Chronology of the Year 1925

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—France informally offered to pay United States debt in ninety years, starting with ten year moratorium.

Jan. 19—International opium conference reopened in Geneva.

Jan. 20—Japan and Russia signed treaty of mutual diplomatic recognition, with clause giving Japan naval oil reserve on Saghalin.

Jan. 22—Costa Rica withdrew from League of Nations.

Feb. 6—United States withdrew from international opium conference.

March 1—Marshal Foch's allied military committee found Germany's violations of the Versailles treaty extremely grave.

April 20—United States marines landed in Honduras to protect foreign interests during revolution.

May 4—International conference on control of arms traffic opened in Geneva.

May 11—Abd-el-Krim declared a holy war against Spain and France.

May 20—French defeated Riffians near Fez, saving that city.

May 31—Allies informed Germany of her failures to disarm as required by treaty.

Riots in Shanghai started anti-foreign movement throughout China and American and Italian bluejackets were landed.

June 5—Plots of Russian bolsheviks to start civil war in China exposed.

Geneva arms conference agreed to outlaw poison gas in warfare.

Germany yielded to some disarmament demands of allies, refused others.

June 9—Veinstra of Belgium won Bennett cup balloon race.

June 12—Secretary of State Kellogg warned Mexico she must protect lives and property of American citizens and meet her international obligations.

June 14—President Calles of Mexico replied defiantly and indignantly to Secretary Kellogg's warning.

June 23—Chinese situation approaching crisis as more foreigners were attacked.

July 7—French reported repulse of Riffians after ten days of fighting, but evacuated two towns.

July 10—France ratified the Washington treaties concerning China.

July 14—Riffians began offensive against French on 200 mile front.

July 22—French in Morocco repulsed Riffian offensive after evacuating several outposts.

July 23—German reichstag approved Stresemann's security pact proposals.

July 31—Fifty thousand Poles in Germany and Germans in Poland repatriated by force.

Aug. 2—Greece prepared to invade Bulgaria because of murder of Greek merchant in Bulgaria.

Aug. 3—United States marines evacuated Nicaragua after 12 years.

Aug. 5—Belgian debt commission arrived in United States.

Two treaties of Washington conference relating to Chinese customs and open door went into effect.

Aug. 11—French and Spanish armies united for drive on Riffians.

Aug. 12—Germany asked that United States return property seized during the war, valued at $300,000,000.

Marshal Pétain given chief command in Morocco.

Aug. 17—Opening of fourteenth Zionist congress in Vienna marked by great anti-Semite riots.

Aug. 18—Agreement for settlement of Belgian debt to United States reached; interest on war obligations canceled.

Aug. 25—French and Belgians evacuated Dusseldorff, Duisburg and Ruhrort, the "sanction cities."

Aug. 26—Great Britain granted liberal debt settlement terms to France.

Aug. 28—Great Britain renewed full diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Aug. 31—French and Spanish warships and planes destroyed Adjir, capital of Abd-el-Krim.

Sept. 5—America, Japan and Great Britain agreed to send judicial representatives to inquire into the Shanghai riots. Other European powers and China refused to co-operate.

Sept. 7—Sixth annual assembly of League of Nations opened in Geneva; Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada elected president.

Sept. 8—Spanish army effected landing in Alhucemas Bay after hard fight with Riffians. Capture of Tetuan threatened by Riff forces.

Sept. 12—Allies invited Germany to security pact conference.

Sept. 19—Mosul dispute referred to The Hague court by League of Nations.

Sept. 22—Great Britain accused Turkey before League of Nations, of violating the Mosul frontier.

Sept. 27—French debt commission headed by Caillaux arrived in Washington.

Germany accepted allies' invitation to security pact conference.

Sept. 26—League of Nations assembly adjourned.

Oct. 1—Caillaux's offer on French debt rejected but he took back American offer to accept $40,000,000 a year for five years when negotiations will be resumed.

Interparliamentary Union sessions opened in Washington.

Oct. 5—European security pact conference opened in Locarno, Switzerland.

Oct. 7—International commission began inquiry into Shanghai riots.

Oct. 9—Terms agreed on for funding Czechoslovakian debt to United States.

Oct. 12—United States troops, at request of President Chiari of Panama, entered Panama City and suppressed Red rent riots.

Russia and Germany signed commercial treaty.

Oct. 16—Ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia at Locarno signed the Rhine security pact and accompanying arbitration treaties.

Oct. 19—Greeks and Bulgarians fought on frontier near Demihissar.

Oct. 21—Greece sent ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding indemnity and apology.

French cabinet rejected temporary arrangement concerning debt to America and planned new offer.

Oct. 22—Greek troops invaded Bulgaria, shelled the town of Petrich and several villages; Bulgaria appealed to League of Nations.

Oct. 26—League of Nations council ordered Greece and Bulgaria to cease hostilities and withdraw from each other's territory at once.

British case in Mosul dispute submitted to international court of justice; Turkey declined.

