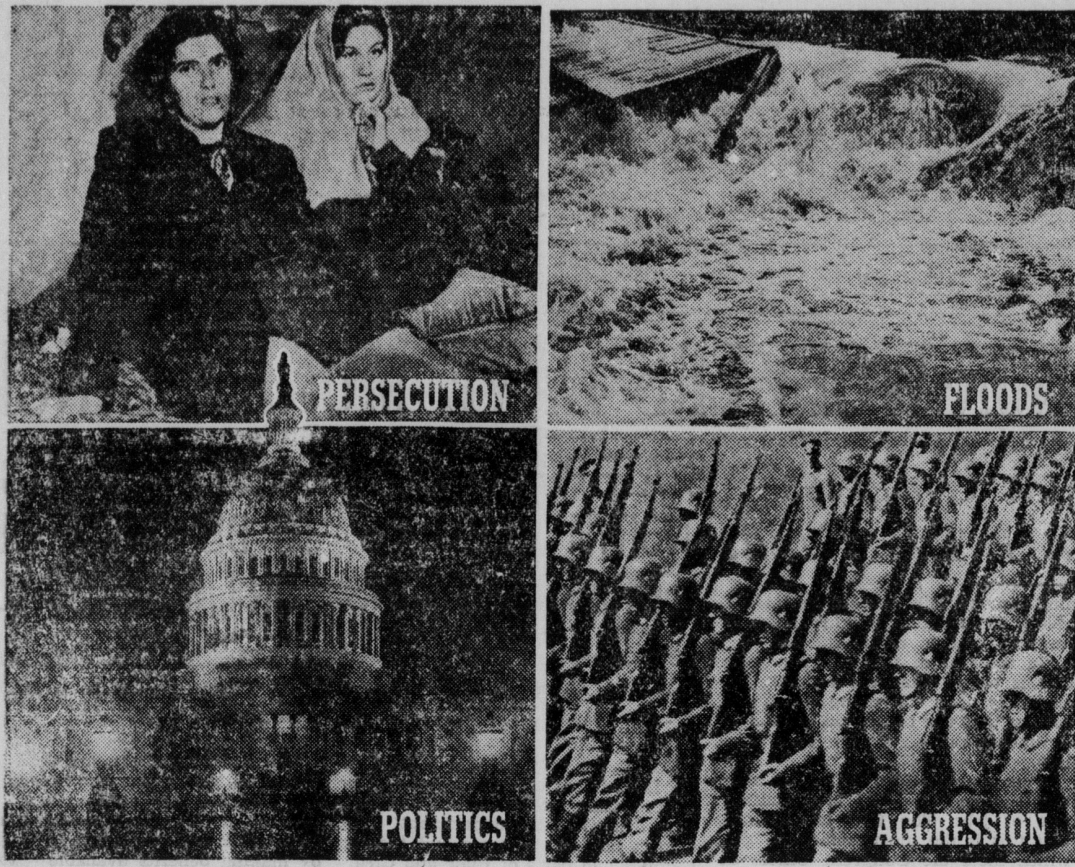


These Were Among Highlights in the Year's News



PERSECUTION—The world sought a new home for the wandering Jew, driven from Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy, battled the Arabs in the Holy Land. FLOODS—Raging torrents swept California in the spring, Texas in the summer, New England in the autumn. POLITICS—Primary and general elections in every state of the union focused attention on national affairs and brought Republicans gains in many sections. AGGRESSION—Germany's Adolf Hitler marched through Austria and Czechoslovakia, Japan marched through China and fought with Russia on the Siberian border.

CHRONOLOGY of the year 1938

Jan. 2—Postmaster General Farley's annual report showed "net surplus" of more than 12 million dollars.
Jan. 3—Congress opened regular session and received President's annual message.
Jan. 4—Supreme court upheld federal power loans and grants.
Jan. 4—Representative Lester Hill nominated for senator from Alabama.
Jan. 5—President's budget message revealed larger deficit, smaller revenues, and asked a billion for national defense.
Jan. 5—Associate Justice George Sutherland of Supreme court announced his retirement.
Jan. 10—Resolution for war referendum amendment to Constitution buried by house.
Jan. 11—Indiana Supreme court outlawed marriage mills of state.
Jan. 12—House voted to widen President's power to cut appointments.
