Chronology of the Year

Compiled by 1932 E.W. Pickard

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—Japanese troops occupied hinchow, Manchuria. Jan. 9—Chancellor Bruening an-ounced Germany could no longer pay reparations.

Jan. 20—Lausanne conference on reparations postponed.

Jan. 25—Council of League of Nations met and China demanded firm tions met and China demanded firm action against Japan.
Russia and Poland signed a non-aggression treaty.
Jan. 28—Japanese marines selzed Chinese quarter of Shanghai and bloody battle began.
Jan. 29—China in League of Nations council invoked strong articles of coverant against Japan. tions council invoked strong 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 regiment of infantry to Shanghai.

Feb. 1—Japanese warships shelled the Nanking forts.

United States Great Britain France.

United States, Great Britain, France United States, Great Britain, France and Italy made concerted protest against Japan's course in China, and offered plan for peace.

Feb. 2—International disarmament conference opened in Geneva.

Feb. 4—Japanese rejected peace plans of the powers, battle in Shanghai renewed. i renewed. Full division of U.S. army ordered to Shanghai. Harbin, Manchuria, occupied by 6-U. S. 31st infantry arrived

Feb. 6—U. S. 31st infantry arrived in Shanghai.
Feb. 12—Japanese resumed fierce attack on Woosung forts and Chapel.
China demanded convocation of League of Nations assembly to conthe Japanese affair.

14-Japan landed 12,000 troops Feb. 14—Japan landed 12,000 troops at Shanghai.
Feb. 16—League of Nations council in a sharp note appealed to Japan to cease hostilities against China. Secretary Stimson sent another protest to

Feb. 17-Japan served ultimatum on China to withdraw her troops from Feb. 19-China rejected Japan's ulum. . 22—Great Britain, France and signed Mediterranean peace March 1-Japan accepted League of Nations plan for peace parley in Shanghai, both Japanese 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 take up Sino-Japanese trouble. March 4—Japanese renewed attack on Chinese; League of Nations assem-bly demanded withdrawal of Japanese

bly 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 case.

March 19—International disarmament conference adjourned to April 11.

April 11—Disarmament conference reassembled.

April 11—Disarmament conference reassembled.

April 19—League of Nations committee called on Japan to evacuate Shanghai "in the near future."

April 20 — Trns-Andean railway abandoned because of Argentina-Chile tariff war. war. 5-Japanese and Chinese signed

peace agreement for Shanghai area.
May 12—Austria appealed to League
of Nations to save her from ruin.
May 14—Mexico severed diplomatic
relations with Peru. June 16-Lausanne reparations con-

June 16—Lausanne reparations conference opened.

June 17—European moratorium on intergovernmental debts during Lausanne conference agreed upon.

June 22—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.

rope.
July 18—St. Lawrence seaway treaty
signed by United States and Canada.
July 23—International disarmament
conference in Geneva adjourned, ten
nations refusing to vote for resoludon of "achievement."
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

barred.

United States and South and Central American nations warned Paraguay and Bolivia against war.

Aug. 31—Germany, in note to France, demanded equality of armaments.

Sept. 5—Conference of Danubian nations opened in Stress, Italy.

Sept. 12—France rejected Germany's demand for arms equality.

Sept. 15—Manchukuo recognized by Japan.

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Sept. 18—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. 2—Iraq became a member of the League of Nations, Great Britain surrendering her mandate.

Oct. 18—Great Britain abrogated her trade treaty with Russia.

Oct. 21—New Chilean government recognized by United States and Great Britain.

Oct. 22-Paraguay captured Fort Arces in the Gran Chaco from Bolivians.
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

debts.

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. 22—European nations notified by United States they must pay war debt installment and interest.

Nov. 29—France and Russia signed treaty of nonaggression and conciliation. Dec. 1—Second British note asking cancellation of war debts received in Washington.

ec. 5—Special meeting of League of ions assembly opened to consider 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 disarma-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 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 renewed 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.

Spain. Jan. 23—Communistic uprising Salvador.

Jan. 24—British convicts in Dart-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. 30—Finland repealed its prohibition law.

Feb. 11—Premier Mussolini paid his first visit to Pope Pius XI.

