

CRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR 1936 COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—Franklin C. Hoyt resigned as federal alcohol administrator. Jan. 3—Congress opened its session and President Roosevelt delivered his message on the state of the nation. Jan. 6—Supreme Court decided the AAA was unconstitutional. President Roosevelt submitted budget message for fiscal year 1937. Jan. 9—Democratic national convention, opening June 22, at Philadelphia. Jan. 10—House passed immediate payment of bonus bill. Jan. 11—New Jersey court of pardons refused to commute Huppman's sentence. Jan. 13—Supreme Court ordered return of impounded processing taxes. Jan. 15—Ernest Hauptmann relieved for 30 days by governor New Jersey. Jan. 20—Senate passed bonus bill providing payment by baby bonds. Jan. 21—House passed appropriation bill asked \$38,200,000 for New Deal. Jan. 22—Bonus bill sent to President. Jan. 23—Senate committee rejected substitute AAA bill. Jan. 24—President vetoed bonus bill and house voted to override. Jan. 25—House voted \$385,000,000 for AAA farm contracts. Jan. 27—Senate passed baby bond bonus bill over President Hauptmann's veto. Jan. 31—Huey Long's widow appointed senator from Louisiana to fill out his term. Feb. 1—Senate repealed cotton, tobacco and potato control acts. Feb. 5—House repealed the three farm acts. Feb. 6—House voted to impeach Federal Judge Halstead Ritter of southern district of Florida. Feb. 10—Supreme Court held invalid the Louisiana law taxing newspaper advertising. Feb. 13—Wayne Chatfield-Taylor made assistant secretary of treasury. Feb. 14—House passed \$845,000,000 army appropriation. Feb. 15—New farm bill passed by senate. Feb. 17—Supreme Court upheld right of TVA to distribute electricity developed at Wilson dam. House voted to extend neutrality act one year. Feb. 18—Senate passed neutrality extension bill. Feb. 21—House passed new farm bill. Feb. 23—Chief of Police E. Francis Griggs of Puerto Rico assassinated by two national guards. Feb. 24—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood removed from command for criticizing administration. Feb. 26—President Roosevelt vetoed \$50,000,000 seed loan bill. Feb. 28—Interstate commerce commission ordered basic railway rates to 2 cents a mile. Feb. 29—President signed revised neutrality act. Completed Boulder dam turned over to reclamation service. March 1—New York building service workers struck. March 3—President in message to congress proposed new taxes of \$1,137,000,000. March 4—Completed Norris dam opened by President Roosevelt. March 10—Arthur W. Cutten of Chicago, noted grain speculator, indicted for income tax evasion. March 11—District of Columbia Supreme court permanently enjoined issue of telegrams by senate committee. March 14—New York building service strike settled by compromise. March 16—President Roosevelt asked congress for \$500,000,000 for relief in next fiscal year. March 22—President Roosevelt started annual fishing trip. March 23—Senate passed War department appropriation bill. March 24—Federal Judge Earnes in Chicago declared national labor relations act unconstitutional. March 30—Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler of Chicago resigned. April 3—Bruno Hauptmann executed at Trenton, N. J., for kidnaping and murder of Col. Charles A. Sacco. April 6—Supreme court decision curbed powers of securities exchange commission. April 8—District of Columbia Supreme court refused to enjoin Black committee in Hearst telegram case. April 19—President Roosevelt returned to Washington. April 13—President appointed General Hagood to command of Sixth corps area at Chicago. April 17—Federal Judge Halsted L. Ritter of Florida found guilty by senate on impeachment charges and removed from office. April 23—House passed \$803,000,000 tax bill. May 1—Alvin Karpis, "public enemy No. 1," captured in New Orleans. House passed \$531,000,000 navy bill. May 8—Senate passed, house naval appropriation bill. May 11—House passed \$2,364,299,000 relief and deficiency bill. National Red Cross convention opened in Chicago. May 13—Frazier-Lenke farm mortgage refinancing bill passed in house. May 18—Guffey coal act declared invalid by Supreme court. May 25—Supreme court declared invalid the municipal bankruptcy act. Socialist party nominated Norman Thomas for President. May 30—Senate approved Florida ship canal appropriation. June 1—Senate passed relief and deficiency bill. United States Supreme court held invalid New York minimum wage law. June 4—William B. E. Baughhead, Alabama, elected speaker to succeed the late J. W. Byrns. June 8—Texas Centennial exhibition opened at Dallas. Speaker Byrns' funeral held at Nashville. June 7—Sixteen insane felons fled Minnesota prison. June 9—Republican national convention opened in Cleveland. June 11—Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas nominated for President by Republicans. June 12—Republicans nominated Frank Knox of Chicago for president. President Roosevelt delivered address at the Texas Centennial exposition in Dallas. June 14—President Roosevelt dedicated George Rogers Clark memorial at Vincennes, Ind. Delivery