

Chronology of the Year 1934 Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury W. Woodin and appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr. to succeed him. Jan. 2—Congress opened regular session. Heard President Roosevelt's message declaring the New Deal must be made permanent. Jan. 3—Congress revived President Roosevelt's budget message calling for \$1 1/2 billion dollars. Jan. 5—House passed \$470,000,000 national liquor tax bill. Jan. 8—Supreme court upheld moratorium on mortgages. Jan. 10—President Roosevelt asked the senate to ratify the St. Lawrence waterway treaty. Senate passed national liquor tax bill. Jan. 12—Gen. Blanton Winship was appointed governor of Porto Rico vice R. H. Gore, resigned. Jan. 13—President Roosevelt appointed chief of the weather bureau. Jan. 15—President Roosevelt asked congress for additional authority to seize federal bank gold reserve and six dollar between 50 and 60 cents. Jan. 15—President Roosevelt modified his economy regulations to increase annual payments to disabled veterans by \$1 million dollars. Jan. 16—House of representatives passed the President's money bill, \$60 to 40. Jan. 24—Naval supply bill of 124 million passed by house. Jan. 27—Senate passed President's money bill. Jan. 30—Nation celebrated President Roosevelt's fifty-second birthday. House passed the Wilson bill. Jan. 31—President established a \$9.06 cent dollar. Feb. 5—United States Supreme court quashed all pending federal drug cases. Feb. 5—President and postmaster general cancelled a mail contract and the army was called on to carry the air mail. Feb. 14—William P. MacCracken and L. H. Brittin sentenced by senate to ten days in jail for contempt in connection with the federal reserve board. Feb. 15—Army air corps began flying the air mail. Feb. 21—House passed tax revision bill. Feb. 22—Roger Touhy and two members of his gang convicted in Chicago of kidnaping John Factor and given 99 years in prison. Feb. 23—President asked congress to create federal commission on wire and radio communications. Feb. 27—Senate voted to restore 250 million in veterans' benefits and federal salaries. Feb. 28—House voted against federal furniture factory. March 2—President asked congress for power to negotiate armistice with Germany and despatched bank robber and desperado, escaped from jail at Crown Point, Ind. March 3—Supreme court upheld government price fixing. President Roosevelt asked industry to raise wages and shorten hours. March 6—Senate passed full strength alloy construction bill. President appointed Judge Florence Allen of Ohio as federal circuit court of appeals judge. March 10—President ordered army air mail service halted. Attorney General Cummings ordered criminal actions against Andrew Mellon, James J. Walker and others for alleged income tax evasion. March 12—House passed bill for immediate payment of veterans' bonus in arrears. March 13—Arthur C. Williams elected president of University of Illinois. March 14—St. Lawrence waterway treaty rejected by the senate. March 15—Army resumed flying air mail. March 23—President urged passage of job insurance bill. March 24—President signed Philippine independence bill. March 25—President settled threatened strike of automobile industry. March 26—President vetoed economy bill. March 27—President left for Florida cruise. House overrode veto of economy bill. March 28—Senate overrode economy bill veto. March 31—Johnson imposes 5-day, 25-hour week on soft coal industry. April 9—Florence E. Allen took oath in Cleveland as first woman federal judge. Trial of Bishop Cannon and Miss Ada Burroughs for violation of corrupt practices act began in Washington. April 10—House committee began investigation of charges made by Dr. William A. Wirt that members of "brain trust" were plotting to overthrow the government. April 11—Senate voted for 10 per cent increase in income tax. April 12—Senate passed its \$450,000,000 tax bill with income tax publicity provision. President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his Florida cruise. April 16—Gov. Langer of North Dakota and eight others indicted by United States for forced collections from relief workers. April 18—Wirt investigation ended by Democrats after his story was denied. April 23—Milk control plan dropped by the A.A.A. April 24—American fleet of 111 warships made record transit of Panama canal. April 27—Bishop Cannon and Miss Burroughs acquitted of violation of corrupt practices act in Washington. April 28—Senate passed air mail bill. May 3—Postmaster General Farley awarded 15 air mail contracts. New revenue bill enacted by congress. April 18—Wirt investigation ended by Democrats after his story was denied. April 23—Milk control plan dropped by the A.A.A. 