Chronology of the Year 1929

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD ______

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—United States and Canada signed treaty for joint projects at Niagara Falls.

Jan. 5—Twenty nations signed new pan-American treaty of conciliation and arbitration.

Jan. 16—Salvation Army high council voted to oust Gen. Bramwell Booth as unit Jan. 30—Japan accepted new Chinese tariff schedule, recognizing Chinese tariff autonomy
London chancery court voided action of Salvation Army high council ousting Gen. Bramwell Booth from com-

Feb. 6—German reichstag ratified Feb. 6—German reichstag ratified the Kellogg anti-war treaty. Feb. 7—Kellogg treaty ratified by Polish diet.

Agreement between Italy and the Vatican, recognizing the full sovereignty of the pope, announced in Rome. Feb. 9—Russia, Poland, Latvia, Esthonia and Rumania signed a protocol making immediately effective among themselves the terms of the Kellogg anti-war treaty

Feb. 11—Pact between the Vatican and Italy formally signed.

Conference of experts on German reparations opened in Paris with Owen D. Young of the United States as chairman.

chairman.

Feb. 13—Salvation Army high council again deposed Commanding General Bramwell Booth and elected Edward J. Higgins to succeed him.

March 1—French and Danish parliaments ratified the Kellogg treaty.

March 4—Council of League of Nations met, taking up subject of racial minorities.

March 18—International jurists of League of Nations accepted formula of Elihu Root for entry of United States into world court.

April 13—Allies in reparations conference demanded about \$12,000,000,000 from Germany to be paid over period of 58 years.

of 58 years.

April 15—Preparatory disarmament commission of League of Nations opened its meeting in Geneva.

April 18—Disarmament commission rejected Russia's plan for immediate reduction of armaments.

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April 29—China asked the powers to surrender their extra territorial rights May 2—United States, in disarmament conference, withdrew its opposition to accumulation of reserve warmaterial.

May 4—Compromise plans for German reparations offered by American delegates.

delegates.
Gibson's plan for limitation of arms by publicity of expenditures for war material adopted by disarmament conference.
May 6—Preparatory disarmament conference adjourned without definite

results.

May 17—Settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile through President Hoover's efforts announced in Washington. Bolivia pronounced in Washington. Bolivia protested the terms.

June 4—Young plan for reparations accepted by commission of experts in

Russian officials in China, recalled, were arrested by Chinese government: Siberian frontier closed. June 7—Representatives of seven na-tions signed new Young reparations

June 10-League of Nations council met in Madrid.

June 16—Prime Minister MacDonald and Ambassador Dawes conferred on naval disarmament plans.

June 21—Peace agreement between Mexico and the Catholic church answered

June 26-Japan approved the Kel-

June 26—Japan approved the Reiselegg peace pact.
July 6—England, France, Belgium and Germany agreed on conference August 6 to put Young plan in operation.
July 9—China ousted Russians from control of Chinese Eastern railway deporting many.

porting many. July 13—Germany and Belgium reached agreement for payment for worthless marks left in Belgium. July 14—Russia gave China three days to arrange amicable conference on Manchurian embroglio.

July 17—China's reply to Russian ultimatum being unsatisfactory to Moscow, diplomatic relations were severed by the acviet government.

by the soviet government.
July 20-Russians attacked Chinese eastern Manchurian border with on eastern Manchurian border with artillery and gas.
China recalled her diplomatic representatives from Russia.
July 21—French chamber ratified the debt settlements with United States

debt settlements with United States and Great Britain.
July 24—President Hoover, in ceremony in Washington, declared Kellogg pact in effect.
Russian and Chinese representatives began conference on Manchurian trouble.

July \$1—International Jamboree of Boy Scouts opened at Birkenhead, Eng. Aug. 6-International conference on

Aug. 6—International conference on liquidation of World war problems opened in The Hague,
Aug. 11—Chinese quit the Manchurian conference; more Russians deported.
Aug. 16—Russian army invaded Manchuria near Manchouli and battle resulted. Aug. 29—Conference at The Hague reached agreement on division of rep-arations and evacuation of the Rhine-

Sept. 2—Tenth annual assembly of League of Nations opened in Geneva.
Sept. 4—World court accepted Root protocol for adhesion of United States.
Sept. 9—Delegates from 28 European countries heard with approval Briand's plans for a federation of continental powers

Soviet forces lost three-day battle with Chinese for possession of Pogran-ichinaya on the eastern Manchurian

border.
Peru, Yugo-Slavia and Poland elected to council of League of Nations.
Sept. 14—British army began evacuation of Rhineland.
League of Nations adopted revised protocol for admission of United States

to the World court.
Oct. 1—Great Britain and Russia agreed to resume diplomatic relations.
United States and Turkey signed treaty of commerce and navigation.
Oct. 2—Soviet troops opened furious agrainst Chinese in Manchouli

Oct. 4—Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of Great Britain, arrived in Washington to discuss naval limitation with President Hoover. Oct 7—Great Britain invited United States, France, Italy and Japan to par-ticipate in naval limitation conference

in London in January.
Prime Minister MacDonald addressed
the American congress pledging naval

President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald announced a close Anglo-American understanding to renounce war and work together for world peace. Oct 12—Russian forces occupied La-hasusu on the Amur river and sank three Chinese gunboats. 300 sailors beoct. 15—France, Italy and Japan accepted invitation to the naval confer-

Oct. 23-Betrothai announced Crown Prince: Humbert of Italy and Princess Marie Jose of Belgium.