of bonus bonds to veterans began. June 17—House defeated Black-Smith anti-lobby bill, and Florida ship canal bill. June 18—Congress passed anti-communist bill. June 20—Congress adjourned. June 23—Democratic national convention opened at Philadelphia. June 26—Franklin D. Roosevelt renominated by acclamation by Democrats. June 27—John N. Garner renominated for vice presidency. July 7—Postmaster General Farley given leave of absence until after election. July 11—Roosevelt dedicated \$65,000,000 New York Tri-Borough bridge. Ruth Bryan Owen married Capt. Boerge Rohde of Denmark. July 14—President Roosevelt and sons left on two weeks' cruise. July 15—Townsend Phillips, undersecretary of Treasury, followed followers opened convention in Cleveland. Former Lieut. Comdr. John S. Farnsworth arrested on charge of selling naval information to Japanese. July 18—Government drought relief extended to 16 states. July 23—Alf M. Landon officially notified of his nomination for Presidency. July 29—President Roosevelt ended vacation cruise at Campobello Island, N. E. July 30—Col. Frank Knox officially accepted Republican nomination for vice president. July 31—President Roosevelt visited government of Canada in Quebec. Aug. 4—Fifty-eight persons, 23 petroleum concerns and three publishing companies indicted by federal grand jury for violating anti-trust law. Aug. 5—A. F. of L. council suspended ten unions dominated by John L. Lewis. Aug. 16—National Union for Social Justice, in convention in Cleveland, endorsed Lenke for President of United States and elected Father Coughlin its president. Aug. 24—William Phillips, undersecretary of state, appointed ambassador to Italy. Aug. 25—William C. Bullitt named am-

assador to France, vice Jesse I. Straus, resigned. President Roosevelt began 12-day tour of drought area. Aug. 30—Ruth Bryan Owen resigned as minister to Denmark. Sept. 2—President Roosevelt met Governor Landon and six other midwest governors at Des Moines in drought relief conference. Sept. 4—All Minneapolis flour mills closed by strike. Sept. 5—Suspension of ten unions by A. F. of L. effect. Sept. 14—Maine senatorial and state election carried by Republicans. Sept. 20—G. R. national encampment opened in Washington. American Legion opened convention in Cleveland, dedicating Peace Gardens. Sept. 20—National Legion elected Harry W. Colmery of Topeka national commander. C. H. Williams Ruhe of Pittsburgh elected commander-in-chief of G. R. Sept. 25—Harry Woodring given recess appointment as secretary of war. Sept. 26—Four mill workers' strike in Minneapolis ended by compromise. Oct. 20—Ambassadors Suvich of Italy and De los Rios of Spain and Minister Marlene of Canada presented their credentials to President Roosevelt. Oct. 22—Secretary of Interior Ickes released more than \$9,000,000 for PWA projects. Oct. 24 states. Oct. 23—Burlington Zephyr train broke world record in run from Chicago to Denver. Oct. 30—Strike of 37,000 maritime workers tied up Pacific coast shipping. Nov. 3—Roosevelt and Garner re-elected President and vice president; electoral vote 523, to 8 for Landon and Knox. Nov. 6—General maritime strike voted by workers' committee. Leading steel producers announced wage increases averaging 10 per cent. Nov. 10—National conference on labor legislation opened in Washington. Nov. 12—Great San Francisco Bay bridge formally opened. Nov. 14—Engagement announced of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, and Ethel du Pont. Nov. 16—American Federation of Labor convention opened in Tampa. Nov. 17—President Roosevelt started on trip to Buenos Aires. Army board of engineers recommended completion of Florida ship canal. R. G. Tugwell resigned as assistant secretary of agriculture and resettlement administrator. Nov. 20—Joseph E. Davis appointed ambassador to Russia. Nov. 23—U. S. Supreme court upheld New York state's unemployment insurance law. A. F. of L. convention approved suspension of C. P. unions. Nov. 25—Federation of Labor voted against formation of labor political party. Nov. 26—National Federation of Labor convention declared for 30-hour week and re-elected President William Green. Nov. 28—International Live Stock show opened in Chicago. Nov. 29—Herman Strelle of Alberta won wheat king title for fifth time. Nov. 30—Cuba's government chartered ship sailed for Alaska with food. Two more unions joined in maritime workers' strike. Dec. 2—Libby-Owens-Ford Glass company plant at Ottawa, Ill., closed by strike. Senator Borah announced opposition to reduction of French war debt. Longshoremen at New York boycotted French ship. Dec. 2—Dr. F. E. Townsend and two associates indicted for contempt of house of representatives. Automotive workers' strike extended to Goodyear tire plant at Akron, Ohio. Dec. 4—Republican Chairman John Hamilton announced he would submit his resignation to President. Dec. 9—Final election returns showed Roosevelt's plurality to be 11,069,699. Dec. 10—Hindenburg resigned as special assistant attorney general. Dec. 15—President Roosevelt returned to Washington from South American tour. Dec. 17—Republican national committee rejected Chairman Hamilton's resignation.

