Chronology of the Year 1935

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—Russia discarded the bread card system, in operation six years.

Jan. 3—Bolivia's general army mobilization went into effect.

Jan. 21—Nomad tribesmen massacred 107 persons in Africa.

Jan. 22—King Boris of Bulgaria ousted Fascist cabinet.

Feb. 6—Byrd expedition sailed for New Zealand after 17 months in Antarctic.

Feb. 9—Germany planned army of 400,000, with militia running into millions.

Feb. 28—Saarlanders staged wild celebration hailing return of territory to Germany.

March 2—Revolution broke out in Greece.

King Prajadhipok of Siam abdicated and retired to private life in England.

March 5—Greek troops defeat rebels in Macedonia.

Prince Ananda, eleven years old, named king of Siam.

March 12—Greek rebellion ended when Venizelos fled.

March 16—Hitler decreed conscript army of 540,000.

March 26—France prohibited export of raw materials necessary for war.

April 3—Austrian cabinet decided to increase army over strength allowed by treaty of St. Germain.

April 7—Nazis failed to win full control of Free City of Danzig.

April 17—King Boris of Bulgaria foiled a Fascist plot to overthrow him.

April 23—Dictator Chiang Kai-shek ordered all Chinese high school and college students to undergo a year's military training.

April 26—Germany began building submarines, in defiance of peace treaty.

May 5—Eleutherios Venizelos sentenced to death for part in Greek revolt.

May 6—Celebration of silver jubilee of King George of Great Britain began.

May 11—Thirty-three Greek naval officers condemned to death for part in revolt.

May 14—Swiss court found "Protocols of Zion" were false and obvious plagiarism.

Filipino plebiscite ratified proposed constitution.

May 18—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia ordered freedom for all serfs.

May 24—Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and Princess Ingrid of Sweden married.

May 30—Premier Flandin of France, defeated by chamber of deputies in financial crisis, resigned with his cabinet.

May 31—Bouisson formed new French cabinet.

June 4—French cabinet ousted by chamber of deputies.

June 6—Pierre Laval formed new French government.

June 7—Stanley Baldwin succeeded Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister of Great Britain.

June 15—Italy called all silver money from circulation.

Mexican cabinet forced out; government rushed troops to capital.

July 6—Former King George of Greece divorced by ex-Queen Elizabeth.

July 10—Austrian diet revoked banishment of Hapsburgs and restored their properties.

July 22—German government put ban on all religious youth organizations.

Aug. 2—Law for new government of India enacted by British parliament.

Aug. 7—Revolutionary plot in Siam foiled.

Aug. 16—Revolt against King Zog of Albania crushed.

Aug. 21—Ecuador army officers arrested President Ibarra for trying to set up a dictatorship and installed Antonio Pons as his successor.

Aug. 29—Queen Astrid of Belgium killed in automobile accident.

Engagement announced of Duke of Gloucester, third son of king and queen of England, to Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott.

Sept. 1—Mexican women workers given the franchise.

Sept. 3—Dr. Chaim Weizman elected president of World Zionist organization.

Sept. 15—German reichstag passed laws making the swastika the national and trade flag; forbidding marriages of Jews to Aryans, and setting up three classes of German citizenship, excluding Jews.

Sept. 17—Manuel Quezon elected to be first president of Philippines republic.

Sept. 26—Federico Paez became military dictator of Ecuador.

Oct. 10—Greek republic upset by military coup; restoration of monarchy decreed by national assembly.

Oct. 14—Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada and Conservative party defeated in parliamentary elections by Liberals led by Mackenzie King.

Oct. 23—Liberal government headed by Mackenzie King installed in Canada.

Oct. 29—Mussolini decreed war time diet for Italy.

Nov. 3—Greece voted for recall of King George II.

Nov. 8—Chancellor Hitler of Germany dissolved the Steel Helmets, war veterans' association.

Nov. 10—King George II accepted call to Greek throne.

Nov. 13—Serious Egyptian riots against British domination.

Nov. 14—British Conservatives and Prime Minister Baldwin won parliamentary elections.

Nov. 15—Commonwealth of the Philippines established and Manuel Quezon inaugurated as president.

Nov. 24—Yin Ju-keng proclaimed autonomy for 25 counties in eastern Hopei province of China.

Military revolt broke out in northeastern Brazil.

Nov. 25—King George II returned to the throne of Greece.

Nov. 28—Hitler started new "purge," arresting hundreds.

Revolt in Brazil crushed, 138 being killed.

Dec. 1—Great Britain ordered naval reservist officers to report for duty.

Hans Kerrl, German church dictator, decreed censorship for pastoral letters.

Dec. 5—Church of England commission rejected claim of women to enter priesthood.

Dec. 6—French chamber of deputies dissolved all semi-military organizations.

Chiang Kai-shek became premier of China.