Feb. 14—Ricardo Jiminez elected president of Costa Rica.

Feb. 16—Pierre Laval's French government resigned.

De Valera's Fianna Vall party won Irish election.

Feb. 20—Augustin B. Justo inaugurated president of Argentina.

Tardieu formed government for France.

Feb. 21—Soviet Russia banished France.
Feb. 21—Soviet Russia banished
Trotzky and 36 others for all time.
Feb. 24—Spain's first divorce law

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.
Henry Pu-yi installed 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 lead in German election but failed to get a majority vote; Hitler badly beaten.

April 1—Ten thousand inhabitants f Villa Santa Stefano, Italy, fled for neir lives as village dropped into anent Roman caves.

April 6-Mob forced resignation of Newfoundland government. April 10-Von Hindenburg re-elected April 10—Von Hindenburg re-elected president of Germany.

April 13—Germany ordered Hitler to disband his 400,000 shock troops.

April 19—British budget introduced, continuing heavy taxation for another April 24-Hitler's National Socialwon 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—Paul Doumer, president of France, assassinated by a Russian.

May 8—Eusebio Ayala elected president of Paraguay.

Ricardo Jiminez installed as president of Costa Rica.

Communist revolt in Peruvian navy quelled.

French elections resulted in wiping French elections resulted in wiping out Premier Tardieu's majority by radical Socialists and Socialists,
May 10—Albert Lebrun elected president of France.
May 15—Premier Inukai of Japan assassinated by young militarist terrorists. May 19—Irish Free State Dail Eire-ann passed bill abolishing oath of al-legiance to the king.

May 22—Admiral Saito made premier

of Japan. Premier Venizelos of Greece re-May 26—Alexander Papanastasiou 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 and completed formation of a Socialist cabinet.
Chilean Socialists and military junta overthrew government of President Montero; Carlos Davila made president pro tem. dent pro tem.
June 5—Dr. Harmodio Arias elected
president of Panama.
June 10—Three rich Cubans tried to
assassinate President Machado with

June 12—Davila resigned as head of new Chilean government. June 16—Radical Socialist govern-ment of Chile ousted by military junta. Davila reinstated.

June 24—Siam's army and navy revolted and forced King Prajadhipok to accept a constitutional government.

June 28—Irish Free State senate passed bill abolishing oath to the king.

July 4—British government imposed retaliatory tariff on imports from Ireland. and.
July 7—Civilian communist rebels in
eru captured Trujillo.
July 10—Brazilian rebels captured
ao Paulo.
July 11—Peruvian revolt at Trujillo

suppressed.

July 13-Brazilian revolt spread to two more states.

July 20—German government decreed dictatorship for Prussia and martial law in Berlin. law in Berlin.

Premier Mussolini revamped Italian cabinet, ousting Foreign Minister Dino Grandi and others.

July 21—Brilish imperial economic conference opened in Ottawa, Canada. July 31—Hitler's Nazis made big gains in German elections but failed to get control of reichstag.

Aug. 6—New Welland 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 nobles for monarchist revolt.

Aug. 20—British imperial economic conference closed with signing of 12 trade pacts with the dominions.

Ecuador congress disqualified President-Elect Bonifaz.

Aug. 26—Military revolt in Ecuador by supporters of Bonifaz.

Aug. 27—British cotton weavers struck. Aug. 29—Ecuador revolt suppressed after battle. Sept. 2—President Rublo of Mexico

after battle.

Sept. 2—President Rublo of Mexico resigned.

Sept. 4—Gen. A. L. Rodriguez elected president of Mexico.

Sept. 8—Spanish cortes confiscated estates of grandees to be distributed among the people, and granted autonomy to Catalonia.

Sept. 12—German relchstag voted no confidence in the government and was diasolved by Chancellor Von Papen.

Sept. 13—Chilean revolt compelled President Davila to resign.

Sept. 20—Mahatma Gandhi began tast "unto death" as protest against Indian electoral system.

Sept. 21—Count Karoly; resigned as premier of Hungary.

Sept. 26—Hindus and untouchables devised electoral compromise which was accepted by British government, and Gandhi ended his fast.

Sept. 27—Dr. Clemente Bello, president of the Cuban senate, assassinated,

dent of the Cuban senate, assassinated.