Nov. 5—Delegates of 60 nations met in Paris to draft treaty for protection of business in foreign lands. Nov. 2—Russian troops crossed Amur giver and invaded China. Nov. 18—Statutes and charter of the

Bank of International Relations signed by delegates at Baden Baden. Nov 17—Invading Russians captured Dalai Nor, Manchuria.

Nov. 23—Russians won decided victories in west and east Manchuria.

Nov. 26—Chinese government appealed to League of Nations and signatories to the Kellogg pact to stop the invasion of Manchuria; and Manchurian provincial government sent appeal direct to President Hoover.

Nov. 28—Chinese government made two final proposals to Russia for settlement of Manchurian trouble.

Nov. 29—China and Russia agreed to settle their dispute by direct negotiation.

Dec. 1—Allies evacuated second zone of occupation in the Rhineland

Dec. 2—President Hoover appealed to Russia and China to stop fighting and ahide by Kellogg pact.

Dec. 3—Russia replied to President Hoover's note declaring it unnecessarv and not a friendly act.

Dec. 9—American charge at Berne. Switzerland, signed world court protocol for U. S.

Dec. 12—British troops of occupation left the Rhineland.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1-President and Mrs. Coolidge ieft Sapelo island. Georgia. for Wash ington.
Franklin Roosevelt inaugurated gov Franklin Roosevelt inaugurated governor of New York.

Jan. 2—Electoral college officially elected Hoover and Curtis.

Jan. 6—President Elect-Hoover arrived in Washington from his Latin-American tour.

Jan. 8—Right of James M. Beck to seat as representative of first district of Pennsylvania upheld by the house.

Jan. 11—Hojse passed bill for automatic reapportionment, effective in 1932.

Jan. 12-Stephen T. Mather resigned

Jan. 12—Stephen T. Mather resigned as director of national parks; H. M Albright succeeded him.

Jan. 15—Senate ratified the Kellogg anti-war treaty by a vote of 85 to 1.

House passed the army supply bill.

Walter O. Woods appointed treasurer of the United States.

Jan. 21—Senate approved appointment of Roy O. West as secretary of the interior.

Dr. C. C. Little resigned as president of University of Michigan.

Oklahoma senate suspended Governor Johnston from office.

Jan. 22—Senate voted to give the President \$24,000,000 for dry enforcement.

ment.
Jan. 26—Congress authorized the President to invite foreign nations to take part in Chicago centennial fair in 1933.
Feb. 1—President Coolidge dedicated the Bok bird sanctuary and singing tower at Mountain Lake, Fla.
Feb. 5—Senate passed 15-cruiser bill with time limit clause.
Feb. 7—House accepted senate amendments to cruiser bill.
Feb. 8—Senate passed the army supply bill carrying \$456,009,000, and the house passed the naval appropriation bill.

bill.

Feb. 11—E. S. Shumaker, superintendent of Indiana Anti-Saloon league, started serving 60-day sentence for contempt of court.

Feb. 12—Engagement of Col. Charles Lindbergh and Miss Anne Morrow, daughter of the ambassador to Mexico, announced.

Feb. 13—Precident Cooliday

announced.
Feb. 13—President Coolidge signed the 15-cruiser bill.
Feb. 16—House passed bill for deportation of alien gunmen and bootleggers.
Feb. 10

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Feb. 19—President-Elect Hoover returned to Washington.
The senate passed bill increasing
prohibition penalties.
Feb. 25—Senate ordered engineering
survey for Nicaragua canal.
Feb. 28—House passed Jones bill increasing prohibition penalties.
March 1—House passed resolution for
Nicaragua canal route survey.
March 4—House passed resolution for
Nicaragua canal route survey.
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Nicaragua canal route survey.
March 1—Senate confirmed eight new
members of Hoover's cabinet and or
dered an inquiry into Secretary Mellon's right to hold over.
March 7—President Hoover called
congress in extraordinary session for
April 15.
March 14—President Hoover ordered
that all tax refunds be made public.

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March 20—Three University of Missouri teachers ousted in row over circulation of sex questionnaire.

Gov. Henry S. Johnston of Oklahoma removed from office by state senate court of impeachment on charge of incompetency.

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March 22—President Hoover proclaimed national origins quotas, increasing British immigration.

March 28—Former Vice President Dawes sailed for Santo Domingo to revise public finances.

Henry L. Stimson swora in as secretary of state
April 1—Henry J. Allen appointed senator from Kansas to succeed Vice President Curtis.

April 8—U. S. Supreme court upheld conviction of Harry F. Sinclair for contempt of the senate.

April 10—Charles G. Dawes appointed ambassador to Great Britain.

April 16—Special session of congress opened; Longworth re-elected speaker of the house.

April 26—President Hoover's message read to congress.

April 27—Senator James Couzens of Michigan created trust fund of \$10,000.000 to aid children.

April 25—Haugen farm relief bill passed by house.

Dr. R. M. Hutchins, dean of fale law school, made president of University of Chicago.

May 6—Harry Sinclair began iail term in Washington for contempt of the senate.

Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., appointed solicitor general of U. S.

May 8—Senate voted, 47 to 44, for export debenture plan in farm relief bill.

May 11—Des Moines university, Baptist fundamentalist institution, closed

bill.

May 11—Des Moines university, Baptist fundamentalist institution, closed and faculty dismissed; students in riotous revolt.