International conference on Chinese tariff opened in Peking.

Oct. 27—Greece and Bulgaria agreed to obey League of Nations council.

Nov. 3—International conference in Peking agreed to give China tariff autonomy not later than 1929.

Nov. 11—Germany agreed to all the allied demands on disarmament.

Nov. 12—Agreement reached for funding Italian debt to United States.

Nov. 18—British parliament ratified Locarno treaties.

Nov. 21—Chile withdrew from Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission.

Nov. 25—Egypt yielded to Italy's frontier demands and gave up rich oasis of Jarabub.

Nov. 27—German reichstag ratified Locarno treaties.

Dec. 1—Locarno treaties signed in London by seven nations, promising peace and security for Europe. Evacuation of Cologne to be completed by January 31.

Chile protested to League of Nations against Pershing's alleged retarding of Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

Agreement for funding Rumania's debt to United States reached in Washington.

Dec. 21—Abd-el-Krim opened peace negotiations with France and Spain.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—Chinese government proclaimed amnesty to all except ex-President Tsao Kun and his parliamentary supporters.

Premier Mussolini of Italy began suppression of opposition organizations and newspapers.

Jan. 6—New German reichstag convened.

Premier Mussolini reorganized Italian cabinet.

Jan. 15—Dr. Hans Luther formed new cabinet for Germany, in which monarchists and nationalists were strong.

Jan. 17—Italian chamber adopted Mussolini's electoral law and adjourned.

Jan. 23—Navy junta government of Chile overthrown by group of young army officers.

Jan. 28—Russian mercenaries of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang took possession of Shanghai.

Chilean army and navy reached agreement on government, recognizing President Alessandri.

Jan. 31—Ahmed Zogu, leader of recent revolt, elected president of Albania.

Feb. 2—Russian government granted amnesty to counter-revolutionists.

Giacomo di Martino appointed Italian ambassador to Washington.

Feb. 8—Elections in Yugo-Slavia resulted in establishing virtual dictatorship of Premier Pachich and the military junta.

Feb. 25—Indians of Panama rebelled, burning a town.

Feb. 27—Turkey began big mobilization to crush Kurd rebellion.

American marines landed on San Blas coast, Panama, where Indians were in revolt.

March 2—Japanese lower house passed universal manhood suffrage bill.

March 3—Turkish cabinet resigned owing to Kurd revolt and row with Greece.

March 5—Panama made peace with San Blas Indians.

Ismet Pasha again made premier of Turkey.

March 9—Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Chile and Peru, was advanced toward final solution by decision of President Coolidge that the ultimate disposition of contested province should be by popular vote.

March 29—Germany failed to elect President in its first popular election.

March 31—New Finnish cabinet formed by M. Tulenheimo.

April 5—Premier Theunis and cabinet of Belgium resigned.

April 8—Field Marshal von Hindenburg nominated for President of Germany by Nationalists.

April 10—French cabinet, defeated in senate on financial bill, resigned.

April 14—Communists attempted to assassinate King Boris of Bulgaria.

April 15—Paul Painleve made premier of France.

Infernal machine explosion in Sofia killed 150 and wrecked cathedral.

April 16—Painleve formed new French cabinet with Caillaux as minister of finance and Briand as foreign minister.

Kurd revolt ended, leaders captured.

April 18—Bulgaria under martial law; 400 Reds executed.

April 19—Former Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany found not guilty of war crimes.

April 26—Field Marshal von Hindenburg elected President of Germany.

May 11—Eight men sentenced to death for Sofia cathedral bomb outrage.

May 12—Paul von Hindenburg inaugurated president of Germany.

May 13—Aloys Van de Vyvere formed new Belgian cabinet.

May 20—Chang Tso-lin occupied Peking, Feng Yu-Hsiang withdrawing his troops.

May 21—Amundsen hopped off for the pole from Spitzbergen with two planes.

May 22—Belgian cabinet resigned.

May 30—Serious riots started by native students in Shanghai followed by fatal fights with foreign police forces.

June 5—Extensive plot to assassinate king of Spain uncovered.

June 11—Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada merged into United Church of Canada.

June 17—Viscount Poullet formed new Belgian ministry.

June 18—Amundsen party arrived at Spitzbergen safely. Flew to within less than 150 miles of pole, lost one plane and returned in other.

June 25—Greek government overthrown by military and naval revolt and new one installed under General Pangalos.

June 26—Pangalos became premier of Greece.

June 29—Sheik Said and 21 other leaders of the Kurdish insurrection executed by the Turks.

July 19—Druse rebels in Syria besieged the French garrison of 700, in the fortress of Suedia.

July 21—Premier Da Silva and cabinet of Portugal resigned.

July 25—Leaders of Turcoman revolt in Persia executed.

Aug. 3—Serious revolt of Druses in Syria against the French.

Aug. 18—President Kemal of Turkey by presidential decrees divorced his wife, Latife Hanoum, and removed all restrictions on women's dress.