Dec. 7—Hopei and Chahar provinces, northern China, set up autonomous regime.

Dec. 10—London silver market collapsed.

Dec. 11—Carlos Mendieta resigned as president of Cuba.

Dec. 12—King Fuad decreed restoration of constitutional government in Egypt, Great Britain consenting.

Dec. 14—President Mazaryk of Czechoslovakia resigned.

Dec. 18—Eduard Benes elected president of Czechoslovakia.

North China autonomy council installed.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 4—Foreign Minister Laval of France and Premier Mussolini of Italy began peace pact conference in Rome.

Jan. 6—Mussolini and Laval reached full agreement on all points in dispute between Italy and France.

Jan. 12—The Saar voted to rejoin Germany.

Jan. 17—League set March 1 as date for return of the Saar to Germany.

Feb. 12—Ethiopia defied Italy's demand for satisfactory amends in African border row.

March 11—Russia decided to sell Chinese Eastern railway to Manchukuo.

March 19—Germany's status as an equal power accepted by Great Britain.

March 20—France appealed to League of Nations to deal with Germany's scrapping of the Versailles treaty.

March 21—Germany defied France and Italy, rejecting protests.

March 26—Japan's resignation from league became effective.

March 30—Ethiopia broke off negotiations with Italy.

April 14—England, France and Italy, at Stresa, agreed on peace plan for Europe and denounced Germany as treaty violator.

April 17—League of Nations council adopted resolution censuring Germany for treaty violation.

April 20—Chancellor Hitler, in note to 13 nations, rejected league council's resolution condemning Germany.

May 2—France and Russia signed mutual assistance agreement.

May 19—Pope Pius canonized Thomas More and Bishop John Fisher, who were executed by Henry VIII.

May 20—League of Nations council took up Ethiopia's protest against Italian warlike action.

May 31—Japan delivered ultimatum to China and prepared to occupy Peiping and Tientsin.

June 7—Bolivia and Paraguay accepted basis of settlement of Gran Chaco war.

June 9—Chinese troops and officials left Peiping and Tientsin as Chinese government rejected new Tokyo demands.

June 14—War in Gran Chaco ended by truce.

June 18—Great Britain and Germany concluded naval agreement, disregarding France.

June 23—United States embassy in Mexico City bombed.

July 4—Ethiopia appealed to the United States to persuade Italy to cease warlike preparations.

July 5—United States sidestepped Ethiopia's appeal.

July 10—Ethiopia appealed to the world for fair play in contest with Italy, and demanded early action by League of Nations.

July 13—United States and Russia concluded a trade agreement.

July 28—Forty Italians, twenty Ethiopians killed in border clash.

Aug. 3—League of Nations council delayed for one month settlement of Italo-Ethiopian quarrel.

Aug. 25—United States demanded Russia stop subversive plotting in Soviet territory.

Mussolini warned League of Nations Italy would fight any nation taking sanctions against her.

Aug. 27—Russia formally rejected the American protest against Communist activities.

Aug. 28—French cabinet voted to oppose sanctions against Italy.

Italian cabinet formally approved Mussolini's war preparations.

Aug. 30—Emperor Haile Selassie granted vast development concession in Ethiopia to an American corporation.

Second American protest note sent to Russia on Communist plots.

Sept. 3—Ethiopian development concession cancelled by the American owners on request of American government.

Sept. 4—League of Nations council met in Geneva and received Italy's statement against Ethiopia and the latter country's reply.

Sept. 6—League council committee of five nations named to handle Italo-Ethiopian embroglio, Mussolini assenting.

Sept. 7—Germany entered formal protest against attack on Nazi regime by a New York judge.

Sept. 9—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva.

Frank B. Kellogg resigned from World court.

Sept. 11—Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, told League of Nations assembly Britain would isloate herself from continent unless all members of league consented to take sanctions against an aggressor.

Sept. 12—Secretary of State Hull asked Italy and Ethiopia to keep their obligations under the Kellogg pact.

Sept. 14—Italian cabinet refused compromise on Ethiopian question.

Sept. 19—Jews appealed to League of Nations to stop "persecution" in Germany.

Sept. 21—Italy rejected peace plan of league committee.

Sept. 24—League committee of five abandoned peace efforts.

Sept. 26—League of Nations council acted to enforce peace but gave Italy ten days to agree to conciliation.

Sept. 29—Great Britain promised to support collective action against any aggressors.

Oct. 2—Emperor Haile Selassie informed League of Nations Italians had invaded Ethiopia from Eritrea. General mobilization of all Fascists in Italy.

Oct. 3—Italian planes and artillery bombarded Aduwa, Adigrat and Harrar, killing and wounding hundreds. General mobilization ordered by Emperor Haile Selassie.

Oct. 4—Italians invaded southern Ethiopia, and captured Adigrat in the north.

