Chronology of the Year 1933

Compiled by

E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Hoover's commission on social trends reported.

Jan. 3—Miners' war in Christian count, Illinois, broke out again and state troops were sent after two persons were killed.

Jan. 4—Eight hundred enraged Iowa farmers halted farm mortgage sale.

Jan. 5—Former President Calvin Coolidge died in Northampton, Mass., and President Hoover ordered 30 days of public mourning.

Jan. 12—House passed domestic allotment farm aid bill.

Jan. 13—President Hoover vetoed the Philippine independence bill, and the house overrode the veto.

Jan. 17—Senate repassed Philippine independence bill over President's veto.

Jan. 20—President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt agreed to open war debt negotiations with Great Britain.

Jan. 21—Senator H. B. Hawes of Missouri resigned.

Jan. 23—The Twentieth amendment to the Constitution, ending "lame duck" sessions of congress, was officially adopted when Missouri, the 36th state to approve, ratified it.

Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase resigned as president of University of Illinois to become chancellor of New York university.

Jan. 24—Secretary Stimson invited all non-defaulting nations to conference on war debts after March 4.

Congress voted $90,000,000 for farm loans.

Jan. 25—Senate passed the Glass banking bill.

Jan. 30—House passed bill to enable debtors to avoid bankruptcy, and the Glass banking bill.

Feb. 4—House refused to cut pay of congressmen.

Feb. 7—Senate ousted Sergeant at Arms David S. Barry for traducing it in magazine article.

Roosevelt called conference of all governors in Washington March 6.

Feb. 14—Governor Comstock of Michigan proclaimed an eight day banking holiday.

Feb. 15—An anarchist, Giuseppe Zangara, fired five shots at Franklin D. Roosevelt in Miami, missing him but fatally wounding Mayor Cermak of Chicago.

Feb. 16—Senate adopted resolution for repeal of Eighteenth amendment.

Feb. 20—Resolution for prohibition repeal passed by the house.

Feb. 21—Appointment announced of Senator Cordell Hull as secretary of state and William H. Woodin of New York as secretary of the treasury in the Roosevelt cabinet.

Feb. 23—Congress passed $308,000,000 naval appropriation bill.

J. C. Stone resigned as chairman of farm board.

Feb. 24—House of representatives impeached Federal Judge Harold Louderback of California for "misdemeanors in office."

Feb. 26—President-Elect Roosevelt announced Henry Wallace would be secretary of agriculture and James A. Farley postmaster general.

Feb. 27—Harold Ickes as secretary of the interior and Claude A. Swanson as secretary of the navy announced by Roosevelt.

Federal grand jury in Chicago indicted the Insulls and others for using the mails to defraud.

March 1—Harry Byrd appointed senator from Virginia to succeed Swanson.

Treasury-postoffice bill, conferring reorganization powers on President, passed.

March 2—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois chosen next speaker by Democrats.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., named new chairman of farm board.

March 3—Bank holidays proclaimed in New York and Illinois.

Homer S. Cummings named attorney general in Roosevelt cabinet.

March 4—Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated President of United States.

Seventy-second congress came to a close.

March 5—President Roosevelt declared a four-day bank holiday and called congress in session on March 9.

March 7—Theodore Roosevelt resigned as governo. general of the Philippines.

Lewis Douglas appointed director of the budget.

March 9—President Roosevelt extended bank holiday indefinitely.

Congress gave President full control of banking system.

Congress met in special session; Rainey elected speaker of house.

March 10—President asked congress for power to cut veterans' costs and government salaries $500,000,000.

March 11—House passed President's economy bill.

March 13—Banks reopened.

Robert W. Bingham appointed ambassador to England; Jesse I. Straus, ambassador to France; and Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico.

March 14—House passed 3.2 per cent beer bill.

March 16—Senate passed beer bill.

March 19—Zangara, slayer of Mayor Cermak of Chicago, electrocuted at Miami.

March 22—House passed Roosevelt farm bill.

March 27—President scrapped farm board and combined several agricultural bureaus.

March 28—President issued order cutting pay of 800,000 federal employees 15 per cent.

April 1—President signed regulations reducing veterans' aid $400,000,000, effective July 1.

April 3—Claude G. Bowers named ambassador to Spain.

Michigan first state to vote repeal of dry amendment.

April 4—Wisconsin voted repeal.

April 5—President ordered return of gold hoards over $100 by May 1.

April 6—President invited nine nations to economic conference in Washington.

April 8—Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit named governor-general of Philippines.

April 12—Ruth Bryan Owen named minister to Denmark.

April 17—Senate rejected 16 to 1 silver remonetization amendment to farm bill.

House adopted resolution giving President power to declare an arms embargo.

April 19—United States went off gold standard; embargo on gold exportations declared; bill for "controlled inflation" drafted for administration.

April 20—Breckinridge Long nominated for ambassador to Italy.

April 21—House passed bill providing half a billion dollars for outright relief gifts to the states.

