

Chronology of the Year 1932

Compiled by E.W. Pickard

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—Japanese troops occupied Manchuria.
Jan. 9—Chancellor Bruening announced Germany could no longer pay reparations.
Jan. 20—Lausanne conference on reparations postponed.
Jan. 25—League of Nations met and China demanded firm action against Japan.
Jan. 25—Japan and Poland signed a non-aggression treaty.
Jan. 25—Japanese marines seized Chinese quarter of Shanghai and bloody battle began.
Jan. 29—China in League of Nations council invoked articles of covenant against Japan.
Jan. 30—Japanese seized part of foreign section of Shanghai, despite protests of other nations.
United States ordered Asiatic fleet and 20,000 troops to Shanghai.
Feb. 1—Japanese warships shelled the Nanking forts.
Feb. 1—United States Great Britain, France and Italy made concerted protest against Japan's course in China, and offered plan for settlement.
Feb. 3—International disarmament conference opened in Geneva.
Feb. 4—League of Nations council rejected Japanese demands.
Feb. 12—Japanese resumed fierce attack on Woosung forts and Shanghai.
Feb. 12—China demanded convocation of League of Nations assembly to consider the Japanese ultimatum.
Feb. 14—Japan landed 12,000 troops at Shanghai.
Feb. 15—League of Nations council in a sharp note appealed to Japan to cease hostilities against China. Secretary Stimson sent another protest to Tokyo.
Feb. 17—Japan served ultimatum on China to withdraw her troops from Shanghai.
Feb. 19—China rejected Japan's ultimatum.
Feb. 22—Great Britain, France and Italy signed Mediterranean peace agreement.
March 1—Japan accepted League of Nations plan for peace parley in Shanghai, but Chinese and Chinese armies to withdraw.
March 3—Both Japanese and Chinese armies were ordered to cease fighting at Shanghai; Chinese were driven back about 13 miles.
League of Nations assembly met in Geneva to discuss Sino-Japanese trouble.
March 4—Japanese renewed attack on Chinese; League of Nations demanded withdrawal of Japanese army at Shanghai.
March 11—League of Nations adopted resolution condemning Japan's actions in China and setting up commission to deal with the situation.
March 19—International disarmament conference adjourned April 11.
April 1—Disarmament conference reassembled.
April 19—League of Nations committee called on Germany to evacuate Shanghai "in the near future."
April 20—Trans-Andean railway abandoned because of Argentina-Chile tariff war.
May 5—Japanese and Chinese signed peace agreement; League of Nations formation of a Socialist cabinet.
May 15—Austria appealed to League of Nations to save her from ruin.
May 14—Moscow and Berlin made relations with Peru.
June 16—Lausanne reparations conference opened.
June 17—European moratorium on intergovernmental debts during Lausanne conference agreed upon.
June 23—President Hoover offered Geneva conference plan to cut world armaments by nearly one-third.
July 4—Italy demanded cancellation of all reparations and war debts.
July 6—Turkey accepted invitation to join League of Nations.
July 8—European powers agreed to end German reparations with payment by Germany of three billion gold marks in bonds, but ratification was made dependant on reduction of war debts by United States.
July 13—New entente formed by France and Great Britain to aid Europe.
July 18—St. Lawrence seaway treaty signed by United States and Canada.
July 23—International disarmament conference in Geneva adjourned, left nations to achieve their own ends.
July 25—Poland and Russia signed peace treaty.
July 26—Germany joined the Franco-British entente.
July 29—Bolivian troops attacked Paraguayan frontier forts in Chaco dispute.
July 31—Paraguay ordered general mobilization against Bolivia.
Aug. 2—United States accepted invitation to participate in world economic conference, war debts being paid.
Aug. 31—Germany, in note to France, demanded equality of armaments.
Sept. 5—Conference in Danubian basin opened in Stresa, Italy.
Sept. 12—France rejected Germany's demands for arms equality.
Sept. 15—Matuskewicz recognized by Japan.
Sept. 15—Great Britain rejected Germany's demand for arms equality.
Oct. 2—Report of League of Nations commission on Manchuria made public, calling for establishment of an autonomous, demilitarized Manchuria under Chinese sovereignty.
Oct. 3—Iraq became a member of the League of Nations, Great Britain surrendering her mandate.
Oct. 15—France and Russia abrogated her trade treaty with Russia.
Oct. 21—New Chilean government recognized by United States and Great Britain.
Oct. 23—Paraguay captured Fort Arca in the Gran Chaco from Bolivia.
Nov. 4—France's new "constructive disarmament plan" laid before disarmament conference bureau in Geneva.
Nov. 10—John Galsworthy, English novelist, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature.
Nov. 11—Great Britain, France and other nations asked postponement of payment of their war debt interest to United States and revision of the debt.
