

Chronology of the Year—1927

By E. W. PICKARD

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—President Diaz of Nicaragua asked United States intervention to stop Mexican aid to rebels. Jan. 6—American marines and sailors landed at Corinto and entered Managua, capital of Nicaragua. Cantoneses forces occupied British concession in Hankow; warships sent to the place. Jan. 7—United States warned Mexico not to interfere with its policy in Nicaragua. Radio telephone service between London and New York opened. Jan. 13—Peru elected Secretary Kellogg's plan for settlement of Tacna-Arica dispute. Jan. 20—Mexican government accepted "in principle" proposition to arbitrate oil land dispute with United States. Jan. 26—Secretary of State Kellogg declared government's intention of defending American lives and property in China. First British troops landed at Shanghai. Jan. 31—Inter-Allied commission returned over control of German disarmament to League of Nations. Feb. 5—United States notified by three powers that its reservations on adherence to world court were not accepted. Feb. 10—President Coolidge asked the powers to consider extending limitation of naval armament to all powers of the world. Feb. 19—Japan accepted Coolidge naval conference plan with reservations. Feb. 20—Sweden and Belgium signed pact never to make war on each other. Feb. 21—Italy rejected Coolidge naval conference plan. Feb. 23—British government warned Russia to accept limitations on arms or relations would be severed if the latter continued its anti-British propaganda. Feb. 24—United States ordered Chaumont with 1,200 marines arrived at Shanghai. Feb. 25—Great Britain accepted Coolidge proposal for naval limitation conference, with certain reservations concerning cruisers. March 1—Complete American aviation expedition landed in Nicaragua. March 24—United States government ordered all Americans out of interior of China. March 25—American consulates along upper Yangtze closed. April 4—France rejected United States invitation to naval limitation conference. April 5—Italy and Hungary signed a treaty of amity and arbitration; Sweden and Norway refused a treaty making war illegal under all circumstances. April 5—Marshal Chang raised Soviet embassy in Peking, seizing Red Soviet agitators and documents. April 7—President Coolidge appointed Henry H. Stimson to investigate conditions in Nicaragua. April 13—United States ordered 1,500 more marines to China. April 14—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan presented identical demands to Chinese government for apology and reparation for Nanking outrage. League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission decided agreement between French and British view was to be maintained. May 3—Third Pan-American commercial conference opened in Washington. May 10—All Nicaraguans ordered to surrender arms to United States marines. May 12—English police raided Soviet trade headquarters in London and seized quantities of documents. May 27—United States warships on the Yangtze, battled Chinese troops. May 29—Great Britain warned Egypt the British must control Egyptian army. June 3—Ousted Russian representatives departed from London. June 6—Yugo-Slavia broke off relations with Albania. June 6—Albania appealed to League of Nations to avert war with Yugo-Slavia. June 13—League of Nations council session opened in Geneva. Council that had destroyed forts on eastern border. June 14—Yugoslavians demanded Albania's concentration of its reserves on the frontier. Dispute over control of Egyptian army settled to satisfaction of Great Britain. June 20—United States, Great Britain and Japan representatives began the Coolidge conference on naval armament limitation in Geneva, each nation submitting a plan. June 25—United States delegates at Geneva firm against British proposition for reducing size of battleships and cruisers. June 28—Japanese at Geneva supported British plan for reduction of capital ships. July 5—Japan sided with United States in opposing British demands as to cruisers, in the Geneva naval limitation conference. July 8—Japanese troops occupied Tainanfu and Tainkiao, Shantung province, China. July 17—Sandino's band of Nicaraguan rebels attacked United States marines at Ocotol and were routed by bombing planes being killed. July 19—British delegates to Geneva conference went home for consultation. July 27—American Minister Sterling presented his credentials to Irish Free State. British delegates sent back to Geneva with instruction to stand pat on their demands. Aug. 4—Naval disarmament conference at Geneva ended in complete failure. Aug. 9—France agreed to reduce Rhineland occupational forces. Aug. 17—France and Germany signed commercial treaty. Sept. 1—Council of League of Nations opened session in Geneva. Sept. 1—Russia recalled Ambassador to London. Sept. 3—France accused Rakovsky, Russian minister, of