FOREIGN

Jan. 10—Miguel Gomez elected president of Cuba. Jan. 17—Eleven acquitted, nine convicted in Great Stavisky fraud trial in Paris. Jan. 20—King George of England died. Jan. 21—Former prince of Wales proclaimed King Edward VIII. Jan. 23—Premier Laval of France resigned. Jan. 24—Albert Sarraut formed new French cabinet. Feb. 13—French cabinet suppressed all royalist organizations because of riots. Feb. 17—Paraguay government seized by military revolutionaries. Rafael Franco took present. Feb. 19—Manuel Azana made premier of Spain. Feb. 20—Japanese militarists revolted and assassinated several high officials; government buildings in Tokyo seized. Feb. 23—Rebellion in Japan quelled. March 1—New Japanese cabinet headed by Koki Hirota installed. March 11—France made Paraguay a totalitary state. March 13—Serious Marxist riots throughout Spain. March 14—France government in Paraguay recognized by United States and other nations. March 20—Mexican government permitted reopening of 3,000 Catholic churches. March 23—Mussolini abolished Italian chamber of deputies and nationalized all large industrial enterprises. President Vargas proclaimed martial law in Brazil. March 29—Germanys gave Hitler almost unanimous vote in reichstag elections. April 1—Austria decreed general conscription, violating St. Germain treaty. April 4—Spanish parliament voted President Zamora out of office. April 10—Mexican government expelled former President Calles. April 24—Honduran government announced suppression of a rebellion. April 25—Elezar Contreras elected president of Venezuela. April 26—Combination of Communists and Socialists won majority in French parliamentary elections. April 28—King Fuad I of Egypt died and was succeeded by Crown Prince Farouk. May 2—Wafd party won Egyptian parliamentary elections. May 3—Coalition of leftists won control of French assembly. May 12—Manuel Azana made president of Spain. May 13—Prince von Starhemberg, vice chancellor of Austria, dropped from cabinet. May 15—Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria decreed dissolution of all private armies. May 17—Bolivian army officers forced President Sorzano to resign and named Col. David Toro to succeed him. May 20—Miguel Mariano Gomez inaugurated president of Cuba. May 30—Military revolt started in Nicaragua. June 2—J. H. Thomas, resigned British colonial secretary, found guilty of disclosing budget secrets. June 4—Leon Blum, Socialist, became premier of France. June 5—Million French workers won strike as employers accepted "NRA" of Premier Blum. June 10—Spanish Reds and syndicalists fought machine gun battle at Madrid. June 15—Pope Pius created two new Italian cardinals. June 16—French cabinet decreed dissolution of all Fascist organizations. July 16—Gen. Gustav Orlicz-Dreszer, chief of Poland's air force, killed in crash with two other officers. July 18—Fascists and royalists started revolution in Spain; government seized all church and school property and took control of industry and finance. Aug. 5—Premier Metaxas of Greece set up a dictatorship because of Communist plot. Aug. 10—Zinoviev, Kamenev and 14 others pleaded guilty to conspiracy to kill Stalin and seize control of Soviet Russia. Aug. 23—Russian conspirators sentenced to death. British liner Queen Mary set new transatlantic speed record. Aug. 24—Sixteen Russian conspirators executed by firing squad. Hitler doubled period of military training in Germany. Aug. 27—Premier Wang made Chinese ambassador to United States. Sept. 3—Great Britain put Palestine under martial law. Sept. 4—Caballero, Socialist leader, became premier of Spain. Spanish rebels captured Irun. Sept. 7—France decided to spend \$385,000,000 on army. Sept. 11—British trades union congress rejected "popular front" alliance with communists. Sept. 12—Spanish rebels captured San Sebastian. Sept. 18—Spanish loyalists dynamited part

of Alcazar at Toledo, killing many rebel defenders, pledging the nation to peace. Sept. 23—French government decided to abandon gold standard and devalue the franc. Sept. 27—Spanish rebels captured Toledo and closed the Alcazar prison. Oct. 1—Gen. Francisco Franco became head of the Spanish Insurgent Junta. Aug. 13—The German treaty of St. Germain called 8,000 youths for compulsory military training. French parliament passed franc devaluation bill. Oct. 4—Serious riots in Paris between communists and nationalists. Oct. 11—Italy devalued the lira. Oct. 11—Arab general strike in Palestine against Jewish immigration called off. Oct. 14—Belgium dropped all military alliances. Oct. 30—Spanish rebel planes bombed Madrid killing 189. Military revolt forced reorganization of Iraq government. Nov. 3—King Edward of England opened parliament, pledging the nation to peace. Nov. 4—Spanish insurgents captured Madrid suburbs. Nov. 7—Spanish government fled from Madrid to Burgos. Nov. 15—Spanish rebels forced crossing of Manzanar river and entered one section of the city. Nov. 15—Roger Salengro, French minister of the interior, assassinated by rightists, committed suicide. Gen. Franco, Spanish rebel chief, declared blockade