Sumner Welles nominated for ambassador to Cuba.

April 25—House passed the Muscle Shoals bill.

Wisconsin ratified prohibition repeal amendment.

April 26—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross appointed director of the mint.

April 27—L. A. Steinhardt was appointed minister to Sweden and Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson transferred from Belgium to Brazil.

April 28—Senate passed farm bill with credit and currency expansion amendment.

House passed $2,200,000,000 home mortgage refinancing measure.

Warren Delano Robbins was appointed minister to Canada, and Robert H. Gore governor of Porto Rico.

Iowa farmers rioted and attacked a judge at Le Mars; martial law proclaimed.

May 1—House passed the $500,000,000 emergency relief bill.

G. T. Helvering appointed commissioner of internal revenue; and J. F. T. O'Connor controller of the currency.

May 3—House passed inflation rider to farm bill.

Senate passed the Muscle Shoals bill.

May 5—House passed bill to regulate sale of securities.

Jesse H. Jones made chairman of Reconstruction Finance corporation.

May 8—Rhode Island ratified prohibition repeal amendment.

James B. Conant elected president of Harvard university.

Senate passed bill for federal regulation of securities.

May 9—House defeated price fixing amendment to farm bill.

May 10—Farm relief-inflation measure finally enacted by congress.

Senate confirmed appointment of Dave H. Morris as ambassador to Belgium.

May 16—Gaston B. Means and Norman Whittaker convicted of conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Evalyn McLean in Lindbergh kidnaping case.

May 17—Administration's $3,300,000,000 bill for public works and industrial control introduced in congress.

May 24—Senate refused to impeach Judge Harold Louderback of California.

May 25—Senate passed Glass banking bill with deposit guarantee amendment.

May 26—Public works-industry control bill passed by the house.

May 27—Senate passed railway control bill.

A Century of Progress exposition opened in Chicago.

May 29—House passed bill abrogating gold clause in all obligations.

May 31—Roosevelt farm credit system approved by the house.

June 2—Senate limited reductions in veterans' bonus payment to 25 per cent.

Prof. Harold W. Dodds elected president of Princeton university.

June 3—Senate passed the gold clause abrogation bill.

June 4—Reconstruction Finance corporation granted loan of $50,000,000 to China to buy American wheat and cotton.

June 5—Illinois voted for ratification of prohibition repeal amendment.

House passed railway control bill.

June 6—Indiana voted for repeal ratification.

June 8—Robert P. Skinner appointed ambassador to Turkey.

June 9—Senate passed public works-industry control bill.

June 10—President sent to congress government reorganization orders saving about $25,000,000.

Prof. William E. Dodd of University of Chicago made ambassador to Germany; John Cudahy of Milwaukee ambassador to Poland; Lincoln MacVeagh of Connecticut minister to Greece.

June 13—Massachusetts voted for repeal.

June 14—Senate passed independent offices bill with amendment concerning veterans' costs opposed by President.

June 15—Congress yielded to the President on the veterans' compensation issue, passed the independent offices bill and adjourned.

June 16—President Roosevelt started on vacation cruise to Campobello island.

Joseph B. Eastman appointed federal co-ordinator of transportation.

June 19—Annual meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Chicago.

June 20—Iowa, New Hampshire and Connecticut voted for ratification of repeal amendment.

June 21—Railroads and rail labor agreed to continue 10 per cent wage cut to June, 1934.

June 27—California and West Virginia voted for ratification of repeal amendment.

July 4—President Roosevelt returned to White House.

July 8—Secretary Ickes made general director of public work administration.

July 9—President Roosevelt signed cotton textile industry code.

July 18—Alabama and Arkansas voted for repeal of prohibition.

July 20—President Roosevelt issued a "master code" for all business, raising wages and shortening hours.

Tennessee voted for ratification of repeal.

Gen. Italo Balbo of Italy and officers of his air armada received by President Roosevelt.

July 21—Oregon voted for prohibition repeal.

Aug. 1—President Roosevelt named Raymond Moley to lead federal war on kidnaping and racketeering.

Boards to enforce trade codes named for all states.

Aug. 4—Pennsylvania coal strike truce arranged by Gen. H. S. Johnson.

Aug. 8—Arizona voted for prohibition repeal.

Aug. 16—Sixty thousand garment workers of New York area struck for elimination of sweatshop conditions.

Aug. 19—Missouri voted for prohibition repeal.

President Roosevelt signed oil, steel and lumber codes.

Aug. 26—President Roosevelt approved automobile code.

Texas voted for prohibition repeal.

Aug. 27—Assistant Secretary of State Moley resigned to conduct new magazine.

Aug. 28—Secretary Wallace set wheat acreage reduction for 1934 at 15 per cent.

Aug. 29—Washington state voted for repeal.

Sept. 1—Secretary Swanson signed contracts for 37 warships.

Sept. 5—Vermont voted for prohibition repeal.

Sept. 6—President Roosevelt appointed H. H. Sevier ambassador to Chile.