urging French soldiers to revolt, and he denied the charges. Sept. 5—Eighteenth assembly of League of Nations opened; Dr. A. N. Guani, Uruguay, elected president. Sept. 10—Sir Austen Chamberlain told League of Nations Great Britain would sign no more security pacts. Sept. 15—Cuba and Finland rejected nonpermanent seats in League of Nations council. Oct. 5—America assessed counter-vailing duties on certain French and German products as result of tariff increases by those countries. France recalled Ambassador to recall of Soviet Ambassador Rakovsky. Oct. 13—Russia recalled Ambassador to London. Oct. 15—Lithuania asked League of Nations to intervene in its quarrel with Poland. Oct. 21—Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz and Gaffron selected as German ambassador to the United States. Nov. 11—Armistice day observed all over the world. France and Yugo-Slavia signed a treaty which enraged Italy. Nov. 24—Italy and Albania made their friendship pact a military alliance as a reply to the Franco-Yugo-Slavian treaty. Nov. 29—League of Nations preparatory disarmament commission met in Geneva; Russia proposed total disarmament within a year, which was rejected on ground that it must be preceded by international alliance guaranteeing security. Council of League of Nations met in Geneva. League of Nations council elected Poland-Lithuania quartet to Van Blockland of Holland for a report. Dec. 10—Premiers Pilsudski of Poland and Woldemaras of Lithuania made temporary peace agreement.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—Serious communist revolt in Sumatra reported. Jan. 10—Bishop Diaz and other prelates arrested by Mexican government for sedition. Jan. 11—Thousand natives massacred at Wanhilpa, China, by bandits. Jan. 16—Serious anti-Christian riot in Foochow, China. Jan. 27—British government abolished slavery in Burma. Jan. 28—Dr. Marx formed new German cabinet, including three prominent Nationalists, and with no Socialists. Jan. 30—First Hungarian parliament since 1918 met with great pomp. Mexico ordered all priests to report to government by February 10, or be outlawed. Feb. 2—Military revolution started in Portugal. Feb. 7—Portuguese revolutionary movement spread to Lisbon, with severe fighting; Oporto recovered by government troops. Feb. 9—Revolution in Portugal reported to have succeeded. Feb. 16—Cantoneses captured Hangchow. March 1—Marshal Sun and his forces quit the defense of Shanghai and Shantung troops gathered there to combat the Cantoneses. March 4—French deputies voted to conscript capital in future wars. March 6—Mexican troops executed march on Cantoneses in battle. Mussolini wiped out all local autonomy in Cyrenaica and Tripoli. March 9—Shanghai under Chinese control by Cantoneses. March 20—South China Nationalist government captured the island of Canton. April 7—President Figueroa of Chile took two months' vacation, turning over the reins to Premier Ibanez, virtual dictator. April 8—Gustav Sengal elected President of Latvia. April 11—Chancellor of Exchequer Churchill presented new British budget to meet deficit of £3,000,000. April 12—Lithuanian diet dissolved and military dictatorship established. April 17—Japanese cabinet resigned. April 18—Baron Tansu appointed premier of Japan. April 20—Japanese cabinet resigned. Moderate Nationalists in China set up new government in Nanking. April 20—Mexican bandits in Jalisco attacked and burned a town, massacring about 100 persons. April 22—Japan granted three weeks' moratorium to banks in financial straits. Archbishop Mora y del Rio and seven other leading Catholic prelates expelled from Mexico for fomenting rebellion. April 21—Mexican troops killed 60 of bandits who committed the train massacre in Jalisco. May 2—Premier Poincare announced plans to build up super-forts on France's northern frontier. May 4—President Figueroa of Chile rejected Nicaragua peace parley adjourned, after both sides agreed to disarm, return to their farms and await a regular election. President Diaz proclaimed a general amnesty. May 7—Vatican denounced Mussolini's charter of labor. May 22—Ibanez elected President of Chile. June 1—Toronto government began sale of bottled beer. Premier Avarescu of Rumania resigned. June 3—President Striber of Rumania resigned and Ioan Bratianu succeeded him. June 23—William Cosgrave re-elected President of Irish Free State executive council; De Valera and his followers barred from all streams for refusal to take the oath. July 1—Canada began celebration of sixth anniversary of the confederation. July 10—Kevin O'Higgins, vice president and minister of justice of Irish Free State, assassinated. July 20—King Ferdinand of Rumania died and Prince Michael, six years old, was proclaimed King under a regency. July 21—Eruption of Vesuvius caused inhabitants of surrounding villages to flee. Aug. 2—Canada's war memorial at Ottawa dedicated by Prince of