Jan. 15—Stanley F. Reed, solicitor general, appointed to Supreme court by President Roosevelt.
Jan. 16—House appropriated bill and sent to Treasury and Post Office departments.
Jan. 20—Comptroller of the Currency J. E. F. O'Connor resigned.
Jan. 21—Federal court of appeals at Chattanooga upheld TVA competition with private power companies.
House passed \$557 million navy appropriation bill.
Jan. 22—Sixteen oil companies and 30 individuals found guilty at Madison, Wis., of conspiring to violate Sherman anti-trust law.
Jan. 23—Senate confirmed appointment of Stanley Reed to Supreme court.
Jan. 27—Robert H. Jackson nominated for solicitor general.
Jan. 28—President sent congress a program to strengthen national defense.
Jan. 31—Supreme court upheld labor union dues to make investigations.
Feb. 1—Housing bill finally enacted.
Feb. 6—A. F. of L. expelled United Mine Workers and naval secrets to foreign gov.
Feb. 10—President asked congress to appropriate \$250,000,000 for relief.
Feb. 15—Farm bill finally enacted by congress.
Feb. 16—House passed 250 million dollar relief bill.
Feb. 18—Five United States army planes completed 6,000-mile flight to Buenos Aires.
Secretary Wallace fixed marketing quotas for cotton and tobacco.
March 2—Anti-lynching bill withdrawn in senate.
March 3—Hitimuous coal commission rejected all fixed prices.
Senate passed \$250,000,000 relief bill.
Feb. 16—Supreme court upheld labor union dues to make investigations.
Feb. 10—President asked congress to appropriate \$250,000,000 for relief.
Feb. 15—Farm bill finally enacted by congress.
Feb. 16—House passed 250 million dollar relief bill.
Feb. 18—Five United States army planes completed 6,000-mile flight to Buenos Aires.
Secretary Wallace fixed marketing quotas for cotton and tobacco.
March 2—Anti-lynching bill withdrawn in senate.
March 3—Hitimuous coal commission rejected all fixed prices.
Senate passed \$250,000,000 relief bill.

DOMESTIC

May 12—Three billion recovery spending bill passed by house.
May 13—Enactment of naval expansion bill completed.
May 16—Senate passed bill creating aeronautics authority.
May 17—Pennsylvania Democratic primaries resulted in defeat for C. I. O. candidate Gov. G. H. Earle, nominated for senator and C. A. Jones for governor.
Republicans renominated Senator Davis and named A. H. James for governor.
May 21—Presbyterian church general assembly voted predestination sections out of confession of faith.
May 25—Dr. A. E. Morgan, first witness in congressional inquiry into TVA, accused David Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan of deceit and dishonest management.
May 26—Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan heard in denial of A. E. Morgan's charges and contempting court.
Bloody labor riots in Detroit and Akron.
May 27—President Roosevelt let tax bill become law without his signature.
May 31—Supreme court denied rehearing of stockyards case, rebuking Secretary Wallace and solicitor General Jackson.
President signed bill creating 20 new federal judges.
Government reorganization bill shelved by congress.
June 3—Senate passed the three billion recovery bill.
June 9—House ousted Representative Jenks, Republican, of New Hampshire, and elected Alphonse Roy, Democrat, to succeed him.
June 14—Senate passed the wage-hour act.
June 15—Congress passed food control bill.
June 16—Congress passed relief and pump-priming bill and adjourned.
June 20—Eighteen persons indicted in New York as German spies.
June 24—Government began anti-monopoly suit against chief movie companies.
July 2—Federal court of appeals in Chicago set aside ruling in Panatier corporation case.
July 25—Puerria Rico nationalists tried to assassinate Gov. Blanton Winship.
Aug. 1—Justice department announces investigation of American Medical Association charge of anti-trust law violation.
Aug. 2—New Dealers defeated in Virginia and Missouri Democratic primaries.
Aug. 3—William C. Dodge, former New York district attorney, linked with James J. Chanler in police racket charge.
President Roosevelt heads back home after fishing cruise in South Carolina.
Aug. 12—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley wins Democratic senatorial nomination in Kentucky over Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler.
Aug. 11—President Roosevelt asks defeat of Sen. Walter F. George in Georgia speech.
Twenty-five passenger German plane flies non-stop from Berlin to New York.