Aug. 22—Seven Egyptians executed for murder of Sir Lee Stack, the sirdar.

Sept. 1—Bolivian congress annulled the election of Villaneuva as President.

Sept. 24—French routed Druse rebels at Suedia.

Oct. 1—President Alessandri of Chile resigned.

Oct. 4—Russia entirely abandoned prohibition.

Oct. 19—Revolt of Druses in Damascus suppressed by French in one day after bloody battle. City partly destroyed by bombardment.

Oct. 24—Emiliano Figueroa elected President of Chile.

Oct. 27—Premier Painleve and the entire French cabinet resigned when Finance Minister Caillaux refused to quit after his financial program had been disapproved.

Oct. 29—Painleve formed new French cabinet with himself as premier and minister of finance.

Conservatives led by Arthur Meighan won Canadian parliamentary election.

Oct. 31—Persian parliament deposed Shah Ahmed Mirza, and Riza Khan, premier and dictator, assumed the throne as King Pahlavi.

Nov. 4—Bakry Bey, rebel leader, proclaimed Syrian republic.

Plot to assassinate Premier Mussolini and overthrow the government foiled by Italian police; all Masonic temples seized by authorities.

Nov. 9—Plot to assassinate king of Rumania thwarted.

Archbishop of Canterbury appointed committee to study faith healing.

Nov. 11—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang took control of Peking and members of the cabinet resigned. Marshal Chang retreated toward Manchuria.

Nov. 13—Polish cabinet resigned.

Nov. 15—Syrian rebels won battle in Lebanon and captured several towns from Christian forces.

Communist governor ousted by state legislature of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Twelve Russian officials sentenced to death for graft.

Nov. 20—New Polish coalition cabinet formed by Premier Skrzynski.

Nov. 21—Egyptian parliament held rump session and voted lack of confidence in government.

Nov. 22—French chamber of deputies rejected part of government's financial project and Painleve cabinet resigned.

Nov. 25—Doumer and Herriot both failed to form new French ministry.

Army revolt against Chang Tso-lin in China reported.

Nov. 26—King Rama of Siam died and was succeeded by his brother, Prince Prajatipok.

Nov. 27—Gen. Feng challenged Marshal Chang to quit Chinese politics or fight.

Briand formed new cabinet for France with Loucheur as finance minister.

Nov. 28—Italian parliament passed laws making Mussolini dictatorship complete.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 19—Federal railway labor board raised pay of 87,000 railway clerks.

Feb. 23—New York garment workers' strike ended with increase of pay.

March 31—Dodge Automobile company sold to syndicate of bankers for $75,000,000 cash.

April 10—Great Northern and Union Pacific telegraphers granted wage increase of 2 cents an hour by U. S. railway labor board.

April 13—U. S. Supreme court held unconstitutional the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes under Kansas industrial court act.

May 13—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine warned Chicago board of trade to end grain price manipulation or lose its charter.

May 19—International Harvester company exonerated of trust charges by special federal court of equity.

June 1—U. S. Supreme court held the gathering and dissemination of information by trade associations on costs, prices, etc., are not necessarily violation of anti-trust laws.

June 9—Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-Operative Marketing association enjoined from doing business in Tennessee.

June 10—Plasterers of America began general strike because of row with the bricklayers.

June 23—F. W. Sargent, elected president of Chicago and Northwestern railway, W. H. Finley retiring.

July 10—Anthracite miners presented demands for 10 per cent wage increase.

Dissolution of the Grain Marketing company, co-operative concern, announced.

July 13—Standard Oil company of New Jersey changed from 12 to 8 hour day for its oil fields, with new wage scale.

July 17—American Woolen company announced 10 per cent wage cut in mills.

July 23—International Association of Machinists notified members to quit all relations with communist organizations or lose cards.

July 23—Grain Marketing company formally dissolved.

Aug. 1—First union of cemetery workers organized in Chicago.

Aug. 2—American Federation of Labor reverted to its non-partisan political policy.

Aug. 4—Anthracite coal wage negotiations broken off: operators refused higher wage scale and check-off; miners refused arbitration.

Aug. 23—Shipping strike began in English ports.

Aug. 27—President Lewis of the miners issued order for anthracite strike on Sept. 1.

Aug. 28—Shipping strike on in ports of South Africa.

Sept. 1—Strike of anthracite miners began.

Sept. 14—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine dismissed federal charge against merger of Armour and Morris packing plants.

Sept. 22—John V. Farwell Co. of Chicago, wholesale dry goods, bought by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., forming a $100,000,000 a year combination.

Oct. 2—Jurisdictional dispute between bricklayers' and plasterers' unions that had long tied up building construction settled.

Oct. 4—Four hundred million dollar merger of Ward, General and Continental Baking companies announced.

Oct. 5—Italian confederation of industry, representing employers, and confederation of Fascist labor unions, agreed to close co-operation.

Forty-fifth annual convention of American Federation of Labor opened in Atlantic City.