Oct. 2—Judge Abranam Oyanadel became provisional president of Chile, General Blanche 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 alera. Brazilian revolt ended, the rebels

Brazilian revolt ended, the rebels surrendering.

Oct. 19—Juliu Maniu formed new cabinet for Rumania.

Oct. 24—Italy began celebration of ten years of Fascism.

Oct. 30—Arturo Alessandri elected president of Chile.

Tiburcio Andino elected president of Monduras. Martinez Mera 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.
Premier Mussolini of Italy granted amnesty to political exiles.
Juan B. Sacasa elected president of Nicaragua. Nicaragua.

Nov. 14—Hundreds slain in battles
between Honduran rebels and govern-

ment troops.
Nov. 17—Chancellor Von Papen of Ment troops.

Nov. 17—Chancellor Von Papen of Germany and his cabinet resigned.

Nov. 20—Adolf Hitler was offered chancellorship of Germany under conditions which he rejected.

Nov. 26—Donal Buckley made governor general of Irish Free State.

Dec. 2—Gen. Kurt von Schleicher appointed chancellor of Germany to form new government. new government.

Dec. 14—Premier Herriot of France resigned when parliament voted not to pay war debt installment due United States. Dec. 15—Edmund Schultess elected president of Switzerland.
Dec. 16—Huge plot against Argentina government foiled and prominent 18-Joseph Paul-Boncour formed new French cabinet.

Dec. 24—Arturo Alessandri inaugurated president of Chile.

DOMESTIC Jan. 4—Congress reassembled and re-ceived message from President Hoover asking quick action on relief meas-8-Ambassador Dawes an-ed his coming retirement from diplomacy.

Jan. 9—Dwight F. Davis resigned as governor general of the Philippines and Theodore Roosevelt was named to Democrats selected Chicago for their Democrats selected Chicago for their national convention.

Jan. 11—Senate passed Reconstruction Finance corporation bill.

Jan. 12—Associate Justice O. W. Holmes of United States Supreme court resigned. Hattie Caraway elected U. S. from Arkansas, 15—House passed Reconstruc-Jan. 15—House passed Reconstruc-on Finance corporation bill. Jan. 18—Joseph C. Grew selected as Jan. 13—Joseph C. Grew selected as ambassador to Japan.

Jan. 19—Gen. C. G. Dawes' selected as president of Reconstruction Finance corporation: Secretary Stimson replaced him as chairman of disarmament conference delegation.

Jan. 21—Wets lost, 15 to 55, in test vote in senste. vote in senate.

Jan. 23—Franklin D. Roosevelt formally declared himself a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomi-

nation.

Jan. 27—Department of Agriculture supply bill passed by house; salary increases prohibited.

Jan. 28—Senate confirmed Dawes. Jones and Couch as directors of Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Jan. 21—Rallway presidents and unions signed agreement for 10 per centwage reduction for one year.

Feb. 2—President Hoover announced that Secretary of the Treasury Andrew that Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon would retire from the cab-inet and become ambassador to Great

Britain.

Feb. 4—Ogden L. Mills appointed secretary of the treasury.

Feb. 6—Conference to check hoarding of money opened in Washington.

Alfred E. Smith declared his willingness to be again the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Winnie Ruth Judd, Arizona trunk murderer, convicted and sentenced to death. death. Feb. 15-Judge Benjamin N. Car-

Feb. 15—Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of New York appointed associate justice of the U. S. Supreme court.
House passed Glass-Steagel federal
reserve credit bill.
Feb. 19—Senate passed reserve credth bill. Feb. 19—Senate passed reserve credit bill.

Feb. 22—President Hoover opened the Washington bicentennial with address before joint session of congress.

Feb. 27—House passed \$122,000,000 federal aid highway bill.

Conviction of Al Capone upheld by federal court of appeals.

March 1—Senate passed the Norris anti-injunction bill.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's baby was kidnaped from Hopewell, N. J.

anti-injunction bill.

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March 2—House voted 40 million bushels of farm board wheat for jobless and for drought stricken farmers.

March 5—House passed treasury and post office appropriation bill carrying \$1.059,778.163.