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June 8—President Roosevelt in special message set forth his future plans for betterment of living. June 11—Silver bill passed by the senate. June 14—Senate confirmed R. G. Turley as undersecretary of agriculture. June 15—Steel industry decided to postpone strike indefinitely. June 16—Governor Langer of North Dakota and four others convicted of defrauding United States government. June 18—Seventy-third congress adjourned. June 20—President Roosevelt given degree of doctor of laws at Yale. Congress scrapped the NRA code. June 21—President Roosevelt ordered spending of \$150,000,000 in middle west drought areas. United States milk code held illegal by Federal Judge Barnes in Chicago. June 28—Board of three named by President to mediate steel industry troubles. June 29—President Roosevelt sailed on cruiser Houston for vacation cruise to Hawaii. July 1—Rev. John F. O'Hara elected president of Notre Dame university. July 6—Eightieth birthday of Republican party celebrated at Jackson, Mich. July 9—Senate's jail sentence of W. P. McCracken for contempt upset by U. S. Supreme court. July 10—Mississippi voted to remain dry. July 14—Unions in San Francisco area voted for general strike. July 16—General strike in effect in San Francisco. July 17—Coolidge elected head of Tammany. July 17—Gov. William Langer of North Dakota ousted by state supreme court decision. July 19—General strike at San Francisco called off. July 20—Serious strike riots in Minneapolis and Seattle. July 21—Eagle restored to Harriman holed in Tennessee. July 21—President Roosevelt ordered the beginning of vast reforestation program in midwest plains. July 22—John Dillinger, notorious desperado, shot to death by federal agents in Chicago. July 24—President reached Hawaiian waters. July 25—Pacific coast longshoremen voted to accept mediation. July 26—Minneapolis put under martial law by Governor Olson because of teachers' strike. July 29—Longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast ended in compromise. Aug. 3—President Roosevelt landed at Portland, Ore. Aug. 9—Nationalization of silver ordered by the President. Aug. 10—Secretary Wallace announced virtual abandonment of crop reduction program for 1935. Strike of 15,000 employees of Aluminum Company of America started. Aug. 15—Eugene R. Black resigned as governor of federal reserve board. Aug. 16—United Textile Workers voted for general strike in cotton textile industry. Aug. 17—Wool, silk and rayon unions voted to join in textile strike. Aug. 18—Louisiana legislature passed laws making Senator Long and Governor Allen dictators of the state. Aug. 21—Twelve bandits took \$427,000 armored money truck in Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug. 22—Truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis ended in compromise. Aug. 24—Reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba proclaimed by President Roosevelt. Sept. 1—Director of the Budget Lewis Douglas resigned. Sept. 3—Retail coal code authority resigned in protest against NRA methods. Sept. 4—Strike of textile workers began, declared 50 per cent effective. Sept. 6—Aluminum workers' strike ended by compromise. Sept. 10—Maine re-elected Governor Brann, Democratic, and Senator Hale, Republican, after voted repeal of state prohibition law. Sept. 11—Senator Huey Long's factious work in Louisiana government. Sept. 15—Government renewed its tax evasion charges against Andrew Mellon. Sept. 20—Solution of Lindbergh baby kidnaping begun with arrest in New York of Bruno R. Hauptmann with part of ransom money. President's special board offered plan for ending of textile strike. Sept. 22—Textile union officials ordered end of the strike. Sept. 24—Packers raised pay of 100,000 employees 8 per cent. Sept. 25—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson resigned as NRA administrator, effective October 15. Sept. 26—President announced appointment of boards to conduct the NRA. Sept. 26—President Roosevelt declared in radio address that he would seek a labor-industrial truce to end strikes. Sept. 27—Trial of Samuel Insull and other associates begun in Chicago. Oct. 4—American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco voted for 24 to 20 hour work week. Oct. 12—President ordered 36 hour week for cotton garment industry. Oct. 13—American Legion convention opened in Miami, Fla. "Pretty Boy" Floyd, notorious Oklahoma highway killer by federal officers near East Liverpool, Ohio. Oct. 25—American Legion demanded immediate bonus payment and resignation of Frank Belgrano, Jr., of San Francisco, national commander. Rayon and silk dyers went on strike. Oct. 21—Chicago's World's Fair closed. Nov. 8—Elections resulted generally in decided Democratic victories, with senate gain of 10 seats and loss of 19 seats in house. Nov. 9—Marriner S. Eccles of Utah made governor of federal reserve board. Nov. 10—President Roosevelt appointed advisory council for social reforms. Nov. 11—"Baby Face" Nelson, public enemy No. 1, killed two government agents near Barrington, Ill., and was himself shot to death. Dec. 1—Katherine Lenroot appointed chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor. Dec. 3—United States Supreme court upheld right of land grant colleges to make military training compulsory. Dec. 6—President Roosevelt returned to Washington. Dec. 10—National conference on crime prevention opened in Washington. Dec. 12—President named committee to draft legislation to end war profits. Dec. 15—President's advisory council reported unemployment insurance system. Dec. 16—National resources board outlined \$15 billion dollar public works program for 20 to 25 years.