Oct. 6—Italians captured Aduwa; 2,000 Ethiopians killed.

Oct. 7—League of Nations council found Italy's invasion of Ethiopia "an act of war against all other members of the league."

Oct. 9—Austria and Hungary refused to join in League of Nations sanctions against Italy.

Oct. 10—League assembly declared Italy outlawed.

Oct. 11—League voted embargo on arms and munitions for Italy and raised embargo on arms for Ethiopia.

Oct. 14—League of Nations banned foreign loans to Italy.

Oct. 19—Fifty-two members of League of Nations declared a boycott on Italian goods and an embargo on key exports.

Oct. 21—Germany formally ended membership in League of Nations.

Nov. 1—League of Nations ordered sanctions against Italy into effect November 18.

Paraguay gave notice of withdrawal from League of Nations.

Nov. 8—Italians occupied Makale and Gerahai, Ethiopia.

Nov. 11—Mussolini formally protested against sanctions.

Nov. 17—United States-Canadian trade treaty made public.

Nov. 18—Sanctions against Italy by 52 nations went into effect.

Gen. Pietro Badoglio succeeded Gen. Emilio de Bono as commander in chief of Italian armies in Ethiopia.

Nov. 20—Pope Pius named twenty new cardinals.

Nov. 25—League of Nations postponed embargo on oil against Italy.

Nov. 27—Japan seized control of north China railways and sent large bodies of troops to the Tientsin area.

Dec. 2—British cabinet decided to support oil embargo against Italy; anti-aircraft defenses of London ordered strengthened.

Dec. 5—American, Irish and Canadian delegates met in Washington to plan trans-Atlantic air service.

Dec. 6—Italian planes bombed imperial palace, American hospital and Red Cross tents in Dessye, Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie formally protested to League of Nations.

Dec. 8—Great Britain and France agreed on last peace offer to Italy.

Dec. 9—International naval conference opened in London.

Dec. 11—Ethiopia rejected Franco-British peace plan.

Dec. 12—Japan's demand for naval parity rejected by other powers in London parley.

Dec. 18—Sir Samuel Hoare resigned as British foreign secretary because of opposition to Franco-British peace plan.

Italians defeated Ethiopians in big battle south of Makale.

United States and Honduras concluded reciprocity trade agreement.

Dec. 19—League of Nations council discarded Franco-British peace plan.

Outer Mongolia invaded by Japanese and Manchukuan troops.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—Rhode Island Democrats by a coup seized the senate and ousted the Supreme court.

Jan. 2—Trial of Hauptmann for kidnaping and murdering the Lindbergh baby opened in Flemington, N. J.

Jan. 3—Seventy-fourth congress met and organized; Byrns elected speaker of house.

Jan. 4—President Roosevelt in annual message proposed great work relief program to supersede the direct dole.

Jan. 7—President Roosevelt presented to congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 calling for expenditures of $8,500,000,000.

United States Supreme court held unconstitutional petroleum control provisions of the National Industrial Recovery act.

Jan. 9—Arbitration commission ordered United States to apologize to Canadian government and pay $50,666 for sinking of the rum running schooner I'm Alone.

Jan. 10—Mary Pickford granted divorce from Douglas Fairbanks.

Jan. 11—House passed $770,000,000 independent offices bill.

Jan. 16—President sent message urging senate to approve United States' entry into World court.

Jan. 17—President's message outlined "social safety" plan and old-age pensions.

Jan. 18—Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall and John Boettiger married in New York.

Jan. 21—Bill in house giving Roosevelt power over spending of four billions for public works and eight hundred million for relief.

Jan. 24—House passed four billion eight hundred million relief and works bill.

Jan. 25—House voted power to Roosevelt to borrow $11,500,000,000 to pay New Deal cost.

Jan. 26—Uprising in Louisiana put down by Huey Long's troops.

Jan. 29—Senate rejected World court adherence resolution.

House passed bill to extend RFC for another two years.

Jan. 30—Senate passed bill to increase borrowing power of New Deal by $11,500,00,000.

Jan. 31—Roosevelt extended auto code to June 16.

Feb. 2—North Dakota Supreme court ousted Moodie as governor.

Feb. 5—House voted down inquiry into Postmaster General Farley's gifts of stamps to friends.

Feb. 6—Extension of NRA two years, tightening of hour and wage provisions, and retention of present staff asked by President Roosevelt.

Feb. 8—Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson named chairman of Red Cross.

Feb. 13—Bruno Richard Hauptmann found guilty of murdering Lindbergh baby; sentenced to death.

Congress voted to end federal pay cuts.

Feb. 14—Robert E. Wood, Chicago, named to head advisory committee on $4,880,000,000 work relief plan.

Feb. 15—Thirty-one convicts shot way out of Oklahoma reformatory; guard killed, eight prisoners wounded.