Wales. Aug. 11—Eamonn de Valera and forty-four other Sinn Fein party members took oath of allegiance to King George. Greek coalition cabinet resigned. Aug. 12—Soviet excluded agitators and bolsheviks. Revolt in Portugal suppressed by government. Aug. 14—Gen. Chan Ksi-shek, leader of Nationalist Nationalists of China, resigned. Sept. 13—Directorate of Spain modified into a semi-military ministry operating without parliament. Sept. 15—Irish Free State elections gave government plurality of six votes. Sept. 18—President Hindenburg, at unveiling of Battle of Tannenberg monument, repudiated Germany's war guilt. Sept. 23—Baron Ago von Malitzan, German ambassador to United States, killed in plane crash in Germany. Sept. 25—Attempts made to bomb train of touring American Legionnaires near Nice, France. Sept. 30—Leon Trotsky expelled from the communist International at Moscow. Oct. 3—Gomez and Serrano, Presidential candidates in Mexico, revolted and military units in Mexico City, followed and other revolters captured by loyal Mexican troops and executed. Oct. 9—Mexico rebels led by Gomez accepted by federal forces. Oct. 10—New Spanish national assembly opened by King Alfonso. Nov. 4—President Cosgrave of Irish Free State re-elected by the date. Oct. 24—Moscow court condemned to death three former millionaires as spies for Great Britain. Marshal Chang, in conjunction with Wu Pei-fu and Tang Shen-chi of Hankow, announced general warfare against the Nanking government. Rumanian government frustrated plot to put Prince Carol on the throne. Oct. 30—President Konduriotis of Greece wounded by an assassin. Nov. 1—Mussolini, Kemal Pasha re-elected President of Turkey. Canton Nationalists announced new military regional government for Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces of China. Nov. 4—Brazil arranged to get \$26,000,000 gold from U. S. Treasury. Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, Mexican rebel leader, captured and executed. Nov. 11—Fascist grand council abolished the ballot and old parliamentary system in Italy. Nov. 18—Plot against President Calles of Mexico foiled by seizure of arms and men at New Orleans. Mohammed Ben Muali, third son of the late Muhammad Yusaf, elected sultan of Morocco. Dec. 5—Portuguese government established six gambling zones in the country. Dec. 11—Communists seized control of Canton, China, after bloody riots. Dec. 13—Nationalists retained possession of Canton; 4,000 killed in battle. Nationalists severed relations with Soviet Russia.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—Gov. Al Smith of New York, at his fourth inauguration, declared himself a candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination. Nov. 8—House passed naval appropriation bill without "big navy" amendments.

Jan. 18—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. July 15—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. July 20—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. July 25—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. July 30—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Aug. 5—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Aug. 10—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Aug. 15—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Aug. 20—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Aug. 25—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Aug. 30—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Sept. 5—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Sept. 10—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Sept. 15—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Sept. 20—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Sept. 25—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Sept. 30—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Oct. 5—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Oct. 10—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Oct. 15—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Oct. 20—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Oct. 25—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Oct. 30—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Nov. 5—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Nov. 10—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Nov. 15—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Nov. 20—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Nov. 25—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Nov. 30—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Dec. 5—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Dec. 10—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Dec. 15—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Dec. 20—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Dec. 25—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty. Dec. 30—Senate rejected Lausanne treaty.