Sept. 11—Maine voted for prohibition repeal.

Sept. 12—Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado voted for prohibition repeal.

Sept. 15—Code for soft coal industry agreed upon.

Sept. 19—New Mexico and Idaho voted for prohibition repeal.

Sept. 21—R. C. Martin of Los Angeles elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Sept. 30—Eleven kidnapers convicted in Oklahoma and Illinois.

Oct. 2—President addressed American Legion at opening of its convention in Chicago.

Oct. 3—Virginia voted in favor of prohibition repeal.

Oct. 4—Mrs. Isabelle Greenway elected to congress in Arizona.

Oct. 5—Edward A. Hayes of Decatur, Ill., elected national commander of American Legion.

Oct. 7—President Roosevelt spoke at dedication of Gompers memorial in Washington.

Oct. 10—Florida voted for prohibition repeal.

Oct. 12—Senator J. J. Davis of Pennsylvania acquitted of Moose lottery charge.

William Green re-elected president of A. F. of L.

Oct. 13—A. F. of L. voted a boycott of Germany.

Oct. 15—President Roosevelt announced program for liquidation of closed banks.

Oct. 17—President Roosevelt ordered prison and fines for violators of NRA agreement.

Oct. 19—National Farm Holiday association called a farm strike.

Oct. 23—Code for retailers signed by the President.

Oct. 25—Government began buying gold above market price, carrying out President's new monetary program.

Oct. 29—President Roosevelt decided to buy gold in the world market.

Nov. 4—Government announced plan to buy $50,000,000 worth of pork products for relief.

Nov. 7—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Utah approved of prohibition repeal, and the Eighteenth amendment was voted out of the Constitution. North and South Carolina voted against repeal.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, fusion candidate, was elected mayor of New York, defeating McKee, recovery nominee, and O'Brien, Democrat.

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet envoy, received by President Roosevelt.

Nov. 9—Franchise granted to women of the Philippines.

Nov. 12—Chicago World's fair closed.

Nov. 15—Secretary of the Treasury Woodin took indefinite leave of absence; Undersecretary Dean Acheson resigned and was succeeded by Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Nov. 18—Francis B. Sayre appointed first assistant secretary of state.

Nov. 26—Mob at San Jose, Calif., hanged two confessed kidnapers and murderers.

Dec. 2—International Live Stock exposition opened in Chicago.

Dec. 5—Repeal of Eighteenth amendment proclaimed by the President and national prohibition came to an end.

Dec. 8—Mary Pickford filed divorce suit against Douglas Fairbanks.

Dec. 11—George Peek resigned as head of AAA and was made chief of new organization to expand foreign commerce.

Dec. 14—President Roosevelt opened campaign against big income tax cheaters.

Minnesota ratified the child labor amendment to the Constitution.

Dec. 30—President Roosevelt celebrated his fifty-first birthday.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 3—Japanese troops seized Chinese city of Shanhaikwan after bombing it from the air.

Jan. 10—Japanese captured Chiumenkow pass and advanced into Jehol province.

Jan. 15—Pope Pius proclaimed a holy year of prayer, penance and pilgrimages.

Jan. 21—League of Nations committee of 19 gave up hope of Sino-Japanese conciliation.

Bolivians defeated by Paraguayans in bloody battle in the Chaco.

Jan. 24—Colombia appealed to signatories of Kellogg pact and Peru to the League of Nations in their dispute over Leticia.

Jan. 25—Secretary of State Stimson invoked the Kellogg pact against Peru in the dispute with Colombia.

Jan. 30—Japanese government decided to quit the League of Nations.

Feb. 3—League of Nations council urged Paraguay and Bolivia to cease hostilities, and admonished Peru against armed resistance to Colombia's legitimate police action in Leticia.

Feb. 14—Colombia severed diplomatic relations with Peru and actual war began in the Leticia region.

Feb. 21—Severe fighting between Chinese and Japanese began in Jehol province.

Feb. 24—Japan rejected and China accepted the League of Nations report on Manchuria. The report was adopted by the assembly and the Japanese delegation withdrew.

Feb. 25—China recalled her minister to Japan.

United States indorsed League of Nations policy in Sino-Japanese affair.

Feb. 27—Great Britain imposed arms embargo against Japan and China.

March 3—Paraguay senate voted for declaration of war against Bolivia.

March 4—Jehol City occupied by the Japanese.

March 7—Martial law was proclaimed in Peiping because of advance of the Japanese; Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang resigned as Chinese commander in North China.

March 18—Mussolini offered four-power peace plan to British.

March 25—English Jewry boycotted German goods in protest over treatment of Jews in Germany.

March 30—Bolivians drove Paraguayans back in Chaco; hundreds slain.

April 5—World court ruled Norway's claim to East Greenland invalid; Denmark won the area.

April 19—Russian court sentenced two British engineers to prison and three to deportation for espionage and sabotage; Great Britain retaliated by placing embargo on Russian exports.