May 14—Senate passed the McNary farm relief bill.

May 15—Dwight F. Davis, former secretary of war, selected for governor general of Philippines.

May 20—President Hoover appointed his law enforcement commission of 11 headed by George W. Wickersham.

Railroads won Supreme court decision in valuation case involving billions of dollars.

of dollars.

May 22—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., appointed governor of Porto Rico.

May 24—R. H. Lucas of Kentucky appointed commissioner of internal

appointed commissioner of internal revenue.

May 27—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Anne Morrow were married at the Morrow home in Englewood, N. J.

May 28—House passed the Hawley tariff bill.

Mabel Willebrandt resigned as assistant attorney general.

May 29—Senate passed census-reap portionment bill.

June 3—Supreme court upneld six months sentence of Harry F. Sinclair for hiring detectives to shadow jury members.

June 4—Hubert Work resigned as chairman of Republican national committee.

June 5—Senate and house conferees agreed on farm relief bill, eliminating the export debenture clause.

June 6—House passed census and reapportionment bill June 7-House adopted conference report on farm relief bill.

June 8—Seventy-fifth birthday of Re-publican party celebrated at Ripon. Wis Wis.

June 14—Senate accepted conference report on farm relief bill and sent measure to President.

June 15—President Hoover signed the farm relief bill.

June 17—Congress appropriated \$150.-00,000 for farm relief loan fund.

Use of riot guns by prohibition agents forbiddeu.

agents forbidden.

June 18—Anti-Smith Democrats of Virginia held convention and nominated candidates for state offices.

June 19—Congress recessed for the June 21—Col. J. C. Roop appointed director of the budget.

June 25—President Hoover accepted

resignation of Ambassador H. P.
Fletcher from diplomatic service.
June 26—Virginia Republicans nominated state slate put up by Anti-Smith Democrats.
June 28—President Hoover named J. C. Stone, Kentucky; C. B. Denman, Missouri, and Carl Williams, Oklahoma, members of new federal farm board.
June 30—Secretary Mellon announced treasury surplus as \$185,000,000.
July 2—Alexander Legge of Chicago, president of International Harvester company, and C. C. Teague of California, accepted appointment to federal farm board, the former to be chairman.
July 12—C. S. Wilson of Hall, N. Y., appointed to federal farm board.
July 17—Fifteen state banks in southwest Florida failed.
July 22—Thirteen hundred convicts attempted to escape from Clinton pron, Dannemora, N. Y., and in battle with guards three were killed.
July 24—President Hoover halted work on the cruiser program.
July 28—Seventeen hundred convicts in Auburn prison, New York, battled guards in attempt to escape and two were killed.
July 29—President Hoover started the child health and protection conference on its work.
July 30—Former Governor S. R. Mc-Kelvie of Nebraska appointed member of federal farm board.
July 31—John W. Garrett of Baltimore appointed ambassador to Italy.
Aug. 1—Convicts in Leavenworth penitentiary mutinied, one being killed.
Aug. 6—John G. Pollard nominated for governor of Virginia by Democrats.
Aug. 10—Fruit and vegetable growers formed \$50,000,000 co-operative marketing association.
Aug. 18—Farm board arranged loan of \$9,000,000 to California raisin and grape growers.
Aug. 19—Senate finance committee made public its tariff bill.

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Aug. 19—Senate finance committee made public its tariff bill.

Aug. 20—Gerrit J. Diekema of Michigan appointed minister to Holland.

Aug. 31—William E. Brock appointed to fill out term of the late Senator Tyson of Tennessee.

Sept. 1—Des Moines university ordered closed by the trustees.

Sept. 6—President Hoover asked an investigation into propagandist activities of three shipbuilding corporations against naval reductions.

Sept. 9—Claudius H. Huston of Tennessee elected chairman of Republican national committee.

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Maine voted against export of power by Insull companies.

Sept. 10—Regular Republicans in senate defeated in first test in tariff battle; resolution adopted calling on Treasury department for all information on income in income tax returns of tariff beneficiaries.

Sept. 11—Senate voted to investigate propagandist activities of W. B. Shearer on behalf of shipbuilding corporation.

Sept. 12—Grand Army of the Republic, in session at Portland, Me., elected E. J. Foster of Worcester, Mass., commander in chief.

Sept. 16—Henry F. Guggenheim appointed ambassador to Cuba.

Sept. 17—Gen. Lytle Brown appointed chief of army engineers with instructions to reorganize the office.

Congressman La Guardia nominated for mayor of New York by Republicans, and Mayor Walker renominated by Democrats.

Sept. 30—American Legion convention opened in Louisville.

Oct. 1—Senate voted to investigate all lobbies operating in congress.

Oct. 2—Democratic and radical Republican senators removed flexible tariff feature from the tariff bill.

Oct. 3—Convicts in Colorado penitentiary at Canon City mutinied, killed seven guards and were conquered by militia and police with gun fire and dynamite.

O. L. Bodenhamer of El Dorado, Ark.

elected commander of American Legion.

Oct. 4—Mayor and police chief of East Chicago, Ind., and 297 others indicted in federal clean-up of vice in northern Indiana.

Dr. A. G. Ruthven elected president of University of Michigan.

Oct. 7—Trial of Albert B. Fall for oil lease conspiracy opened in Washington.

Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated governor of Porto Rico.