Feb. 18—Administration won in Supreme court gold clause decisions by 5 to 4 votes.

Feb. 22—House passed largest peacetime army bill, appropriating $378,000,000.

Feb. 28—Federal judge holds section 7-A of NRA unconstitutional in its application to Weirton Steel company.

Federal judge granted 35 Kentucky coal operators injunctions preventing United States from enforcing code.

March 3—President asked congress for outright subsidy to merchant marine to replace present mail contract and building loan system.

March 5—S. Clay Williams resigned as head of NRA board.

March 10—Government moved to replace all national bank currency with money based on gold taken by treasury.

March 11—House repealed pink slip income tax publicity feature.

Samuel Insull acquitted of embezzlement charge.

March 14—J. Crawford Biggs, solicitor general, resigned.

March 21—House accepted Patman currency inflation plan to pay soldiers' bonus.

March 23—Senate passed works relief measure.

March 24—President gave his approval to proposed constitution for Philippines.

March 26—President left on fishing trip off the Bahamas.

Senate passed $905,000,000 treasury bill.

March 27—House voted $38,000,000 to strengthen navy shore bases.

March 28—Senate voted for repeal of income tax publicity feature.

March 30—Coal miners and operators agreed to continue wage scale until June 16.

April 1—United States Supreme court again reversed conviction and death sentence of two negroes in famous Scottsboro case.

Five per cent pay raise for railway workers went into effect.

April 5—Conference report on work relief bill accepted by senate and house.

April 8—President Roosevelt ended his fishing trip and signed the work relief bill.

April 9—House passed McSwain war profits bill.

Senate passed the navy public works bill carrying $38,000,000.

April 19—House passed administration's social security bill.

April 23—Frank Walker named director of National Emergency council and chief adviser in work relief expenditures.

Toledo branch of Chevrolet Motor company closed by strike.

April 24—President announced creation of three new agencies for work relief program, and named eight classes of projects.

April 25—Secretary Ickes named head of works allotment division.

April 26—Harry Hopkins made head of works progress division.

April 29—Supreme court ruled in favor of Arizona in Parker dam case.

April 30—Toledo motor workers' strike spread to Cleveland and Cincinnati.

May 2—United States Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions opposing legislation asked by the administration.

May 3—Leland Harrison appointed minister to Rumania.

May 6—Supreme court declared railway pension act unconstitutional.

May 7—Senate passed the Patman bonus bill.

Conviction of Ex-Gov. William Langer of North Dakota and four others for conspiracy to misuse federal relief funds reversed by Federal Court of Appeals.

May 9—House passed the omnibus banking bill.

May 11—President Roosevelt established rural electrification division, headed by Morris L. Cooke.

Dennis Chavez appointed senator from New Mexico.

May 13—Toledo auto strikers accepted compromise settlement.

May 14—Senate passed bill extending NRA until April 1, 1936.

Long's resolution for investigation of Farley rejected by senate.

May 15—Representative Michael L. Igoe appointed United States district attorney at Chicago.

May 16—Senate passed the Wagner labor relations bill.

May 18—Audit by Comptroller General McCarl disclosed great waste in TVA.

May 20—President fixed wages and hours for work relief program.

Norman Armour appointed American minister to Canada.

May 22—President Roosevelt, appearing personally before joint session of congress, vetoed the Patman bonus measure. The house immediately repassed it.

May 23—Senate sustained President's veto of bonus act.

May 24—Senate passed $460,000,000 navy appropriation bill.

May 27—United States Supreme court unanimously ruled the code structure and wage and labor hours provisions of NRA were unconstitutional.

Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act held invalid by Supreme court.

President Roosevelt's removal of the late William E. Humphrey as trade commissioner declared invalid by Supreme court.

May 28—Senate passed Copeland food, drug and cosmetic bill.

May 29—California Pacific exposition at San Diego opened.

May 31—President Roosevelt suggested revision of Constitution to give economic control to federal government.

June 1—Young George Weyerhaeuser, kidnaped from Tacoma, freed on payment of $200,000 ransom.

June 7—House passed bill extending skeletonized NRA until April 1, 1936.

June 9—H. M. Waley and wife were arrested in Salt Lake City for Weyerhaeuser kidnaping and confessed.

June 10—Republicans of ten mid-west states opened "grass roots" conference in Springfield, condemning the New Deal.

June 11—Senate passed the public utility bill.

June 12—President Roosevelt presented diplomas to 276 West Point graduates.

June 13—Senate passed resolution extending skeletonized NRA to April 1.

June 14—Secretary of War Dern vindicated General Foulois of air mail charges.

June 16—President Roosevelt named new NRA board with James L. O'Neill as administrator.

June 17—House extended "nuisance" taxes two years.

June 18—House passed AAA amendments asked by administration.

June 19—President told to congress his plan to break up great fortunes and redistribute wealth through taxes.

Senate passed the social security bill.