April 21—Prime Minister MacDonald arrived in Washington and began economic conversations with President Roosevelt.

April 22—Soviet Russia ordered prohibition of all purchases in England and other restrictive measures.

Japanese opened drive toward Peiping with eight hour battle.

April 23—Polish Jews began boycott of German goods.

April 24—President Roosevelt and M. Herriot of France began economic talks.

May 2—Soviet Russia and China resumed diplomatic relations.

May 10—President Ayala of Paraguay formally declared war on Bolivia.

May 12—Eight leading nations agreed on tariff truce during world economic conference.

May 16—President Roosevelt called on 54 nations to join in agreement to outlaw war, scrap offensive weapons and force world peace.

May 17—Chancellor Hitler of Germany accepted Roosevelt's peace proposals with reservation of equality in arms for Germany

May 21—Mussolini's four power pact agreed upon by Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

May 22—United States offered to join European security pact, abandoning neutrality rights.

May 28—Japanese seized control of Peiping.

May 31—China and Japan signed truce stopping war in north China.

June 12—World economic and monetary conference opened in London, Prime Minister MacDonald interjected the question of war debts.

June 13—Great Britain and Italy offered to pay 10 per cent of sum due United States on June 15.

June 15—Finland alone paid full war debt installment due United States; all others either defaulted or paid small part.

June 22—American delegation in London conference rejected stabilization of dollar and offered economic program.

June 24—Three Chinese generals, allied with Japanese, set up independent state in northern China.

July 1—Russia released imprisoned British engineers, and trade war ended.

July 3—President Roosevelt rebuked London conference for insistence on stabilization of currency first.

July 5—Six gold nations of Europe formed pool to protect gold standard.

July 6—London conference, near dissolution, saved by insistence of President Roosevelt.

July 8—Concordat between Germany and the Holy See initialed.

July 15—Italy, Great Britain, France and Germany signed a ten-year peace treaty.

July 22—Pact to curtail sale of silver signed in London by United States and seven other nations.

July 27—World economic conference in London adjourned.

Aug. 7—Germany rejected demand of Great Britain and France that she cease propaganda activities in Austria.

Aug. 21—Socialists opened world conference in Paris.

Aug. 25—International agreement for reduction of wheat acreage reached in London.

Sept. 2—France, Great Britain and Italy approved Austria's plan to raise new army to protect border.

Sept. 25—Fourteenth assembly of League of Nations opened in Geneva.

Oct. 2—Argentina, Australia and Denmark were elected to seats in League of Nations council.

Oct. 14—Germany withdrew from League of Nations and disarmament conference.

Oct. 16—Disarmament conference adjourned to October 25.

Oct. 20—President Roosevelt announced Russia had accepted his invitation to discuss resumption of international relations.

Nov. 5—United States denounced the extradition treaty with Greece because of the Insull decision in Athens.

Nov. 7—Great Britain announced its withdrawal from world tariff truce.

Nov. 17—Recognition of Russian government by United States announced and W. C. Bullitt selected as American ambassador to Moscow.

Nov. 23—Disarmament conference recessed until January 15.

Dec. 2—Canadian court ruled Martin Insull must return to Chicago for trial.

Dec. 3—Seventh Pan-American conference opened in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dec. 11—Paraguay won great victory over Bolivia in the Chaco war.

Dec. 15—Five nations again defaulted in war debt payments to the United States; five made "token" payments; Finland paid in full.

France, Poland and the little entente agreed on a united front against Germany's rearmament demands.

Dec. 16—Japanese and Manchukuo armies invaded Chinese province of Chahar.

Dec. 18—Paraguay and Bolivia agreed to truce in Gran Chaco war.

FOREIGN

Jan. 2—President De Valera dissolved Irish parliament and called general election.

Chile decreed liquidation of great Cosach nitrate combine.

Jan. 10—Uprisings in Spain resulted in many deaths and arrests.

Jan. 24—President De Valera's party won the Irish Free State elections.

Jan. 28—French cabinet was overthrown in vote on the budget and resigned.

Chancellor Von Schleicher of Germany and his cabinet resigned.

Jan. 30—Adolf Hitler, head of National Socialists, was made chancellor of Germany.

Jan. 31—Edouard Daladier formed new government for France.

Feb. 2—General Sandino, Nicaraguan rebel leader, made peace with President Sacasa.

Feb. 23—Revolutionary movement broke out in Cuba.

Feb. 27—Incendiary fire partly destroyed the Reichstag building in Berlin.

March 5—National Socialists and Nationalists won in German elections.

Premier Venizelos defeated in Greek elections.

March 7—Dictatorship established in Austria.

March 8—Tsaldaris made premier of Greece.

March 9—Hitler extended control over all free states.

March 22—Hitler became dictator of Germany.

March 29—Nationwide boycott on Jews proclaimed in Germany.

March 31—President of Uruguay made himself dictator.

Pope inaugurated the holy year.

April 8—Western Australia voted to secede from commonwealth.