Oct. 9—Chicago Board of Trade adopted stringent rules to prevent market manipulation, as demanded by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

Oct. 12—Seamen's strike called off in South Africa ports.

Oct. 15—American Federation of Labor turned down all propositions for co-operation with Russian trade unions and recognition of the soviet government; President Green and other officers reelected.

Oct. 19—U. S. Supreme court ruled against Arizona minimum wage law for women.

Nov. 2—S. M. Felton resigned as president of Chicago Great Western railway, Col. N. L. Howard succeeding him.

Nov. 22—Anthracite miners accepted Pinchot plan for ending strike.

British seamen's strike in Australian ports ended without gain for men.

Nov. 30—Chicago cemetery workers went on strike in five cemeteries.

Anthracite operators rejected Pinchot plan for ending strike.

Dec. 18—French manufacturers offered to mortgage nation's industries for $400,000,000 loan to government.

Dec. 20—King Ali of Hedjaz abdicated following capture of Jedda by the Wahabis.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 4—Associate Justice Joseph McKenna of Supreme court resigned and President Coolidge named Attorney General Harlan F. Stone to succeed him.

Mrs. Nelie T. Ross sworn in as governor of Wyoming.

Jan. 6—Senate upheld President's veto of postal salary raise bill by one vote.

Senate passed interior department bill and house passed emergency deficiency bill carrying $157,000,000.

Jan. 7—Senate passed treasury, post office and agriculture supply bills.

Jan. 9—House passed army appropriation bill carrying $331,000,000.

Jan. 10—President Coolidge announced that Secretary of State Hughes would retire from the cabinet on March 4 and that Frank B. Kellogg had been selected to succeed him.

Charles B. Warren nominated for attorney general.

Jan. 12—Presidential electors met in the state capitals and cast their votes, Coolidge and Dawes being formally elected.

Jan. 13—Alanson B. Houghton, ambassador to Germany, selected to succeed Frank B. Kellogg as ambassador to Great Britain.

Senate passed deficiency bill carrying $150,000,000.

Jan. 14—Senate passed the Underwood Muscle Shoals bill.

Jan. 15—C. Bascom Slemp resigned as secretary to the President and Everett Sanders of Indiana was named to succeed him.

Rt. Rev. W. M. Brown, former bishop of Arkansas, found guilty of violating Episcopal doctrine by church board of review and his expulsion from ministry recommended.

Former Secretary Denby exonerated and Fall condemned by minority report from senate committee on oil inquiry.

Jan. 20—President Coolidge announced completion of work of United States railroad administration created during the war; cost to nation was $1,674,600,000.

Senate adopted majority report on Teapot Dome oil scandal, censuring Fall and Denby.

Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson inaugurated governor of Texas.

Jan. 30—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans' bureau and John W. Thompson, millionaire contractor of St. Louis, found guilty by a jury in Chicago of having conspired to defraud the government in contracts for soldiers' hospitals.

Emile Daeschner, new French ambassador, presented credentials to President Coolidge.

Senate passed postal pay and rate increase bill.

Jan. 30—Dog teams carrying antitoxin for diphtheria-stricken Nome started on 665-mile run.

Feb. 2—Serum reached Nome in record-breaking time.

House passed bill for $150,000,000 for public buildings program for six years.

Delaware and Utah rejected child labor amendment.

Feb. 3—House returned postal increase bill to senate, asserting its right to initiate all revenue legislation.

Feb. 4—Col. C. R. Forbes and J. W. Thompson sentenced to two years in prison and $10,000 fine each.

Tennessee legislature rejected child labor amendment.

Feb. 10—House passed postal pay and rate increase bill substituted for senate measure.

Senate ratified commercial treaty with Germany.

Feb. 14—William M. Jardine of Kansas appointed secretary of agriculture, and George Parks governor of Alaska.

Feb. 16—Floyd Collins, entrapped by bowlder in Sand Cave, Kentucky, on January 30, found dead.

Senate confirmed nomination of Frank B. Kellogg to be secretary of state.

Senate passed again its own postal salary and rate bill.

Feb. 17—Senate voted to increase salaries of members of congress to $10,000 and of cabinet members to $15,000.

Feb. 20—House accepted senate amendment for raise of congressional and cabinet salaries.

Feb. 23—Charles S. Deneen appointed senator from Illinois to succeed the late Medill McCormick.

House passed Dickinson co-operative marketing bill as substitute for Capper-Haugen measure.

Feb. 27—Republican members of next house in caucus elected Nicholas Longworth of Ohio speaker.

House committee reported great frauds in bureau of printing and engraving.

March 3—House adopted resolution advocating American entry into world court.

Navy war game began in the Pacific.

March 4—Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes inaugurated President and vice president of United States.

March 5—United States shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation won verdict for $11,571,658 against Virginia Shipbuilding corporation.

March 6—Lieut. Col. James E. Fechet named as successor to Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of army air service.

March 10—Senate rejected nomination of Charles Beecher Warren as attorney general.