A. R. opened in Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept. 15—D. H. Crisinger resigned as Governor of federal reserve board. E. L. Hawk of Sacramento, Calif., elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R., and Denver chosen for 1928 encampment. Sept. 19—American Legion opened its convention in Paris, Michigan. Sept. 20—Dwight Morrow of New Jersey appointed ambassador to Mexico. Sept. 21—Roy C. Young of Minneapolis appointed to federal reserve bank to succeed D. R. Crisinger. Sept. 22—Mayor John L. Duval of Indianapolis sound suit of political corruption. Sept. 23—Edward E. Spafford of New York elected national commander of American Legion; San Antonio selected for 1928 convention. Sept. 24—Baltimore & Ohio railroad celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Sept. 25—President Coolidge, opening annual meeting of American Red Cross, promised flood control and development of inland waterways. Oct. 1—Inter-Allied radio congress opened in Washington with 70 nations represented. Oct. 5—U. S. Supreme court canceled Teapot Dome lease to Harry Sinclair. Oct. 12—Mayor Duval of Indianapolis elected national commander of American Legion; San Antonio selected for 1928 convention. Oct. 15—One hundred and two Klansmen arrested in Washington county, Alabama, for flooding. H. A. Bellows resigned from federal reserve board and Samuel Pickard was appointed to succeed him. Oct. 17—U. S. Supreme court refused to review padlock cases against Chicago labor unions. Oct. 25—Admiral Magruder, who criticized navy in magazine article, resigned his command in Philadelphia navy yard. Oct. 26—Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. Oct. 31—Secretary of Treasury Mellon submitted to Congress a bill for tax reduction of about \$25,000,000. Nov. 1—Fall-Sinclair trial in Washington continued. Nov. 2—Mistrial declared in Fall-Sinclair case because of charges of tampering with the jury. Nov. 3—Corn belt and western agricultural conference in St. Louis adopted resolutions endorsing McNary-Haugen bill for protection of agricultural lands. Reed of Missouri and Bruce of Maryland. Nov. 4—Harry Sinclair and H. M. Day charged with conspiracy to fix the Sinclair-Fall jury. Nov. 10—D. Sampson, Republican and friend of horse racing, elected Governor of Kentucky. Nov. 10—Judge Fead at St. Joseph, Mo., elected Federal judge. Nov. 17—President Coolidge received Philip Smith, Union League club's medal of honor. Nov. 17—House ways and means committee on tax cut but to exceed \$250,000,000. United States Supreme court declared in 17—Alabama dry law unconstitutional. Prohibiting possession of liquor in private home for owners' use. Nov. 18—Alabama Supreme court ruled against four other cities for contempt of court in Teapot Dome case. March 25—Charles Hughes, as special master for United States Steel case, recommended that the suit of William Hughes, president of the Chicago Sanitary District for injunction against Lake Michigan water be dismissed. April 12—J. Rudak of Chicago made ambassador to Belgium. Nov. 24—Hundred of convicts in Folsom, Calif., prison revolted; two guards and seven prisoners killed. Dec. 7—Seventieth congress met; House re-elected Speaker Longworth. President Coolidge sent his message to congress. Mr. Coolidge told Republican national committee he had "delimited" himself as a nomination possibility. Dec. 7—National budget of \$3,550,000,000 submitted to congress by the President. Senate refused to let Frank L. Smith take oath of office as senator from Illinois. Republican national committee selected Kansas City for the 1928 convention and issued call for June 15, 1928. Dec. 9—Senate denied the oath to W. W. Hechler of Pennsylvania; both his case and Smith's referred to committee on campaign expenditures. Dec. 11—Henry L. Stimson appointed Secretary of State. Oklahoma legislators, defying state courts, voted impeachment of Gov. H. S. Gandy. Dec. 14—Oklahoma senate voted to try the governor on impeachment charges. Dec. 15—House passed revenue bill providing for tax reductions aggregating \$500,000,000. Dec. 