Aug. 12—Tom Girdler, Republic Steel president blasts C. I. O. National Labor Relations board and senate civil liberties committee.
Aug. 13—United States Nazism and Communism investigated by house committee on un-American activities.
Aug. 15—President Roosevelt asks defeat of Sen. Millard Tydings in "freside chair" on social security's third birthday.
Trial of James J. Hines on racket charge opens in New York city.
Aug. 16—John P. Frey, A. F. of L. leader, blames Communists for sitdown strike epidemic.
Aug. 18—President Roosevelt dedicates new international bridge through the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river.
Aug. 24—President Roosevelt denounces G. O. P. for meddling in primaries.
Secretary Hill sends sharp note to Mexico on seizure of American-owned farmlands.
Aug. 30—Senator Smith, intended purge victim, wins in South Carolina primary.
McAdoo, endorsed by Roosevelt, loses in California primary.
Gov. Governor Davey of Ohio defies federal social security board to cut off state's old-age assistance grants.
Senator Pat McCarron defeats two 100 per cent New Dealers in Nevada primary.
Feb. 15—Hitler forced Austria to put Nazis in her cabinet.
Feb. 20—Hitler demanded colonies for Germany and said Reich didn't fear war.
King Edward resigned as British foreign minister.
Anthony Eden proclaimed fascist regime for Rumania.
March 9—Chinese armies in Shensi province north of Yellow river routed by Japanese.
March 3—Twenty-one former Soviet Russian leaders pleaded guilty of treason and other crimes in Moscow trial.
March 7—United States and Czechoslovakia signed reciprocal trade treaty.
March 9—Chancellor Schuschnigg ordered a plebiscite on Austrian independence.
Chautemps' French cabinet resigned.
March 10—Premier Schuschnigg of Austria resigned when German troops invaded the country; Seys-Inquart took post and formed Nazi cabinet.
March 12—Hitler proclaimed the union of Germany and Austria, scrapping the treaty of St. Germain.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—France embargoed arms shipments to Rumania and Yugoslavia.
Jan. 2—Chiang Kai-shek heads reorganized Chinese government.
Jan. 3—France Paul, heir presumptive to Greek throne, married Princess Frederika Louise of Hanover in Athens.
Jan. 10—Japanese occupied Tsingtao.
Jan. 11—Submarine sank Dutch steamer off Spanish coast.
Jan. 14—Premier Chautemps of France with his Popular Front government resigned.
Jan. 20—United States rejected proposal to cooperate with Britain, France and Russia in supplying China with war munitions.
Jan. 21—British steamer torpedoed and sunk by pirate submarine off Spanish coast.
Feb. 4—Hitler reorganized German army and assumed absolute control.
Feb. 7—Britain warned France to stop pirate attacks of sea reprisals.
Feb. 14—British great naval base at Singapore debatted.
Feb. 15—Hitler forced Austria to put Nazis in her cabinet.
Feb. 20—Hitler demanded colonies for Germany and said Reich didn't fear war.
King Edward resigned as British foreign minister.
Anthony Eden proclaimed fascist regime for Rumania.
March 9—Chinese armies in Shensi province north of Yellow river routed by Japanese.
March 3—Twenty-one former Soviet Russian leaders pleaded guilty of treason and other crimes in Moscow trial.
March 7—United States and Czechoslovakia signed reciprocal trade treaty.
March 9—Chancellor Schuschnigg ordered a plebiscite on Austrian independence.
Chautemps' French cabinet resigned.
March 10—Premier Schuschnigg of Austria resigned when German troops invaded the country; Seys-Inquart took post and formed Nazi cabinet.
March 12—Hitler proclaimed the union of Germany and Austria, scrapping the treaty of St. Germain.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—United States army bomber with seven aboard lost off California coast.
Jan. 10—Ten killed in plane crash near Bozeman.
Jan. 11—Munitions explosion in Madrid killed 14.
Capt. Edwin Musick and six others killed in plane crash near Samoa.
Jan. 15—Forty-seven killed when Catholic college at St. Hyacinthe, Que., burned.
Jan. 27—Falls View bridge at Niagara Falls destroyed by ice jam.
Feb. 2—Eleven killed in collision of planes near San Diego.
Feb. 17—Tornado in Louisiana killed 30.
March 2—Flood in Los Angeles area killed 94.
T. W. airliner with nine aboard lost in storm in California.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Admiral H. P. Jones, U. S. N., retired.