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Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated governor of Porto Rico.
Oct. 9—Irwin B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh appointed ambassador to Spain.
Oct. 15—Investigation of congressional lobbying started by senate committee. mittee.
Oct. 16—Great raid made on rumrunning syndicate along Atlantic coast.
Federal farm board members all confirmed by senate.
Oct. 18—Charles C. Hart appointed minister to Persia.
Oct. 19—Hundreds of aliens from all

Oct. 19—Hundreds of aliens from all parts of the country sent to New York for deportation.

Democrats and radical Republicans put crop debenture amendment in tariff bill.

bill.
Oct. 21—Golden jubilee of Edison's electric light celebrated at Greenfield Village, Mich., with Mr. Edison and President Hoover among Henry Ford's

guests.

Seven radicals found guilty of murder of Gastonia (N. C.) police chief.
Senators Reed of Pennsylvania and Robinson of Arkansas named delegates to naval conference in London with Secretary Stimson as chairman.

Oct. 22—President Hoover spoke at Cincinnati at celebration of canalization of the Ohio river.

Oct. 23—President Hoover in speech at Louisville announced great program for inland waterways. for inland waterways.
Oct. 24—Million-dollar livestock coperative formed by farmers.
Tremendous crash in prices on stock

Tremendous crash in prices on stock exchanges.
Oct. 25—Albert B. Fall found guilty of bribery in Washington.
Oct. 26—Federal farm board made \$100,000,000 available to farmers to help stabilize wheat prices.
Oct. 28—Stock values shrink 14 billions in another big market slump.
Oct. 29—Further tremendous losses in stock prices.
Organization of Farmers' National Grain corporation completed.
Nov. 1—Albert B. Fall sentenced to one year in prison and \$100,000 fine.
Nov. 2—John A. MacMurray. American minister to China, resigned to enter faculty of Johns Hopk...s university.

versity.

Nov. 4—Senator Bingham of Connecticut censured by the senate for employing paid lobbyist.

Nov. 5—Jimmie Walker re-elected mayor of New York. Democrats carried Virginia election, defeating Bishop Cannon's coalition

ticket.

Nov. 11—President Hoover in Armistice day address offered new peace code based on preparedness.

Nov. 13—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced the administration would ask congress to authorize reduction of income tax rates by 1 per cent.

Nov. 15—President called conference of industrial, labor and agricultural leaders.

leaders.

Nov. 19—Railroad executives assured the President their roads would continue their construction programs, and financial leaders reported business and banking conditions excellent. Robert M. Hutchins installed as president of University of Chicago.

Nov. 20—Secretary of the Navy Adams and Ambassadors Dawes, Morrow and Gibson added to naval conference

delegation.

Nov. 21—Industrial and labor leaders conferred with President Hoover and pledged aid in maintaining business progress, with no wage cuts and no demands for wage increase

Senate confirmed appointment of Walter E. Edge of New Jersey as ambassador to France.

David Baird, Jr., appointed senator from New Jersey to succeed Mr. Edge.

Nov. 22—Special session of congress adjourned sine die.

Nov. 23—President Hoover asked

Nov. 23—President Hoover asked governors of all states to help speed up public works. up public works.

Nov. 25—Farm organisation leaders pledged their support to Hoover's prosperity program.

Nov. 27—Utilities magnates assured President Hoover their interests would expend more than \$1,500,000,000 in improvements in 1930.

Nov. 29—Bodies of 75 American soldiers who fell in Russia brought back fees burial.

Dec. 2—Regular session of congress opened. Dec. 3—President Hoover's message transmitted to congress.

Congress of 4-H clubs held in Chi-Congress of 4-H clubs held in Chicago.

Dec. 4—P. J. Sullivan of Casper,
Wyo., appointed United States senator
to succeed the late F. E. Warren.
President Hoover submitted the
budget to congress.
Dec. 5—House passed resolution for
income tax reduction of 1 per cent.
Leading business men of nation conferred with President Hoover in Washington.
Dec. 6—Senate refused to seat William S. Vare of Pennsylvania.
Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma appointed secretary of war.
Marine reinforcements sent to Haiti
because of disorders there.
Dec. 9—Ex-Judge Ben Lindsay of
Denver disbarred for unethical practice.

Denver disbarred for unethical practice.

Dec. 11—Joseph R. Grundy appointed senator from Pennsylvania.

Revolt of convicts in Auburn prison.

New York, suppressed; nine killed.

Dec. 12—Dr. I. S. Falk of University of Chicago announced his discovery of the flu germ.

House ratified French debt settlement.

ment. Dec. 14—Senate passed tax cut resolution.

Dec. 21—Congress recessed for the holidays.

Dec. 30—American Historical association and allied bodies convened ir Durham, N. C.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—General Moncada inaugurated President of Nicaragua.
Jan. 6—King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia dissolved parliament, abrogated the constitution and virtually declared himself dictator, with Gen. Peter Zivcovic as premier.
Jan. 13—King Amanullah of Afghanistan abdicated in favor of his brother, Inayatulla, and fled from Kabul. Revolt continued, rebels attacking Kabul.

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Jan. 17—Afghan rebels under Habibullah Khan in control of Kabul.

Jan. 29—Spanish government quelled a revolt in southern provinces.

Feb. 9—Toral, assassin of President-Elect Obregon of Mexico, executed.

Feb. 22—Chinese Nationalist army defeated bandit rebels in big battle near Chefoo, Shantung.

March 3—Revolution broke out in eight states of Mexico.