Nov. 14—France's plan for disarmament and security laid before the disarmament conference in Geneva.
Nov. 21—Japan's case in Manchurian affair laid before council of League of Nations, China replied.
Nov. 23—European nations notified by United States they must pay war debt installment and interest.
Nov. 23—France and Russia signed treaty of non-aggression and conciliation.
Dec. 1—Second British note asking cancellation of war debts received in Washington.
Dec. 2—France's second note for war debt cancellation received in Washington.
Dec. 3—Special meeting of League of Nations assembly opened to consider the Manchurian trouble.
Dec. 7—British war debt plea again rejected by United States.
Dec. 11—United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany signed agreement to work for world disarmament.
Dec. 13—French chamber of deputies voted not to pay the war debt install-

ment due the United States, and Premier Herriot resigned.
Belgium decided to default its debt payment to America.
Dec. 14—Germany returned to the disarmament conference in Geneva.
Dec. 15—Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Czechoslovakia paid their war debt installments due the United States. France, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Estonia did not pay.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—Mahatma Gandhi ordered civil disobedience campaign in India re-arrested and was arrested.
Jan. 12—French cabinet resigned.
Jan. 14—Laval formed new French cabinet with Briand left out.
Jan. 21—Japanese diet dissolved. Rebellion broke out in Catalonia, Spain.
Jan. 23—Communist uprising in Salvador.
Jan. 24—British convicts in Dartmoor penitentiary, England, mutinied and burned part of the prison.
Martial law declared in Salvador; government troops defeated rebels.
Jan. 28—Chiang Kai-shek became premier of China.
Jan. 28—Belgium repealed its prohibition law.
Feb. 11—Premier Mussolini paid his first visit to Pope XI.
Feb. 11—Premier Mussolini elected president of Costa Rica.
Feb. 15—Piero Laval's French government resigned.
De Valera's Fianna Fail party won Irish election.
Feb. 20—Augustin B. Justo inaugurated president of Argentina.
Tardieu formed government for France.
Feb. 21—Soviet Russia banished Trotsky and 36 others for all time.
Feb. 24—Spain's first divorce law passed.
Feb. 25—British parliament passed 10 per cent tariff bill.
March 9—Eamon de Valera elected president of Irish Free State.
March 10—Pau Doumer, as head of new Manchurian state of Manchukuo.
March 12—Ivar Krueger, head of Swedish match trust, committed suicide in Paris.
March 13—President Von Hindenburg won in German election but failed to get a majority vote; Hitler badly beaten.
Ten thousand inhabitants of Villa Santa Stefano, Italy, fled for their lives as village dropped into ancient Roman caves.
April 6—Mobs forced resignation of Newfoundland government.
April 10—Von Hindenburg re-elected president of Germany.
April 13—Germany ordered Hitler to disband his 400,000 shock troops.
April 15—British budget announced, continuing heavy taxation for another year.
April 24—Hitler's National Socialists won in elections in Prussia and Austria.
May 1—Two British scientists announced they had split the hydrogen atom and obtained a helium atom.
May 6—Pau Doumer, president of France, assassinated by Russian.
May 9—Eusebio Ayala elected president of Paraguay.
May 10—Premier Jimenez installed as president of Costa Rica.
Communist revolt in Peruvian navy quelled.
French elections resulted in wiping out Premier Tardieu's majority by radical Socialists and Socialists.
May 10—Albert Lebrun elected president of France.
May 11—Premier Inukai of Japan assassinated by young militarist terrorists.
May 19—Irish Free State Dail Eireann passed bill abolishing oath of allegiance to the king.
May 22—Admiral Salto made premier of Japan.
Premier Venizelos of Greece resigned.
May 26—Alexander Papanastoulo formed new government for Greece.
May 30—Heinrich Bruening, chancellor of Germany, and his cabinet resigned.
May 31—Franz von Papen made chancellor of Germany.
Premier Jorga of Rumania resigned.
June 4—Edouard Herriot became premier of France; completed formation of a Socialist cabinet.
Chilean Socialists and military junta overthrew government of President Montalvo Carlos Davila made president pro tem.
June 6—Dr. Harmodio Arias elected president of Costa Rica.
June 10—Three rich Cubans tried to assassinate President Machado with bombs.
June 12—Davila resigned as head of new Chilean government.
June 13—Radical Socialist government of Chile ousted by military junta.
Davila reinstated.
June 14—British army and navy revolted and forced King George VI to accept a constitutional government.
June 15—Irish Free State senate passed bill abolishing oath to the king.
July 4—British government imposed reparatory tariff on imports from Ireland.
July 1—Civilian communist rebels in Peru captured Trujillo.
July 13—Brazilian rebels captured Sao Paulo.
July 11—Peruvian revolt at Trujillo suppressed.