of Barcelona. Nov. 24—Dictator Stalin presented new constitution to Russia. Nov. 28—Military revolt in Quito, Ecuador, suppressed by government. Dec. 1—Spanish loyalists launched great offensive against Fascist insurgents. Germany decreed death penalty for those who hoard wheat abroad. New German constitution approved by soviet congress. British house of lords defeated bill to prevent union of Illinois Simpson. Dec. 3—British Prime Minister Baldwin pleaded with King Edward to accept cabinet's advice to relinquish his intimacy with Mussolini. Renewed rebel air raids on Madrid killed hundreds. Dec. 4—Greek army defeated by government. Dec. 5—King Edward defied cabinet's demand that he choose between the throne and Mrs. Simpson. Dec. 5—Pope Pius stricken with paralysis. Russia's new constitution given final approval by union congress of soviets. Dec. 6—Mexico offered to let Trotsky, Russian exile, reside in that country. Dec. 7—George V. announced his willingness to renounce her association with King Edward of England to end the crisis. Dec. 10—King Edward of England abdicated in favor of his brother, the duke of York. Dec. 11—British parliament and the dominions accepted Edward's abdication and the accession of George VI. Dec. 12—George was proclaimed king of Great Britain and made Edward duke of Windsor. Dictator Chiang Kai-shek of China proclaimed anti-Communism for violent troops of Marshal Chang. Dec. 17—Giuseppe Motuina elected president of Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 1—Emperor of Ethiopia protested to League of Nations against use of poison gas by Italians and bombing of Swedish ambulance. Jan. 4—Italian flyers bombed Egyptian Red Cross camp in Ethiopia. Jan. 15—Japan withdrew from naval conference in London. British navy unit in Ethiopia bombed by Italian airmen. Jan. 27—Seven European powers pledged cooperation of military forces against Italy, if Britain was attacked. Jan. 29—Mandchukuo opened military operations against Chinese. Feb. 7—Italians defeated Ethiopians after six days' battling on northern front. March 1—Ethioplans defeated by Italians in another great battle in Tembien area. March 3—League of Nations committee asked Italy and Ethiopia to consider an armistice. March 5—Ethiopia accepted proposal for peace parley. March 7—Hitler denounced the Locarno treaty and remilitarized the Rhineland; France moved troops to border and invoked covenant of league against Germany. March 8—Hitler rejected four-power peace proposals. March 12—Italy, Austria and Hungary strengthened their military alliance. March 14—Hitler rejected four-power peace proposals. March 19—League council condemned Germany for violating treaties. March 24—Four Locarno powers proposed armistice with Germany. March 25—Hitler announced great victory over Italy. April 8—France rejected Hitler's settlement plan. April 10—Italian forces occupied Dessau, Ethiopia. April 15—British, French and Belgian general staffs planned united defense against possible German attack. April 17—Turkey remilitarized the Dardanelles in violation of Lausanne treaty. April 18—British abandoned effort to end Italo-Ethiopian war. May 2—Ethiopian imperial family abandoned Addis Ababa as Italian army advanced. May 5—Italians occupied Addis Ababa and declared the war ended. May 15—Soviet Union annexed Ethiopia and announced restoration of Roman empire. May 12—Mussolini recalled Italian delegates from Geneva; league council adjourned to June 15. May 13—Guatemala withdrew from League of Nations. May 18—United States senate ratified new London naval treaty. May 19—Hitler named Dictator Chiang Kai-shek ordered northern troops to oppose advance of anti-Japanese army. May 21—British parliament voted for sanctions against Italy. July 12—Germany and Austria revived pact of friendship. July 15—Soviet forces against Italy ended. July 18—Turkey given right to militarize the Dardanelles. July 23—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany agreed to work out a new Locarno pact. Aug. 6—Germany strongly protested to Spain against bombing of four Nazis and shelling of German steamship. Aug. 21—Hitler demanded Russia and Spain stop radio "slander" campaign against Germany. Sept. 23—Bolivia and Paraguay renewed diplomatic relations. Germany barred shipments of war munitions to Spain. Aug. 26—Great Britain and Egypt signed treaty of alliance. Secretary Hull told Spain United States would ignore blockade of Spanish ports. Sept. 6—Great Britain and Egypt agreed 17 nations to join in arms embargo against Spain. Aug. 26—Russia demanded expulsion of Trotsky from Norway without award. Sept. 6—France and Poland signed a military treaty. Sept. 26—World Power congress opened in Washington. Sept. 14—Pope Pius called on the world to crush communism. Sept. 22—League of Nations assembly opened in Geneva. Sept. 23—League of Nations assembly sent Ethiopian ultimatum to Italy. Japanese marines occupied part of Shanghai after one bluejacket was killed by Chinese. Oct. 3—Spanish government and insurgents both laid complaints before League of Nations. Oct. 5—League of Nations gave Poland mandate to solve troubles of free city of Danzig. Oct. 23—Portugal severed diplomatic relations with Spain; Russia denounced the neutrality pact relating to Spain. Oct. 27—Germany and Italy reached agreement for joint political action. Nov. 6—Naval powers, excepting Ger-