April 19—Masonic order in Germany dissolved and reorganized on "Christian basis."

April 23—Spanish women voted for first time, in municipal elections.

April 29—Revolt broke out in Cuba with landing of two expeditions in Oriente.

April 30—President Sanchez Cerro of Peru assassinated.

May 2—Hitler smashed all free trade unions in Germany.

May 3—Irish Free State abolished oath to the British king.

May 8—Mahatma Gandhi began another fast and was immediately released from prison.

Ignaz Moscicki re-elected president of Poland.

May 18—Prussian diet dissolved until 1937.

May 28—Hitlerites won election in free city of Danzig.

June 3—Spanish government leaders excommunicated by Pope Piux XI.

June 6—Germany agreed to end Jewish boycott in upper Silesia.

June 8—President Zamora of Spain forced the resignation of the Azana cabinet.

June 11—Zamora compelled to ask Azana to form new Spanish cabinet.

June 19—Chancellor Dollfuss outlawed Nazi parties in Austria.

June 21—All factions in Cuba agreed to mediation by Ambassador Welles.

June 22—German government dissolved the Socialist party.

July 23—German Protestants voted to permit Nazi group to control the church.

July 25—Plot against Spanish government uncovered and hundreds jailed.

July 26—Cuban government issued general amnesty decree.

June 27—German National party dissolved and joined the Nazis.

July 31—Gandhi and his wife arrested again in India.

Aug. 7—Bloody anti-Machado riots in Havana quelled by troops.

Aug. 8—President Machado of Cuba rejected Ambassador Welles' mediation plan and refused to quit his office.

Aug. 9—State of war declared in Cuba.

Aug. 11—Cuban army demanded resignation of President Machado.

Aug. 12—President Machado of Cuba resigned and fled to Nassau; Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes was made provisional president.

Aug. 16—Eight hundred Assyrians reported massacred in Iraq.

Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yeravda jail.

Aug. 23—Gandhi was unconditionally released to save his life.

Sept. 5—Radicals of Cuba ousted President De Cespedes and his government and assumed rule by junta.

Sept. 8—King Feisal of Iraq died in Switzerland and was succeeded by his son Ghazi.

Sept. 9—Alejandro Lerroux made premier of Spain.

Sept. 10—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was sworn in as President of Cuba.

Sept. 14—President Grau San Martin decreed general statutes to supplant the constitution of Cuba.

Parliamentarism in Prussia wiped out by Premier Goering.

Sept. 20—Chancellor Dollfuss established Fascist dictatorship over Austria.

Oct. 3—Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria wounded by assassin.

Lerroux government of Spain ousted by parliament.

Oct. 8—Martinez Barrios became premier of Spain and dissolved the congress.

Oct. 17—Estonia voted to curb parliament, and President Tonisson and his cabinet resigned.

Oct. 24—Government of Premier Daladier of France was defeated and resigned.

Oct. 25—Albert Sarraut formed new French ministry.

Oct. 28—Arab riots in Holy Land grew serious.

Oct. 31—Greek court of appeals refused to extradite Samuel Insull to United States.

Nov. 3—Cuban cabinet resigned.

Nov. 8—New revolt broke out in Cuba with heavy fighting in Havana.

Nadir Shah Ghazi, king of Afghanistan, was assassinated and his son, Mohammed Zahir Shah, succeeded him.

Nov. 9—Cuban revolt crushed by government.

Nov. 12—Chancellor Hitler scored an overwhelming victory in the German elections.

Nov. 19—Chinese Nineteenth route army revolted against Nanking government.

Nov. 24—Sarraut's French ministry overthrown by chamber of deputies.

Nov. 27—Camille Chantemps made premier of France.

Dec. 8—Irish Free State government declared unlawful the Young Ireland association, known as the Blue Shirts.

Dec. 9—Serious anarchist revolt in Spain.

Dec. 13—Spanish revolt officially declared suppressed; scores killed.

Dec. 15—Greek government decided Samuel Insull must leave the country January 31.

Dec. 16—Alejandro Lerroux formed new ministry for Spain.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 16—Seven French aviators flew from St. Louis, western Africa, to Natal Brazil, in 14 hours 2 minutes.

Feb. 8—Gayford and Nicholetts, English aviators, completed record breaking nonstop flight of 5,340 miles from Cranwell, England, to Walfish Bay, South Africa.

Feb. 9—Captain Mollison flew from Africa to Brazil.

April 3—Four Britons in two planes crossed Mt. Everest.

April 10—Francesco Agello, Italian, broke world's seaplane record, averaging 426.5 miles an hour.

May 8—Capt. S. Karzynske of Poland flew from Senegal to Brazil.

June 2—Capt. Frank Hawks flew from Los Angeles to New York in robot controlled plane in 13 hours, 26 minutes.

June 3—Jimmy Mattern hopped off at New York on world encircling flight.

June 4—Mattern landed on island near Oslo, Norway.