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 7—Paraguay and Bolivia resumed war in the Chaco Boreal, the truce was broken. Jan. 8—France quadrupled United States import quotas. France and Russia signed new commercial treaty. Jan. 23—Government of President Mendana of Cuba recognized by United States. Jan. 26—Germany and Poland signed a ten year peace treaty. Feb. 5—Austrian cabinet decided to appeal to League of Nations against German Nazi aggression. Feb. 17—Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to Austria's independence and integrity. March 2—China refused to recognize Manchukuo. March 22—France charged Germany had violated Versailles treaty. April 17—Japan protested against the giving of aid to China by other nations. June 23—Bolivians and Paraguayans fought great battle in the Chaco. July 13—Great Britain and Italy announced approval of eastern European new alliance by France. August 15—Evacuation of dalmatian American marines completed. Aug. 15—Manchukuo severed all relations with Russia. Aug. 21—World Jewish conference at Geneva declared redoubled boycott of Nazi Germany. Sept. 1—Evangeline Booth elected general of the Salvation Army. Sept. 10—Richard Sandler, Sweden, elected president of League of Nations. Sept. 13—Russia accepted invitation to join League of Nations. Sept. 15—Western became a member of the League of Nations. Sept. 23—Russia agreed to sell half interest in Chinese oilfields to Manchukuo for \$50,000,000. Sept. 27—Great Britain, France and Italy signed pact to insure independence of Austria. Oct. 1—King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Barthou of France assassinated in Marseilles by Macedonian terrorist. Oct. 3—Seaman's national conference with United States and Great Britain. Oct. 25—Nobel prize in medicine awarded to Dr. George Minot, O. H. Maudslayi and W. P. Murphy of United States. Nov. 8—Luigi Pirandello, Italian novelist, awarded Nobel prize for literature. Nov. 15—Dr. Harold C. Urey of Colorado University, New York, awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry for his discovery of "heavy water." Nov. 17—President Roosevelt accused Hungary of complicity in assassination of King Alexander. Nov. 17—Italy refused French request for extradition of Dr. Ante Pavelich, alleged leader of band that killed King Alexander. Dec. 1—France refused to join Japan in denouncing Washington naval peace conference. Dec. 1—President Roosevelt refused to pay for the Saar coal mines and grant political equality to citizens of the region. Dec. 5—League of Nations decided to send international police force into the Saar region. Dec. 5—Yugoslavia deported 27,000 Hungarian refugees of that country. Dec. 7—United States notified League of Nations it would help in negotiating peace between Paraguay and Bolivia. Dec. 10—Yugoslavia and Hungary accepted League of Nations peace proposal, averting danger of war in Balkans.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—George Tataraciu, anti-Nazi, became premier of Rumania. Jan. 3—Boris Todev, Bulgarian, who burned the reichstag building, beheaded in Leipzig. Jan. 3—Ramon Grau San Martin resigned as president of Cuba and Carlos Hevia was selected to succeed him. Jan. 3—Hevia resigned presidency of Cuba and was succeeded by Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army. Jan. 3—Chautauque French cabinet resigned. Jan. 3—Delaunay formed new French government. German Reichstag made Chancellor Hitler resign of all the states. Feb. 5—Senators in Paris against the Daladier government. Feb. 5—Premier Daladier of France resigned and Gaston Doumergue undertook formation of new government. Feb. 5—Thyris cabinet resigned in Paris. Feb. 5—Civilians broke out in Austria between the government and the Socialists and hundreds were killed. Feb. 5—Premier Mussolini of Italy suppressed; dead estimated at 1,000 to 2,000. Feb. 17—Albert I, king of the Belgians, killed by fall while climbing small peak near Namur. Feb. 18—Premier of Sandino, Nicaraguan patriot and rebel leader, murdered by national guardsmen at Managua. March 1—Henry Pu-yi enthroned as Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo. March 1—Premier of Poland resigned. March 2—Lerroux again made premier of Spain. March 2—Hitler launched program to give jobs to idle. March 23—Gen. Johan Laldoren became premier of Rumania. April 9—High army officers of Rumania arrested for plot to kill the