many and Russia, signed agreement to "humanize" submarine warfare. July 15—Herald Jacobs won Wimbledon title. Eugene O'Neill, American dramatist; in physics to Prof. Carl D. Anderson of California and Prof. V. G. Hess of Austria; awarded the Nobel prize of Berlin. Oct. 14—Germany denounced navigation clauses of Versailles treaty, resuming sovereignty over the Danube waterways. Nov. 18—Germany and Italy recognized Franco's Fascist government of Spain. Nov. 24—Nobel peace prize for 1935 awarded to Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist; for 1936 to Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine foreign minister. Nov. 25—Germany and Japan signed agreement to fight spread of communism. Nov. 27—Spanish government asked League of Nations aid with menace to peace caused by recognition of rebels by Italy and Germany. President Roosevelt addressed Brazilian parliament in Rio. Chinese revealed Japanese plan to create Inner Mongolian puppet state. Nov. 29—League of Nations council called to deal with Spanish war matter. Nov. 30—President Roosevelt arrived at Buenos Aires. Dec. 1—Pan-American peace congress in Buenos Aires opened with speech by President Roosevelt. Dec. 2—Germany charged that Germany had sent 6,000 armed soldiers to aid Spanish insurgents. Dec. 3—Hearst recognized the Franco government in Spain. Dec. 3—President Roosevelt visited Montevideo, Uruguay. Dec. 4—Removal of Japanese marines from Tsingtau. Dec. 9—France and Britain proposed plan for mediation in Spanish war. Dec. 12—Twenty-one American nations signed resolution for peace and security at the Buenos Aires conference. Dec. 14—Germany signed trade accord relating especially to the Danubian states.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Stanford beat Southern Methodist in Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena. Jan. 11—Willie Hoppe won three-cushion billiards championship from Cochran. Jan. 17—Joe Louis knocked out Charley Retzlaff in one round in Chicago. Feb. 8—Olympic winter games opened at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Feb. 16—Norway won Olympic winter games; United States fifth. March 7—Purdue and Indiana tied for Big Ten basketball title. March 14—University of Michigan won Big Ten indoor track championship. April 4—Cambridge beat Oxford in annual rowing race. April 6—Horton Smith won the Masters' golf tournament at Augusta, Ga. April 14—Major league baseball season opened. May 2—Bold Venture won Kentucky Derby. May 6—American women's golf team tied British team, retaining Curtis cup. May 8—Cannonier defeated McLarnin in New York. May 11—Pérey Sarron of Birmingham won featherweight title from Freddie McKee. May 17—Bold Venture won the Preakness stake. May 22—University of Indiana won Big Ten outdoor track championship. May 30—Louis Meyer won Indianapolis 500 mile auto race. June 3—Australian tennis team eliminated United States from Davis cup play. June 3—University of Michigan won Big Ten baseball championship. June 5—United States Senator Park Trammel of Florida. June 12—Mrs. Opal Hill won women's world golf title. Don Lash broke world's record for two miles. Michigan women's tennis team won Wightman cup from British.

AERO

Jan. 13—Howard Hughes flew from Los Angeles to Newark in record time, 9 hours 27 minutes 10 seconds. Mrs. Amelia Earhart, one of United States united with Col. E. S. Gorrell as president. Jan. 16—Lincoln Ellsworth and Herbert H. Kenyon, missing seven weeks on antarctic flight, found safe in Little America. March 30—Germany's new dirigible, Hindenburg, started its first transatlantic trip to Rio. May 7—Zeppelin Hindenburg started on first flight to Europe. May 9—Dirigible Hindenburg arrived at Lakehurst, N. J. May 11—Dirigible Hindenburg completed flight from Lakehurst to Frankfurt-on-Main in 48 hours 18 minutes. July 4—R. C. Dupont set new glider mark at 13,200 feet. July 30—Plans announced for trans-Atlantic air mail and passenger service between New York, London, Ireland, Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Aug. 5—Eight killed in crash of Chicago & Southern Airlines plane. Aug. 7—George Berman and Richard Merrill took off from New York for London. Sept. 3—Richman and Merrill landed safely in Wales, out of gas. Sept. 4—Louise Thaden won Bendix trophy. Sept. 5—Mrs. Beryl Markham, first woman to fly Atlantic alone from east to west, made forced landing in Nova Scotia. Sept. 7—Michel Detroyat of France won first of trophy race Los Angeles meet. Sept. 14—Richman and Merrill flew from England across Atlantic, landing in Newfoundland. Oct. 1—C. W. A. Scott won England-Johannesburg air race. Oct. 17—Kurt Bjorkvall, attempting flight from New York to Stockholm, was rescued from ocean off Irish coast. Nov. 30—Capt. J. A. Mollison flew from Newfoundland to London in record time.