July 13—Brazilian revolt spread to two more states.
July 14—German government decreed dictatorship for Prussia and martial law in Berlin.
Premier Mussolini revamped Italian cabinet, ousting Foreign Minister Dino Grandi and others.
July 15—Imperial economic conference opened in Ottawa, Canada.
July 21—Hitler's Nazis made big gains in German election but failed to get control of Reichstag.
Aug. 6—New Zealand ship canal formally opened by Canada.
Aug. 10—Spanish royalists started revolutionary movement but were suppressed.
Aug. 13—President Von Hindenburg refused to make Hitler chancellor of Germany.
Aug. 15—Eusebio Ayala inaugurated president of Paraguay.
Aug. 16—Ten thousand Cuban physicians struck against cheap service in clinics.
Aug. 18—Spain ordered exile of 92 non-nazis and socialist revolt.
Aug. 20—British imperial economic conference closed with signing of 12 trade agreements with the dominions.
Ecuador congress disqualified President-Elect Bonifaz.
Sept. 1—Military revolt in Ecuador by supporters of Bonifaz.
Aug. 27—British cotton weavers struck.
Aug. 28—Ecuador revolt suppressed after battle.
Sept. 5—President Rubio of Mexico resigned.
Sept. 4—Gen. A. L. Rodrigues elected president of Mexico.
Sept. 5—Spanish cortes confiscated estates of grandees to be distributed among the people, and granted autonomy to Catalonia.
Sept. 12—German Reichstag voted no confidence in the government and was dissolved by Chancellor Von Papen.
Sept. 13—Chilean revolt compelled President Davila to resign.
Sept. 14—Cousin Karolyi began fast "unto death" as protest against Indian electoral system.
Oct. 2—Cousin Karolyi resigned as premier of Hungary.
Sept. 26—Hindus and anti-outchavahs demanded electoral compromise which was accepted by British government.
Sept. 27—Dr. Clemente Bello, president of the Cuban senate, assassinated.
Oct. 2—Judge Abraham Oyanadun became provisional president of Chile. General Balmes being forced to resign by threatened revolt.
Oct. 3—James McNeill resigned as governor general of the Irish Free State at the instance of President De Valera.
Brazilian revolt ended, the rebels surrendering.
Oct. 19—Julio Manu formed new cabinet for Rumania.
Oct. 21—Italy began celebration of ten years of Fascism.
Oct. 30—Arturo Alessandri elected president of Chile.
Sept. 10—Antonio de Oquendo elected president of Honduras.
Martinez Aedo elected president of Ecuador.
Oct. 31—Lancashire cotton mill workers struck.

Nov. 3—Berlin tied up by transportation workers strike.
Nov. 6—German elections resulted in Reichstag majority for no party.
Nov. 10—Hitler was offered amnesty to political exiles.
Juan B. Sacasa elected president of Nicaragua.
Nov. 14—Hundreds slain in battles between Honduran rebels and government troops.
Nov. 17—Chancellor Von Papen of Germany and his cabinet resigned.
Nov. 26—Donald Walker of New York city named chancellor of Germany under conditions which he rejected.
Dec. 2—Gen. Kurt von Schleicher appointed chancellor of Germany to form a new government.
Dec. 14—Premier Herriot of France resigned; parliament voted not to pay war debt installment due United States.
Dec. 15—Edmund Schullies elected president of Switzerland.
Dec. 16—Huge plot against Argentina government foiled and prominent members arrested.
Dec. 18—Joseph Paul-Boncour formed new French cabinet.
Dec. 18—Alessandri inaugurated president of Chile.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 4—Congress reassembled and received message from President Hoover asking quick action on relief measures.
Jan. 8—Ambassador Dawes announced his coming retirement from diplomacy.
Jan. 9—Dwight F. Davis resigned as governor general of the Philippines and Theodore Roosevelt was named to succeed him.
Democrats selected Chicago for their national convention.
Jan. 12—Senate passed Reconstruction Finance corporation bill.
Jan. 12—Associate Justice O. W. Holmes of United States Supreme court resigned.
Mrs. Hattie Caraway elected U. S. senator from Tennessee.
Jan. 15—House passed Reconstruction Finance corporation bill.
Jan. 19—Gen. C. G. Dawes selected as president of Reconstruction Finance corporation by the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon would retire from the cabinet and become ambassador to Great Britain.
Feb. 4—Ogden L. Mills appointed secretary of the treasury.
Feb. 4—Senate confirmed check boarding of money opened in Washington.
Alfred E. Smith declared his willingness to accept the Democratic Presidential candidacy.
Winnie Ruth Judd, Arizona trunk murderer, convicted and sentenced to death.
Feb. 15—Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of New York appointed associate justice of the Supreme court.