March 8—Rocsevelt won New Hampshire primaries from Smith.

Anti-injunction bill passed by the Anti-injunction bill passed by the March 14-"Home rule" anti-prohibi-on motion defeated in house, 187 to

Benjamin Cardozo sworn in as mem-ber of United States Supreme court. March 19-Senate subcommittee reported favorably the Bingham beer

bill.

March 22—House amended revenue
bill to boost estate taxes of the
wealthy.
Senate ordered department appropri-

March 22—House amended revenue bill to boost estate taxes of the wealthy.

Senate ordered department appropriations cut 10 per cent.

March 24—House defeated sales tax. March 25—House voted tax on beer materials, imported coal and oil.

April 1—House passed billion dollar tax bill, with sales tax eliminated, but with surtaxes revised.

April 4—Dr. C. C. King of University of Pittsburgh isolated Vitamin C.

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April 4—Gov. Rolph of California denied pardon for Thomas J. Mooney, convicted for Preparedness day bombing in 1916 in San Francisco,

April 22—Lieut. T. H. Massie, Mrs. Fortescue and Seamen Lord and Jones found guilty of manslaughter in Kahahawai murder case in Honolulu.

May 2—Supreme court refused to review Al Capone's case: refused to consent to modification of the packers' consent decree of 1920; held invalid the Texas law by which negroes were barred from Democratic primaries, and upheld President Hoover's refusal to resubmit power board nomination to senate after it had been confirmed, May 3—Al Capone taken from Chicago to Atlanta penitentiary.

House passed economy bill after wrecking it.

May 4—Massie case defendants in Honolulu sentenced to ten 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 strength navy.

May 11—President Hoover vetoed the Democratic tariff bill.

May 12—Col. Lindbergh's kidnaped baby found murdered near the Lindbergh estate in New Jersey.

President Hoover proposed 1½ billion for jobless relief.

May 13—House passed War department supply bill carrying \$392,587,000.

Eastern bankers and industrialists mobilized for trade revival.

May 23—Bill legalizing and taxing beer defeated by the house.

May 25—Senate passed billion dollar revenue bill, rejecting sales text feature, after President Hoover in person appealed for quick action.

June 4—R. R. Reynolds defeated Senator Cameron Morrison in North Carolin

poration.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa defeated for renomination by Henry Field.

Samuel Insult of Chicago resigned as utilities chief and was succeeded by James Simpson.

June 7—House passed the Garner two-billion-dollar relief bill. June 8—Senate passed emasculated economy bill.

June 2—Senate passed 390 million dollar army supply bill.

June 10—Senate passed relief bill to provide 311 millions in loans to states.

June 13—Gaston Means convicted of farceny of \$104,000 from Mrs Evalyn McLean in Lindbergh case swindle.

June 14—Republican national convention opened in Chicago.

June 15—Republican convention adopted moderate prohibition resubmission plank.

House passed the veterans' bonus payment bill.

Five hundred million dollar home loan bank bill passed by house.

June 16—Hoover and Curtis re-nominated by Republican convention. Everett Sanders elected chairman of national committee.

June 17—Senate rejected the bonus bill.

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—Democratic national convention opened in Chicago.

June 28—Federal economy bill passed by the senate.

June 29—Democratic convention adopted plank advocating repeal of Eighteenth amendment and, pending 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. Roose-

July 1—Democrats nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for President on
fourth ballot.

July 2—Democrats nominated John
N. Garner for Vice President. Roosevelt flew to Chicago and was formally
notified of nomination.

July 7—Emergency relief bill passed
by house. July 7—Emergency relief bill passed by house.
Prohibition party nominated W. D.
Upshaw for President and F. S. Regan for Vice President.
July 9—Senate passed Garner-Wag-ner relief bill.
July 11—President Hoover vetoed the relief bill.
July 12—Senate passed new relief bill.
July 12—Relief bill passed by the July 13-Relief bill passed by the house.

July 15—President Hoover cut salaries of himself and his cabinet.

Compress passed home loan

aries 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.
Interstate 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 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 violating grain futures act.

President Hoover called conference on shorter work day week.

July 26—President Hoover appointed Atlee Pomerene of Ohio member of Reconstruction Finance corporation board and he was made chairman.