House passed the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill.

Senator Couzens gave federal government $550,000 for industrial workers home colony in Detroit area.

June 25—Gen. Hugh Johnson made works relief director for New York.

June 26—President set aside $50,000,000 from works fund to provide jobs for youth of nation.

July 1—President handed $91,000,000 to Rexford Guy Tugwell for rural resettlement work.

July 2—House passed utilities bill without "death sentence" clause, and then ordered investigation of lobbying for and against the measure.

July 16—AAA processing tax declared unconstitutional by Federal Appeals court in Boston.

July 22—General strike at Terre Haute shut off all food supplies; National Guard called out.

July 23—Senate passed AAA amendments bill.

President Roosevelt named L. W. Cramer to succeed Paul Pearson as governor of Virgin islands.

Terre Haute general strike called off by unions.

July 24—House passed liquor control bill.

July 26—Senate passed bank bill as drafted by Glass.

James O'Neill resigned as head of NRA, effective August 1.

July 31—Congress passed bill restoring $46,000,000 in Spanish war veterans' pensions.

Aug. 5—New tax bill passed by house.

Aug. 6—Rhode Island Republicans elected Charles F. Risk as congressman, defeating the New Deal candidate.

Aug. 8—Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, head of army air corps, voluntarily retired.

Aug. 9—Enactment of social security law completed.

Aug. 15—Senate passed new tax bill.

House cleared Federal Judge Alschuler of Illinois of misconduct charges.

Aug. 19—Senate passed farm moratorium and railway pension bills and adopted conference report on banking bill.

House passed Guffey coal bill, railway pension bill and conference reports on banking and rivers and harbors bills.

Aug. 21—Congress enlarged powers of TVA; senate passed neutrality resolution concerning Italo-Ethiopian quarrel.

Aug. 22—House accepted compromise "death sentence" in utilities bill.

Guffey coal bill passed by senate.

House passed resolution for mandatory embargo on arms shipments to nations at war.

Aug. 23—John G. Winant appointed chairman of labor relations board.

Aug. 24—Senate accepted conference reports on utilities, new tax and alcohol control bills; and approved compromise neutrality resolution.

Texas voted for prohibition repeal and local option.

Aug. 26—Congress adjourned; third deficiency appropriation bill killed by Senator Long's filibuster.

Aug. 28—James A. Moffet resigned as federal housing administrator.

Body of John Hamilton, last of Dillinger gang, found near Ottawa, Ill.

Sept. 5—President ordered inquiry into deaths of hundreds of war veterans in Florida hurricane.

Sept. 6—Stewart McDonald appointed federal housing administrator.

Sept. 8—Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana shot and critically wounded in Baton Rouge; assassin killed by Long's bodyguard.

Sept. 9—National encampment of G. A. R. opened in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sept. 10—Senator Long died.

Sept. 12—Oley Nelson of Slater, Iowa, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Sept. 16—Franklin C. Hoyt appointed federal alcohol administrator.

Sept. 17—Voters of Pennsylvania and New Mexico rejected changes in state constitutions.

Sept. 23—President Roosevelt allocated $800,000,000 more to WPA.

American Legion convention opened in St. Louis, Mo.

James M. Landis was appointed chairman of the SEC.

Soft coal miners began strike.

Sept. 26—President Roosevelt started on trip to Pacific coast.

Strike of soft coal miners won by the union.

Ray Murphy of Ida Grove, Iowa, elected commander of American Legion.

Sept. 29—New budget announced, reducing deficit by more than a billion and a quarter.

Sept. 30—Van Swearingen brothers regained control of their railway empire.

Oct. 2—President Roosevelt sailed on Cruiser Houston from San Diego.

Maj. Gen. Malin Craig appointed chief of staff of army.

Oct. 9—New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upheld death sentence for Bruno Hauptmann for murdering the Lindbergh baby.

Oct. 16—President Roosevelt in Panama.

Oct. 17—Vice President Garner and big congressional delegation sailed for Philippines.

Oct. 18—William Green re-elected president of American Federation of Labor.

Oct. 23—President Roosevelt landed at Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 26—Farmers voted by big majority for retention of corn-hog program.

Oct. 27—United States Supreme court opened fall session in its new home.

Nov. 4—Eastern standard time for Chicago adopted by council.

Nov. 5—Republicans gained control of New York legislature and elected mayors of Philadelphia and Cleveland. A. B. Chandler, Democrat, elected governor of Kentucky.

Nov. 11—J. N. Darling, chief of the biological survey, resigned.

Nov. 17—President Roosevelt refused to interfere in Mexico's church affairs.

Bar association upheld Liberty league lawyers' offer of legal aid.

Nov. 20—President Roosevelt went to Warm Springs, Ga.

Nov. 22—United States shipping board warned American shippers against shipping war material to Italy and Ethiopia.