26—Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's magazine, suspended publication. Feb. 22—De Pinedo, Italian aviator, new from Cape Verde islands to Fernando. Feb. 23—Two army "good will" planes collided at Buenos Aires; Capt. W. P. Wooley and Lieut. J. W. Benton killed. Feb. 23—Pan-American flyers given trip to Washington and were given money by President. Feb. 25—Capt. Charles Nussner and Capt. Francis Coll of France started on nonstop flight from Paris to New York. Feb. 26—Capt. Charles Lindbergh started nonstop flight from New York to London. Feb. 27—Lindbergh landed in Paris, having made the flight in 32 hours, 21 minutes. First nonstop flight eastward across the Atlantic. Feb. 28—Fifteen balloons left Akron, Ohio, in annual endurance race. Feb. 29—W. T. Van Orman with the Goodwill balloon declared winner of ball race with a distance of 727 miles. Feb. 29—C. C. Chamberlin and C. A. Levine in Bellanca monoplane started from New York for Europe. Feb. 29—Chamberlin and Levine landed at Elisabeth, Germany, and flew to Kottbus, 70 miles from Berlin. Established new nonstop record of 4,690 feet from Belleville, Ill. Feb. 29—Lindbergh landed at Washington and was decorated by President. Feb. 29—Lindbergh's distinguished flying cross. Feb. 29—De Pinedo ended his four-city tour in Baltimore. Feb. 29—Lieut. L. M. Maitland and Albert Hegeberger began flight in army balloon from San Francisco to Honolulu, winging the route. Feb. 29—Commander Byrd and crew in plane America hopped off at New York for Honolulu, winging the route. Maitland and Hegeberger completed 2,600-mile flight to Honolulu in 26 hours. Feb. 29—Byrd's plane, lost in fog over France, landed in sea near Havre. Feb. 29—E. L. Smith and E. B. Bronte started flight from San Francisco to Honolulu. Feb. 29—Smith and Bronte, out of fuel, landed on Mokoloa Island, Hawaii. Feb. 29—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh started from New York on flying tour of the nation. Feb. 29—George Covell and R. S. Waggener, U. S. entrants in race to Hawaii, killed in crash of their plane at Honolulu, winging the route. Aug. 12—A. V. Rogers, entrant in air race to Honolulu, killed in crash of his plane. Aug. 19—Four planes started in race from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu; three failed to get away. Aug. 17—Art Goebel and Lieut. William Davis in plane Woolaroo landed in Honolulu, winging the route. Aug. 17—Martin Jensen and Paul Schluter in plane Aloha, second. Other two lost, with four men and one woman. Aug. 19—Capt. W. P. Erwin and A. B. Schwardt, in plane Dallas Spirit, flew from Oakland, Calif., in search of lost planes and were themselves lost. Aug. 19—John Redfern started on nonstop flight from Brunswick, Ga., to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Aug. 19—C. H. Gardner apparently lost; search begun. Aug. 27—Schlee and Brock in plane Pride of Detroit started from Harbor

Grace, N. F., on round-the-world flight landing in London next day. Aug. 27—Capt. Leslie Hamilton and Col. E. F. Minckley with Princess Louise Vertheim as passenger, started flight from Upavon, England to Ottawa, Ont., in monoplane St. Raphael. Sept. 1—Monoplane St. Raphael lost in Atlantic. Sept. 6—Pride of Detroit reached California. Monoplane Old Glory, piloted by Bertrand and Hill, with P. Payne as passenger, started from Old Orchard, Maine, for Rome. Sept. 7—Old Glory plane lost in Atlantic after sending S. B. call. Plane Sir John Carling left Harbor Grace, N. F., for London, piloted by Tudor and Medical. Sept. 7—Plane Sir John Carling considered lost. Sept. 10—Schlee and Brock reached Shanghai. Balloon race for the Bennett cup started from Detroit. Sept. 12—Wreckage of Old Glory found in North Atlantic. Oct. 1—Hill in balloon Detroit won Gordon Bennett race, traveling 725 miles. Sept. 14—Schlee and Brock reached Aviation field near Tokyo. Sept. 15—Schlee and Brock decided to cross the Pacific in steamship. Sept. 20—National air derby races. New York to Spokane, started. Sept. 21—C. W. Holman won Class A. Derby race; J. E. Charles won in Class B. Sept. 25—Stinson