king. April 10—Serious revolutionary riots in Spain. April 22—Spanish cabinet resigned. April 22—Revolutionary forces formed new Spanish cabinet. April 20—Austrian parliament adopted 100 per cent wage reduction. May 3—King Ibn Saud of Arabia began war on the kingdom of Yemen. May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank in Atlantic, 1,000 lives lost in Oklahoma floods. April 7—Five Norwegian fishermen killed when huge cliff fell into a fjord. April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150. April 22—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buxinggen, Germany. May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank in Atlantic, 1,000 lives lost in Oklahoma floods. April 7—Five Norwegian fishermen killed when huge cliff fell into a fjord. April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150. April 22—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buxinggen, Germany. May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank in Atlantic, 1,000 lives lost in Oklahoma floods. April 7—Five Norwegian fishermen killed when huge cliff fell into a fjord. April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150. April 22—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buxinggen, Germany. May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank in Atlantic, 1,000 lives lost in Oklahoma floods.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—Floods in Los Angeles area resulted in about 75 deaths. Jan. 4—Explosion and fire in mine at Los Angeles killed 14 men. Jan. 8—Eighty perished in a panic at Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 8—Tsunami shock all India. French tri-motor plane crashed, killing 10. Feb. 20—Ten aged widows and daughters of Civil War veterans burned to death at air liner near Salt Lake City. Feb. 23—Eight persons killed in crash of air liner near Georgia, Alabama. March 12—New Japanese torpedo boat capsized, about 100 men drowned. March 14—La Libertad, Salvador, almost destroyed by dynamite explosion and fire. 150 lives lost. March 21—One thousand dead, 3,000 injured in fire at Hakodate, Japan. March 21—Austrian liner sank in Oklahoma floods. April 7—Five Norwegian fishermen killed when huge cliff fell into a fjord. April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150. April 22—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buxinggen, Germany. May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank in Atlantic, 1,000 lives lost in Oklahoma floods. April 7—Five Norwegian fishermen killed when huge cliff fell into a fjord. April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150. April 22—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buxinggen, Germany. May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank in Atlantic, 1,000 lives lost in Oklahoma floods.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Columbia defeated Stanford in Pasadena Rose Bowl game, 7 to 0. Jan. 1—Casper Brown won national title at New York. Jan. 22—Kinsey Matsuyama of New York won national three-cushion billiards title. Jan. 28—Ed Schroeder, Chicago, won American skating championship at Oconomowoc, Wis. Feb. 7—Barney Ross retained Junior welterweight title by defeating Pete Moran in Kansas City. Feb. 23—Johnny Layton won world's three-cushion billiard championship. Feb. 23—Pudenz won Big Ten basketball championship. March 1—Primo Carnera defeated Toron in Miami, Fla., retaining the heavyweight title. March 10—Michigan won Big Ten football championship. April 6—Conran beat Hagenlacher world's 12 balliard title. April 18—Chicago Black Hawks won Stanley cup and world's hockey championship. April 27—Jack Torrence, Louisiana State university, set new world's record in shot put at 55 feet 1 1/2 inches. April 28—Walter Johnson, the favorite, won the Kentucky derby. May 12—American golfers defeated British in the Ryder cup. May 19—University of Illinois won Big Ten track and field championship. May 27—University of Michigan, won Big Ten golf title. University of Illinois won Western Conference baseball championship. May 23—Chicago boxers defeated Polish team, 7 to 1, in golden gloves tournament. May 26—W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, won British amateur golf championship. May 25—Barney Ross of Chicago won world's welterweight title from Jimmy McLarnin. May 26—Bill Cunningham of Indianapolis won Speedway 500-mile auto race in record time. May 27—Cunningham of Kansas set new world sprint record of 4:06.7 for mile. American tennis team of women defeated British for Wightman cup. May 27—Harry Cooper won Western Open tennis title. June 22—Yale defeated Harvard in annual boat races. June 24—Stanford won the N. C. A. A. tennis title. June 29—Henry Cotton of England won British open golf title. July 10—American league beat National league 9 to 7 in all-star game in New York. July 15—Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, won western amateur golf title. July 20—Paul Bunyan won the Professional golf championship. July 31—British tennis team defeated American team in Davis cup. Aug. 4—Tommy Armour won Canadian open golf title. Aug. 5—Helen Jacobs won women's tennis title. Aug. 16—Hans Nussli won national tennis title in Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 17—Fred Perry, England, won American singles tennis title.