July 28—"Bonus army" in Washington routed by regulars and its camps burned after fight with police in which one veteran was killed and scores of policemen and veterans were injured. Charles A. Walker of Utica, N. Y. appointed to R. F. C. board by President Hoover and made president of the corporation.

dent 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. Aug. 2—Bonus army, gathered at Johnstown, Pa., ordered disbanded by W. W. Waters, its commander.
Aug. 2—Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont resigned and Roy D. Chapin of Detroit was appointed to succeed him.
Aug. 9—U. S. Attorney G. E. Q. Johnson of Chicago made federal district judge. trict judge.
Aug. 10—Army exchanges ordered

trict judge.

Aug. 10—Army exchanges ordered to stop sales to civilians.

Aug. 11—President Hoover delivered his speech of acceptance and declared 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 produce.

Aug. 16—Second son born to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Aug. 18—Vice President Curtis formally notified of his renomination.

Senator J. J. Davis of Pennsylvania and six others indicted in connection with fraternity lotteries.

Aug. 24—John Bain, whose twelve Chicago banks failed, found guilty of conspiracy to defraud depositors.

Aug. 26—Business leaders, summoned by President Hoover, adopted plan for economic recovery.

Aug. 31—John W. Poole resigned as compiroller of the currency.

Sept. 1—Mayor James J. Walker of New York resigned, Hanford McNider resigned as min-

ew York resigned. Hanford McNider resigned as min-Hanford McNider resigned as minister to Canada.

Sept. 5—Farm board announced it would hold weat and cotton off market until next year.

Sept. 9—Railway executives voted for 20 per cent cut in wages, effective February 1.

Sept. 11—Central states governors recommended federal financial aid for farmers.

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. 18—G. A. R. national encampment opened in Springfield, Iil.

Sept. 20—Wisconsin Republicans nominated W. J. Kohler for governor, rejecting Gov. Philip La Follette; and J. B. Chapple 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.

mission, Oct. 3-Four lake states asked Su-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

oct. 10—Samuel Insull arrested in Athens.
Oct. 12—Brig. Gen. Harry Burgess resigned as governor of the Panama Canal Zone and Lieut. Col. Julian Schley was appointed to succeed him.
Nov. 1—F. Lammot Belin appointed ambassador to Poland.
Nov. 5—Director of the Budget Roop began cutting down the national budget \$150,000,000.
American Red Cross reported three and a half millions spent for relief in past year.
Nov. 7—Supreme court ordered new trial for seven negroes in internationally agitated Scottsboro (Ala.) case.
Nov. 8—Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner elected President and Vice President, Democrats sweeping the country.
Nov. 13—President Hoover invited President-elect Roosevelt to conference on foreign war debts when debtornations 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 re-

signed as president of Harvard university.

Nov. 22—President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt conferred on the 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 with President Hoover rejected his war debt revision plan.

Nov. 28—American Federation of Labor, in convention in Cincinnati, demanded the five-day week and sixhour day.

Labor, in convention in Cincinnati, demanded the five-day week and sixhour day.

Dec. 3—Conrad H. Mann, prominent Kansas City resident, and two others convicted of violating federal lottery law.

Dec. 4—"Hunger army" of \$,000 reached Washington.

Dec. 5—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. 7—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 congress his plans for federal government reorganization.

Dec. 13—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 going to name commis-Dec. 19—President Hoover told con-gress he was going to name commis-sion on war debts and would seek co-operation of President-Elect Roosevelt. Dec. 21—House proceed bill legalizing 3.2 per cent beer.
Railway wage reduction continued for nine months by agreement.
Dec. 23—Congress recessed for Christ-

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 22-Hawks flew from Mexico to Canada and return, 2,600 miles, in 18 4 minutes, 25—Eddie Stimson killed in Jan. 25—Eddie Stimson killed in crash at Chicago.

March 4—Harmon trophy awarded to Gen. Italo Balbo of Italy as international aviation champion for 1921.

May 12—Lou T. Reichers took off from Harbor Grace, N. F., on solo flight to Dublin and Paris.

May 12—Heichers forced down near Ireland and rescued by steamship Roosevelt.