House passed Glass-Steagel federal reserve credit bill.
Feb. 19—Senate passed reserve credit bill.
Feb. 23—President Hoover opened the White House to the press and addressed before joint session of congress.
Feb. 27—House passed \$122,000,000 federal aid bill for the unemployed.
Conviction of Al Capone upheld by federal court of appeals.
Feb. 28—Senate passed the Norris anti-injunction bill.
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's baby was kidnapped from Hopewell, N. J.
March 1—House passed six million bushels of farm board wheat for jobless and for drought stricken farmers.
March 1—House passed bill for post office appropriation bill carrying \$1,783,163.
March 5—President Hoover won New Hampshire primaries from Smith.
March 5—Senate passed anti-injunction bill passed by the house.
March 14—"Home rule" anti-prohibition motion defeated in house, 157 to 223.
Benjamin Cardozo sworn in as member of United States supreme court.
March 15—Senate subcommittee reported favorably the Buschan beer bill.
March 23—House amended revenue bill to boost estate tax of the wealthy.
Senate ordered department appropriation to be cut.
March 24—House defeated sales tax.
March 26—House voted tax on beer materials, liquor, coal and oil.
April 1—House passed billion dollar tax bill, with sales tax eliminated, but with a tax on beer.
April 4—Dr. C. C. King of University of Pittsburgh isolated Vitamin C.
April 10—House voted independence for Philippines.
April 9—Lindbergh paid ransom, but kidnapped baby returned to California.
April 21—Gov. Ralph H. Calhoun denied pardon for Thomas J. Mooney, convicted for Preparedness day bombing in 1917.
April 23—Lieut. T. H. Massie, Mrs. Forstman and Seaman Lord and Jones were German electionists in Kahahual murder case in Honolulu.
May 2—Supreme court refused to review Capone case.
May 2—Supreme court refused to review modification of the packers' consent decree of 1926; held invalid the Texas law on sanitary districts.
May 3—President Hoover's refusal to uphold President Hoover's nomination to senate after it had been rejected by house.
House passed omnibus bill after wrecking it.
May 3—Al Capone taken from Chicago to Alcatraz penitentiary.
House passed omnibus bill after wrecking it.
May 4—Senate case defendants in Honolulu sentenced to years in prison and immediately set free by Governor Judd.
May 5—House passed bill for operation of Muscle Shoals.
May 6—Senate passed Hale bill for treaty with Mexico.
May 11—President Hoover vetoed the Democratic tariff bill.
May 12—President Hoover's kidnapped baby found murdered near the Lindbergh estate in New Jersey.
President Hoover proposed 14 billion for jobless relief.
May 18—Senate voted against 2.75 per cent beer.
May 19—House passed War department supply bill carrying \$32,587,000. Eastern bankers and industrialists mobilized for trade revival.
May 23—Bill legalizing and taxing beer defeated by the house.
May 24—Senate agreed to reject legalizing and taxing beer.
May 31—Senate passed billion dollar revenue bill, rejecting sales tax feature, after President Hoover in person appealed for quick action.
Senator Cameron Morrison in North Carolina Democratic primary.
June 1—President Hoover signed the new revenue bill.
Charles G. Dawes resigned as president of Reconstruction Finance corporation.
Senator Brookhart of Iowa defeated for re-nomination by Henry Field.
Samuel Insull of Chicago resigned as utilities chief and was succeeded by James Simpson.
June 7—House passed the Garner two-billion-dollar bill.
June 8—Senate passed emasculated economy bill.
June 8—Senate passed 330 million dollar army supply bill.
June 10—Senate passed relief bill to provide 211 millions in loans to states.
June 13—Gaston Means convicted of larceny of \$194,000 from Mrs. Evelyn McLean in Newburgh case widely known.
June 14—Republican national convention opened in Chicago.
June 15—Republican convention adopted moderate prohibition reorganization plank.

House passed the veterans' bonus payback bill.
Five hundred million dollar home loan bank bill passed by house.
June 16—Hoover and Curtis Room nominated by Republican convention. Everett Sanders elected chairman of National conference.
June 17—Senate rejected the bonus bill.
June 20—House passed 100 million dollar economy bill, including furlough plan for federal employees.
June 22—Governor Roosevelt called on Mayor Walker of New York city to answer charges against him.
June 23—Senate passed Wagner two billion dollar relief bill.
June 24—Senate voted farm board wheat and cotton to Red Cross.
June 27—Economic national convention opened in Chicago.
June 28—Federal economy bill passed by the senate.
June 29—Democratic convention adopted plank advocating repeal of repeal amendment and being repeal, legalization of beer and wine.
July 1—Democrats nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for President on fourth ballot.
July 2—Democrats nominated John N. Garner for Vice President. Roosevelt voted to Chicago and was formally notified of nomination.