and Schiller, only entrants in Class C of air derby, nonstop New York to Spokane. Sept. 25—Lieut. S. N. Webster of England won the Schneider cup, Venice in his Napier supermarine flying boat. Oct. 10—Two French aviators, Costes and Le Briz, started flight from Paris to Buenos Aires, to establish mail route. Oct. 11—Ruth Elder and George Harwood in plane American Girl started nonstop flight from New York to Paris. Oct. 13—Aviators reached St. Louis. Sent 2,700 miles from Paris. Oct. 13—Miss Elder and Halderman crashed down by broken oil line 350 miles north-east of the Azores and picked up by Dutch oil tanker. Oct. 14—Costes and Le Briz flew from New York to Fort Navajo, Ariz. Oct. 23—Colonel Lindbergh completed his 22,356-mile air tour of the continent. Oct. 31—Colonel Lindbergh accepted position with Guggenheim Fund for promotion of Aeronautics. Nov. 4—Capt. Hawthorne Gray, U. S. A., died in balloon over southern Illinois after reaching record height of 29,526 feet. Dec. 12—Colonel Lindbergh awarded Congressional Medal of Honor. Feb. 27—Lindbergh completed nonstop flight from Washington to Mexico City. DISASTERS Jan. 9—Seventy-seven children killed in movie theater fire in Montreal, Canada. Jan. 17—Thirty-six killed by tornado in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Feb. 20—Thirty killed in great storm along Atlantic seaboard. March 14—Sixty-nine men killed in two mine disasters in England and Wales. March 7—Japanese earthquake and tidal wave; dead 2,482; injured 2,461. March 18—Tornado took 33 lives in Green Forest and Denver, Ark. April 12—Tornado destroyed Rock Springs, Tex., killing 33. April 16—Explosion in Chicago killed eight persons and wrecked block of stores. Floods in lower Mississippi valley causing immense losses. April 17—Mississippi situation in lower valley growing steadily worse; 65,000 dead and 75,000 homeless. Worst in the country's history. April 20—Mine explosion at Fairmont, W. Va., entombed and killed 94 miners. May 9—Tornadoes in middle western states killed about 200. May 23—Giant earthquake in Kansu province, China, ruined Liangchow and other cities, killing about 1,400. May 30—One hundred killed by tornadoes in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. June 7—Thousand Chinese drowned in flood in Anhwei province. June 8—One hundred persons drowned in floods in Saxony. July 11—Earthquake in Palestine and Transjordania killed 263. Sept. 7—West coast of Mexico swept by tidal wave; hundreds killed. In typhoon in Kwangtung province, China. Dec. 12—Typhoon and tidal wave sank, killed many and did vast damage. Sept. 29—Eighty-nine killed, 1,200 injured and \$75,000,000 damage done by tornado in St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 25—Italian steamship Principessa Mafalda sank off Brazil coast when she exploded; 114 lives lost. Nov. 4—Floods in New England killed many persons and did vast property damage. Nov. 20—Explosion of gas storage tank in Pittsburgh killed about forty, injured hundreds and destroyed property worth several millions. Nov. 25—Great floods in Algeria, hundreds of persons being drowned. Dec. 14—About six hundred persons and one nun burned to death in orphanage fire in Quebec. Dec. 19—Submarine S-4 with 40 men aboard rammed and sunk by coast guard destroyer Paulding off Provincetown, Mass. SPORTS Jan. 10—Alabama and Stanford tied in football, 7 to 7, at Pasadena. Feb. 25—Commander Byrd and Chief mechanic Bennett given Congressional medal for North pole flight. March 5—Harvard won eastern indoor track meet. March 17—Michigan won Big Ten basketball title. March 18—Wisconsin university won western conference indoor track meet. May 3—Capt. C. H. Gray in army balloon set new world record by ascending 4,690 feet from Belleville, Ill. May 14—Kentucky Derby won by Whiskey, owned by H. P. Whitney. Nov. 13—New York university won western conference track championship. Stanford university won eastern conference indoor track meet at Philadelphia. June 1—Wright brothers and Lundberg given engineering societies' award for aerial travel development. June 16—Tommy