March 12—President Coolidge again submitted name of Warren to senate to be attorney general.

March 13—Senate ratified the Isle of Pines treaty which fixed ownership of island with Republic of Cuba.

March 16—Senate again rejected President Coolidge's nomination of Warren to be attorney general by vote of 46 to 39.

March 25—President Coolidge appointed Thomas F. Woodlock of New York as member of the interstate commerce commission.

March 30—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell ordered to Texas flying field, reverting to rank of colonel.

March 31—United States shipping board sold its five Pacific ships for $5,625,000 to Dollar interests.

April 3—Indictments against Fall, Sinclair and the Dohenys dismissed on a technicality.

April 7—U. S. S. Saratoga, largest airplane carrier, launched.

April 16—Senator Wheeler of Montana went to trial in Great Falls for illegal use of his influence as senator.

April 23—District of Columbia judge suspended consent decree by which "Big Five" packers agreed to divorce themselves from unrelated lines.

April 24—Senator B. K. Wheeler acquitted in trial at Great Falls, Mont.

April 27—War games in Hawaii ended without official decision.

April 29—Solicitor General J. M. Beck resigned.

May 3—W. T. Van Orman won national balloon race with Goodyear III.

May 4—International Council of Women convened in Washington.

May 5—Secretary Wilbur ordered aviation training for all cadets of Annapolis academy.

Coast guard fleet began intensive war on the Atlantic coast rum fleet.

May 13—Glenn Frank, editor of Century magazine, elected president of University of Wisconsin.

Mgr. J. F. Noll of Huntington, Ind., made bishop of Fort Wayne.

May 21—Presbyterian general assembly met in Columbus, Ohio, and elected Dr. C. R. Erdman of Princeton seminary moderator.

May 25—J. T. Scopes indicted in Dayton, Tenn., for test case of state law against teaching of evolution theory.

Governor Baker of Missouri appointed G. H. Williams United States senator to fill out term of late Selden S. Spencer.

May 27—Grand jury in Washington returned new indictments against Fall, Sinclair and Doheny.

Shipping board voted to scrap 200 vessels.

May 28—Doheny leases in Elk Hills naval oil reserve and Hawaii contracts voided by federal court in Los Angeles.

May 29—Federal grand jury in Chicago indicted 200 furniture making concerns and individuals for combining in restraint of trade and commerce.

June 5—William D. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn., appointed solicitor general.

June 8—President Coolidge addressed Norse-American centennial celebration in St. Paul, Minn.

June 14—President Coolidge declared himself against reduction in sugar duty.

June 17—MacMillan expedition to explore Crocker land sailed from Boston.

June 18—Forty-nine chairmakers pleaded guilty to trust charges and were fined.

June 19—Federal Judge Kennedy at Cheyenne, Wyo., decided the Teapot Dome oil reserve lease to the Sinclair company was legal and proper.

June 23—President Coolidge moved to summer White House at Swampscott, Mass.

Sweeping reorganization plan for federal prohibition enforcement announced by Treasury department.

June 30—Ice box manufacturers indicted for anti-trust law violation pleaded guilty and were fined by Federal Judge Cliffe in Chicago.

Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Lowell, Mass., elected to congress to succeed her husband, the late John Jacob Rogers.

July 1—Overnight air mail service between New York and Chicago established.

Dr. F. E. Clark, founder and for 44 years president of Christian Endeavor, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. D. A. Poling.

July 10—E. B. Brousard, Utah, appointed to tariff commission.

Scopes anti-evolution law trial opened in Dayton, Tenn., with W. J. Bryan aiding prosecution.

Eighty-three furniture manufacturers pleaded guilty of violating anti-trust law and were fined $188,000.

July 21—Scopes convicted in Dayton evolution trial and fined $100.

July 25—New indictments returned in Chicago against 155 furniture manufacturers for violating anti-trust laws.

William Jennings Bryan died suddenly in Dayton, Tenn.

July 31—William J. Bryan interred in Arlington National cemetery.

Aug. 4—Ford's bid of $1,706,000 for 200 United States shipping board vessels accepted.

Aug. 12—National crime commission organized in New York by prominent men.

Aug. 18—Max Mason, mathematics professor in University of Wisconsin, elected president of University of Chicago.

Aug. 19—MacMillan expedition abandoned exploration of polar regions by airplane for the season.

Aug. 20—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine ousted Dr. H. G. Taylor, chief of bureau of agricultural economics.

Aug. 21—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews announced appointment of 24 prohibition district administrators.

Aug. 29—Power production started at Muscle Shoals.

Aug. 31—Two navy planes began the flight from San Francisco to Honolulu; one broke down 300 miles out.

Fifty-ninth annual encampment of the G. A. R. opened in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Senate recount of Iowa senatorial election votes showed Brookhart 184 votes ahead of Steck.

Sept. 1—Second navy plane forced down near Hawaii by lack of fuel and lost in stormy sea, with crew of five. Found ten days later.