May 20—Amelia Earhart (Mrs. G. P. Putnam) began solo flight from Harbor Grace to Paris.

May 21—Mrs, Amelia Earhart Putnam landed near Londonderry, Ireland, the first woman ever to fly across the Atlantic alone.

June 1—Army balloon No. 2, piloted by Lieutenants Paul — Bishop, won national balloon race.

June 2—S. F. Hausper started flight

by Lieutenants Pari and Bishop, won national balloon race.

June 2—S. F. Hausner started flight from New York to Poland.

June 11—Hausner picked up at sea after floating eight days on his plane.

July 5—James Mattern and Bennett Griffin started round-the-world flight from Harbor Grace, N. F.

July 6—Mattern and Griffin crossed ocean in record time, landed at Berlin and departed for Moscow.

July 7—Mattern and Griffin made forced landing 50 miles from Minsk.

July 22—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau of Germany and three companions flew from Germany and three companions flew from Germany to Iceland on way to Chicago. to Chicago. Aug. 2-Von Gronau arrived at Chi-

Aug. 2—Von Gronau arrived at Chicago.

Aug. 18—Prof. Auguste Piccard rose in balloon to record altitude of 55,774 feet over Switzerland and Italy.

Capt. J. A. Mollison began flight from Ireland across Atlantic in Moth Aug. 19-Mollison landed in New Aug. 19—Mollison landed in New Brunswick, completing first westward solo flight across the Atlantic, Aug. 22—Mrs. Louise Thaden and Mrs. Frances Marsalls set new wom-en's endurance flight record of 8 days. 4 hours, Aug. 24—Amelia Earhart Putnam set

new women's records by 19-hour non-stop flight from Los Angeles to New-Aug. 25—Clyde Lee and John Bock-Aug. 25—Clyde Lee and John Bock-hon started flight from Harbor Grace to Oslo, Norway, and were lost. Aug. 29—J. G. Haizlip set new coast-to-coast record of 10 hours. 19 minutes. Sept. 3—Major Doollittle set new land plane speed record of 292.287 miles an hour at National Air races in Cleve-land.

land.

Sept. 11—Mr. and Mrz. G. R. Hutchinson, two daughters and crew of four crashed off coast of Greenland while flying to Europe.

Sept. 12—W. Ulbricht and Edna Newcomer, pilots, and Dr. L. M. Pisculi hopped off from New York on nonstop flight to Rome and were lost at Nov. 14—Roscoe Turner set new ecord of 12 hours, 22 minutes, for ight from New York to Burbank,

Calif.
Nov. 18—Amy Johnson completed
London to Capetown flight in record
time of 4 days, 6 hours, 55 minutes.
Nov. 19—Memorial to Wilbur and
Orville Wright unveiled at Kitty Hawk, N. (

DISASTERS Jan. 2-Fifty killed in train wreck near Moscow.

Jan. 26—British submarine lost
near Portland with crew of 161.

Feb. 2—Santiago, Cuba, badly damaged by earthquakes; six killed.

Feb. 4—Seventeen killed by explosion of motorship at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Feb. 26—Thirteen persons killed by
avalanches near Seattle.

Feb. 27—Mine explosion at Poca-Feb. 27—Mine explosion at Poca-hontas, Va., killed 28 men. March 12—Island of Banda Neira in Dutch East Indies, nearly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanoes, with great March 21—Tornadoes in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee killed 258 and did great

March 27—Tornado killed 9, in-jured 50 in Alabama. April 14—Six dead, 57 hurt, in blast in Ohio state office building at Coin Ohio state office building at Columbus.

April 25—Tornadoes in Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed nine.

May 2—Nearly a hundred killed by typhoon in Philippines.

May 6—Two million dollar fire on Cunard pier. New York.

May 16—New French liner Georges Philippar burned in Gulf of Aden; 52 lives lost.

June 2—Earthquake killed hundreds in Guadalajara region of Mexico.

June 7—Eleven killed in apartment house fire in Cleveland, Chio.

June 17—Explosion on oil tanker at Montreal killed 29 men.

June 19—Hallstorm in Honan province, China, killed 260.

July 7—French submarine Promethee sank off Normandy coast with 63 men.

July 10—Explosion of ammunition depot in Nanking, China, killed 50.