Armour and Harry Cooper tied for national open golf championship at Oakmont, Pa. June 17—Armour beat Cooper in play-off for championship. June 18—Hyndmel won American Derby at Chicago. June 27—Fourteen planes started from Detroit on Ford reliability tour. June 29—Columbia won the Poughkeepsie regatta. Aug. 1—Bobby Jones again won British open golf title with record score of 285. Aug. 2—Mrs. Harry Pressler, Los Angeles, won women's western golf title. Aug. 27—Bobby Jones won national amateur golf championship at Minneapolis. Sept. 10—Walter Hagen won western golf title at Chicago. French tennis team won the Davis cup from Americans. Oct. 2—New York Yankees won American League pennant. Sept. 17—Locate of France again won S. tennis championship, defeating Tilden. Sept. 22—Heavyweight Champion Tommy defeated Jack Dempsey in ten-round fight in Chicago. Sept. 24—Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn won women's national golf championship. Oct. 1—Pittsburgh Pirates won National league pennant. Oct. 8—New York Yankees won the world's series. Oct. 15—Ban B. Johnson retired from presidency of American baseball league. Nov. 2—E. S. Barnard of Cleveland elected president of American baseball league. Nov. 19—University of Illinois won western conference football championship. Yale defeated Harvard at football. Nov. 26—Notre Dame defeated University of Southern California at football in Chicago. Penn seven defeated the Navy in New York. NECROLOGY Jan. 6—Capt. M. E. Trench, U. S. N., governor of the Virgin Islands. Jan. 7—Frank L. Stanton, poet, in Atlanta, Ga. J. P. Underwood of Chicago, large timber land owner in New York. Jan. 10—Arnold Daly, actor in New York. Ch. F. Wolfe, publisher of Colonial, Dispatch and Ohio State Journal, in Columbus, Ohio. Jan. 15—David R. Francis, statesman, in St. Louis. Jan. 17—Miss Juliette Low, founder of Girl Scouts of America, in Savannah, Ga. Jan. 18—Carliotta, ex-empress of Mexico, in Belgium. Jan. 21—Dr. Edward Wyllie Andrews, eminent surgeon, in Washington. Jan. 26—Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, at Point Loma, Calif. Feb. 5—Charles Deering, capitalist, in Miami, Fla. Feb. 9—Dr. C. D. Walcott, secretary of Smithsonian Institution, former Governor of North Bend, Ind. Feb. 13—Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, noted New York City clergyman, in Hill, railroad and industrial expert, in New York. Billy Bowman, veteran mine miner, in Houston, Tex. Feb. 14—Oliver Bennett Grover, artist, in Chicago. William Coffin, U. S. Consul general, in Boston. Feb. 18—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of New York. Feb. 19—Dr. Georg Brandes, Danish critic. Feb. 22—Benjamin Carpenter, prominent Chicago merchant, Judge Harmon, former governor of Virginia. March 4—Dr. Ira Hemen, president of Johns Hopkins university. Eminent surgeon, in Washington. March 5—Harry Pratt Judson, president emeritus of University of Chicago, in Illinois. March 18—Gov. Henry L. Whitehead of Mississippi. March 23—Will H. Dilk, founder of Isaak Walton League, in Washington. March 26—Perry S. Heath, "father" of rural free delivery system. March 30—Elliott B. Shepard, millionaire sportsman, in Miami Beach, Fla. Dr. G. O. Sara, noted Norwegian scientist, young scientist, former featherweight champion, in Denver. April 27—Albert J. Beveridge, ex-Secretary of War, author, and author, Otto Berckert, president Milwaukee baseball club, C. T. Trezo, member Chicago Board of Trade. May 2—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, trustee emeritus of University of California, in Vienna. May 3—Col. E. B. Ayer, Chicago philanthropist and art collector, in Pasadena, Calif. May 6—Hudson Maxim, explosives expert and inventor, at Lake Hopatcong, N. J. May 25—Payne Whitney, capitalist, at Manhattan, L. I. May 29—James J. Van Alen, New York financier, in Paris. June 4—Martin Roche, noted architect in Chicago and architect, screen star, in Hollywood, Calif. Marquess of Lansdowne, Schneider world-famed oculist, in Milwaukee. W. R. Stanbury, clerk of U. S. Supreme court, in Washington. June 