DISASTERS

Jan. 9—Earthquake killed several hundred persons in Colombia. Jan. 12—Thirty-four drowned when freighter Iowa foundered at mouth of Columbia river. Jan. 14—American Airlines plane crashed in a swamp in Arkansas, killing 17. Feb. 14—Disastrous floods in northeastern states. March 19—Floods in New England and eastern Canada scores of persons and caused many millions of loss to property. March 26—Fourteen persons killed in plane crash near Tupelo, Miss., killed 187. Army bombing plane crashed on Blue Mountain near five killed. April 6—Tornado killed more than 150 at Gainesville, Ga. April 7—Twin-engine plane crashed near line hit mountain near Uniontown, Pa. June 30—Forest fires swept a million acres in Kentucky. July 4—Independence day deaths smashed record with 444 killed over nation. July 29—Fifteen men drowned when sand moving in Atlantic Ocean. Ten miners killed by gas at Dowell, Ill. Aug. 5—Eight killed in crash of Chicago & Southern Airlines plane. Aug. 6—Explosion in British coal mine killed 57 men. Aug. 17—Twenty-two men and boys killed in train wreck near Louisville, Quebec. Aug. 28—Typhoon in Korea killed nearly 400. Sept. 21—Twenty-eight men killed in German mine explosion. Sept. 25—Ten persons killed in crash of slighter plane near Pittsburgh. Sept. 25—Avalanche at Loen, Norway, killed 74. Sept. 18—Dr. Jean Charcot, famous Arctic explorer, and 59 others drowned in shipwreck. Sept. 27—Forest fires in southwestern Oregon destroyed 15,000 acres and killed three other towns; nine known dead. Oct. 6—Ten miners killed at Mullana, Idaho, shaft collapse. Oct. 11—More than 800 killed by typhoon in the Philippines. Oct. 17—Nineteen drowned when Canadian ship, the Empress of Britain, foundered in Lake Erie. Oct. 18—Destructive earthquake in northeastern Italy killed 25. Oct. 15—American motorship Isis foundered off Land's End, England; 39 drowned. Nov. 16—Explosion of French powder plant near Marseilles killed 34 and injured 200. Nov. 19—Thousand killed when dam in Japan burst. Nov. 24—Nine killed and scores injured in Chicago elevated train wreck. Nov. 28—Crystal palace in London, burned. Dec. 2—Twelve drowned when German freighter Elsa foundered. Dec. 7—More than 200 drowned in flood in Turkey. Dec. 9—Dutch airliner crashed in England, killing 14, including Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogyro. Dec. 15—Western Express plane lost in Utah with seven persons. Dec. 19—San Vicente, Salvador, wrecked by earthquake; several hundred killed.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Harry B. Smith, American librettist at Atlantic City. Jan. 4—Col. James Churchward, American author. Jan. 5—Ramon Incan, Spanish dramatist and poet. Jan. 5—House, journalist. Jan. 6—Charles Stoneham, owner of New York Giants. Jan. 9—John Gilbert, screen actor. Jan. 12—John F. Hyland, ex-mayor of New York. Jan. 13—S. L. Rothafel, "Roxy," New York motion picture producer. Jan. 15—Cynthia Stockley, British novelist. Jan. 16—Ann Russell, veteran American actress. Jan. 17—Burr Bacon, president of the Christian Science mother church in Boston. Jan. 18—Rudyard Kipling, British poet and story writer. Jan. 20—King George V, of Great Britain. Jan. 23—Frank H. Simonds, editor and historian. Jan. 24—Clara Butt, British singer. Jan. 25—George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of United States. Jan. 27—Scott Bone, former governor of Alaska. Jan. 28—Oscar K. Allen, governor of Louisiana. Feb. 2—Sir Owen Seaman, former editor of London Punch. Feb. 3—Charles B. Warren of Detroit, international lawyer and former diplomat. Feb. 6—Wilhelm Solf, German diplomat. Feb. 7—O. P. Heggie, stage and screen actor. Feb. 8—Charles Curtis, former senator and vice president, in Washington. Feb. 9—Henry Justin Smith of Chicago, journalist and author. Feb. 10—Prof. Caroline E. Furness, Vassar astronomer. Feb. 11—S. Barry, writer and former sergeant-at-arms of the senate. Feb. 11—W. H. "Cohn" Harvey, veteran bimetalism leader. Feb. 12—Mrs. Cora Urquhart Brown-Potter, once famous actress. Feb. 16—Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, former secretary of commerce. Dr. J. H. Robinson, writer and teacher of history in New York. Feb. 15—Alexander Pantages, former theater magnate. Hiram P. Maxim, firearms inventor. Feb. 19—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, commander of American air forces in World War. Matthew E. Hanna, former diplomat, at Tucson, Ariz. Feb. 22—Henry L. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy. Feb. 23—Ed Smith, noted sports editor. Feb. 24—Albert C. Ritchie, former governor of Maryland. Feb. 27—Antonio Scotti, baritone, in Naples. Feb. 28—J. G. Coolidge, veteran diplomat, in Boston. March 2—Prof. R. E. Anderson of Madison, Wis., Norse history authority. March 4—Maj. Gen. William Welzel, U. S. A. retired. March 9—Sidney J. Catts, ex-governor of Florida. March 10—Earl Beatty, British naval officer. March 12—Dr. William Wilmer of Washington, D. C., eye specialist. March 15—George E. Foss of Chicago, former congressman. Prince Serge Mdviain at Delray Beach, Fla. Prof. J. S. Haldane, British scientist. March 18—Euleriothos Venizelos, Greek statesman. March 21—Justin McCarthy, author and playwright, in London. Alexander Glazouff, Russian composer. March 23—W. J. Bogan, superintendent of Chicago schools. March 29—Magnus Swenson, scientist, in Madison, Wis. March 30—Charles G. Phillips, retired trade paper publisher, at Montclair, N. J. March 31—Congressman S. A. Rudd of Brooklyn, N. Y. April 4—L. Strobel of Chicago, steel construction engineer. W. C. Peyton of New York, chemical engineer and industrialist. April 5—Chandler Egan, former golf champion, at Everett, Wash. April 6—John Hammill, former governor of Iowa. April 7—Marilyn Miller, musical comedy star. April 10—Leopold von Hoesch, German ambassador to England. April 11—Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois and congressman. April 12—James M. Beck, former solicitor general and congressman from Pennsylvania. Howard Walker, architect, in Boston. April 13—Constantine Demerdjis, premier of Greece. April 14—Thurston, magician. April 17—Ottorino Respighi, Italian composer. April 18—Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt. April 22—Alexandra Carlisle, actress, in New York. April 23—Congressman J. T. Buckbee of Rockford, Ill. April 24—Finley Peter Dunne, creator of "Mr. Dooley." F. S. Wheeler, chairman of American Can company. April 25—Percy Hammond, dramatic critic, in New York. W. R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic. April 27—C. K. McClatchy, California newspaper publisher. Dr. John Ridlon, American surgeon. April 28—King Fuad I of Egypt. May 1—Dr. A. E. Houseman, English poet. May 3—James E. Smith of St. Louis, pioneer in waterways improvement. May 5—Milo Reno, head of Farmers' Holiday association. May 6—Beatrice Hadden, English novelist. May 7—Dr. H. L. McBain of New York, educator and scientist. May 8—United States Senator Park Trammel of Florida. Dr. Oswald Spengler of Germany, author of "The Decline of the West." May 11—A. M. Palmer, attorney general under President Wilson. May 14—Viscount Alenby, who took Palestine from the Turks.

May 17—Len Small, ex-governor of Illinois, died. Col. George Fabyan, scientist and cipher expert. May 19—Archbishop Pascual Diaz of Mexico, explorer and hunter. May 21—Minnie Palmer, once famous actress. May 23—Dr. E. M. Lewis, president of University of New Hampshire. May 24—Claudia Muzio, grand opera star, in Rome. May 31—William Butterworth of Moline, Ill., industrialist. June 1—John C. Williams, president Weirton Steel company. June 2—Cyrus Hall McCormick of Chicago, former head of International Harvester company. Truxton Beale, former diplomat, in Annapolis, Md. June 3—Congressman Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, speaker of the house. Representative A. Platt Andrew of Massachusetts. June 8—John Hays Hammond, Sr. Edward Green, son of the Hon. H. H. Green. Jamali Kiranji, sultan of Sulu. Mrs. Eugene Field, widow of famous poet. June 14—Gilbert K. Chesterton, English author and critic. June 15—Marc Klaw, theatrical producer. June 17—Henry E. Walthal, actor. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida. June 18—Maxim Gorky, Russian author. June 21—Harold E. Porter (Holworthy Hall) author. Bernard W. von Buelow, German foreign minister. June 23—Arthur W. Cutten, grain broker. July 10—Joe Humphreys, veteran fight announcer. July 12—S. Parks Cadman, clergyman. July 15—Congressman Louis Murphy of Iowa. July 21—Dr. James L. Barton, foreign mission leader, in Boston. July 22—Earle L. Ovington, American aviation pioneer. July 25—Sir Henry Wellcome, British scientist. July 26—Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, ex-president of Wellesley college. Dr. C. H. Frazier of Philadelphia, noted brain surgeon. July 27—Wilfred W. Fry, Philadelphia capitalist. July 28—Walter Nettleton, American artist. July 30—C. N. Kimball of Chicago, piano manufacturer. Aug. 2—Louis Berthelot of France, first to fly the English channel. Walter Ufer, American painter. Aug. 2—Congressman J. A. McSwain of South Carolina. Aug. 7—Congressman M. A. Zionscheck of Washington. Aug. 9—Glen of Chicago, president Byllesby and company. Aug. 9—Lincoln Steffens, journalist and author. Arthur