Chronology of the Year 1928

Compiled by

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DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—President Coolidge held big New Year's reception in White House.
Jan. 4—Three bodies taken from sunken submarine S-4.
Assistant Secretary of War Hanford MacNider resigned and President appointed Col. Charles B. Robbins of Iowa to succeed him.
Jan. 8—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Lasker gave $1,000,000 to University of Chicago for medical research.
Seventeen bodies taken from wreck of the S-4 identified.
Jan. 11—Mexican documents published by Hearst papers declared by senate investigating committee to be forged.
Fifteen more bodies taken from wreck of the S-4.
Jan. 12—Democrats selected Houston, Texas, for their national convention and set June 26 for its opening.
Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry J. Gray electrocuted in Sing Sing for murder of woman's husband.
Jan. 13—President and Mrs. Coolidge and party left Washington for Havana, Cuba.
Jan. 19—Senate adopted resolution declaring vacant the seat of Senator-Elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois.
President Coolidge returned to Washington from Cuba.
Jan. 20—President Cosgrave of Irish Free State arrived in New York.
Jan. 23—President Cosgrave of Ireland called on President Coolidge and other officials.
A. P. Giannini, San Francisco banker, gave $1,500,000 to University of California.
Jan. 31—Senate passed Jones bill for continuation of government owned and operated merchant marine.
Feb. 3—Senate arrested Robert W. Stewart, Standard Oil of Indiana official, for refusal to answer certain questions in Teapot Dome inquiry.
Feb. 10—Senate adopted resolution opposing third term for President.
Feb. 12—Herbert Hoover announced his Presidential candidacy by entering the Ohio primaries.
Feb. 15—Senate called for investigation of public utilities by trade commission.
Feb. 16—Gov. Ed Jackson of Indiana freed of bribery charges because of statute of limitations.
Senate ordered investigation of coal mining conditions in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.
Feb. 20—President appointed Representative W. R. Green of Iowa as judge of court of claims.
Feb. 21—H. F. Sinclair, H. M. Day, W. J. Burns and W. S. Burns found guilty of criminal contempt of court in oil scandal case by Justice Siddons of District of Columbia Supreme court.
Naval court inquiry placed blame for S-4 disaster on commanders of submarine and destroyer Paulding.
Feb. 23—House naval affairs committee scrapped the administration navy program, substituting a bill calling for fifteen cruisers and one aircraft carrier within six years.
March 2—Grand jury indicted Col. R. W. Stewart for contempt of senate, in connection with Dome oil case.
Senate passed bill for registration of lobbyists.
Senator Walsh of Idaho entered Democratic race for Presidential nomination.
March 16—Rodman Wanamaker's will provided for $2,000,000 for trade school as memorial to his father.
Senate rejected reappointment of John J. Esch of Wisconsin to interstate commerce commission.
March 17—House passed $274,000,000 naval bill providing for 15 cruisers and one plane carrier.
March 21—Chicago school board found Superintendent McAndrew guilty of insubordination and ousted him.
March 26—Revised McNary-Haugen farm relief bill reported favorably by house agriculture committee.
March 27—House passed bill appropriating $360,000,000 for naval construction.
March 28—Senate passed Jones bill appropriating $325,000,000 for flood control.
March 30—George Remus, former "bootleg king" and slayer of his wife, found sane by Ohio Court of Appeals.
Senate confirmed all pending appointments to radio commission.
March 31—Arthur H. Vandenberg of Grand Rapids appointed senator from Michigan to fill out term of Ferris.
Government completed purchase of Cape Cod canal.
April 5—Cyrus Locher of Cleveland appointed senator from Ohio to fill out term of late Senator Willis.
April 9—United States Supreme court upheld validity of flexible tariff law.
April 12—Senate passed McNary farm relief bill.
April 16—Socialist national convention nominated Norman Thomas for President and James H. Maurer for Vice President.
April 21—Harry F. Sinclair acquitted by jury in Teapot Dome conspiracy case.
April 24—House passed flood control bill.
April 25—Senate passed the $360,000,000 naval appropriation bill after defeating amendments attacking President's policy in Nicaragua.
April 30—Senate ordered an investigation of Presidential campaign expenditures.
May 3—House passed the Haugen farm relief bill.
May 4—Senator T. J. Walsh withdrew as candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination.
May 5—House passed White bill to encourage the merchant marine.
Max Mason resigned as president of University of Chicago.
May 7—House passed bill raising pay of 135,000 government employees.
May 9—Senate passed flood control bill, modified, to avoid a veto.
May 10—Senate passed bill to reorganize diplomatic service promotion system.
May 15—President Coolidge signed flood relief bill.
May 18—Senate voted full publicity for tax returns.
May 21—Senate passed finance bill cutting taxes $205,875,000.
