Jan. 23—President Coolidge and party called by President Coolidge and other officials.  
Jan. 23—A. P. Giannini, San Francisco banker, gave \$1,500,000 to University of California.  
Jan. 21—Senate passed Jones bill for continuation of government owned and operated merchant marine.  
Feb. 3—Senate arrested Robert W. Stewart, Standard Oil of Indiana official, for refusal to answer certain questions in Teapot Dome inquiry.  
Feb. 10—President Coolidge signed bill opposing third term for President.  
Feb. 12—Herbert Hoover announced his Presidential candidacy by entering the Ohio primary.  
Feb. 15—Senate called for investigation of public utilities by trade commission.  
Feb. 16—Gov. Ed Jackson of Indiana freed of bribery charges because of statute of limitations.  
Senate ordered investigation of coal-mining conditions in Pennsylvania West Virginia and Illinois.  
Feb. 20—President appointed Representative W. L. Green of Iowa as director of court of claims.  
Feb. 21—H. F. Sinclair, H. M. Day, W. J. Burns and W. S. Burns found guilty of criminal conspiracy in oil scandal case by Justice Sides of District of Columbia Supreme court.  
Feb. 21—Navy court inquiry placed on submarine and destroyer Paulding.  
Feb. 22—House naval affairs committee accepted administration navy program, substituting a bill calling for fifteen cruisers and one aircraft carrier within six months.  
March 2—Grand jury indicted Col. R. W. Stewart for contempt of Senate in connection with Teapot Dome case.  
Senate passed bill for registration of lobbyists.  
March 2—Walsh of Idaho entered Democratic race for Presidential nomination.  
March 16—Rodman Wanamaker's will provided for \$2,000,000 for trade school as memorial to his father.  
Senate rejected appointment of Joseph E. Keenan to interstate commerce commission.  
March 17—House passed bill appropriating \$360,000,000 for naval construction.  
March 28—Senate passed Jones bill appropriating \$325,000,000 for food control.  
March 30—George Remus, former "bootleg king" and slayer of a judge, found same by Circuit of Appeals. Senate confirmed all pending appointments to radio commission.  
March 31—Arthur H. Vandenberg of Grand Rapids appointed senator from Michigan to fill out term of Ferris.  
Government completed purchase of Cape Cod canal.  
April 5—Senator Louis Locher of Cleveland appointed senator from Ohio to fill out term of late Senator Willis.  
April 9—United States Supreme court upheld validity of flexible tariff law.  
April 12—Senate passed McNary farm relief bill.  
April 15—Socialist national convention nominated Norman Thomas for President and James H. Maurer for Vice President.  
April 21—Harry F. Sinclair acquitted by jury in Teapot Dome conspiracy case.  
April 24—House passed flood control bill.  
April 25—Senate passed the \$360,000,000 naval appropriation bill after defeating amendments attacking President's policy in China.  
April 26—Senate ordered an investigation of Presidential campaign expenditures.  
May 1—House passed the Hauzen farm relief bill.  
May 4—Senator J. J. Walsh withdrew as candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination.  
May 5—House passed White bill to encourage the merchant marine.  
May 6—Max Mason resigned as president of University of Chicago.  
May 7—House passed bill raising pay of 135,000 government employees.  
May 9—Senate passed flood control bill modified to avoid a veto.  
May 10—Senate passed bill to reorganize diplomatic service promotion system.  
May 15—President Coolidge signed flood relief bill.  
May 18—House voted full publicity for tax returns.  
May 21—Senate passed finance bill cutting taxes \$205,875,000.  
May 23—House overrode President's veto of postal pay raise bill.  
May 25—President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.  
May 25—Congress passed the Muscle Shoals bill and the house passed the Boulder Dam bill. Senate failed by 4 votes to pass farm relief bill over President's veto.  
May 26—House and Senate approved conference report of bill reducing taxes \$228,000,000.  
May 28—House adjourned, leaving Boulder Dam bill undischarged business before the Senate.  
President signed tax reduction bill.  
May 30—President Coolidge delivered Memorial day address at Gettysburg.  
May 31—President Coolidge selected Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as summer White House.  
June 7—President Coolidge let Muscle Shoals bill die without veto or approval.  
June 12—President and Mrs. Coolidge left for Wisconsin camp.  
June 14—Herbert Hoover nominated for President by Republican convention in Kansas City.  
June 15—Republican convention nominated Senator Charles Curtis for Vice President.  
June 17—Governor Ritchie of Maryland withdrew from Democratic Presidential race in favor of Al Smith.  
June 18—Ohio Supreme court freed George Remus wife-slave from insane asylum.  
June 21—Secretary of the Interior