Nov. 23—John L. Lewis resigned as vice president of A. F. of L.

Nov. 24—Supreme court granted temporary injunction against AAA processing taxes on rice.

Nov. 30—Federal relief ended with 3,500,000 shifted from FERA rolls to WPA pay rolls.

Dec. 2—George N. Peek resigned as president of export bank.

Secretary Wallace announced new corn-hog program.

Dec. 5—Congress of American Industry and National Association of Manufacturers adopted platform for defeat of New Deal and return to "American system."

Dec. 6—Senator Norris of Nebraska declared he was not a candidate for re-election.

Dec. 8—Lawyers' committee of American Liberty league declared Guffey coal act unconstitutional.

Dec. 9—President Roosevelt addressed the American Farm Bureau convention in Chicago, defending the AAA, and received honorary degree from Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind.

Supreme court refused to review the conviction of Bruno Hauptmann for kidnaping and murdering the Lindbergh baby.

Dec. 13—Hauptmann sentenced to die in week of Jan. 13.

Dec. 15—Gov. Talmadge of Georgia announced his candidacy for Democratic Presidential nomination.

Dec. 16—Republican national committee selected Cleveland for convention city.

Dec. 18—Frank C Walker resigned as NEC head.

AERO

Jan. 12—Amelia Earhart made solo flight Honolulu to California in 18 hours 16 minutes.

Jan. 15—"Jimmy" Doolittle flew transport plane across United States in 11 hours 59 minutes.

Feb. 21—Leland S. Andrews broke Doolittle's transcontinental speed record by 38 minutes.

March 17—Pan American Airways Clipper Pioneer flew from Alameda, Calif., to Honolulu.

March 30—Robot-piloted TWA plane flew from coast to coast in 12 hours 5 minutes.

May 8—Amelia Earhart made non-stop flight from Mexico City to Newark, N J.

June 12—Pan-American Airways Clipper plane started from Alameda, Calif., for Midway islands.

June 13—Clipper plane reached Honolulu.

June 15—Pan-American Clipper plane reached Midway islands.

July 12—Stratosphere balloon blew up while being inflated at Rapid City, S. D.

Aug. 15—Will Rogers, comedian, and Wiley Post, famous aviator, killed in plane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska.

Aug. 30—Benny Howard won Bendix air race, Los Angeles to Cleveland.

Sept. 2—Harold Neuman of Moline, Ill., won Thompson trophy race at Cleveland.

Sept. 12—Laura Ingalls set new women's record for west to east transcontinental flight, 13 hours 34 minutes 5 seconds.

Sept. 13—Howard Hughes made new land plane speed record, 353 miles an hour.

Sept. 21—Lieut. Felix Waitkus started non-stop solo flight from New York to Kaunas, Lithuania.

Sept. 22—Waitkus made forced landing at Ballinrobe, Ireland, unhurt.

Nov. 8—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian aviator, lost in Bay of Bengal.

Nov. 11—Capts. A. W. Stevens and O. A. Anderson of the army reached record altitude of 74,000 feet in stratosphere balloon.

Nov. 13—Jean Batten of New Zealand made solo flight across the southern Atlantic.

Nov. 22—Pan-American line's China Clipper left Alameda, Calif., for Manila with first trans-Pacific air mail.

Nov. 25—Lincoln Ellsworth disappeared on flight over Antarctic continent.

Nov. 29—China Clipper arrived at Manila.

Dec. 6—China Clipper completed round trip to Manila.

DISASTERS

Jan. 21—Eleven miners died in coal mine blast in Pennsylvania.

Jan. 24—Liner Mohawk sank after collision with freighter off New Jersey; 117 rescued, 46 lost.

Jan. 26—Toll of dead in southern flood reached 27.

Feb. 9—Twelve dead, 70 hurt in Texas tornado.

Feb. 12—Giant airship Macon fell into sea off California coast; 81 of 83 aboard rescued.

Feb. 23—Atlantic seaboard storms killed ten.

March 12—Floods in lower Mississippi valley drove thousands from homes.

April 7—Tornadoes in southern states killed 33 and injured hundreds.

April 8—Twenty persons died in California floods.

April 11—Fourteen school children killed when train hit bus at Rockville, Md.

April 21—Earthquake in Formosa killed 3,050, injured 12,000.

April 23—Hundreds killed by earthquakes in Persia.

April 25—Oregon state capitol at Salem burned.

May 2—Earthquakes in Turkey killed 500.

May 6—Fall of transport plane in Missouri killed Senator Cutting of New Mexico and four others.

May 13—Four hundred Chinese miners drowned in flooded shaft.

May 18—Russia's giant plane, the Maxim Gorky, crashed in collision, 49 being killed.

Tornadoes and floods in Texas and Oklahoma "dust bowl" killed a score.

May 30—Floods in Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming took more than 180 lives.