May 22—House overrode President's veto of postal pay raise bill.
May 23—President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.
May 25—Congress passed the Muscle Shoals bill and the house passed the Boulder Dam bill. Senate failed by 4 votes to pass farm relief bill over President's veto.
May 26—House and senate approved conference report of bill reducing taxes $223,000,000.
May 29—Congress adjourned, leaving Boulder Dam bill unfinished business before the senate.
President signed tax reduction bill.
May 30—President Coolidge delivered Memorial day address at Gettysburg.
May 31—President Coolidge selected Cedar Island lodge on Brule river, northern Wisconsin, as summer White House.
June 7—President Coolidge let Muscle Shoals bill die without veto or approval.
June 13—President and Mrs. Coolidge left for Wisconsin camp.
June 14—Herbert Hoover nominated for President by Republican convention in Kansas City.
June 15—Republican convention nominated Senator Charles Curtis for Vice President.
June 7—Governor Ritchie of Maryland withdrew from Democratic Presidential race in favor of Al Smith.
June 20—Ohio Supreme court freed George Remus, wife-slayer, from insane asylum.
June 21—Secretary of the Interior Hubert C. Work made chairman of Republican national committee.
June 28—Gov. Al Smith of New York nominated for President by Democratic convention in Houston.
June 29—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas nominated by Democratic convention for Vice President.
July 4—Independence day accidents in United States caused death of 225 persons.
July 6—Secretary of the Interior Work named board of engineers to study Boulder canyon dam project.
July 7—Secretary of Commerce Hoover sent his resignation to President Coolidge.
July 10—Prohibition and Farmer-Labor national conventions opened in Chicago.
July 11—John J. Raskob of Delaware elected chairman of Democratic national committee.
Farmer-Labor party nominated Senator Norris for President and Will Vereen of Georgia for Vice President, both of whom declined.
July 12—Prohibition party nominated William Varney of New York for President and James A. Edgerton of Virginia for Vice President.
July 20—Roy O. West of Chicago appointed secretary of the interior.
July 22—Capt. Charles Collyer and John Mears completed tour of globe in record time of 23 days and 15 hours.
July 24—John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, severed his connection with General Motors.
July 28—President Coolidge spoke at dedication of monument to Col. William Colvill, Civil war hero, at Cannon Falls, Minn.
Aug. 13—Ship-to-shore airplane mail service established at New York.
Aug. 15—President Coolidge approved report of board of engineers on Mississippi flood control.
Aug. 17—Secretary of State Kellogg departed for Paris to sign anti-war treaty.
Reuben Clark of Utah appointed under secretary of state.
Aug. 21—W. F. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., paper manufacturer, appointed secretary of commerce and sworn in.
Aug. 26—Director of the Budget Lord estimated the treasury deficit for this fiscal year would be $94,276,346.
Sept. 4—Mrs. Florence Knapp, former secretary of state of New York, convicted of embezzlement of state funds sentenced to 30 days in jail.
Sept. 10—Republicans won Maine state election by heavy majorities.
Sept. 11—John Coolidge, son of President, began work as clerk for New Haven railroad.
Sept. 12—President and Mrs. Coolidge returned to Washington.
Sept. 19—Annual meeting of the G. A. R. opened in Denver.
Sept. 21—John Reese elected commander in chief of the G. A. R.
Sept. 30—Col. C. A. Lindbergh, Charles Evans Hughes, and Dr. P. M. Chapman, ornithologist, awarded Roosevelt medals for distinguished service.
Oct. 3—Chicago Sanitary District opened new $32,000,000 sewage disposal plant, best in world.
Oct. 6—Navy department let contracts for two huge dirigibles.
Oct. 8—American Legion convention opened in San Antonio.
United Spanish War Veterans met in Havana, Cuba.
United States Supreme court upheld right of Canadians to cross the border daily to work in states.
Oct. 10—Triennial convention of Episcopal church opened in Washington.
Oct. 11—Paul V. McNutt of Indiana elected national commander of American Legion.
Oct. 16—Attorney General Sargent ruled Sinclair's Salt Creek oil field contracts invalid.
Oct. 19—Battlefields National park in Virginia dedicated. President Coolidge speaking.
Oct. 20—Congressional medal presented to Thomas A. Edison by President Coolidge.
Nov. 6—Hoover and Curtis, Republicans, elected President and Vice President of United States, receiving 444 electoral votes to 87 for Smith and Robinson, Democrats.
Arkansas voted for law to prohibit teaching of evolution in tax-supported schools.
Nov. 12—Walter Olson of Rio, Ill., won national corn husking championship at Fowler, Ind.
Nov. 19—United States Supreme court, upholding a New York law, declared the Ku Klux Klan an undesirable organization.
President-Elect Hoover sailed from San Pedro for good will tour of Latin America.