June 11—Barberan and Collar of Spanish army flew from Spain to Camaguey, Cuba.

June 14—Mattern missing on hop from Khabarovsk to Nome.

June 21—Barberan and Collar lost in flight to Mexico City.

July 1—Italian air armada began flight to Chicago via Iceland.

July 7—Mattern found safe at Anadyr, Siberia.

July 9—Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh began route-planning flight to Greenland, Iceland and Europe.

July 12—Italian air squadron landed at Cartwright, Labrador.

July 14—Italian air squadron reached Montreal.

July 15—Wiley Post began round-the-world flight, and Darius and Girenas of Chicago hopped off for Lithuania—all from New York.

Balbo and the Italian air fleet arrived in Chicago.

July 16—Post reached Berlin in record time.

Darius and Girenas killed in crash of their plane near Soldin, Germany.

July 19—Italian air armada arrived at New York.

July 22—Wiley Post completed flight around world in 7 days 18 hours 49 minutes.

July 23—Capt. J. A. Mollison and his wife, Amy Johnson, flew across Atlantic from Wales and crashed at Stratford, Conn.

July 25—Italian air squadron left New York for home.

Seven American army flyers killed in crash of plane at Oceanside, Calif.

Aug. 7—Rossi and Codos of France made record non-stop flight from New York to Rayak, Syria, 5,900 miles.

Aug. 12—Italian air fleet arrived at Rome.

Sept. 2—Gen. Francesco de Pinedo, famous Italian aviator, killed at New York.

Sept. 4—Florence Klingensmith, noted pilot, killed in plane crash at international air races at Chicago.

Sept. 25—Col. Roscoe Turner set new West-to-East transcontinental record of 10 hours 5½ minutes.

Sept. 30—Russian balloonists ascended 11 miles for new record.

Nov. 20—Settle and Fordney ascended 61,237 feet in stratosphere balloon from Akron, Ohio.

Dec. 6—Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic from Bathurst, Africa, to Natal, Brazil.

Dec. 10—The Lindberghs flew over the Brazilian jungle from Manaos to Trinidad.

Dec. 16—The Lindberghs landed at Miami, Fla.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—French South Atlantic liner Atlantique destroyed by fire, 19 of the crew perishing.

Jan. 11—Southern California swept by disastrous gale; two men killed.

Feb. 10—Sixty-two killed by explosion of gas tank at Neunkirchen, Germany.

March 3—About 1,500 killed by tidal wave and earthquake in Japan.

March 10—Earthquakes in Los Angeles district killed 115, injured 5,000 and caused property damage reaching 75 millions.

March 14—Tornado in Tennessee killed 26.

March 25—Fall of transport plane killed 12 in California.

March 28—British air liner crashed in Belgium; 15 killed.

March 30—Tornado killed 68 in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

March 31—Six killed in plane crash in Kansas.

April 3—U. S. S. Akron with 77 officers and men, crashed in storm off New Jersey coast. Admiral Moffet and 73 others lost.

April 22—West India docks at London destroyed by fire; loss $15,400,000.

May 1—Tornadoes in Louisiana and Arkansas killed 58.

May 8—Town of Ellsworth, Maine, destroyed by fire.

May 10—Tornado in the Cumberland valley killed 62.

May 14—Disastrous floods in Indiana and Illinois.

June 2—Oil explosion in Long Beach, Calif., killed 9 and did vast damage.

June 4—Train wreck in France killed 14 and injured 116.

June 9—Nine killed, 150 hurt in celluloid factory explosion at North Arlington, N. J.

June 11—Chicago World's fair sightseeing plane crashed and burned, killing nine persons.

July 3—Cyclone in Cuba killed 23 and did vast damage to tobacco crop.

July 7—Cloudburst in Bear Creek canyon, Colorado, killed about 12 persons.

Aug. 4—Disastrous hurricane in southern Texas.

Aug. 9—Five United States naval airmen killed in crash in Hawaii.

Aug. 14—Floods in China reported fatal to 50,000.

Aug. 24—Scores of deaths and vast property damage resulted from storm along Atlantic coast.

Aug. 29—Eight killed and many injured in wreck of passenger train in New Mexico.

Sept. 1—Hurricane killed more than 100 in Cuba.

Sept. 5—Hurricane in lower Rio Grande valley killed 100.

Sixteen killed in train collision at Binghamton, N. Y.

Sept. 15—Hurricane on gulf coast of Mexico killed about 150.

Sept. 16—Great property damage done by gale that swept north Atlantic coast.

Sept. 24—Hurricane wrecked Tampico, Mexico, killing 54.

Oct. 3—Seventy-five relief roll workers killed and many injured in brush fire at Los Angeles, Calif.

Oct. 10—Seven killed when passenger plane exploded near Gary, Ind.

Dec. 1—Four hundred killed by earthquake in China.

Dec. 14—Ten children killed and 30 injured when train struck school bus at Crescent City, Fla.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—S. P. Henderson, general manager of Alton railroad, in Chicago.