Jan. 2—Roland R. Conklin, New York capitalist.
Jan. 3—Henry M. Dunlap, noted horticulturist, in Champlain, Ill.
Jan. 4—Robert B. Harshbarger, director Chicago Art Institute.
Jan. 16—W. H. Picking, Harvard university astronomer.
Jan. 19—Dr. W. K. Boyd, historian, at Durham, N. C.
Jan. 20—William Slavens McNutt, playwright.
Jan. 27—Charles A. Corwin, artist, in Chicago.
Feb. 3—Armando Valdes, eminent Spanish novelist.
Feb. 4—Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of American Red Cross.
Feb. 20—John O. Sumner, historian, in Boston.
Feb. 24—Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan, widow of Philip H. Sheridan, in Washington.
Feb. 27—Elijah W. Halford, former editor of private secretary to President Benjamin Harrison.
March 1—Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian poet, playwright, soldier and patriot.
March 3—R. P. Scripps, veteran Scripps-Howard newspaper chain.
Oct. 6—Walt McDougall, president cartoonist.
Jan. 11—Dr. W. A. Wirt, educator, at Chicago.
March 13—Clarence Darrow, noted lawyer.
March 20—Col. Edward M. House, in New York.
April 10—Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, U. S. A., retired, veteran of three wars.
April 12—Feodor Chaliapin, grand opera singer in Paris.
April 18—Robert S. Hitt, retired American diplomat.
May 5—Albert B. Anderson of Indianapolis, former federal judge.
May 4—Karl von Ossietzky, Nobel peace prize winner.
May 6—F. D. Waterman, fountain pen manufacturer and philanthropist, in New York.
Duke of Devonshire in London.
May 7—Moses Ginsburg, pioneer Jewish publisher in Chicago.
May 11—W. C. Noble, American sculptor and painter.
May 12—Admiral W. W. Phelps, U. S. N.
May 16—E. T. Stotesbury, financier, in Philadelphia.
June 10—John Lang, veteran Passton Play actor, in Munich.
May 22—William J. Glackens, American artist.
May 26—John G. Oglesby, former lieutenant-governor of Illinois.
June 15—Forbes, American playwright.
Rear Admiral T. R. Magruder, U. S. N., retired.
June 30—Louis Zangwill, English author.
June 31—Marion Butler, former senator from North Carolina.
July 1—F. E. Tappin of Cleveland, Ohio, rail and coal magnate.
June 10—Orestes Fletcher (George Fleming), novelist and dramatist.
June 11—John Clafin, retired fur goods magnate, in Morristown, N. J.
June 12—S. J. Duncanson, journalist and lecturer of Chicago.
July 15—Dr. Paul Hader, astronomer and former president of University of California.
July 17—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States senator from New York.
June 18—Henry W. Keyser, former senator and governor of New Hampshire.
July 2—Douglas Malloch, Chicago poet, author and editor.
Percy White, English novelist.
July 4—Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis star.
July 6—Mrs. Mabelle Horlick Sidney, milled milk heiress.
July 10—Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of Supreme court.
July 10—Dr. Frederick Peterson, neurologist and author, in Bridgeport, Conn.
July 11—Arthur Barclay, ex-president of Liberia.
July 15—Rear Admiral J. K. Robison, U. S. N., retired, in New York.
July 20—Samuel Insull, former utilities magnate, in Paris.
July 18—Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania.
Elizabeth Banks, American author and journalist, in London.
July 19—Dr. Paul Hader, noted evangelist, in Los Angeles.
July 21—Percy Howard, president of Typographical union.
July 24—Obadiah Gardner, former senator from Maine.
T. H. Bevan, American consul general at Warsaw.
Dec. 23—Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, last national prohibition director.
Countess of Warwick.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—California beat Alabama in Pasadena Rose Bowl game.
Jan. 21—Jim Braddock whipped Tommy Farr in New York.
Jan. 30—Max Schmeling whipped Ben Ford of South Africa in Hamburg.
Feb. 26—Giacomo Pugliese regained world bantam weight title by whipping Jeffra.
Feb. 27—Ronchetti of Chicago won national skating championship.
Feb. 28—Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis knocked out Nathan Aspinall in New York.
Feb. 28—Glenn Cunningham set indoor record for "metric mile" at 4:48.4.
March 3—Glenn Cunningham ran mile in 4:04, world record.