Nov. 20—Robert W. Stewart oil magnate acquitted of perjury in Teapot Dome case by jury in Washington.
Engineers' commission reported to President Coolidge that cost estimates of Boulder Dam project were $40,000,000 too low.
Nov. 26—President-Elect Hoover made stops at Ampala, Honduras, and La Union, Salvador.
Annual report of governor of Alaska showed decrease in fishing and mining industries of the territory.
Nov. 27—Nicaraguans greeted Mr. Hoover at Corinto.
Nov. 28—Mr. Hoover visited San Jose, Costa Rica.
Engagement of Florence Trumbull to John Coolidge announced.
Nov. 29—Secretary of Commerce Whiting in annual report told of great prosperity of country.
Dec. 1—Hoover visited Ecuador.
Estelle Manville of New York married to Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of king of Sweden.
Dec. 3—Short session of congress opened.
Dec. 4—President Coolidge's message was read to congress.
Dec. 5—Hoover welcomed by great crowds at Callao and Lima, Peru.
Dec. 7—House passed billion-dollar treasury and post office supply bill.
Dec. 10—Hoover received in Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile.
Dec. 13—Hoover welcomed to Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dec. 17—Hoover spent a day in Montevideo, Uruguay.
Dec. 18—Hoover sailed for Rio de Janeiro on U. S. S. Utah.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—United States marines defeated Nicaraguan rebels in two-days' battle at Quilali.
Jan. 10—Pope Pius XI issued encyclical rejecting the movement for unity of all Christian churches.
Jan. 16—Pan-American conference opened in Havana, Cuba, with speeches by Presidents Coolidge and Machado.
Jan. 24—Rumania and Italy began conference on formation of bloc of southern European nations.
Jan. 26—United States marines in Nicaragua captured Sandino's stronghold at El Chipote.
Jan. 29—Germany and Lithuania signed arbitration treaty.
Jan. 30—Pan-American congress rejected Mexico's plan for reorganization of Pan-American union.
Feb. 6—New Franco-American arbitration treaty signed on one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of signing of first treaty by the two nations.
Feb. 10—Plan to make Pan-American union an American league of nations defeated in the Havana conference.
Radiophone service between America and Germany opened.
Feb. 13—Pan-American congress turned down Argentina's demand for declaration against tariff walls between American republics.
Feb. 15—United States refused to let Pan-American conference dictate its immigration policy.
Feb. 16—Honorio Pueyrredon announced his resignation as head of Argentine delegation to Pan-American congress and as ambassador to United States because his demand for declaration against high tariffs was turned down.
Feb. 20—Pan-American congress adjourned after adopting resolutions generally satisfactory to the United States.
Feb. 21—Hungary destroyed five carloads of machine guns shipped from Italy on eve of inquiry by League of Nations council.
Feb. 27—Five American marines killed by Nicaraguan rebels.
Feb. 28—Secretary of State Kellogg told France the United States was ready to make treaties with all the great powers renouncing war as a national policy.
March 7—Nicaragua congress warned by United States minister to adopt law guaranteeing election fair to both parties in that republic.
March 21—President Diaz decreed an electoral law putting Nicaraguan ballot under supervision of Americans.
March 24—Preliminary disarmament conference adjourned without result after Great Britain again proposed reduction of capital ships.
March 27—Mexican government issued petroleum regulations recognizing rights of foreigners in oil properties prior to 1917.
April 11—United States government began sounding out the great powers on multilateral treaty renouncing war as a national policy.
April 21—France made public its draft of treaty to end war.
April 28—John Bassett Moore resigned as American member of the permanent court of international justice.
May 30—Italy and Turkey signed treaty of conciliation and arbitration.
June 16—Chinese Nationalist government asked United States for revision of treaties.
July 13—Chile and Peru resumed diplomatic relations.
July 21—Japanese troops in Shantung killed many Chinese in battle.
July 22—Japan refused to accept Chinese Nationalists' repudiation of unequal treaties.
July 25—United States offered Nationalist government of China a new autonomy treaty as step toward recognition.
July 26—France invited 14 other nations to signing of Kellogg antiwar treaty in Paris on August 27.
July 27—United States signed treaty giving China tariff autonomy.
July 30—England and France made semisecret agreement on naval reduction.
Aug. 13—Yugo-Slav parliament, with Croats absent, ratified the Nettuno conventions with Italy.
Aug. 14—Argentina cancelled Paraguay's war debt of about $4,200,000,000.
Aug. 24—Interparliamentary Union met in Berlin.
Aug. 27—Kellogg antiwar treaty signed in Paris by 15 nations.
Aug. 31—League of Nations council refused Costa Rica's request to interpret the Monroe Doctrine.
Sept. 8—Charles Evans Hughes elected a member of the world court.
Sept. 23—Italy and Greece signed treaty of amity and conciliation.