July 7—Emergency relief bill passed by the senate.
Prohibition party nominated W. D. Ephaw for President and F. S. Regan for Vice President.
July 9—Senate passed Garner-Wagner relief bill.
July 9—President Hoover vetoed the relief bill.
July 12—Senate passed new relief billion dollar bill.
July 13—Relief bill passed by the house.
July 15—President Hoover cut salaries of himself and his cabinet.
July 16—Congress passed home loan bank bill with inflation amendment, and adjourned.
July 21—President Hoover signed emergency relief measure.
July 22—Commerce commission approved merger of all eastern railroads, except those of New England, into four systems.
July 22—President signed home loan bank bill.
July 23—Federal grain commission ordered Chicago Board of Trade closed as contract market for 60 days for violation of anti-trust act.
President Hoover called conference on shorter work day week.

July 23—President Hoover appointed Alton Pomeroy of Ohio member of Reconstruction Finance corporation board.
July 23—"Bonus army" in Washington routed by regulars and its camps destroyed.
July 23—Police gathered at one veteran war veterans and scores of policemen and veterans were injured.
Charles A. Walker of Utica, N. Y., appointed to board of directors of Hoover and made president of the corporation.
Governor Roosevelt received reply of Mayor Walker of New York to the Seabury charges, denying all of them.
July 24—Senator James J. Eastland at Johnston, Pa., ordered disbanded by W. W. Waters, its commander.
July 24—Senator Commerce Robert P. Lamont resigned and Roy D. Chapin of Detroit was appointed to succeed him.
Aug. 4—U. S. Attorney G. E. Q. Johnson of Chicago made federal district judge.
Aug. 10—Army exchanges ordered to stop sales to civilians.
Aug. 11—President Hoover delivered his speech of acceptance and declared himself for change from national prohibition to state liquor control with federal safeguards.
Aug. 15—Farmers of Iowa and other central west states started "strike" for higher prices for their crops.
Aug. 16—Second son born to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.
Aug. 18—Vice President Hoover formally notified of his renomination.
Senator J. D. Davis of Pennsylvania announced his interest in connection with fraternity lotteries.
Aug. 24—John Bain, whose twelve children of Germany, guilty of conspiracy to defraud depositors.
Aug. 25—Business leaders, summoned by President Hoover, adopted plan for economic revival.
Aug. 31—John W. Poole resigned as comptroller of the currency.
Sept. 1—Senator James J. Walker of New York resigned.
Hanford McNider resigned as minister to Panama.
Sept. 5—Farm board announced it would hold wheat and cotton off market until next year.
Sept. 9—Railway executives voted for 20 per cent cut in wages, effective next year.
Sept. 11—Central states governors recommended federal financial aid for farmers.
Sept. 12—Democrats won governorship and two congress seats in Maine election.
American Legion convention opened in Portland, Ore.
Sept. 15—American Legion voted for immediate cash payment of bonus and for repeal of Eighteenth amendment, and elected Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia national commander.
Sept. 15—G. A. R. national encampment opened in Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15—Republican National convention nominated W. J. Kohler for governor, selecting Gov. Philip L. Follette; and W. H. Charles for senator, defeating Senator J. J. Blaine.
Sept. 22—Capt. W. P. Wright of Chicago elected national commander of G. A. R.
Sept. 27—Representative C. R. Crisp of Georgia appointed to tariff commission.
Oct. 3—Four lake states asked Supreme court to appoint commissioner to run the Chicago sanitary district.
Case of Senator Davis of Pennsylvania on lottery charges ended in mistrial.
Oct. 4—Samuel and Martin Insull, former public utility magnates, indicted in Chicago.
Oct. 10—Samuel Insull arrested in Athens.
Oct. 13—Brig. Gen. Harry Burgess resigned as governor of the Panama Canal Zone and Lieut. Col. Julian C. Smith appointed president.
Nov. 1—F. Lamont Belin appointed ambassador to Poland.
Nov. 1—President Hoover and the Budget Bureau began cutting down the national budget \$150,000,000.
Nov. 1—Red Cross reported three and a half millions spent for relief in past year.
Nov. 1—Supreme court ordered new trial for seven negroes in internationally agitated Scottsboro (Ala.) case.
Nov. 15—Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner elected President and Vice President, Democrats sweeping the country.
President Hoover invited President-elect Roosevelt to conference on foreign war debts when debtor nations asked postponement of payments and revision.
Nov. 18—Helen Hayes and Frederic March voted best film actors of the year.
Nov. 21—A. Lawrence Lowell resigned as president of Harvard university.
Nov. 22—President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt conferred on war debt situation.
E. S. Grammer, Seattle, appointed U. S. senator to succeed the late Wesley L. Jones of Washington.
Nov. 23—Congress leaders in conference on war debt revision plank.