Italian court of inquiry blamed Nobile for the Italia disaster in the Arctic.

tic.
March 5—Mexican rebels won Monterey after bloody battle, and lost Orizaba.
March 6—Mexican rebels defeated and driven from Monterey.
March 8—Mexican rebels captured Juarez.

Juarez.

March 16—General Escobar's rebel army fled from Torreon.

March 23—New Chinese civil war opened.
April 2—Mexican rebels defeated at

April 2—Mexican rebels defeated at Jiminez and La Cruz.

April 3—Escobar's Mexican rebel army slaughtered in battle at Reforma. Chancellor Seipel of Austria and his cabinet resigned.

April 4—Cabinet of Poland resigned.

April 9—Mexican rebels evacuated Juarez and Chihuahua City.

April 13—Mussolini assumed full control to regulate capital and labor in Italy. control to regulate capital and labor in Italy.

April 21—Chinese Nationalist army routed the forces of Chang Chungchang near Chefoo.

April 30—Mexican rebels surrendered Nogales; many rebel generals fleeing of United States.

British parliamentary elections resulted in downfall of the Baldwin conservative government, though no party won clear majority in house of commons.

mons.

June 5—King George appointed Ramsay MacDonald, Laborite. to form new British government.

June 7—Italian government and the Vatican exchanged ratifications of the

Lateran treaty.

June 8—British Labor cabinet sworn June 8—British Labor cabinet sworn
in.

June 10—Pope Pius X1 promulgated
constitution of the Vatican state.

July 2—Baron Tanaka resigned as
premier of Japan, and was succeeded
by Yamaguchi.

July 24—Prime Minister MacDonald
stopped naval construction.

Mexico dropped prosecution of religious rebels.

Mexico dropped prosecution of telligious rebels.

July 25—The pope left the Vatican for first time in 59 years.

July 26—French senate ratified the war debt agreements.

Fremier Poincare of France resigned.

July 27—Aristide Briand appointed premier of France.

Aug. 5—Leguia re-elected President of Peru.

Aug. 5—Legula re-elected President of Peru.

Aug. 6—Communist plot to overthrow Cuban government frustrated.

Aug. 23—Arabs attacked and slew Jews in Jerusalem and other Palestine places.

Aug. 25—Mongol nomads in Manchuria revolted and killed many Chinese

Continuation of race war in Palestine led to landing of British troops and marines; hundreds of Jews masand marines; hundreds of Jews massacred.
Sept. 12—Premier Mussolini of Italy resigned seven of the eight portfolios he had held.
Sept. 19—Rebellious Cantonese division started new civil war in China.
Sept. 25—Cabinets of Austria and Czechoslovakia resigned; Johann Schober made Austrian chancellor.
Oct. 4—Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes supplanted by kingdom of Yugo-Slavia with nine semi-autonomous states.
Oct. 8—Forces of Nadir Khan cap-

mous states.
Oct. 8—Forces of Nadir Khan cap-tured Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, and Habibullah, usurping king, fled by

oct. 15—Nadir Khan proclaimed amir of Afghanistan.
Oct. 21—J. H. Scullin, Labor party leader, became premier of Australia.
Oct. 22—Premier Briand of France and his cabinet resigned.
Oct. 27—Reds of London rioted near American embassy because of conviction of communists in Gastonia, N. C. Oct. 30—Ontario elections won by Conservatives with liquor control plank.
Oct. 31—Andre Tardieu undertook to form French cabinet.
Nova Scotia voted for government liquor sales.
Nov. 2—Tardieu formed a government for France.
Germany voted to hold referendum on acceptance of the Young plan.
Bacha Sakao, deposed king of Afghanistan, executed.
Nov. 3—Chinese rebel army defeated the Nationalist forces in big battle.
Nov. 17—Pascual Ortiz Rubio electoct. 15—Nadir Khan proclaimed amir

Nov. 17—Pascual Ortiz Rubio elect-ed President of Mexico.

Nov. 25—Belgian ministry resigned over language dispute in Ghent uni-

versity.

Dec. 3—Chinese Nationalist army facing 50,000 rebels near Canton.

Dec. 5—King and queen of Italy visited the pope in the Vatican.

Dec. 12—Chinese Nationalists defeated three rebel armies.

AERONAUTICS Jan. 7—Army plane Question Mark completed at Los Angeles a continuous flight of 150 hours 40 minutes and 15 seconds, having been refueled in air 36 times; all records for aircraft broken.
Feb. 4—Colonel Lindbergh inaugurated United States-Panama air mail service, flying from Miami to Belize.
British Honduras.
Feb. 5—Capt. Frank Hawks made new record, 18 hours 21 minutes 59 seconds, for nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York.
Colonel Lindbergh ended second leg of his flight at Managua.
Feb. 6—Lindbergh completed his mail flight to Panama. Feb. 6—Lindbergh completed his mail flight to Panama.
Feb. 23—George Haldeman made nonstop flight from Windsor, Ont... to Havana in 12 hours 56 minutes.
March 25—Spanish aviators, Capts. Ignacio Jiminez and Francisco Iglesias, flew across Atlantic from Seville to Brazilian coast.
May 4—National elimination balloon race started from Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 6—Balloon race won by the Navy No. 1, which landed near Charlottetown, Prince Edward island. after a flight of about 900 miles.
May 8—Lieut. Apollo Soucek, U. S. N., established new altitude record of 39.—140 feet.