Sept. 29—United States note delivered to Great Britain and France rejecting their agreement as basis for naval disarmament discussion.
Oct. 5—Italy rejected the Anglo-French naval limitation agreement.
Oct. 13—Radiophone service between United States and Spain opened by President Coolidge and King Alfonso.
Nov. 11—Armistice day celebrated throughout United States and allied countries of Europe.
Nov. 16—Allies and Germany agreed to hold congress to revise the Dawes reparations plan.
Dec. 8—Bolivia and Paraguay on verge of war over border dispute.
Dec. 10—Conference of American republics on conciliation and arbitration opened in Washington and took up Bolivia-Paraguay dispute.
Japan rejected China's increased tariff schedule.
Dec. 15—Troops of Bolivia and Paraguay fought in Chaco region.
Dec. 16—Paraguay mobilized its reserves.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—Dr. C. C. Wu appointed special envoy to Washington by Chinese Nationalist government.
Jan. 7—Lyman F. Barber, American engineer, kidnaped by Mexican bandits, killed four of his guards and escaped.
Jan. 10—France removed ban on exportation of gold.
Jan. 15—Trotzky and other opposition leaders of Russia exiled to remote parts of Asiatic Russia.
Jan. 20—Conservative cabinet of Norway resigned.
Foreign business concerns agreed to pay Chinese Nationalist government's new taxes.
Feb. 1—James McNeill installed as governor general of the Irish Free State.
Feb. 9—Norway's labor cabinet resigned.
Feb. 12—Cleto Viquez elected President of Costa Rica.
Feb. 20—Government of Japan won at first universal suffrage election.
Feb. 25—Italians completed subjugation of the Tripoli littoral, defeating rebels in two big battles.
March 14—Priest and five prominent citizens executed by Mexican firing squad.
March 17—Miss Nancy Ann Miller of Seattle, Wash., wedded former maharajah of Indore at Bombay, India.
March 18—Nationalist government in China announced execution of 51 Chinese officers and soldiers responsible for Nanking massacre.
March 25—All Italy celebrated ninth anniversary of Fascist party.
March 26—Famous Tower of Charlemagne at Tours, France, built in Twelfth century, collapsed.
March 27—Dictator Pilsudski defeated by Communists in organization of new Polish parliament.
April 10—Turkish assembly passed bill separating church and state.
April 12—Attempt to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel of Italy in Milan by dynamite bomb resulted in 14 deaths.
April 15—Gen. Oscar Carmona inaugurated President of Portugal.
April 19—Chinese Nationalists won big victory over northerners in Shantung province.
April 30—Nationalists of China announced occupation of almost all of Shantung province, and cut railway despite warning of the Japanese.
May 4—Chinese Nationalists battled with Japanese at Tsinan.
May 6—Two hundred thousand Rumanian peasants met at Albajulia and demanded the resignation of the Bratiano government.
May 11—Hipolito Irigoyen declared President-Elect of Argentina.
May 20—Nationalist party routed in German elections. Socialists making big gains.
May 22—Greek cabinet resigned.
May 29—Chinese Nationalists captured Paotingfu, key to Peking defenses.
June 3—Marshal Chang left Peking for Mukden and was fatally injured when his train was bombed.
June 5—Chinese Nationalists began occupation of Peking.
June 9—Chiang Kai-shek, south Chinese generalissimo, resigned.
June 14—British house of commons rejected Church of England's revised prayer book.
June 20—Yugo-Slavian deputy killed two Croatian deputies and wounded four in row in parliament.
June 21—The Chinese Nationalists changed name of Peking to Peiping.
July 1—General Obregon elected President of Mexico.
July 4—Yugo-Slavian government resigned.
Alfred Loewenstein, Belgian multimillionaire, disappeared from his plane over the North sea.
July 11—Chinese Nationalists effected fiscal unity of the country after eight-day conference.
Ontario government seized great stores of liquor ready for smuggling into United States.
July 17—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-Elect of Mexico, assassinated.
July 19—Body of Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, Belgian millionaire, found in English channel.
July 21—Revolutionary attempt in Portugal crushed by loyal troops.
Luis Morones, labor leader, resigned from Mexican cabinet and fled.
July 25—Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of England, resigned effective November 12.
July 27—Dr. Cosmo Lang, archbishop of York, appointed archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.
July 30—Manchuria agreed to unite with Nationalist China, ignoring Japan's warning.
Aug. 1—Russian government named a dictator for distribution of the year's crops.
Aug. 5—Florencio Arosemena elected President of Panama.
Aug. 16—Nationalist government of China launched its first destroyer.
Aug. 17—Chinese government decided to terminate British-Danish cable monopoly in 1930.
Mongolian army led by Russians invaded western Manchuria, defeating Chinese troops.