Nov. 25—American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati, demanded the five-day week and six-hour day.
Dec. 3—Conrad H. Mann, prominent Chicago City resident, and two others convicted of violating federal lottery law.
Dec. 4—"Hunger army" of 8,000 reached Washington.
Dec. 6—Short session of congress opened.
House defeated Garner resolution for prohibition repeal by six votes.
Dec. 6—President Hoover in annual message asked congress for sales tax and economy legislation.
Dec. 6—President Hoover submitted budget cutting government expenses by half a billion.
Dec. 8—Powers of the R. F. C. extended for one year by President Hoover.
Dec. 9—President Hoover gave congressional plan for federal government reorganization.

Dec. 12—Move by McFadden of Pennsylvania to impeach President Hoover voted down by the house.
Dec. 15—N. W. MacChesney of Chicago nominated for minister to Canada.
Dec. 17—Senate passed Philippines independence bill.
Dec. 19—President Hoover told congress he was sending a new commission on war debts and would seek cooperation of President-Elect Roosevelt.
Dec. 21—Senate passed bill legalizing 3.2 per cent beer.
Railway wage reduction continued for nine months by agreement.
Dec. 23—Congress recessed for Christmas.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 23—Hawks flew from Mexico to Canada and return, 2,600 miles, in 18 hours 45 minutes.
Jan. 25—Eddie Stinson killed in crash at Chicago.
April 1—Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane, noted surgeon, in Philadelphia.
Representative A. H. Vestal, Indiana, Washington.
April 2—Rose Cochran, actress, at Harrison, N. Y.
April 14—Joseph Leiter, in Chicago.
April 14—William J. Burns, detective, at Sarasota, Fla.
April 22—Gen. J. W. Keiffer, former speaker of the house, in Springfield, Ohio.
April 24—Bishop Frank M. Bristol of Methodist church, in Montclair, N. J.
May 16—Lee Hammond, pioneer in aviation, in Jacksonville, Fla.
May 4—Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. Navy.
May 6—Paul Doumer, president of France.
John W. Scott, Chicago merchant.
May 7—Maj. Gen. Enoch B. Crowder, in Washington.
Albert Thomas, head of international labor bureau, in Paris.
May 8—D. M. Ryerson of Chicago, steel magnate.
May 10—Andrew Dippel, former grand opera singer and manager, in Hollywood.
May 12—Capt. Robert Dollar, dean of American shipping industry, in San Rafael, Calif.
May 13—Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Bavaria, Ill., founder and president of National Flag Day association.
May 23—Lord Inchcape, British shipbuilder, in London.
Lady Augusta Gregory, Irish dramatist.
May 25—Edward F. Swift, Chicago packer.
May 26—Rear Admiral John Hubbard.
June 1—Former Congressman William D. Boies of Iowa.
June 3—Hugh Chalmers, pioneer automobile records builder, at Beacon, N. Y.
June 7—Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, famous surgeon.
June 8—Viscount Brentford (William Johnson-Hicks), English statesman.
June 13—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce under President Wilson.
June 19—Robert Scott Lovett, head of Union Pacific, in New York.
July 27—Gen. F. E. Bamford, hero of Battle of Cantigny, in Charleston, W. Va.
Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S. Navy, retired.
June 29—Dr. F. K. Kunz, gen expert, in New York.
July 1—James N. Gamble, Cincinnati manufacturer.
Dr. G. K. Burgess, director of bureau of standards, in Washington.
Former King Manuel of Portugal.
July 3—A. H. Scribner, publisher, in New York.
July 6—Kenneth Grahame, Scottish author.
Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, neurologist.
July 9—Kirk C. Gillette, safety razor inventor, in Los Angeles.
July 10—C. Goodrich, tire manufacturer, in York, Maine.
July 13—Fergus Hume, British author.
July 14—Alice Barber Stephens, American artist.
July 16—Field Marshal Viscount Plumer in London.
July 17—Countess Bessie, former Ethel Field of Chicago, in London.
July 18—Jean Jules Jusserand, former French ambassador to Washington.
Thomas Arkle Clark, former dean of men in University of Illinois.
July 21—Florenz Ziegfeld, musical comedy producer.
July 24—Alberto Santos-Dumont of Brazil, aviation pioneer.
July 26—Caleb Powers, former congressman from Kentucky.
Fred Duesenberg, Indianapolis, pioneer automobile maker.
Aug. 4—James Oppenheim, American novelist and poet.
Aug. 5—Dr. J. Paul Goode, noted geographer.
Aug. 8—James Francis Burke, general counsel of Republican national committee.
Aug. 11—Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago financier and philanthropist.
Aug. 18—Junius S. Morgan of New York, in Switzerland.