July 12—Three million dollar fire on Coney Island, N. Y.

July 26—German training ship Niobe sank in storm; 69 drowned.

Aug. 4—Six million dollar fire in Chicago packing house district.

Aug. 12—Forty killed in south Texas storm.

Sept. 9—Fifty-six workmen killed

Aug. 13—Forty killed in south Texas storm.

Sept. 9—Fifty-six workmen killed by steamer explosion at New York.

Sept. 14—Fifty-five men killed in wreck of French Foreign Legion train in Algeria.

Sept. 26—Earthquake in the Balkans killed about 235.

Sept. 27—Hurricane swept Porto Rico, killing several hundred and doing yast damage. Rico, killing several hundred and doing vast damage.

Sept. 20—Forty lives lost in cloudburst in Tehachapi pass, California.

Nov. 9—Disastrous storm in southern Cuba; 2,500 killed and great damage done.

Nov. 14—Japan swept by terrific typhoon: scores of lives lost and many
towns and villages wrecked.

Dec. 5—Japanese destroyer capsized
in storm; 105 men lost.

Dec. 7—Fourteen coal miners killed
by blast at Madrid, N. M.

Dec. 9—Explosion in coal mine at
Yancey, Ky., killed 22.

NECROLOGY

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Jan. 1—C. O. Iselin, millionaire yachtsman of New York.

Jan. 2—Gen. Paul Pau. French war commander.

Rear Admiral Cameron Winslow, U. S. N., hero of Spanish war.

Jan. 6—Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist and capitalist.

Jan. 9—Frederick O'Brien, author and traveler.

Jan. 17—J. W. Langley, former Kentucky congressman.

Jan. 18—Dr. J. G. McClure, president emeritus of Presbyterian seminary of Chicago.

Jan. 21—Lytton Strachey, English biographer.

Jan. 24—Paul Warburg, New York banker. Jan. 24—Paul Warburg, New York banker.

Jan. 26—William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, capitalist and owner of Chicago Cubs, in Phoenix, Calif., Alfred S. Austrian, leader of the Chicago bar.

Jan. 27—Lewis Cass Ledyard, noted New York lawyer.

Jan. 30—William Hodge, American actor. sctor.
Feb. 4-Hyrum G. Smith, presiding patriarch of Mormon church, at Salt Lake City.

Feb. 5-John R. Voorhis, grand sa-chem of Tammany, aged 103. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of Pittsburgh Pirates.
Feb. 15-Minnle Maddern Fiske,
American actress,
Henry A. Blair, Chicago capitalist.
Feb. 16-Sir Edgar Speyer, former
British financier.

Feb. 18-Friedrich August III, for-mer king of Saxony. Feb. 23-Mme. Johanna Gadski, Wagnerian soprano, in Berlin. Feb. 24-Dr. Willy Meyer, noted sur-Feb. 24—Dr. Willy Meyer, noted sur-geon, in New York. Feb. 28—Dr. A. B. Chace, chancellor of Brown university. March 6—John Philip Sousa, noted

March 6—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 Olcott, American singer, in Monte Carlo,
March 19—Former Congressman Richard Bartholdt, in St. Louis.
March 22—Charles Livingston Bull, naturalist and painter.

March 28—Leslis M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, in Washington. secretary of the treasury, in Washington.

April 1—Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane, noted surgeon, in Philadelphia.

Representative A. H. Vestal, Indiana, in Washington.

April 2—Rose Coghlan, actress, at Harrison, N. Y.

April 11—Joseph Leiter, in Chicago.

April 14—William J. Burns, detective, at Sarasota, Fla.

April 18—Senator William J. Harris, at Washington.

April 22—Gen. J. W. Keifer, former speaker of the house, in Springfield, Ohio. Ohio.
April 24—Bishop Frank M. Bristol
of Methodist church, in Montclair. N. J.
May 2—Lee Hammond, pioneer in
aviation, in Jacksonville, Fla.
May 4—Rear Admiral C. M. Chester,
U. S. N., retired.
May 6—Paul Doumer, president of
France.

France.

John W. Scott, Chicago merchant,
May 7-Maj, Gen. Enoch R. Crowder,
in Washington.