Jan. 2—Mrs. Belle Moskowitz, Democratic leader of New York.

Jan. 3—Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, former German chancellor.

Jack Pickford, American movie actor, in Paris.

Jan. 5—Calvin Coolidge, former President, in Northampton, Mass.

Gilbert Colgate of New York, philanthropist and capitalist.

Jan. 7—Representative Robert R. Butler of Oregon.

Jan. 8—Representative S. A. Kendall of Pennsylvania.

Jan. 13—Prof. Dana Carleton Munro of Princeton.

Jan. 15—Mrs. Jessie Sayre, daughter of late President Wilson.

Rt. Rev. W. W. Webb, episcopal bishop of Milwaukee.

Jan. 18—John Bundy, Indiana artist.

Jan. 21—George Moore, Irish novelist.

Jan. 22—Elisabeth Marbury of New York, theatrical producer.

Jan. 23—Arthur Garford, industrialist and political leader, in Elyria, Ohio.

E. A. McCulloch, member of federal trade commission.

Jan. 24—Earl of Chesterfield.

Jan. 26—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, in Paris.

Jan. 28—George Saintsbury, English literary critic.

Sara Teasdale, American poet.

Jan. 30—Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N. retired.

Jan. 31—John Galsworthy, English novelist.

Feb. 2—F. G. Bonfils, publisher of Denver Post.

Feb. 4—Archbishop Rojas Arrieta of Panama.

Prof. A. H. Sayce, British Egyptologist.

Feb. 5—Addison Mizner, architect, in Palm Beach, Fla.

Feb. 7—Dr. Lawrence F. Abbott, former editor of the Outlook.

Count Albert Apponyi, Hungarian statesman.

Feb. 11—John D. Ryan, copper magnate, in New York.

B. M. Winston, Chicago financier.

Feb. 12—Field Marshal Sir William Robertson in London.

George R. Carter, former governor of Hawaii.

Sir John A. Thomson, British scientist.

Feb. 14—R. N. Matson, minister-designate to Greece, in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Feb. 18—James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion.

Feb. 21—Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, U. S. N. retired.

Feb. 26—Thomas W. Gregory, former attorney general of United States.

Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, in France.

Feb. 27—Walter Hiers, film comedian.

March 2—Thomas J. Walsh, former senator from Montana and named attorney general in Roosevelt cabinet.

Rear Admiral John D. Rodgers, U. S. N., retired.

March 6—Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, in Miami, Fla.

March 7—Ex-Congressman Will R. Wood of Indiana.

Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., retired.

March 11—Senator Robert B. Howell of Nebraska.

March 14—Sir Henry Thornton, former president Canadian National railways.

March 17—Brig. Gen. Charles King, Civil war veteran, author.

March 18—Duke of Abruzzi.

March 20—Jefferson De Angelis, actor.

April 3—Wilson Mizner, author.

April 5—Earl Derr Biggers, novelist.

April 10—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, author and educator.

April 17—George B. Nevin, composer of sacred music, at Easton, Pa.

April 18—Judge Webster Thayer of Boston, who presided at Sacco-Vanzetti trial.

Fred Terry, English actor.

April 20—William Courtenay, American actor.

April 21—Joseph Kilgour, American actor.

April 25—Dr. Felix Adler, philosopher, in New York.

April 29—Rev. Thomas Sherman, S. J., son of Gen. William T. Sherman.

Francis Richards, noted inventor, in New Britain, Conn.

Representative C. S. Briggs of Texas.

May 2—William E. Haskell, veteran editor and publisher, in Salisbury, Md.

May 7—Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard university.

May 8—Cardinal Cerretti in Rome.

Col. C. E. Stanton, U. S. A., retired, author of phrase "Lafayette, we are here."

May 15—Col. Fred Kilgore, commanding Fourth regiment of marines at Shanghai.

Ernest Torrence, veteran screen actor.

May 16—Dr. John Grier Hibben, president emeritus of Princeton.

Prof. Lee Wilson Dodd of Yale.

Dr. J. C. DaCosta, famous surgeon, in Philadelphia.

May 17—Clinton W. Gilbert, political writer, in Washington.

May 18—Ex-Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota in Washington.

May 24—Admiral Lord Wemyss of British navy.

May 26—Horatio Bottomley of London.

May 29—Dan O'Leary, famous pedestrian.

May 30—Prof. W. L. Elkin of Yale, astronomer.

June 2—William Muldoon, veteran sportsman, in Purchase, N. Y.

June 5—Henry C. Rowland, American author.

June 7—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher, in Philadelphia.

June 10—Winchell Smith, American playwright and actor.

June 15—Capt. W. P. Wright of Chicago, national commander of G. A. R.

Harry M. Jewett of Detroit, automobile manufacturer.

June 19—O. L. Bodenhamer, former national commander of American Legion.

Representative B. E. Kemp of Louisiana.

June 20—Paul Kester, American playright.

Rose Pastor Stokes, radical leader.