Aug. 22—Wilton Lackaye, American actor.
Aug. 25—Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, philanthropist.
Aug. 27—C. A. Waterman, senator from Colorado.
Sept. 6—Sir Gilbert Parker, British novelist.
Sept. 20—Dr. Frank L. Billings, famous physician, in Chicago.
Sept. 27—Former Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.
Oct. 2—David Pingree, wealthy lumberman and philanthropist, in Salem, Mass.
Oct. 4—Gen. Sir Rudolph Slatin, Pasha, in Vienna.
Oct. 5—Congressman J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland.
Oct. 6—Darwin P. Kingsley, head of New York Life insurance company.
Oct. 11—William Alden Smith, former senator from Michigan.
Oct. 18—Maurice Dornier of Munich, builder of giant flying boat DO-X.
Oct. 19—Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war.
Oct. 20—Marquis Boni de Castellane in Paris.
Oct. 23—Horace Kent Tenney, noted Chicago lawyer.
Emmett Corrigan, American actor.
Oct. 20—Harold MacGrath, American author.
Nov. 1—Field Marshal Lord Methuen of England.
Nov. 1—William Morris, New York textile producer and philanthropist.
Nov. 2—Will Leitch, American novelist.
Nov. 16—Dr. Fenton B. Turck, eminent physician in New York.
Nov. 19—United States Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington.
Nov. 21—Dr. J. Doernman, president of University of Toledo.
Delmar W. Call, noted manufacturer, Robert M. Cutting of Chicago, president-elect of United States Golf association.
Dec. 2—Dr. F. L. Patton, former president of Princeton university.
Dec. 16—E. A. Van Valkenburg, Philadelphia Journalist.
Nov. 27—Will H. Low, American artist.
Nov. 29—Congressman J. C. McLaughlin of Michigan.
Nov. 30—Gari Melchers, American artist.
Dec. 2—Louis J. Pettit, Milwaukee capitalist.
Dec. 11—Clement Studebaker, Jr., utilities magnate, in Chicago.
C. R. Brockbridge, former American ambassador to Russia, in Wewover, Ky.
Dec. 5—Dr. J. C. Van Dyke of Rutgers, art authority.
Dec. 6—Eugene Brioux, French dramatist.
Dec. 7—F. T. Lovelock, foreign steel magnate of Pittsburgh.
John H. Niemeyer, American artist.
Dec. 8—Henry Kitchell Webster, novelist in Evanston, Ill.
Dec. 10—R. B. Williamson, vice chairman of federal power commission.
Dec. 11—A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, head of Pillsbury flour mills.
Dec. 13—Congressman Daniel E. Garrett of Texas.
Dec. 15—Edmund Vance Cooke, poet and lecturer, in Cleveland, Ohio.
Dec. 19—Clarence E. Whitehill, American operatic baritone.
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Feb. 13—Friedrich August III, former king of Saxony.
Feb. 13—Mine Johanna Gaski, Wagnerian soprano, in Berlin.
Feb. 24—Dr. Willy Meyer, noted surgeon, in New York.
Feb. 25—Dr. F. B. Chace, chancellor of Brown university.
Feb. 26—John Philip Sousa, noted band director.
March 7—Aristide Briand, French statesman.
March 14—George Eastman, founder and chairman of board of Eastman Camera company, in Rochester, N. Y.
March 18—Chauncey Clcott, American singer, in Monte Carlo.
March 23—Charles Livingston Bull, naturalist and painter.
March 25—Lewis M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, in Washington.
April 1—Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane, noted surgeon, in Philadelphia.
Representative A. H. Vestal, Indiana, Washington.
April 2—Rose Cochran, actress, at Harrison, N. Y.
April 14—Joseph Leiter, in Chicago.
April 14—William J. Burns, detective, at Sarasota, Fla.
April 22—Gen. J. W. Keiffer, former speaker of the house, in Springfield, Ohio.
April 24—Bishop Frank M. Bristol of Methodist church, in Montclair, N. J.
May 16—Lee Hammond, pioneer in aviation, in Jacksonville, Fla.
May 4—Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. Navy.
May 6—Paul Doumer, president of France.
John W. Scott, Chicago merchant.
May 7—Maj. Gen. Enoch B. Crowder, in Washington.
Albert Thomas, head of international labor bureau, in Paris.
May 8—D. M. Ryerson of Chicago, steel magnate.
May 10—Andrew Dippel, former grand opera singer and manager, in Hollywood.
May 12—Capt. Robert Dollar, dean of American shipping industry, in San Rafael, Calif.
May 13—Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Bavaria, Ill., founder and president of National Flag Day association.
May 23—Lord Inchcape, British shipbuilder, in London.
Lady Augusta Gregory, Irish dramatist.
May 25—Edward F. Swift, Chicago packer.