Sept. 3—Navy dirigible Shenandoah destroyed by storm in Ohio. Lieut. Com. Zachary Lansdowne and 13 others killed.

John B. Inman of Springfield, Ill., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Sept. 5—Col. William Mitchell severely criticized army and navy air service.

Sept. 10—President Coolidge returned to Washington from vacation.

Sept. 12—President Coolidge named board of nine to investigate air defense.

Sept. 15—James Walker, Tammany candidate, nominated for mayor of New York by Democrats, defeating Mayor Hylan; F. D. Waterman nominated by the Republicans.

R. M. La Follette, Jr., nominated by Wisconsin Republicans for United States senator; W. G. Bruce nominated by Democrats.

Sept. 17—President's air investigation board held first session.

Secretary Kellogg canceled vise of Saklatvala, British Communist and delegate to Interparliamentary union.

Sept. 19—Col. William Mitchell relieved of active service in army because of his criticisms of air service.

Sept. 29—R. M. La Follette, Jr., elected United States senator from Wisconsin.

Col. William Mitchell, testifying before aircraft board, upheld his severe criticisms of army and navy air services and offered defense plans.

Oct. 1—Shipping board resumed full control of Fleet corporation.

Oct. 3—F. J. Thompson resigned from shipping board.

Oct. 5—Convention of American Legion opened in Omaha.

Oct. 6—President Coolidge addressed American Legion convention, urging tolerance, and adequate defense without jingoism.

Leigh C. Palmer forced to resign as president of Fleet corporation; Elmer E. Crowley elected to place.

Oct. 8—Episcopal house of bishops affirmed charge of heresy against Bishop W. M. Brown of Arkansas.

Oct. 9—John R. McQuigg of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected commander in chief of the American Legion.

Oct. 12—Bishop Brown deposed from Episcopalian ministry.

Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, U. S. A., won Pulitzer trophy in record time in Mitchel field air races.

Oct. 13—President Coolidge accepted resignation of J. W. Weeks as secretary of war and appointed D. F. Davis to succeed him.

Oct. 14—Bishop Murray of Maryland elected presiding bishop by Episcopalians.

Oct. 15—Col. Hanford MacNider appointed assistant secretary of war.

Oct. 20—Court-martial for Colonel Mitchell ordered to convene October 28.

Arthur R. Robinson of Indianapolis appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill out term of late Senator Ralston.

Oct. 26—Lieut. J. H. Doolittle won Schneider trophy in seaplane race at Baltimore.

Oct. 27—One hundred and fiftieth birthday of the United States navy celebrated.

Lieutenant Doolittle set new speed record for seaplanes at 254.713 miles an hour at Baltimore.

Oct. 28—Court-martial of Colonel Mitchell opened; General Summerall, president of the court, and Generals Bowley and Sladen withdrawn for alleged prejudice.

Oct. 30—Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, four German and Swiss citizens and three German and Swiss corporations indicted by federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States government.

Nov. 3—James J. Walker, Democrat, elected mayor of New York; A. Harry Moore, "wet" Democrat, elected governor of New Jersey.

Nov. 5—Biennial convention of Anti-Saloon league opened in Chicago.

Nov. 6—James E. Jones appointed director of prohibition.

Nov. 9—Colonel Mitchell, opening his defense, made a new series of charges against the army and navy air services.

Nov. 14—Garland F. Nye appointed United States senator by Governor Sorlie of North Dakota to succeed the late Senator Ladd.

Nov. 18—Federal grand jury at Chicago indicted Boston & Maine railroad and 24 individuals for beer running conspiracy.

Nov. 23—Mississippi Valley association convened in St. Louis and demanded immediate development of inland waterways, including the Chicago-to-Gulf project.

New tax bill completed, cutting United States revenues by $325,736,000.

Nov. 24—All permits for wine making revoked by government.

Nov. 25—Major General Patrick, head of army air service, in annual report scored administration for neglect of the service.

Nov. 26—Maj. Gen. Amos Fries, chief of chemical warfare service, in annual report declared the service was menaced by too much economy.

Nov. 28—International Live Stock exposition opened in Chicago.

Nov. 29—Secretary of Commerce Hoover submitted annual report; urged early completion of mid-west waterway projects.

Dec. 1—All sacramental wine permits revoked, effective December 31.

Muscle Shoals board of inquiry made divided report; majority recommended lease to private capital for exclusive production of fertilizer; minority opposed government operation and advised division between fertilizer and other products.

Dec. 7—Sixty-ninth congress opened its session.

Nicholas Longworth elected speaker of the house.

American Farm Bureau federation opened meeting in Chicago and was addressed by President Coolidge.

Dec. 8—President Coolidge's message was read to congress.

Dec. 18—House passed the revenue bill.

Ogden H. Hammond of New Jersey appointed ambassador to Spain.

Erie railroad and ten individuals indicted in Chicago for beer running conspiracy.