B. Reeve, author. Aug. 10—Prof. A. A. Titusworth of Rutgers. Aug. 22—Floyd B. Olson, governor of Minnesota. George Rasmussen, founder National Tea company. Aug. 25—Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, painter. Winnifred Mason of Chicago, former congresswoman at Lansing, Mich. Aug. 26—Dave Barry, prize fight referee. Aug. 27—George H. Dern, secretary of war. Miss Anna Morgan of Chicago, veteran drama teacher. Aug. 29—C. W. Toms of New York, tobacco manufacturer. Aug. 30—W. F. Whiting, former secretary of commerce, in Holyoke, Mass. Sept. 5—G. E. Tarbell of New York, former life insurance magnate. Sept. 11—Auggie Kleckhefer of Chicago, billiard star. Sept. 12—W. E. Walling, American labor leader. Sept. 13—Magnus Johnson, former senator and congressman from Minnesota. J. E. Armstrong, veteran Chicago educator. Sept. 14—Ossip Cabrilovitch, pianist and conductor in Detroit. Irving Thalberg, movie producer. Sept. 15—Alexander Zaimis, ex-president of Greece. Dr. E. A. Grosvenor, emeritus professor of history in Amherst. Sept. 18—Maj. U. S. G. McAlexander, U. S. A. retired. Sept. 24—Frank Munson, president Munson Steamship line. Sept. 25—William Horlick of Racine, Wis., malted milk manufacturer and philanthropist. Sept. 26—Miss Harriet Monroe of Chicago, editor of "Poetry" magazine. Dr. Joseph Clark, Sunday school leader. Sept. 28—Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U. S. N. retired. Sept. 30—F. L. Rainey, president of Centre college, Kentucky. Oct. 1—George Huff, athletic director at University of Illinois. Ex-Congressman Louis T. McCaffend of Ohio. Oct. 3—H. H. Whiting president Pillsbury Flour Mills, in Minneapolis. Oct. 4—Jesse I. Straus, merchant and diplomat in New York. Oct. 6—Frank Gombos, premier of Hungary. Oct. 10—Julius Presbrey, former editor and publisher, in Greenwich, Conn. Oct. 12—E. M. Blasfield, American mural painter. Oct. 14—Mary McDowell of Chicago, social worker. Oct. 17—Samuel Merwin, American novelist. Gen. Andres Figueroa, Mexican minister of war. Oct. 18—D. E. Shanahan, veteran Illinois legislator. Oct. 20—Mrs. Anna Macy, teacher of Helen Keller. Oct. 22—James Couzens, United States senator from Michigan. Oct. 24—Clem Yore, novelist and poet, at Estes Park, Colo. Oct. 25—Arthur W. Needles, president Norfolk and Western railway. Oct. 29—Thomas Cochran, New York financier. Oct. 30—Lorado Taft, sculptor, in Chicago. Nov. 4—Nathan E. Kendall, former governor of Iowa. Nov. 6—Henry B. Joy of Detroit, automobile manufacturer. Nov. 7—Charles H. Strong, industrialist, in Pa. Chic Sale, comedian. Nov. 11—Sir Edward German, British composer. Nov. 12—Dr. Gilbert Fitz-Patrick of Chicago, surgeon. Franklin W. C. Cutchener of New York, lawyer and civic worker. Nov. 14—Clark Howell, editor of Atlanta Constitution. Oct. 15—Whelan of New York, tobacco magnate. Nov. 16—Alfred Aarons of New York, theatrical producer. Cardinal Maurin of Lyons, France. Nov. 17—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, operatic and concert contralto. Nov. 18—Levin Faust, industrial leader of Rockford, Ill. Nov. 19—Maurice Maschke of Cleveland, Ohio, political leader. Nov. 21—Maj. Gen. R. E. Callan, U. S. A., retired. Ernest R. Graham of Chicago, architect. Nov. 22—Sir Fitzroy Donald MacLean, chief of the Clan MacLean. Nov. 23—O. P. Van Sweringen of Cleveland, railway magnate. Frank A. Sebring, pioneer pottery manufacturer, at Cleveland, Ohio. Dec. 26—Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, veteran actress. Nov. 27—Sir Basil Zaharoff, "mystery man" of Europe and war munitions magnate. Nov. 28—George Clark, ex-governor of Iowa. Nov. 30—Fred W. Green, ex-governor of Michigan. Dec. 1—John Ringling, la circus theatrical in New York. Jacob Schaefer, composer, in New York. Dec. 2—Charles Thrasher, artist, of Olden, N. Y. Harold W. Brown, adjutant general of Missouri. Dec. 3—Oliver Harker, veteran educator, at Carbonado, Ill. Mrs. Florence Robinson, psychologist, at New Haven, Conn. Dec. 4—John Gammen, internationally known engineer in New York. Dec. 5—J. G. Alexander, Chicago financier. Congressman G. H. Cary of Kentucky. Dec. 7—Fuller Millish, veteran actor, in New York. Dec. 10—Luigi Pirandello, Italian playwright. Dec. 13—Russell B. Harrison of Indianapolis, son of former President Benjamin Harrison. Peter Bilhorn, singing evangelist and hymn writer, in New York. Dec. 16—George A. McKinlock, Chicago capitalist and philanthropist. Dec. 18—Howard J. White, eminent Chicago architect. Peter H. Van Horn of New York, business leader. Dec. 19—Marie Van Horst, American novelist. Dec. 20—Peter Norbeck, United States senator from South Dakota. © Western Newspaper Union.