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Jacob Wassermann, German novelist. Jan. 4—Prof. H. C. Warren, Princeton university psychologist. Jan. 7—Robert Simpson, American novelist and editor. Jan. 9—Miss Alice French (Octave Thant), American novelist. Jan. 9—Frank P. Glass of Alabama, editor and publisher. Jan. 12—Aimaro Sato, Japanese diplomat. Jan. 14—Walker D. Hines, former director general of American railroads. Gen. Jean Marchand of France, central figure of Fashoda, died in France. Jan. 15—John Sherwin, Cleveland banker. Jan. 18—Joseph Devlin, Irish nationalist leader. Jan. 19—Harrison Fisher, American author. Jan. 20—Edward J. Brundage, Republican leader, in Lake Forest, Ill. Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president Stetson university, Delaware. Jan. 21—John H. McCooey, Tammany leader of Brooklyn, N. Y. Amelia Summerville, former stage star. Jan. 22—Dr. Mary L. H. Black, southern educator. Feb. 1—Walter Wellman, pioneer astronaut and newspaper journalist. Feb. 3—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former senator from Nebraska. Feb. 3—Montague Glass, American writer. Eleonora de Cisneros, operatic star, in New York. Feb. 13—August Anheuser Busch of St. Louis, brewery magnate. William Travers Jerome of New York. Charles R. Flint, shipowner and banker. Feb. 14—Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker. Feb. 17—Albert, king of the Belgians. Feb. 18—John H. Rogers, co-inventor of the Mergenthaler Linotype machine, in New York. Feb. 22—Representative Joseph L. Hooper of Michigan. Feb. 23—Sir Edward Elgar, British composer. Louis Gaudin of France, champion fencer. Corse' Peyton, veteran American actor. Feb. 25—Dr. Daniel W. Prothero of Chicago, composer and director. John McGraw, veteran baseball manager. Feb. 27—Dr. Henry O. King, educator, in Oberlin, Ohio. Feb. 28—John A. Allen, poet and editor, in Brooklyn, N. Y. William Astor Chandler, explorer and soldier, in New York. March 11—Margaret Hillington Bows, former stage star. March 11—Fannie Osborn Porter, water-tory "Topsy" of stage, at Watertown, S. D. March 15—John A. Simpson, Oklahoma City, president of the National Farmers union. March 21—Lillian Tashman, movie actress, in New York. March 23—John M. Harlan, lawyer, in New York. March 25—Maj. Gen. George O. Squier in Washington. March 29—Otto Kahn, banker, in New York. April 1—Edward W. Pou, congressman, in Washington. April 9—William Wallace McDowell, American minister to Iran. Mrs. Mother Haycinth, founder of Passionate order in United States. April 10—Theodore Douglas Robinson at Little Falls, N. Y. Sir Gerald Du Maurier, British actor, John Collier, English painter. April 14—Justice W. C. Owen of Wisconsin supreme court. April 16—John J. Blaine, former governor of Wisconsin and United States senator. Edwin W. Morgan, former diplomat. April 18—Alfred Juergens of Chicago, author. April 20—C. H. Allen, former governor of Puerto Rico. April 21—Federal Judge W. B. Shepley at Jacksonville, Fla. April 22—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr. in New York City. William Thaw, veteran of Lafayette Escadrille. April 24—Dr. Paul Shorey, Greek scholar, in Chicago. Fay Hemptstead, poet laureate of Free Masonry, in Little Rock, Ark. April 26—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, noted Indian fighter. Dr. W. H. Welch, pathologist, at Baltimore. May 2—William C. Proctor of Cincinnati, manufacturer. May 2—William H. Woodin, ex-secretary of the treasury. May 1—William Gardner, naval architect in Bayhead, N. J. May 9—Joy Morton of Chicago, salt company head. May 11—William E. Corey, former head of United States Steel corporation. May 14—Charles De Garmo, ex-president of Swiftsmore college. May 17—Case Gilbert, American architect. May 17—Willis J. Abbott, veteran editor, in Brookline, Mass. Dr. William Huskins, famous chemist. May 22—Joseph M. Dixon, ex-governor of Montana. May 23—John Whittlock, former ambassador to Belgium. May 25—William B. Wilson, first secretary of labor union. Frank Lascelle, English sculptor and painter. May 26—Neil McNeil of Toronto. May 28—J. F. Archibald, war correspondent, in Hollywood, Calif. Samuel T. Clover, journalist, in Los Angeles. Prof. J. J. Pyre of University of Wisconsin. May 29—Jackson Barnett, wealthiest Indian, in Los Angeles. Admiral Togo, Japanese war hero. May 31—Law Cody, screen actor. June 3—James Rolph Jr., governor of California. Maj. Gen. James Parker, retired. June 4—Rev. C. L. O'Donnell, president of Notre Dame university. June 6—Dr. C. A. Heddlow of Chicago, surgeon.