Dec. 21—R. V. Taylor, Democrat, of Mobile, Ala., nominated to be member of interstate commerce commission.

DISASTERS

Jan. 23—Serious floods in southern states.

Feb. 1—Mine explosion at Dortmund, Germany, killed 138.

Feb. 20—Mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind., killed 51 men.

Feb. 28—Earthquake shook all eastern North America; seven persons killed in Canada.

March 16—Thousands killed by earthquake in central China.

March 18—Over 800 killed and 3,000 injured by tornado which swept southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Alabama and Tennessee.

April 6—City of Chalchihuites, Mexico, destroyed by volcanic action; 200 killed.

May 8—Mississippi river excursion steamer capsized near Memphis; 22 lost.

May 16—Forty-three men killed by mine explosion near Dortmund, Germany.

May 26—Explosions in coal mine near Sanford, N. C., entombed and killed 52 men.

June 2—Disastrous tornado at Minneapolis.

June 8—Seventeen men killed by mine explosion at Sturgis, Ky.

June 16—Forty-five persons, mostly Chicago German-Americans on their way to Bremen, killed in train wreck near Hackettstown, N. J.

June 29—Santa Barbara, Cal., wrecked by earthquake; 11 dead; property loss more than $25,000,000.

July 4—Nearly fifty persons killed by collapse of Boston dance hall.

Aug. 15—Boilers of excursion steamer exploded near Newport, R. I.; 50 killed.

Aug. 25—Italian submarine lost with 49 men.

Sept. 3—Navy dirigible Shenandoah destroyed by storm in Ohio; Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne and 13 others killed.

Sept. 24—U. S. submarine S-51 sunk in collision with steamship City of Rome off Rhode Island coast; 33 men lost, 3 saved.

Oct. 27—Eighteen killed in train wreck near Memphis, Tenn.

Nov. 12—British submarine with crew of 68 lost in English channel.

Nov. 18—Clyde liner Ilenape burned off Delaware coast; 367 passengers and crew saved; one man drowned.

Three million dollar fire on docks at New Orleans.

Nov. 30—West coast of Florida ravaged by storms.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 4—Archbishop Henry Moeller of Catholic diocese of Cincinnati.

Jan. 8—George W. Bellows, American artist.

Jan. 9—Edward Morgan, postmaster of New York City.

Jan. 10—Dr. Norman Bridge, eminent Chicago physician and philanthropist.

Jan. 17—Daniel G. Reid, "tin plate king," in New York.

Jan. 25—John C. Eastman, owner and publisher of Chicago Journal.

Jan. 27—Field Marshal Baron Grenfell, famous British soldier.

Jan. 31—George W. Cable, American author.

Feb. 2—John Lane, English publisher.

Feb. 6—Julius Fleischmann, millionaire yeast manufacturer of Cincinnati, at Miami Beach.

Feb. 7—Thomas W. Lawson, former Boston financier.

Feb. 12—Mrs. Clio H. Bracken, American sculptress.

Feb. 15—Fred W. Upham of Chicago, former national treasurer of Republican party.

M. H. De Young, founder and publisher of San Francisco Chronicle.

Feb. 18—Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, president of University of Michigan.

James Lane Allen, American author.

Feb. 23—Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, last of Civil war corps commanders.

Feb. 24—Hjalmar Branting, former premier of Sweden.

Feb. 25—Medill McCormick, U. S. senator from Illinois.

Feb. 26—Robert C. Clowry, former president of Western Union Telegraph company.

Feb. 27—J. I. C. Clarke, veteran newspaper man and playwright, in New York.

J. E. Martine, former senator from New Jersey.

Feb. 28—Friedrich Ebert, president of Germany.

March 2—William A. Clark, copper magnate and former senator from Montana.

March 9—Bishop William A. Quayle of Methodist Episcopal church, at Baldwin, Kan.

March 12—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first president of Chinese republic, at Peking.

March 20—Marquis Curzon of Kedleston at London.

March 27—Gen. Lord Henry Seymour Rawlinson, commander in chief of the British forces in India, at Delhi.

March 31—Vespasian Warner, former commissioner of pensions, at Clinton, Ill.

April 3—Jean de Reszke, famous tenor, in Nice.

Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, opera diva, in Omaha.

April 6—Archbishop Alexander Christie of Roman Catholic diocese of Oregon City, Ore.

April 13—Elwood Haynes, inventor of first American automobile, in Kokomo, Ind.

April 15—John S. Sargent, eminent American painter, in London.

April 24—G. S. Sanderson, secretary of United States senate.

April 23—Ralph D. Paine, American author, in Concord, N. H.

May 1—William A. Tilden, retired Chicago banker.

Congressman Arthur B. Williams of Battle Creek, Mich.

May 6—Viscount Leverhulme, English "soap king."

F. G. Crowell, American artist.

May 7—Maj. Gen. H. A. Bandholtz, U. S. A., retired, at Constantine, Mich.

May 8—Duke of Rutland.