Aug. 19—Venizelos party won Greek elections.
Sept. 1—President Calles of Mexico refused re-election.
Prohibition defeated in New South Wales and Canberra, Australia.
Ahmad Zogu became king of Albania as Scanderbeg III.
Sept. 3—Chinese Nationalist forces cleaned out a great pirate stronghold in Hinghwa bay.
Sept. 11—Four thousand revolutionaries arrested in Spain for plotting against the dictatorship.
Sept. 17—Mexican government ordered reopening of all closed churches.
Sept. 19—Fascist grand council established as supreme power in Italy.
Sept. 25—Mexican congress named Emilio Portes Gil provisional President for 14 months from December 1.
Sept. 26—Swedish cabinet headed by Ekman resigned.
Oct. 9—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek elected President of China by Nationalist council.
Oct. 23—Hungarian government closed four universities because of anti-Semitic riots.
Nov. 1—Machado re-elected President of Cuba.
Nov. 3—Vintila Bratiano resigned as premier of Rumania.
Nov. 4—Gen. Jose Maria Moncada elected President of Nicaragua.
Nov. 6—Premier Poincare of France and his cabinet resigned.
South African government of Premier Hertzog resigned and he formed a new one.
British parliament opened, the king praising the Kellogg pact.
Nov. 8—Toral, assassin of President-Elect Obregon of Mexico, condemned to death and Mother Concepcion, "intellectual author" of the crime, sentenced to 20 years in prison.
Nov. 9—Juliu Maniu, Peasant party leader, made premier of Rumania.
Nov. 10—Hirohito formally enthroned as emperor of Japan.
Nov. 11—Poincare formed new cabinet for France.
Nov. 25—Mexican troops defeated rebels in bloody five-hour battle.
Nov. 30—Emilio Portes Gil inaugurated President of Mexico.
Dec. 4—King George of England appointed a royal commission to act for him during his serious illness.
Dec. 6—Wilhelm Miklas elected President of Austria.
Dec. 11—Police of Argentina discovered anarchist plot to blow up Herbert Hoover's train.
Dec. 12—Peasant party won the Rumanian elections.
Dec. 16—Revolt in Afghanistan; king and queen took refuge in a fort.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 2—Twenty thousand pulp workers of Sweden locked out.
Jan. 10—Interstate commerce commission approved reorganization of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
Feb. 13—New miners' union signed agreement with operators in Iowa field.
March 20—Consolidation of Mackay companies and International Telephone and Telegraph company announced.
March 28—Illinois mine operators cease negotiations with mine union. Indiana strip mine owners agreed to pay Jacksonville scale for another year.
April 1—133,000 coal miners of Middle West quit work.
April 12—Twenty-two Illinois mines agreed to resume on Jacksonville wage scale.
April 22—Thousand northern Illinois coal miners agreed to accept reduced wages.
May 18—Interstate commerce commission cut the proposed Van Sweringen rail merger to include only the C. & O. and the Pere Marquette.
June 19—Locomotive engineers of western roads granted 6½ per cent wage increase.
July 18—United Mine Workers of America abandoned the Jacksonville scale as a basis for wage settlements.
Aug. 31—Illinois coal miners' strike settled on basis of reduced wages.
Sept. 7—Continental National and Illinois Merchants Trust banks of Chicago merged.
Sept. 18—Federal mediators abandoned efforts to settle threatened strike of western railroad trainmen.
Sept. 29—President Coolidge named board to investigate western railroad wage dispute.
Oct. 1—Fifty thousand German ship builders struck for more pay.
Oct. 6—Textile workers of New Bedford, Mass., accepted wage cut and ended strike.
Oct. 18—Indiana coal miners and operators agreed on a wage scale.
Oct. 30—Emergency board considering western railroad wage dispute recommended wage increase of 6½ per cent without change in rules or 7½ with certain changes in operation.
Nov. 19—American Federation of Labor, in session in New Orleans, declared war on displacement of workmen by machinery.
Nov. 23—Western railroad dispute settled, trainmen getting 6½ per cent raise.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 1—Lindbergh flew from Belize, British Honduras, to San Salvador.
Jan. 3—Lindbergh landed in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
Jan. 7—Lindbergh flew to San Jose, Costa Rica.
Jan. 9—Lindbergh landed at Panama.
Jan. 26—Resuming his Caribbean tour, Lindbergh flew from Panama to Cartagena, Colombia.
Jan. 27—Lindbergh flew to Bogota.
Dirigible Los Angeles made landing on airplane carrier Saratoga at sea.
Jan. 29—Lindbergh flew from Bogota to Caracas, Venezuela.
Jan. 31—Lindbergh flew 1,050 miles from Caracas to the Virgin islands.
Feb. 2—Lindbergh hopped to San Juan, Port Rico.