March 10—Max Baer whipped Tommy Farr in New York.
March 21—Chicago area Golden Gloves boxers defeated New York team.
April 1—Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis whipped Harry Thomas in Chicago.
April 4—Henry Picard won the Masters' gold tournament at Augusta, Ga.
April 12—Chicago area Golden Gloves boxers defeated European team, 5 to 3.
May 18—Chicago area Golden Gloves boxers defeated European team, 5 to 3.
May 31—Henry Armstrong, Los Angeles, won welterweight title from Barney Ross in New York.
June 4—British golfers defeated American team in Ryder Cup.
June 11—Ralph Guidahl retained national open golf title.
June 12—American lightweight cup tennis team defeated British team.
June 15—Beatrice Barrett won women's world tennis title.
June 22—Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis whipped Max Baer in Chicago, challenger in one round.
July 2—Navy won the Poughkeepsie regatta.
July 2—Helen Wills Moody won Wimbledon tennis trophy.
July 4—Japan canceled Olympic games of 1940.
July 15—Paul Runyan won Professional golf championship.
July 26—Al Hosiak knocked out Freddie Steele at Seattle, winning middleweight title.
Aug. 2—Sammy Baugh, all-time outstanding passer, signed with Washington Redskins pro football team.
Aug. 6—Mickey Cochrane, manager of Detroit Tigers, dismissed.
Aug. 17—Henry Armstrong becomes first fighter in ring history to hold three ring titles at same time.
Aug. 27—Capt. G. E. T. Eyston drives racing car 345.49 mph. for world record.
Sept. 3—Fatty Ferg won Women's Western golf championship.
Aug. 23—Leo Redkins, professional football champion, 23 to 16.
Oct. 10—Jacqueline Cochran wins Bendix trophy race at Cleveland, flying 250 mph.
Oct. 4—Tony Levier wins Greve trophy racing car at Cleveland, flying 283.41 mph.
Oct. 5—Davis cup tennis team retains cup by defeating Australians at Philadelphia.
Sept. 11—Frank Frisch fired as Cardinal manager.
Sept. 15—John R. Cobb speeds 350 mph to set auto record.
Sept. 16—Capt. E. T. Eyston sets new auto speed record of 357.5 mph.
Oct. 18—Yankees win pennant in American league.
Sept. 24—Patty Berg wins women's championship in United States golf tournament.
Sept. 26—J. Donald Budge successfully defended title as tennis champion.
Oct. 4—United States defeated Canada in Gaby Street fired as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals.
Oct. 1—Chicago Cubs win National League pennant.
Oct. 2—Perry defeats Barnes to win national pro tennis title.
Oct. 4—Dr. J. T. Prothro signed as manager of the Philadelphia National League baseball team to succeed Jimmy Wilson.
Oct. 9—New York Yankees won world's baseball series from Chicago Cubs in four straight games.
Nov. 10—Burtleigh Grimes fired as manager of the Brooklyn baseball team.
Nov. 12—Leo Durocher named manager of Brooklyn Dodgers.
Nov. 26—Bluesons retained international fishermen's sailing trophy by defeating the Gertrude in the National League.
Oct. 31—Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati's most valuable player in the National League.
Nov. 2—Jimmy Fox, Boston red Sox, chosen "A" valuable player in the American league.
Nov. 6—Ray Blades named manager of the St. Louis Browns.
Nov. 10—Don Budge, tennis champion, turned professional.
Nov. 12—Minnesota won Big Ten football championship.
Nov. 27—Dr. Eddie Anderson, football coach at Holy Cross, appointed to succeed Irl Tubbs as head coach at the University of Iowa.
Nov. 23—Monty Stratton, White Sox pitcher, loses leg as result of hunting accident.
Nov. 29—Trustees of the University of Illinois defeated plan to succeed Bob Zuppke as football coach.
Nov. 30—Tony Musto knocked out Sandy McDonald in the sixth year of boxing.
Dec. 1—Gaby Hartnett signs to manage the Chicago Cubs in 1939.
Dec. 6—Chicago Cubs trade Demaree, Jurgens and O'Dea to Giants for Bartell, Mancuso and Leiber.
Dec. 21—Luke Sewell, White Sox catcher, sold to Brooklyn.

Continuation of the sports section from the previous page, including details of various athletic events and player movements.