## FOREIGN

Hubert C. Work made chairman of Republican national committee.  
June 28—Gov. Al Smith of New York nominated for President by Democratic convention in Houston.  
June 29—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas nominated by Democratic convention in Houston.  
July 4—Independence day accidents in United States caused death of 225 persons.  
July 5—Secretary of the Interior Work named board of engineers to study Boulder Canyon project.  
July 7—Secretary of Commerce Hoover sent his resignation to President Coolidge.  
July 10—Prohibition and Farmer-Labor national conventions opened in Chicago.  
July 11—John J. Raskob of Delaware elected chairman of Democratic national committee.  
July 12—Party nominated Senator Norris for President and Will Vest of Georgia for Vice President, both of whom declined.  
July 12—Prohibition party nominated William Varney of New York for President and James E. Edgerly of Virginia for Vice President.  
July 20—Roy O. West of Chicago appointed secretary of the party.  
July 22—Capt. Charles Collier and John Mears completed tour of globe in record time of 28 days and 15 hours.  
July 24—John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, severed his connection with Generalissimo and returned to Chicago.  
July 28—President Coolidge spoke at dedication of monument to Col. William Colville, Civil war hero, at Cannon Falls, Minn.  
Aug. 13—Ship-to-shore airplane mail service established at New York.  
Aug. 14—President Coolidge approved report of board of engineers on Mississippi flood control.  
Aug. 17—Secretary of State Kellogg departed for Paris to sign anti-war treaty.  
Aug. 18—Governor Clark of Utah appointed under secretary of state.  
Aug. 21—V. F. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., named manufacturer, appointed secretary of commerce and sworn in.  
Aug. 26—Director of the Budget Lord estimated that fiscal year would be \$94,276,345.  
Sept. 4—Mrs. Florence Knapp, former secretary of state of New York, sentenced to 30 days in jail.  
Sept. 10—Republicans won Maine state election by large majorities.  
Sept. 11—John Coolidge, son of President, began work as clerk for New Haven railroad.  
Sept. 12—President and Mrs. Coolidge returned to Washington.  
Sept. 13—Annual meeting of the G. A. R. opened in Denver.  
Sept. 21—John Reese elected commander in chief of C. A. Lindbergh, Charles Evans Hughes, and Dr. F. M. Chapman, orthodontologist, elected secretary of the distinguished service.  
Oct. 3—Chicago Sanitary District opened new \$2,000,000 sewage disposal plant, best in world.  
Oct. 6—Navy department let contracts for two huge dirigibles.  
Oct. 8—American and British convention opened in Havana, Cuba.  
Oct. 10—United States court upheld right of Canadians to cross the border daily.  
Oct. 10—Triennial convention of Episcopal church opened in Washington.  
Oct. 11—Paul V. McNutt of Indiana elected national commander of American Legion.  
Oct. 16—Attorney General Sargent ruled Sinclair's Salt Creek oil field contracts invalid.  
Oct. 19—Battlefields National park in Virginia dedicated. President Coolidge speaking.  
Oct. 20—Congressional medal presented to Thomas A. Edison by President Coolidge.  
Nov. 6—Hoover and Curtis, Republicans, elected President and Vice President of United States, receiving 44 electoral votes and 57 for Smith and Robinson, Democrats.  
Arkansas voted for law to prohibit teaching of evolution in tax-supported schools.  
Nov. 12—Walter Olson of Rio, Ill., won national court jousting championship at Fowler, Ind.  
Nov. 19—United States Supreme court, upholding the cost estimates of the Ku Klux Klan an undesirable organization.  
President-Elect Hoover sailed from San Pedro de Macoris, Haiti, for Latin America.  
Nov. 20—Robert W. Stewart oil scandal case by Justice Sides in Teapot Dome case by jury in Washington.  
Engineers' commission reported to President Coolidge that cost estimates of Boulder Dam project were \$40,000,000 too low.  
Nov. 25—President-Elect Hoover made stops at Ampala, Honduras, and La Union, Salvador.  
Annual report of governor of Alaska showed decrease in fishing and mining industries of the territory.  
Nov. 27—Nicaraguans greeted Mr. Hoover at Corinto.  
Nov. 28—Mr. Hoover visited San Jose, Costa Rica.  
Dec. 1—League of Florence Trumbull to John Coolidge announced.  
Nov. 29—Secretary of Commerce Whiting in annual report told of great prosperity of country.  
Dec. 1—Hoover visited Ecuador.  
Estelle Manville of New York married Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of king of Sweden.  
Dec. 3—Short session of congress opened.  
Dec. 4—President Coolidge's message was read to congress.  
Dec. 5—Hoover welcomed by great crowds at Callao and Lima, Peru.  
Dec. 7—House passed billion-dollar loan to make Panama canal.  
Dec. 10—Hoover received in Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile.  
Dec. 13—Hoover welcomed to Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
Dec. 17—Hoover spent a day in Montevideo, Uruguay.  
Dec. 18—Hoover called for Rio de Janeiro on U. S. S. Utah.

## INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—United States marines defeated Nicaraguan rebels in two-day battle at Quilichu.  
Jan. 10—Pope Pius XI issued encyclical rejecting the movement for unity of all Christian churches.  
Jan. 16—Pan American conference opened in Havana, Cuba, with speeches by President Coolidge and Machado.  
Jan. 17—Rumania and Italy began conference on formation of bloc of southern European nations.  
Jan. 18—United States marines in Nicaragua captured Sandino's stronghold at El Chipote.  
Jan. 21—Germany and Lithuania signed arbitration treaty.  
Jan. 26—Pan American congress rejected Mexican plan for reorganization of Pan-American union.  
Feb. 6—New Franco-American arbitration treaty signed one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of signing of first treaty by the two nations.  
Feb. 10—Plan to make Pan-American union an American league of nations defeated in the Havana conference.  
Feb. 11—Radiogram service between America and Germany opened.  
Feb. 13—Pan American congress turned down Argentine's demand for declaration against tariff walls between American republics.  
Feb. 15—United States refused to let Pan American conference dictate its immigration policy.  
Feb. 16—Honorary president announced his resignation as head of Argentine delegation to Pan American congress and as ambassador to United States because his demand for declaration against high tariffs was turned down.  
Feb. 20—Pan American congress adopted after adopting resolutions generally satisfactory to the United States.  
Feb. 21—Hungary destroyed five carloads of machine guns shipped from Italy on eve of inquiry by League of Nations council.  
Feb. 27—Five American marines killed by Nicaraguan rebels.  
Feb. 28—Secretary of State Kellogg told French statesmen that the great powers renouncing war as a national policy.  
March 1—Nicaragua congress warned by United States minister to adopt law guaranteeing election date to both parties that republic.  
March 21—President Diaz decreed an