Feb. 4—Lindbergh flew to San Domingo.
Feb. 8—Colonel Lindbergh ended his Latin-American tour at Havana.
Costes and Lebrix, French aviators who flew across the south Atlantic, arrived at Washington.
Feb. 13—Lindbergh made nonstop flight from Havana to St. Louis.
Feb. 22—Bert Hinkler completed solo flight from England to Australia in 15 days.
Feb. 26—Dirigible Los Angeles began nonstop flight to Panama Canal Zone.
Feb. 27—Los Angeles arrived at France field, Canal Zone.
Feb. 29—Woodrow Wilson peace medal and $25,000 awarded to Colonel Lindbergh.
March 7—Costes and Lebrix ended their transcontinental and American flight at San Francisco.
March 13—Capt. Walter Hinchcliffe, British aviator, and Elsie Mackay hopped off from London for transatlantic flight to U. S., and were lost.
March 19—Mrs. Keith Miller ended 13,000-mile flight from England to Australia.
March 21—President Coolidge presented Colonel Lindbergh with Congressional Medal of Honor.
March 30—Major de Bernardi of Italy set new speed record for airplanes at 366.6 miles an hour.
Stinson and Haldeman made new endurance record of 53 hours 36 minutes 30 seconds.
April 12—Koehl, Von Huenefeld and Fitzmaurice hopped off from Dublin for New York in the plane Bremen.
April 13—The Bremen aviators landed on Greenly island, Strait of Belle Isle, being the first to make east-west nonstop flight across the Atlantic.
April 15—Nobile started from Italy on his airship Italia for the North pole.
April 21—Capt. George H. Wilkins and Carl B. Eilson completed flight across Arctic region from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen, and reported seeing no land.
May 6—Nobile in dirigible Italia reached Spitzbergen.
May 15—Nobile in dirigible Italia started on flight over polar regions.
May 18—Dirigible Italia returned to Spitzbergen.
May 22—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh became head of technical committee of Transcontinental Air Transport.
May 23—Nobile in the Italia passed over the North pole.
May 26—Dirigible Italia wrecked on ice floe.
May 30—Eleven of 14 balloons in national elimination race from Pittsburgh were driven down by furious storm; two men killed.
May 31—Monoplane Southern Cross, with crew of four, started from Oakland, Calif., for Sydney, Australia, via Hawaii, Fiji and Brisbane.
June 1—Southern Cross landed at Wheeler field, Hawaii.
June 3—Southern Cross left Hawaii for Fiji.
June 5—Southern Cross reached Suva, Fiji.
June 9—Southern Cross arrived safely at Brisbane, Australia.
Colonel Lindbergh given first master of aeronautics degree by New York university.
June 10—Southern Cross landed at Sydney, Australia.
June 12—Captain Carranza completed nonstop flight from Mexico City to Washington.
June 17—Amelia Earhart and companions, in airplane Friendship, hopped off from Trepassey, N. F.
June 18—Captain Amundsen and five companions lost in attempt to reach Nobile party in plane.
Airplane Friendship landed in Burry inlet, Wales.
June 19—Major Maddalena reached Nobile and five companions by airplane.
June 24—Swedish airman rescued Nobile.
July 3—Ferrarin and Del Prete, Italians, hopped off at Rome for Brazil.
July 5—Italian flyers landed near Port Natal, Brazil, having made new distance record of 4,449 miles.
July 11—Russian aviator discovered Doctor Malmgren and two companions, members of Nobile party who had wandered over ice 42 days, but he could not land.
July 12—Russian icebreaker Krassin rescued Malmgren's companions but found Malmgren had been dead a month; it then rescued the five men left near Foyn island by Nobile.
July 13—Aviators rescued Sora and Von Dongen, who were lost while hunting for the Italia survivors.
Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican good will flyer, killed by lightning in New Jersey.
July 15—Icebreaker Krassin picked up Russian Aviator Chukhnovsky and four companions, who had crashed while hunting the Nobile party.
July 31—Nobile and survivors of his party reached Rome.
Aug. 2—Capt. C. T. Courtney and three companions, flying from the Azores to Newfoundland, were forced down in midocean and picked up by a steamer.
Idzikukowski and Kubala, Polish aviators, started flight from Paris to New York.
Aug. 4—Polish flyers fell in ocean and were picked up by steamer.
Aug. 16—Hassel and Cramer flew from Rockford, Ill., to Cochrane, Ont., on way to Stockholm.
Aug. 17—Rockford flyers left Cochrane for Mount Evans, Greenland, and disappeared.
Aug. 20—Art Gobel flew from Los Angeles to New York in 18 hours 58 minutes, without stop.
Sept. 2—Hassell and Cramer found safe in Greenland; plane disabled.
Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of air and commerce, and four aids killed in airplane accident.