June 22—Representative E. B. Almon of Alabama.

July 1—A. R. Erskine, motor car official, in South Bend, Ind.

July 3—Russell Boardman, American aviator.

Hipolito Yrigoyen, former president of Argentina.

July 5—C. N. Haskell, first governor of Oklahoma.

July 8—Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, English novelist.

July 12—Edwin Gould, New York financier.

July 15—Prof. Irving Babbitt of Harvard.

July 18—Gilbert N. Haugen, former congressman from Iowa.

July 20—E. S. Johnson, former senator from South Dakota.

Viscount Burnham, British newspaper publisher.

July 26—Louise Closser Hale, novelist and actress.

July 31—K. C. Schuyler of Denver, former senator from Colorado.

Aug. 1—Chester S. Lord, veteran journalist of New York.

Aug. 6—J. D. Oliver of South Bend, Ind., plow manufacturer.

Aug. 14—Dr. Frederick Starr, anthropologist, in Japan.

Aug. 15—Alan Winslow of Chicago, famous war aviator.

Aug. 17—Rear Admiral C. B. Morgan, U. S. N.

Aug. 22—Marie Cahill, American actress.

Aug. 27—Congressman W. W. Watson of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 28—W. A. Bechtel of San Francisco, head of companies building Boulder dam.

Sept. 2—G. T. Marye, former American diplomat.

Sept. 5—Clay M. Greene, actor and playwright.

Sept. 7—Viscount Grey of Falloden, British statesman.

Sept. 8—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York.

King Feisal of Iraq.

Sept. 9—Federal Judge William S. Kenyon of Iowa.

Capt. Paul Koenig, commander of German submarine Deutschland in war.

Archbishop F. E. J. Lloyd, primate of American Catholic church.

Sept. 12—Alfred Sutro, British playwright.

Sept. 14—Irwin H. Hoover, chief usher of White House.

Sept. 17—F. H. Sisson, New York banker.

Sept. 19—E. W. Kemble, artist and author.

Sept. 20—Dr. Annie Besant, world leader of Theosophists, in Madras, India.

Madge Carr Cook, American actress.

Sept. 24—Horace Liveright, New York, retired publisher.

Maj. Gen. W. J. Black, U. S. A.

Mrs. A. M. Williamson, novelist, in Bath, England.

Sept. 25—Ring Lardner, American humorist and playwright.

Gov. Arthur Seligman of New Mexico.

Sept. 27—Brigham H. Roberts, president of Mormon church council, in Salt Lake City.

Sept. 28—J. W. Collier, member U. S. tariff commission.

Oct. 2—Charles Piez, head of Emergency Fleet corporation during the war.

Oct. 3—W. L. Stribling, Georgia heavyweight.

Oct. 5—William L. Veeck, president Chicago National League Baseball club.

Renee Adoree, film star.

Oct. 6—Porter H. Dale, senator from Vermont.

Oct. 7—Hernand Behn, president of International Telephone and Telegraph company, in France.

Oct. 8—Morris Hillquit of New York, Socialist leader.

Oct. 11—Charles H. Sabin, New York banker.

Oct. 18—Peter A. Jay, American diplomat.

Oct. 23—William N. Doak, former secretary of labor.

Oct. 25—Evelyn B. Baldwin, noted explorer, in Washington.

Oct. 28—Edward H. Sothern, eminent American actor.

Paul Painleve, French statesman.

Oct. 30—Mary E. Lease, former leader of Kansas Populists.

Nov. 2—John B. Kendrick, senator from Wyoming.

Nov. 5—Texas Guinan, entertainer, in Vancouver.

Nov. 12—Milton Aborn of New York, theatrical producer.

Nov. 14—Edward N. Hurley, Chicago financier and manufacturer.

Nov. 15—William K. Vanderbilt III of New York.

Nov. 22—Francois Albert, French statesman.

Nov. 25—Prof. G. H. Barton, Harvard geologist.

Nov. 29—Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of Chicago, political economist.

Nov. 30—Sir Arthur Currie, commander of Canada's overseas forces in World war.

Dec. 1—Richard Mellon, Pittsburgh banker.

Harry De Windt, English explorer.

Dec. 3—Alexander Legge, president of International Harvester company.

Dec. 7—Stella Benson, English novelist.

Adolph Klauber, American dramatic critic and producer.

Dec. 8—Count Yamamoto, Japanese statesman and naval hero.

Dec. 9—Dr. W. O. Thompson, former president of Ohio State university.

Dec. 10—George Lytton, Chicago merchant and art patron.

Dec. 12—Count Ilya Tolstoy at New Haven, Conn.

Dec. 16—Robert W. Chambers, American novelist.

Louis Joseph Vance, American fiction writer.

Willard Spencer, opera composer, in St. Davids, Pa.

Dec. 17—Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of New York; author of religious works.

The dalai lama of Tibet.

Dec. 19—Congressman James S. Parker of New York.

© by Western Newspaper Union.