## PROHIBITION

Prohibition defeated in New South Wales and Canberra, Australia.  
Ahmad Zogu became king of Albania at Berat, Albania.  
Sept. 4—Chinese Nationalist forces cleaned out a great pirate stronghold in Hinhwa bay.  
Sept. 4—Four thousand revolutionaries arrested in Spain for plotting against the dictatorship.  
Sept. 17—Mexican government ordered reopening of all closed churches.  
Sept. 19—Fascist grand council established its supreme power in Italy.  
Sept. 25—Mexican congress named Emilio Portes Gil provisional President for four months from December 1.  
Sept. 25—Swedish cabinet headed by Ekman resigned.  
Sept. 26—Chiang Kai-shek elected President of China by Nationalist council.  
Oct. 25—Hungarian government closed four universities because of anti-Semitic riots.  
Nov. 1—Machado re-elected President of Cuba.  
Nov. 3—Vintila Bratiano resigned as premier of Rumania.  
Nov. 4—Maria Moncada elected President of Nicaragua.  
Nov. 6—Premier Poincare of France announced his resignation.  
Nov. 6—South African government of Premier Hertzog resigned and he formed a new cabinet.  
Nov. 10—Hirohito formally enthroned as emperor of Japan.  
Nov. 11—Cramer formed new cabinet for France.  
Nov. 25—Mexican troops defeated rebels in bloody five-hour battle.  
Nov. 25—Secretary of State Kellogg inaugurated President of Mexico.  
Dec. 4—King George of England appointed royal commission to act for him during his serious illness.  
Dec. 6—Wilhelm Miklas elected President of Austria.  
Dec. 11—Police of Argentina discovered anarchist plot to blow up Heriberto Urdinarzen.  
Dec. 12—Peasant party won the Rumanian election.  
Dec. 15—Polish party in Afghanistan; king and queen took refuge in a fort.

## INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 2—Twenty thousand pulp workers of Sweden went on strike.  
Jan. 2—Interstate commerce commission approved reorganization of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.  
Jan. 2—New mining union signed agreement with operators in Iowa field.  
Jan. 2—Consolidation of Mackay and International Telephone and Telegraph company announced.  
Jan. 2—Illinois mine operators ceased negotiations with miners.  
Jan. 2—Illinois mine operators agreed to return to work on Jacksonville scale for another year.  
Jan. 11—133,000 coal miners of Middle West quit work.  
Jan. 12—Twenty thousand Illinois miners agreed to resume on Jacksonville scale.  
Jan. 22—Thousand northern Illinois coal miners agreed to accept reduced wages.  
Jan. 25—Interstate commerce commission ruled the proposed Van Swearingen merger to include only the C. & O. and the Pere Marquette.  
Jan. 25—Conservative mine owners of western roads granted 6 1/2 per cent wage increase.  
Jan. 25—United Mine Workers of America abandoned the Jacksonville scale as a basis for wage settlements.  
Jan. 25—Illinois mine workers strike in to be reduced wages.  
Jan. 27—Continental National and Illinois Merchants Trust banks of Chicago merged.  
Jan. 27—Federal mediators abandoned efforts to settle threatened strike of western railroad trainmen.  
Jan. 29—President Coolidge named board to investigate western railroad wage dispute.  
Jan. 31—Fifty thousand German shipbuilders struck for more pay.  
Jan. 31—Textile workers of New Bedford, Mass., accepted wage cut and ended strike.  
Jan. 31—Indiana coal miners and operators agreed on wage scale.  
Jan. 31—Emergency board considered western railroad wage dispute.  
Jan. 31—Thirteen killed by mine explosion at Whitehaven, England.  
Jan. 31—Mine explosion at Jenny Lind, Ark., killed 13 men.  
Jan. 31—Two hundred killed by Mount Serrat landslide in Santos, Brazil.  
Jan. 31—San Francisco dam, water supply for Los Angeles, broke; 436 drowned.  
Jan. 31—Earthquake in Udine province, Italy, killed ten and injured many.  
Jan. 31—Earthquake shattered Smyrna, killing many persons.  
Jan. 31—Explosion destroyed dance hall in West Plains, Mo., killing 4.  
Jan. 31—Forty-three killed by earthquake in the Balkans.  
Jan. 31—Disastrous earthquake in Peru, many killed.  
Jan. 31—Earthquake in central Greece ruined Corinth and killed many persons.  
Jan. 31—Explosion in mine at Maerth, Pa., killed 138.  
Jan. 31—Mine explosions at Yukon, W. Va., and Kenvir, Ky., killed 22 men.  
Jan. 31—Tornado in Oklahoma killed 100.  
Jan. 31—Volcanic eruption wiped out town of Libog in Philippines.  
Jan. 31—Chilean army transport sank 300 miles off coast.  
Jan. 31—Eight killed, 62 injured in Italian submarine wreck near Mendis, Ill.  
Jan. 31—Italian submarine sunk in collision with 27 men aboard, all of whom perished.  
Jan. 31—Thirteen killed, 100 injured in New York City subway wreck.  
Jan. 31—Forty-four killed by tornadoes in Nebraska and South Dakota.  
Jan. 31—Destructive hurricane swept Florida and Lesser Antilles; hundreds killed.  
Jan. 31—About 200 persons killed by tornado in and near Rockford, Ill.  
Jan. 31—Tropical hurricane reached central Florida, doing great damage and killing 2,000.  
Jan. 31—About 120 perished in theater fire in Madrid, Spain.  
Jan. 31—French submarine sunk by collision with Greek steamer; 43 men lost.  
Jan. 31—Thirty-one killed in train wreck in Kansas City.  
Jan. 31—Several Sicilian towns destroyed by eruption of Mt. Etna.  
Jan. 31—Liner Vestria sank 240 miles off the Virginia capes; 111 lost, 215 rescued.  
Jan. 31—Ferric storms in the Philippines and on the coasts of Europe.  
Jan. 31—Earthquake in southern Chile wrecked several towns and killed about 200 persons.  
Jan. 31—Keel of Von Huenefeldt and Fitzmaurice hopped off from Dublin for New York.  
Jan. 31—The Bremen aviators landed on Greenly Island, Strait of Belle Isle, being the first to make east-west nonstop flight across the Atlantic.  
Jan. 31—Noble started from Italy for his airship Italia for the North pole.  
Jan. 31—Capt. George H. Wilkins and Carl B. Ellison completed flight across Arctic region from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen, and reported seeing no land.  
Jan. 31—Noble in dirigible Italia reached Spitzbergen.  
Jan. 31—Noble in dirigible Italia started on flight over polar regions.  
Jan. 31—Dirigible Italia returned to Spitzbergen.  
Jan. 31—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh became head of technical committee of Transcontinental Air Transport.  
Jan. 31—Noble in the Italia passed over the North pole.  
Jan. 31—Dirigible Italia wrecked on ice floe.  
Jan. 31—Eleven of 14 balloons in national elimination race from Pittsburgh were blown down by furious storm; two men killed.  
Jan. 31—Monoplane Southern Cross with crew of four, started from Oahu, Hawaii, for Sydney, Australia, via Hawaii, Pitcairn and Brisbane.  
Jan. 31—Southern Cross landed at Wheeler field, Hawaii.  
Jan. 31—Southern Cross left Hawaii for Fiji.