Sept. 6—Thirty-seven airplanes started from New York in transcontinental air derby.
Sept. 10—Earl Rowland, Kansas, won in Class A of aerial derby.
Sept. 18—Spanish inventor flew across English channel in new gyroplane.
Oct. 11—The Graf Zeppelin, great German dirigible, started from Friedrichschafen, Germany, for the United States.
Oct. 15—The Graf Zeppelin landed safely at Lakehurst, N. J.
Oct. 17—Commander H. C. McDonald, English aviator, started solo flight from Newfoundland to England in small plane but was lost.
Oct. 25—Tucker and Collyer flew from New York to Los Angeles in 24 hours 51 minutes.
Oct. 29—Graf Zeppelin began its trip back to Germany.
Nov. 1—Graf Zeppelin arrived at Friedrichschafen, Germany.
Nov. 4—Tucker and Collyer, cross-continent record holders, killed in Arizona in crash of plane.
Dec. 12—International civil aviation conference opened in Washington.
Dec. 17—Delegates to aviation conference celebrated at Kitty Hawk, N. C., the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first flight by the Wright brothers.

DISASTERS

Jan. 2—Russian steamer foundered in Black sea; 200 drowned.
Jan. 9—Twenty-one men killed by mine explosion at West Frankfort, Ill.
Feb. 10—Twelve men killed and 50 hurt in oil refinery explosion at Everett, Mass.
Thirty-nine killed in fire in Hollinger gold mine at Timmins, Ont.
Feb. 12—Thirteen killed by mine explosion at Whitehaven, England.
Feb. 24—Mine explosion at Jenny Lind, Ark., killed 13 men.
March 10—Two hundred killed by Mount Serrat landslide in Santos, Brazil.
March 13—San Francisquito dam, water supply for Los Angeles, broke; 436 drowned.
March 27—Earthquake in Udine province, Italy, killed ten and injured many.
March 31—Earthquake shattered Smyrna, killing many persons.
April 13—Explosion destroyed dance hall in West Plains, Mo., killing 4.
April 14—Forty-three killed by earthquake in the Balkans.
April 16—Disastrous earthquake in Peru, many killed.
April 22—Earthquake in central Greece ruined Corinth and killed many persons.
May 19—Explosion in mine at Mather, Pa., killed 198.
May 22—Mine explosions at Yukon, W. Va., and Kenvir, Ky., killed 32 men.
June 16—Tornado in Oklahoma killed 100.
July 1—Volcanic eruption wiped out town of Libog in Philippines.
July 7—Chilean army transport sank, 300 drowned.
Aug. 6—Eight killed, 52 injured in Illinois Central train wreck near Mounds, Ill.
Italian submarine sunk in collision, with 27 men aboard, all of whom perished.
Aug. 24—Thirteen killed, 100 injured in New York subway wreck.
Sept. 13—Fourteen killed by tornadoes in Nebraska and South Dakota.
Destructive hurricane swept Porto Rico and Lesser Antilles; hundreds killed.
Sept. 14—About 20 persons killed by tornado in and near Rockford, Ill.
Sept. 15—Tropical hurricane reached central Florida, doing great damage and killing 2,200.
Sept. 23—About 120 perished in theater fire in Madrid, Spain.
Oct. 3—French submarine sunk by collision with Greek steamer; 43 men lost.
Oct. 26—Thirty-one killed in train wreck in Rumania.
Nov. 6—Several Sicilian towns destroyed by eruption of Mt. Etna.
Nov. 12—Liner Vestris sank 240 miles off the Virginia capes; 111 lost, 215 rescued.
Nov. 24—Terrific storms in the Philippines and on the coasts of Europe.
Dec. 1—Earthquake in southern Chile wrecked several towns and killed about 200 persons.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—Loie Fuller, dancer, in Paris.
C. M. Kittle, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in Chicago.
Emily Stevens, American actress.
Jan. 3—Dorothy Donnelly, actress and playwright.
Jan. 6—Marvin Hughitt, railroad builder, in Chicago.
Jan. 11—Thomas Hardy, English novelist.
Jan. 14—Andrew MacLeish, pioneer merchant of Chicago.
Jan. 19—Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago steel magnate.
Jan. 20—William Du Pont, former head of the Du Pont interests.
Jan. 21—Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of Panama canal.
Jan. 22—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, retired.
Jan. 24—Talcott Williams, journalist, in New York.
Jan. 28—Count Hugo Hamilton, Swedish statesman.
Vincente Blasco Ibanez, Spanish novelist.
Jan. 29—Earl Haig, commander in chief of British armies in World war.
Feb. 15—Herbert H. Asquith, earl of Oxford and Asquith, former British premier.
Feb. 16—Eddie Foy, veteran comedian, in Kansas City.
Feb. 20—Edward B. Butler, Chicago, millionaire merchant and art patron.