May 26—R. I. Robbins and James for airplane. May 26-R. I. Robbins and James Kelly made new record for airplane

endurance flight at Fort Worth. Texas—172 hours 31 minutes 1 second June 13—Three Frenchmen hopped off in plane Yellow Bird from old Orchard Beach, Me., for Paris; American plane Green Flash wrecked in starting for Rome.

June 14—French transatlantic flyers landed near Comillas, Spain.

June 21—Maj. Ramon Franco and three companions hopped off from Spain for U. S. by way of the Azores, and were lost in the Atlantic for a week. week.

June 27—Capt. Frank Hawks made
new record of 19 hours 10 minutes 28
seconds for nonstop flight from New
York to Los Angeles.

June 28—Hawks flew from Los Angeles to New York in 17 hours 44
minutes. minutes.

June 29—Franco and companions found safe floating in their plane near June 29—Franco and companions found safe floating in their plane near the Azores.

July 1—Wilmer Stultz, Amelia Earhart's transatlantic pilot, killed in crash.

July 6—Mitchell and Newcomb at Cleveland set new world's record for refueling endurance flight—174 hours 59 seconds.

July 8—Williams and Yancey in monoplane Pathfinder hopped off at Old Orchard, Me., for Rome.

July 9—Williams and Yancey landed near Santander, Spain, out of gas.

July 12—Mendell and Reinhart at Culver City, Calif., broke all records by remaining in air 246 hours 43 minutes 32 seconds.

July 13—Coste and Bellonte of France and Idzikowski and Kubala of Poland began flights from Le Bourget field, Paris, for New York. The Frenchmen turned back, and the Polish plane crashed on Graciosa island. Azores Idzikowski being killed.

July 30—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine in St. Louis Robin plane ended record-breaking endurance flight of 420 hours 21 minutes.

Aug. 1—Graf Zeppelin started from Friedrichshafen for the United States with 19 passengers.

Aug. 4—Graf Zeppelin arrived at Lakehurst, N. J.

Aug. 7—Graf Zeppelin left Lakehurst on trip around the world.

Aug. 19—Graf Zeppelin arrived at Tokyo.

Kaesar and Luscher, young Swiss Kaesar and Luscher, young Swiss aviators, began transatlantic flight from Portugal.

Aug. 20—Swiss aviators lost in Atlantic. Mamer and Walker in Spokane Sun God completed refueling nonstop flight from Spokane to New York and return. Aug. 26—Graf Zeppelin arrived at from Spokane to New York and return.
Aug. 26—Graf Zeppelin arrived at
Los Angeles.
Louise Thaden of Pittsburgh won
women's air derby from Santa Monica
to Cleveland.
Sept. 1—Graf Zeppelin left Lakehurst for Friedrichshafen.
Sept. 4—Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichshafen.
Sept. 7—Lieut. H. R. D. Waghorn
won the Schneider cup for Great Britain, averaging 328.63 miles an hour
over the 218-mile course.
Sept. 10—A. H. Orlebar at Calshot,
England, made record speed of 355.8
miles an hour in the Schneider cup
seaplane. miles an hour in the Schneider cup seaplane.

Sept. 23—Col. Lindbergh, accompanied by his wife, completed flight from Miami to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, opening new air mail route.

Sept. 29—Coste and Bellonte landed in Manchuria 4,846 miles from Paris, making record long distance flight.

Sept. 30—Fritz von Opel of Germany made first flight, six miles, in rocket plane.

Oct. 22—Urban F. Diteman, Jr., of Montana started solo flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, for London, in small Barling monoplane, and was lost. Oct. 29—National air races of 1930

Nov. 25—National and Faces of Foots awarded to Chicago. Nov. 25—Lieut. George T. Cuddihy. crack pilot of the navy, killed in crash at Washington. Nov. 29—Commander Byrd and three companions made airplane flight over South pole.

DISASTERS Jan. 15—Three hundred lives tost when Chinese steamer foundered Jan. 17—Cumana, Venezuela, stroyed by earthquake; 30 killed. Jan 22—Seventeen killed in collision between motor bus and interurban car near Bellevue, Ohio.

Feb. 25—Twenty-one persons killed it tonged that swent central softh hundred live near Bellevue, Chio.
Feb. 25—Twenty-one persons killed in tornado that swept central south 'March 4—Munitions explosions killed 25 in Sofia. Bulgaria.
March 20—Twenty killed when Canadian train smashed up in Ontario.
March 21—Fifty killed in mine disaster near Parnassus. Pa.
Movie theater fire in village near Moscow. Russia, killed 114.
April 10—Tornado killed about 50 persons in northern Arkansas.
April 21—Storms in Arkansas.
April 21—Storms in Arkansas. Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky killed 32 persons. April 21—Storms in Arkansas, Missispipi, Louisiana and Kentucky killed 32 persons.

April 25—Tornadoes in Georgia and South Carolina killed 52 persons.

May 2—Tornadoes in seven states took 38 lives, 19 school children being killed at Rye Cove, Va.

May 3—Three thousand killed by earthquake in Persia.

May 15—Poison gas from burning X-ray films and flames killed 125 in Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio June 17—Four Japanese towns destroyed by volcanic eruption; many killed.

July 9—Twenty-three lives lost when one British submarine was rammed and sunk by another off coast of Ire-

and sunk by another off coast of fre-land.

July 16—Chilean transport Abtao sank in storm; 41 lives lost.