May 31—Earthquake in northwest India killed about 60,000.

June 13—Munitions plant at Reinsdorf, Germany, blew up; scores killed and hundreds injured.

June 15—Train collision in England killed 30.

June 24—Fourteen killed by airplane collision in Colombia.

July 2—Japanese vessels collided in inland sea; 104 lives lost.

July 7—Thousands drowned by flood at Changteh, China.

July 8—Floods in northern New York took two-score lives.

July 15—Thirty thousand lives lost in flood near Hankow, China.

July 22—Explosion and fire in Hiram Walker distillery at Peoria, Ill., did $2,000,000 damage.

July 24—Russian submarine sank in collision; 55 drowned.

July 27—Munitions factory explosion at Taino, Italy, killed 33.

July 29—Formosa hit by destructive typhoon.

July 31—Thousand dead in flood in Manchukuo.

Aug. 13—Power dam at Ovada, Italy, burst; about 100 persons drowned.

Aug. 25—Waterspout created havoc in Genoa; six killed.

Hurricane in Newfoundland killed 40.

Sept. 3—Nearly 500 killed in southern Florida by hurricane. Steamer Dixie with 384 passenger went on French reef, 60 miles from Miami; all rescued.

Sept. 24—Five-million-dollar fire in Sydney, Australia.

Sept. 26—Fire in London docks did $5,000,000 damage.

Sept. 28—Hurricane swept across Cuba, killing a score and doing great damage.

Oct. 7—United Air Lines plane crashed in Wyoming, killing 12.

Eleven killed and many injured by factory explosion in Chicago.

Oct. 18—Severe earthquake in western Montana; two killed and great damage done in Helena.

Oct. 20—About 2,000 persons killed in Haiti hurricane.

Oct. 30—Huge bombing plane under test for army crashed near Dayton, Ohio; one dead, four injured.

United Air lines test plane hit hill near Cheyenne; four killed.

Floods in Honduras killed 115 and did $12,000,000 damage.

Nov. 17—Destructive storm on Atlantic coast of United States.

Dec. 8—Flood at Houston, Texas, did two million dollars' damage.

Dec. 9—Sixteen coal miners killed by explosion at Coalhurst, Canada.

Dec. 10—Eleven killed in crash of Belgian air liner in England.

Dec. 13—Eleven million dollar fire in new post office building in Washington.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Alabama defeated Stanford in Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena.

Jan. 2—Sullivan trophy awarded to Bill Bonthron of Princeton by the A. A. U.

Jan. 31—Canzoneri whipped Rodak in ten rounds.

Feb. 23—Azucar won $108,400 Santa Anita handicap.

March 7—Sir Malcolm Campbell broke own record at Daytona Beach, driving car 276 miles an hour.

March 10—Schmeling stopped Hamas in ninth round at Hamburg.

April 6—Cambridge beat Oxford in annual shell race.

April 26—Jesse Owens of Ohio State set new American record for broad jump, 26 feet 1¾ inches, at Drake relay.

May 4—Omaha won the Kentucky derby.

May 10—Canzoneri regained lightweight title by whipping Ambers.

May 18—Jesse Owens of Ohio State set new world's record for low hurdles.

May 21—University of Michigan and John Fischer won Big Ten golf championships.

May 22—Americans defeated Italian boxers, 5 to 3, in Golden Glove tourney in Chicago.

May 25—Lawson Little of California again won British amateur golf title.

Jesse Owens of Ohio State set three new world records and tied another in Big Ten track meet which was won by University of Michigan.

May 27—Barney Ross whipped Jimmy McLarnin, regaining world welterweight title.

May 30—Kelly Petillo won Indianapolis 500-mile auto race.

June 3—Minnesota won Big Ten baseball championship.

June 5—Aga Khan's Bahram won English derby.

June 7—Ohio State won central intercollegiate track meet.

June 8—Sam Parks of Pittsburgh won open golf championship.

June 13—James J. Braddock won heavyweight championship from Max Baer.

June 16—Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee pro, won western open golf title.

June 18—University of California won the Poughkeepsie regatta.

June 22—Bradley's Black Helen won American derby in Chicago.

Yale defeated Harvard in annual regatta.

June 25—Joe Louis defeated Primo Carnera in New York.

July 21—Charles Yates of Atlanta won western amateur golf title at Colorado Springs.

July 29—English tennis team won Davis cup from Americans.

Aug. 7—Joe Louis whipped King Levinsky in one round at Chicago.

Aug. 17—American women tennis team beat English and retained Wightman cup.

Aug. 26—Lou Salica won bantamweight title by beating Sixto Escobar in New York.

Aug. 31—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare won women's national golf championship.

Sept. 3—Sir Malcolm Campbell of England set new world record of 301.337 miles per hour with his Bluebird automobile in Utah.