## DISASTERS

Jan. 2—Russian steamer foundered in dock sea; 200 drowned.  
Jan. 2—Twenty-one men killed by mine explosion at West Frankfort, Ill.  
Jan. 10—Twelve men killed and 50 hurt in oil refinery explosion at Everett, Mass.  
Jan. 13—Mine killed in fire in Hollinger gold mine at Timmins, Ont.  
Jan. 13—Thirteen killed by mine explosion at Whitehaven, England.  
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## NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—Louis Fuller, dancer, in Paris.  
C. M. Little, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Chicago.  
Emily Stevens, American actress.  
Jan. 3—Dorothy Donnelly, actress and playwright.  
Jan. 6—Marvin Hughitt, railroad builder, in Chicago.  
Jan. 14—Thomas Hardy, English novelist.  
Jan. 14—Andrew MacLish, pioneer merchant of Chicago.  
Jan. 19—Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago steel magnate.  
Jan. 20—William Du Pont, former head of the Du Pont interests.  
Jan. 21—Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of Panama canal.  
Jan. 22—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, retired.  
Jan. 24—Talcut Williams, journalist, in New York.  
Jan. 25—Count Hugo Hamilton, Swedish statesman.  
Vicente Blasco Ibañez, Spanish novelist.  
Jan. 29—Earl Haig, commander in chief of British armies in World war.  
Feb. 15—Herbert H. Asquith, earl of Oxford and Asquith, former British premier.  
Feb. 16—Edward Foy veteran comedian, in Kansas City.  
Feb. 20—Edward B. Butler, Chicago, millionaire merchant and art patron.  
Feb. 26—William O'Brien, Irish nationalist leader.

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