Aug. 5—Explosion in Japanese coal mine killed 75.

Aug. 29—About 74 persons lost when Pacific coast steamer San Juan col-lided with a tanker and sank.

Sept. 3—Big air liner destroyed in storm in Arizona; eight lives lost.

Sept. 7—One hundred persons drowned when Finnish steamer capsized at Tammerfors.

when Finnish steamer capsized at Tammerfors.
Sept. 9—Fifteen lives lost when English tanker burned at Rotterdam.
Freight steamer Andaste lost in Lake Michigan, 25 drowned.
Sept. 19—Twenty killed in Detroit cabaret fire.
Sept. 25—Hurricane did vast damage in the Bahamas; 20 lives lost in Nas-

Oct. 6—Forty-four lives lost when Norwegian steamer foundered in storm Oct. 22—Car ferry Milwaukee lost in storm on Lake Michigan; 57 drowned. Oct. 29—Fifteen lives lost when steamer Wisconsin foundered in Lake Michigan. Michigan. Oct. 31—Steamer Senator sank in Lake Michigan in collision; ten lives Lake Michigan in consistent teachers.

Nov. 3—Volcanic eruption in Guatemala destroyed two towns and killed about 50 persons.

Nov. 18—Earthquake in New England and Canada maritime provinces broke nine Atlantic cabler and was followed by tidal wave that killed scores in Newfoundland.

Nov. 28—Fire swept Nantasket

Newfoundland. Nov. 28—Fire swept Nantasket Beach, Mass., doing damage of \$1.500,-000.

Nov. 29—Scientific yacht Carnegie
the Carnegie institution exploded a
burned at Apia, Samoa; Capt. P.
Ault killed. Dec. 10—Ten burned to death in movie studio fire in New York.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas. chiet claimant to throne of Russia.
Jan. 6—George L. (Tex). Rickard.
sports promoter, in Miami Beach.
Jan. 7—Cardinal Tosi. archbishop of Milan.

Jan 8--Wallace Eddinger. American
actor.

Duke tobacce magnate Benjamin N. Duke, tobacco magnate Jan. 11—Tim Murphy, retired actor. Jan. 16—Count Chinda. Japanese

statesman.
Jan. 21—Col. James Elverson.
Jan. 25—Oscar W Underwood,
Jan. 25—Oscar W Underwood,
former senator from Alabama.
Jan. 28—Ogden Mills, New York Jan. 29—Robert L. Slagle, president f University of South Dakota. Feb. 6—Maria Christina. queen mothr of Spain. er of Spain.

Feb. 8—Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy, in Detroit.

Feb. 12—Lily Langtry (Lady de Bathé), once noted actress, in Monte Carle.

Feb 15—Melville E Stone. journatist, in New York
Feb. 24—Frank Keenan. veteran actor, in Hollywood.
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. noted preacher, in Bronxville, N. Y.
Feb. 28—Harvey O'Higgins. American author and playwright.
March 1—Harrison M Wild of Chicago, musician.
March 6—Thomas Taggart. Indiana Democratic leader.
Moses Clapp, former U. S senator from Minnesota
D. D. Buick. automobile pioneer. in Detroit.
March 17—Allen B Pond, architect and reform leader, in Chicago.
March 20—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the Allied armies in the World war.
March 22—Gen. Maurice Emmanuel Sarrail, known as "the defender of Verdun."
March 24—Samuel Rea, former president of the Pennsylvania railroad March 25—Former Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas.
March 31—Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France.
Brander Matthews, author and educator, in New York.
Cardinal Lucidi, in Rome.
April 13—Count Shimpel Goto. Japanese statesman.
Joseph W. Bailey, former U S senator from Texas.
Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago former solicitor general of U. S
Flora Annie Steel, English novelist.
April 20—Prince Henry of Prussia. brother of ex-kaiser.
April 30—Dr. A. B. Hale of University of Porto Rico. authority on Latin America.
May 7—C. H. Cooley, sociologist, of University of Michigan.

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May 7—C. H. Cooley, sociologist, of University of Michigan.

May 14—Dr. Edward Brock of Washington, writer and naturalist.

May 25—Garrett P. Serviss, writer on science, in Englewood, N. J.

June 12—Judge McKenzie Moss of U. S. court of claims.

June 15—Charles F. Brush. inventor of the arc light.

June 16—Gen. Bramwell Booth, former head of Salvation Army, in London.

June 21—James O'Sullivan, "rubber heel king," at Lowell, Mass.

July 3—Dustin Farnum, stage and screen actor, in New York.

July 4—Maj. Gen. Eli K. Cole. U. S. M. C., in San Francisco.

July 6—Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, retired, in Washington.

July 14—Former State Supreme Court Justice I. N. Mills of New York.

July 15—W. T. Francis, American minister to Liberia.

July 16—Justice Grant Fellows of Michigan Supreme court.

July 20—Judge N. J. Sinnott of U. S. Court of Claims.

July 21—John Cotton Dana, librarian, in Newark, N. J.

July 23—Henry B. Fuller, American novelist, in Chicago.

Aug. 2—Most. Rev. James J. Keane, Catholic archbishop of Dubuque.

Aug. 3—Emile Berliner, inventor of disc phonograph, in Washington.

T. B. Veblen, economist.

Aug. 6—Mary MacLane, once famous writer, in Chicago.

Aug. 7—Victor L. Berger, Socialist leader, in Milwaukee.

Aug. 9—H. C. Witwer, author, in Hollywood, Calif.