Feb. 26—William O'Brien, Irish Nationalist leader.
James L. Ford, author and dramatic critic, in New York.
Feb. 29—Marshal Armando Diaz, Italian commander in chief in World war.
March 7—William H. Crane, dean of American stage, at Hollywood, Calif.
March 9—Rodman Wanamaker, president John Wanamaker stores.
March 18—John F. Smulski, Chicago banker.
March 19—Nora Bayes, actress.
March 20—James W. Packard, auto pioneer, at Cleveland.
March 21—William C. Sproul, former governor of Pennsylvania.
March 23—Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan.
March 30—Frank B. Willis, United States senator from Ohio.
April 1—Dr. Sanger Brown, alienist, in Chicago.
R. C. Carton, English dramatist.
April 3—Congressman J. A. Gallivan of Boston, Mass.
April 5—Chauncey M. Depew in New York.
W. E. Griffis, author, lecturer and authority on Japan.
April 9—John A. Dix, ex-governor of New York.
April 10—Stanley J. Weyman, English novelist.
April 16—E. M. Statler, hotel owner, in New York.
Charles Sims, English artist.
April 22—Baron Okura, Japanese millionaire merchant.
Archbishop Mora y del Rio of Mexico, in San Antonio, Texas.
April 25—Floyd Bennett, famous aviator, in Quebec.
Baron Peter Wrangel, leader of "White" Russians.
April 27—Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago.
May 1—Congressman Thaddeus C. Sweet of New York.
May 3—Dr. Edgar Faha Smith, chemist, in Philadelphia.
E. B. Piper, editor Portland Oregonian.
A. W. Krech, New York financier.
May 4—George A. Thorne, Chicago capitalist.
May 8—Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone, Episcopalian divine of Chicago.
May 10—Judge W. H. Sanborn, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Paul, Minn.
May 16—Sir Edmund Gosse, English author.
May 18—William D. Haywood, former I. W. W. chief, in Moscow.
May 19—Bessie Van Vorst, American author.
May 21—Prof. Hideyo Noguchi, bacteriologist of Rockefeller Institute.
Allan Dale, dramatic critic.
May 24—Herschel Jones, publisher of Minneapolis Journal.
May 29—Dr. W. A. Young, director of medical research for Rockefeller institute.
June 2—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Swedish explorer.
June 6—John D. Works, former U. S. senator from California.
June 13—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, suffragist, in London.
June 17—E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture, in Des Moines, Iowa.
June 19—Donn Byrne, American-Irish novelist, in Ireland.
June 21—Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord.
June 24—Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho.
Holbrook Blinn, actor.
June 27—Robert Bruce Mantell, Shakespearean actor.
June 29—Leo Ditrichstein, actor.
June 30—Avery Hopwood, American playwright.
July 8—Howard Elliott, former president of Northern Pacific railway.
July 9—George E. Chamberlain, former senator from Oregon.
July 15—H. R. Rathbone, congressman-at-large from Illinois.
July 16—Giovanni Giolitti, Italian statesman.
Dr. C. L. Summers, pediatrician, in Baltimore.
July 20—Ellen Terry, English actress.
July 22—Dr. George Colvin, president of University of Louisville.
July 23—Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, retired, in Boston.
July 28—T. B. Walker, multimillionaire lumberman and art patron, in Minneapolis.
July 30—Federal Judge D. C. Westerhaver at Cleveland, Ohio.
Aug. 7—Prof. E. C. Hayes of University of Illinois.
Aug. 8—George E. Brennan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois, in Chicago.
Aug. 11—James B. Laughlin, steel company president, in Hyannisport, Mass.
Aug. 19—Viscount Haldane, British statesman.
Aug. 20—Col. George B. Harvey, publicist and former ambassador to Great Britain.
Aug. 27—Marshal Emile Fayolle, famous French strategist.
Aug. 28—A. R. Sorlie, governor of North Dakota.
Aug. 29—Mary Garrett Hay, suffrage leader, in New Rochelle, N. Y.
Sept. 3—Rear Admiral G. F. Winslow, retired.
Sept. 20—William Whitman, cotton manufacturer, in Brookline, Mass.
Sept. 21—Roy K. Moulton, newspaper humorist, in St. Joseph, Mo.
Sept. 23—Sir Horace Darwin, scientist and son of Charles Darwin.
Sept. 25—R. F. Outcault, newspaper comic artist.
Sept. 26—A. E. Stilwell, railroad man, in New York.
Sept. 29—Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, former chief of army engineers.
Oct. 5—George Beban, film actor.
Oct. 8—Larry Semon, motion picture comedian.
Oct. 12—Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, famous disciple of Mary Baker Eddy, in Rochester, N. Y.
Oct. 13—Dowager Empress Marie of Russia.
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