Sept. 11—Helen Jacobs retained women's national tennis championship.

Sept. 12—Wilmer Allison won national tennis championship.

Lawson Little won national amateur golf title.

Sept. 19—Risko won middleweight championship from Yaroz in Pittsburgh.

Sept. 20—Detroit Tigers won American League pennant.

Sept. 24—Joe Louis knocked out Max Baer in fourth round at New York.

Sept. 27—Chicago Cubs won National League championship.

Sept. 29—American pro golf team won Ryder cup from British team.

Oct. 2—Chicago Cubs defeated Detroit Tigers in first world series game.

Oct. 3—Tigers won second game from Cubs.

Oct. 4—Tigers won third world series game.

Tony Canzoneri defeated Al Roth, retaining lightweight title.

Oct. 5—Tigers won fourth game in world series.

Oct. 6—Cubs captured fifth world series game.

Oct. 7—Detroit Tigers won sixth game and the world championship.

Oct. 23—John Revolta won national P. G. A. championship.

Nov. 15—Sixto Escobar of Puerto Rico won bantamweight title from Lou Salica.

Nov. 19—Welker Cochran won world three-cushion billiards championship in Chicago.

Nov. 23—Minnesota and Ohio State tied for Big Ten football title.

Yale defeated Harvard in football.

Nov. 30—Army beat Navy at football.

Dec. 8—A. A. U. voted for American participation in Olympic games in Germany. Avery Brundage elected president of A. A. U.

Dec. 13—Joe Louis beat Paulino Uzcudun in New York.

Dec. 15—Detroit Lions won professional football championship.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—William Sproul, ex-president of Southern Pacific railroad.

Jan. 11—Mme. Marcella Sembrich, former opera star.

Jan. 15—Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, former president General Federation of Women's clubs, in Denver.

Jan. 23—John Barton Payne in Washington.

Jan. 31—Richard Washburn Child, diplomat and author.

Feb. 8—Frederick Warde, veteran actor.

Feb. 9—Cora Harris, novelist.

Feb. 17—Arthur Somers Roche, author.

March 5—Former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

April 2—Ellery Walter, American author.

April 7—Warren Delano Robbins, American minister to Canada.

April 8—Adolph S. Ochs, owner and publisher of New York Times.

April 28—Raymond T. Baker, former director of the mint.

April 29—Alfred I. du Pont, industrialist, in Jacksonville, Fla.

May 6—Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico.

May 10—Herbert Witherspoon, director Metropolitan Opera company, in New York.

May 12—Marshal Josef Pilsudski, dictator of Poland.

May 13—Maj. J. S. Cohen, editor Atlanta Journal and former senator.

May 18—John R. Drexel of Philadelphia, in Paris.

May 19—Col. Thomas E. Lawrence—"Lawrence of Arabia"—in Bovington, England.

May 21—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, famed social worker.

May 31—Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, U. S. N., retired.

June 6—Viscount Byng of Vimy.

June 15—Edwin P. Morrow, ex-governor of Kentucky.

Gaar Williams, noted cartoonist.

July 6—Maj. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, U. S. A.

July 9—Ray Long, noted magazine editor.

July 12—Lt. Col. Alfred Dreyfus of France.

July 16—Lord Dalziel, British newspaper proprietor.

July 25—Col. H. H. Rogers of New York, capitalist.

July 28—Gray Silver, veteran farm leader.

July 29—Dr. Walter Williams, educator, at Columbia, Mo.

July 30—Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, former speaker and United States senator.

Aug. 5—Frank H. Hitchcock, Tucson publisher and former postmaster general.

Aug. 15—Will Rogers, actor and humorist.

Wiley Post, aviator.

Aug. 25—Thomas A. Edison, Jr.

Aug. 27—Childe Hassam, American artist.

Aug. 29—Queen Astrid of Belgium.

Aug. 30—Henri Barbusse, noted French author and pacifist.

Aug. 31—Mrs. Harold Ickes, wife of secretary of the interior.

Sept. 4—Bishop Walter T. Sumner of Oregon, crusader against vice.

Sept. 8—E. L. Doheny, oil magnate.

Sept. 9—Former Gov. S. S. Pennewill of Pennsylvania.

Sept. 10—United States Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana.

Sept. 12—Clive Runnells, vice president Pullman company.

Sept. 20—Gen. W. W. Atterbury, retired president of Pennsylvania railroad.

Sept. 23—De Wolf Hopper, American comedian.

Sept. 29—Ernest P. Bicknell, vice chairman of American Red Cross.

Oct. 3—Bishop T. F. Gailor, chancellor of University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.

Oct. 7—Francis Wilson, veteran comic opera star.

Oct. 16—Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman of Chicago.

Maj. Gen. W. L. Sibert, one of builders of Panama canal.

Oct. 17—T. V. O'Connor, former chairman U. S. shipping board

Oct. 20—