Aug. 12—Chauncey Keep, Chicago-capitalist.

Aug. 14—Cyril Keightley, English actor.

Aug. 12—Chauncey Keep, Chicago-capitalist.
Aug. 14—Cyril Keightley, English actor.
Alfred Cowles, metallurgist, at Sewaren, N. J. Baron Horne, British general in World war.

Aug. 15—Dr. G. P. Merrill, curator of geology in National museum.

Sir Edwin Ray Lankester. British

Sir Edwin Ray Lankester. British savant.

Aug. 17—Cyrus Locher, former senator from Ohio.

Aug. 19—Serge Diaghileff, Russian opera and ballet producer.

Aug. 20—Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., retired.

Dr. Edward B. Craft, inventor, at Hackensack, N. J.

Aug. 24—Lawrence D. Tyson, U. S. Senator from Tennessee Field Marshal Lima German World war

German World war Turkey.

Sept 3—William E. Upwers 1998
mayor of Chicago
Owen T Edgar, last of the Mexican
war veterans, in Washington.
Sept. 4—F F Proctor, vaudevilletheater magnate, in Larchmont, N. Y.
Sept. 11—t'ongressman O. J. Kvaleof Minnesota.
Sept. 12—Louise C. Willcox, author
and editor, in Paris.
Sept. 14—Jesse Lynch Williams, author and playwright.
Sept. 26—Admiral Sir HedsworthMeux of British navy.
Miller Huggins, manager of New
York Yankees.
Sept. 26—U S. Grant, son of late
President Grant, in San Diego.
Sept. 28—Prof. George A. Goodenough
of University of Illinois, chairman of
Western Conference faculty committee
on athletics.
Baron Tanaka, Japanese statesman.
Oct. 1—Thomas E. Mitten, noted trac-

on athletics.

Baron Tanaka, Japanese statesman.
Oct. 1—Thomas E. Mitten, noted traction expert of Philadelphia.
E. A. Bourdelle, French sculptor.
Oct. 2—Dr. Gustav Stresemann. foreign minister of Germany.
Oct. 3—Bishop John Grandburgeray, head of Protestant Church in United States.
City, N. J.
Jeanne Eag-is, American actives.

ray, head of Protestant church in United States.

church in United States.

Jeanne Eag-ls, American activities.

Oct. 4—Dr. W. T. Benedd, Chilledo.

Physician, in Chicago.

Oct. 5—W. I. Connors of Buffalo. N.

Y., capitalist and publisher.

Oct. 14—W. S. Kelley of Essex Falls.

N. J., inventor of pneumatic tire.

Oct. 17—Edmund M. Dunne, Catholicbishop of Peoria.

Oct. 20—Dr. H. H. Hoppe, neurologist, in Cincinnati.

Stephen B. Elkins of New York.

Oct. 25—Rev. E. S. Shumaker, Indiana Anti-Saloon league superintendent.

H. C. Jones, dean of University of
Iowa college of law.

Oct. 28—Prince Bernhard vo.. Buelow, German statesman.

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

Oct. 29—Rev. John Roach Stratqn of
New York, fundamentalist Eaptist.

Nov. 2—William G. Lee, former president
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

George Hannauer, president of Bos-

men.
George Hannauer, president of Boston & Maine railroad.
Nov. 3—Marquis Inouye. Japanese-diplomat.
Nov. 4—Maurice Herbette. French. Nov. 5—Marquis Induye. Japanese diplomat.
Nov. 4—Maurice Herbette. French-diplomat.
Nov. 5—Prince Max of Baden, last imperial chancellor of Germany.
Miss Mary Solari, artist and writer, in Memphis, Tenn.
Nov. 10—Dr. Frederick Monsen, Nov. 13—Former Princess Victoria, slster of the ex-kaiser of Germany.
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Nov. 17—T. P. O'Connor, "father" of the British house of commons.
Nov. 18—James W Good, secretary of war.

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Nov. 18—James W Good. secretary of war.
John Cort, theatrical producer.
Nov. 19—Prof. P W Speer. metallurgist, at Houghton, Mich
Nov. 21—Dr. V C Vaughan, scientist and educator, in Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22—Rear Admiral Henry W.
Lyon, retired.
Nov. 23—Georges Clemenceau. war

Lyon, retired.

Nov 23—Georges Clemenceau. war
time premier of France.

Daniel F. Appel, president New England Life Insurance company, in Bos-

ton.
Nov. 24—Senator F E. Warren of
Wyoming.
Raymond Hitchcock. actor. in Los Raymond Hitchcock, actor. is Los Angeles.
Ovide Mussin, violinist, in Brooklyn, Nov. 26—C. J. McCarthy, former governor of Hawaii, in Honolulu.
Nov. 27—John J. Flinn of Chicago veteran journalist.
Nov. 28—Dr. Harold Gifford of Omaha, noted eye surgeon.
Nov. 29—Father Tondorf of George town university, earthquake expert.
Nov. 30—Dr. J. R. Campbell of Still water, Okla., educator.
Dec. 1—Prof. M. A. Shaw of University of Iowa. sity of Iowa. Dec. 2—Robert Reid, American mura

artist.

Dec. 5—Congressman W. W Gries
of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 6—Dr. M. W. Stryker, forme
president of Hamilton college.

Dec. 12—Col. Charles Goodnight
acted Texas pieneer,
Brig Gen. D E. Aultman, U S A. (©. 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)