7—Robert C. Hilliard, actor, in New York. Thomas W. Balch, author and editor, in Philadelphia. June 12—Col. J. Phillips, American artist, in New York. June 13—Jerome K. Jerome, English author and playwright, in New York. June 14—Richard D. Lusk, inventor, in Lynn, Mass. Gen. George Trippe, U. S. Army, former house company board, in New York. J. C. Gilmore, late commodore of U. S. navy, in Washington. June 20—Clara Louise Burnham, American author. June 27—Henry Clay Pierce, financier and oil magnate, in New York. July 9—John Drew, leading American actor, in New York. O. E. Odell, vice president Western Electric company, in New York. July 10—John M. White, American diplomat, in Lenox, Mass. July 26—King Ferdinand of Rumania, in Bucharest. Former president of Carnegie Institute of Technology. July 26—R. F. Bush, chairman of board of Missouri Pacific railroad. Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, in Paris. Louise Alberta, noted French painter. Aug. 3—Maj. Geo. Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, in Boston. Aug. 13—Rhineland Waldo of New York. James Oliver Curwood, American author, at Owasco, Mich. Aug. 15—Judge J. H. Mather, chairman of board of United States Steel corporation, in New York. Bertram Boltwood, professor of radio chemistry at Yale, suicide. Aug. 16—Orden Armour of Chicago. Aug. 20—Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Ziebler, noted pianist, in Chicago. Mrs. Nestlé, Chicago artist and versifier, man Dr. J. M. Tanner, Mormon church dignitary, at Lethbridge, Alta. Aug. 23—Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian nationalist leader. Aug. 25—Cardinal Rieg y Casanova of Buenos Aires, in Buenos Aires. Sept. 1—Amelia Bincham, American actress. Sept. 5—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of Anti-Saloon League. Marcus Loew, motion picture magnate, in Glen Cove, L. I. Sept. 11—L. J. Sammis, former grand exalted ruler of Elks in Chicago. Col. Charles J. Glidden, telephone and aeronautical pioneer, in Boston. Sept. 25—Maj. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, retired, Baron Anco Maritz, German ambassador to Washington. Oct. 2—Prof. A. S. Arrhenius, Swedish chemist, in Stockholm. Governor of Tennessee, "Corporal" James Tanner of Washington. Oct. 3—John Dalzell, former congressman from Pennsylvania. Oct. 3—Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Catholic diocese of Rockford, Ill. Oct. 3—Col. J. F. Dillon, member of federal railway commission. Oct. 11—F. D. Stout, president of Missouri Southern railroad and Chicago real estate capitalist. Oct. 22—Cardinal O'Donnell, primate of Ireland. Oct. 23—Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, in Washington. Oct. 23—John J. Mitchell, Chicago financier, Archbishop J. G. Hart of Omaha, Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, U. S. N., retired. Oct. 21—John Luther Long, American author, in New York. Elizabeth Harrison, pioneer in kindergarten work, in San Antonio, Texas. Dec. 4—James M. Alcorn, English archeologist. Nov. 1—F. S. Latour, Guatemalan minister to United States. Nov. 16—James C. Brady, New York financier. Nov. 11—W. K. James, president of American Farm Congress, in St. Joseph, Mo. Nov. 12—J. N. Huston, former treasurer of United States, in Washington. Nov. 17—Muaf Yusuf, sultan of Morocco, in Morocco. Charles Meilen, noted railway man, in Concord, N. H. Dec. 3—J. J. Muir, chaplain United States senate. Nov. 24—Inel Bratianu, premier and minister of government of Rumania. Dec. 1—Admiral W. H. Bullard, chairman of federal radio commission. Nov. 26—John Cardinal Bonzano in Rome. Nov. 29—Henry W. Savage, theatrical producer, in Boston. Dec. 1—Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, and former governor of Missouri. Dec. 12—M. D. Ratchford, former president of United Mine Workers, at Madison, Ohio. Dec. 23—Ellen M. Stone, American missionary who was kidnapped by Macedonian bandits in 1891. Dec. 24—James M. Allison, journalist in New York. Dec. 25—W. H. Moore, former chief of United States weather bureau, in New York. (By Western Newspaper Union.)