Albert Thomas, head of international May 12—Andreas Dippel, former grand opera singer and manager, in ollywood. May 16—Capt. Robert Dollar, dean May 16—Capt. Robert Dollar, dean of American shipping industry, in San Rafael, Calif.

May 17—Dr. B. J. Cigrand of Batavia, Ill., founder and president of National Flag Day association.

May 20—Admiral W. S. Benson, U. S. N., retired.

May 22—Lord Inchcape, British shipping magnate.

ping magnate. Lady Augusta Gregory, Irish drama-May 28-Edward F. Swift, Chicago packer. May 20-Rear Admiral John Hub-June 1—Former Congressman William D. Boies of Iowa.

June 2—Hugh Chalmers, ploneer automobile manufacturer, at Beacon, N. Y. N. Y.
June 7—Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, famous surgeon.
June 8—Viscount Brentford (William Joynson-Hicks), English states-

June 13-William C. Redfield, secre-ary of commerce under President June 12—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce under President Wilson.

June 19—Robert Scott Lovett, head of Union Pacific, in New York.

June 27—Gen. F. E. Bamford, hero of Battle of Cantigny, in Charleston, W. Va. Va. Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S.

Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, U. S. N., retired.

June 29—Dr. G. F. Kunz, gem expert, in New York.

July 2—James N. Gamble, Cincinnati manufacturer. nati 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.

author.
Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, neurologist.

July 3-King C. Gillette, safety razor inventor, in Los Angeles.
July 16-C. C. Goodrich, tire manufacturer, in York, Maine.

July 13-Fergus Hume, British author. thor.
July 14-Alice Barber Stephens, July 14—Alice
American artist.
July 16—Field Marshal Viscount
Plumer in London.
July 17—Countess Beatty, former
Ethel Field of Chicago, in London.
July 18—Jean Jules Jusserand, for-

ton.

Thomas Arkle Clark, former dean of men in University of Illinois.

July 22—Florenz Ziegfeld, musical comedy producer.

July 24—Alberto Santos-Dumont of Brazil, aviation pioneer.

July 26—Caleb Powers, former congressman from Kentucky.

Fred Duesenberg of 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. 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

Aug. 25—Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick in Chicago.

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 Senator John
Sharp Williams of Mississippi.
Oct. 2—David Pingree, wealthy lumberman and philanthropist, in Salem,
Mass,

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. 10—Marquis Boni de Castellane
in Paris. in Paris.
Oct. 29—Horace Kent Tenney, noted
Chicago lawyer.
Emmett Corrigan, American actor.
Oct. 20—Harold MacGrath, American

author.
Field Marshal Lord Methuen of England.

Nov. 1—William Morris, New York theatrical producer and philanthropist.

Nov. 2—Will Levington Comfort.
American novellst.

Nov. 16—Dr. Fenton B. Turck, eminent physician in New York.

Nov. 19—United States Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington.

Nov. 20—Dr. H. J. Doerman, president of University of Toledo.

Delmar W. Call, noted manufacturer.

Robert M. Cutting of Chicago, president-elect of United States Golf association.

ciation.

Nov. 25—Dr. F. L. Patton, former president of Princeton university.

Nov. 26—E. A. Van Valkenburg.

Philadelphia journalist.

Nov. 27—Will H. Low, American Nov. 29—Congressman J. C. Me-Laughlin of Michigan. Nov. 20—Gari Melchers, American artist.

artist.

Dec. 2—Louis J. Petit, Milwaukee capitalist.

Dec. 3—Clement Studebaker, Jr., utilities magnate, in Chicago.

C. R. Breckinridge, former American ambassador to Russia, in Wendover.

C. R. Breckinringe, former American ambassador to Russia, in Wendover, Ky.

Dec. 5—Dr. J. C. Van Dyke of Rutgers, art authority.

Dec. 6—Eugene Brieux. French dramatist.

Dec. 7—F. T. Lovejoy, 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. 13—Edmund Vance Cooke, poet and lecturer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Ernest Howe, noted geologist, in

Ernest Howe, noted geologist, in Litchfield, Conn.
Dec. 19—Clarence E. Whitehill, American operatic baritone.

by Western Newspaper Union.