May 26—Rear Admiral John Hubbard.
June 1—Former Congressman William D. Boies of Iowa.
June 3—Hugh Chalmers, pioneer automobile records builder, at Beacon, N. Y.
June 7—Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, famous surgeon.
June 8—Viscount Brentford (William Johnson-Hicks), English statesman.
June 13—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce under President Wilson.
June 19—Robert Scott Lovett, head of Union Pacific, in New York.
July 27—Gen. F. E. Bamford, hero of Battle of Cantigny, in Charleston, W. Va.
Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S. Navy, retired.
June 29—Dr. F. K. Kunz, gen expert, in New York.
July 1—James N. Gamble, Cincinnati manufacturer.
Dr. G. K. Burgess, director of bureau of standards, in Washington.
Former King Manuel of Portugal.
July 3—A. H. Scribner, publisher, in New York.
July 6—Kenneth Grahame, Scottish author.
Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, neurologist.
July 9—Kirk C. Gillette, safety razor inventor, in Los Angeles.
July 10—C. Goodrich, tire manufacturer, in York, Maine.
July 13—Fergus Hume, British author.
July 14—Alice Barber Stephens, American artist.
July 16—Field Marshal Viscount Plumer in London.
July 17—Countess Bessie, former Ethel Field of Chicago, in London.
July 18—Jean Jules Jusserand, former French ambassador to Washington.
Thomas Arkle Clark, former dean of men in University of Illinois.
July 21—Florenz Ziegfeld, musical comedy producer.
July 24—Alberto Santos-Dumont of Brazil, aviation pioneer.
July 26—Caleb Powers, former congressman from Kentucky.
Fred Duesenberg, Indianapolis, pioneer automobile maker.
Aug. 4—James Oppenheim, American novelist and poet.
Aug. 5—Dr. J. Paul Goode, noted geographer.
Aug. 8—James Francis Burke, general counsel of Republican national committee.
Aug. 11—Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago financier and philanthropist.
Aug. 18—Junius S. Morgan of New York, in Switzerland.
Aug. 22—Wilton Lackaye, American actor.
Aug. 25—Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, philanthropist.
Aug. 27—C. A. Waterman, senator from Colorado.
Sept. 6—Sir Gilbert Parker, British novelist.
Sept. 20—Dr. Frank L. Billings, famous physician, in Chicago.
Sept. 27—Former Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.
Oct. 2—David Pingree, wealthy lumberman and philanthropist, in Salem, Mass.
Oct. 4—Gen. Sir Rudolph Slatin, Pasha, in Vienna.
Oct. 5—Congressman J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland.
Oct. 6—Darwin P. Kingsley, head of New York Life insurance company.
Oct. 11—William Alden Smith, former senator from Michigan.
Oct. 18—Maurice Dornier of Munich, builder of giant flying boat DO-X.
Oct. 19—Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war.
Oct. 20—Marquis Boni de Castellane in Paris.
Oct. 23—Horace Kent Tenney, noted Chicago lawyer.
Emmett Corrigan, American actor.
Oct. 20—Harold MacGrath, American author.
Nov. 1—Field Marshal Lord Methuen of England.
Nov. 1—William Morris, New York textile producer and philanthropist.
Nov. 2—Will Leitch, American novelist.
Nov. 16—Dr. Fenton B. Turck, eminent physician in New York.
Nov. 19—United States Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington.
Nov. 21—Dr. J. Doernman, president of University of Toledo.
Delmar W. Call, noted manufacturer, Robert M. Cutting of Chicago, president-elect of United States Golf association.
Dec. 2—Dr. F. L. Patton, former president of Princeton university.
Dec. 16—E. A. Van Valkenburg, Philadelphia Journalist.
Nov. 27—Will H. Low, American artist.
Nov. 29—Congressman J. C. McLaughlin of Michigan.
Nov. 30—Gari Melchers, American artist.
Dec. 2—Louis J. Pettit, Milwaukee capitalist.
Dec. 11—Clement Studebaker, Jr., utilities magnate, in Chicago.
C. R. Brockbridge, former American ambassador to Russia, in Wewover, Ky.
Dec. 5—Dr. J. C. Van Dyke of Rutgers, art authority.
Dec. 6—Eugene Brioux, French dramatist.
Dec. 7—F. T. Lovelock, foreign steel magnate of Pittsburgh.
John H. Niemeyer, American artist.
Dec. 8—Henry Kitchell Webster, novelist in Evanston, Ill.
Dec. 10—R. B. Williamson, vice chairman of federal power commission.
Dec. 11—A. C. Loring of Minneapolis, head of Pillsbury flour mills.
Dec. 13—Congressman Daniel E. Garrett of Texas.
Dec. 15—Edmund Vance Cooke, poet and lecturer, in Cleveland, Ohio.
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