May 9—Henry O. Wilbur, Philadelphia chocolate manufacturer.

May 10—Herbert Quick, American author and editor.

W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand.

May 12—Miss Amy Lowell, poet and critic, at Brookline, Mass.

Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, in Washington.

Gen. Charles Mangin, the defender of Verdun.

May 13—Viscount Milner, English statesman.

May 14—Sir Henry Rider Haggard, English author.

May 15—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, in Washington.

May 16—Selden P. Spencer, United States senator from Missouri.

May 22—Field Marshal French, earl of Ypres.

May 26—Dr. Ernest DeW. Burton, president of Chicago university.

Louis Falk, noted organist, in Rochester, N. Y.

June 1—Thomas R. Marshall, former vice president of the United States, in Washington.

June 4—Camille Flammarion, French astronomer.

Pierre Louys, French author.

June 6—Vance Thompson, American author, in Nice, France.

June 12—Warren S. Stone, president Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

June 15—Julius Kruttschnitt, railway magnate, in New York.

E. L. Philipp, former governor of Wisconsin.

June 17—Edmund J. James, president emeritus of University of Illinois.

June 18—Robert M. LaFollette, United States senator from Wisconsin.

June 22—Edwin F. Ladd, United States senator from North Dakota.

July 15—Mary Cholmondeley, English novelist.

July 16—Rear Admiral G. W. Williams, at Charleston, S. C.

July 19—Col. Moses Shoenberg, prominent merchant and banker of St. Louis, Mo.

Cardinal Begin, archbishop of Quebec.

July 25—Dr. A. J. Ochsner, famous surgeon, in Chicago.

July 26—William Jennings Bryan in Dayton, Tenn.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, author and educator, in Washington.

July 25—Edgar A. Bancroft, United States ambassador to Japan.

Aug. 3—Paul J. Gores, prominent hotel man, in Chicago.

Aug. 5—Owen F. Aldis, pioneer Chicago capitalist, in Paris.

Aug. 7—George Gray, former United States senator from Delaware.

Aug. 8—John Temple Graves of Georgia, editor and lecturer.

Aug. 11—Theodore Spiering, American violinist, in Munich.

Aug. 15—Sir Adam Beck, prominent member of Ontario cabinet.

Aug. 19—Victor F. Lawson, editor and publisher of Chicago Daily News.

Miss Helen Culver, aged philanthropist, at Lake Forest, Ill.

Aug. 22—Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria, in London.

Arthur Shirley, English dramatist.

Aug. 29—Thomas Hisgen, Independent league candidate for Presidency in 1904.

W. O. Stoddard, once private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, at Madison, N. J.

Sept. 3—E. R. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York.

Sept. 4—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, at Portsmouth, R. I.

Sept. 7—Rene Viviani, former premier of France.

Sept. 8—Earl of Portsmouth.

Sept. 11—Samuel P. Thresher of Chicago, anti-vice crusader.

Sept. 14—Max Pam of Chicago, noted corporation lawyer.

Sept. 16—Herbert Parsons, former congressman from New York.

Seymour Cromwell, New York banker and broker.

Sept. 19—Marquis Eaton, of Chicago, lawyer and civic leader.

Sir Francis Darwin, scientist and son of Charles Darwin.

Sept. 20—Paul Bartlett, American sculptor, in Rome.

Sept. 21—A. C. Bedford of New York, Standard Oil magnate.

James Deering, Chicago and Miami millionaire, at sea.

Sept. 24—Viscount Hamao, Japanese statesman.

Ada Lewis, American actress.

Sir Pratab Singh, maharajah of Kashmir.

Sept. 29—Leon Bourgeois, French statesman.

Oct. 3—William H. Scriven of Chicago, prominent railroad executive.

Stephen Ronan, noted Irish jurist.

Oct. 5—Fred Zimmerman, president C. I. & W. R. R., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Oct. 7—Christy Mathewson, famous baseball pitcher.

Oct. 10—James B. Duke, tobacco magnate and philanthropist, in New York.

Oct. 14—Samuel M. Ralston, U. S. senator from Indiana.

Eugene Sandow, famous strong man, in London.

Oct. 15—Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, former congressman and Civil war veteran, in Toledo, Ohio.

Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Episcopal bishop of Long Island.

Oct. 17—William Livingstone, president of Lake Carriers' association, in Detroit.

Oct. 22—Bishop Edward M. Parker of New Hampshire.

Oct. 26—Dr. H. J. Waters, agricultural expert and editor of weekly Kansas City Star.

Job Harriman, Socialist leader, in Sierra Madre, Cal.

Oct. 27—E. H. Carmack, prominent insurance man of Chicago.

Oct. 28—Theodore Presser, publisher of Etude, in Philadelphia.

Oct. 30—M. E. Ailes, president Riggs National bank of Washington.

Gen. Felix Agnus, veteran of army of Napoleon III, and of the Civil war and former publisher of Baltimore American.

Oct. 31—L. White Busbey, veteran journalist, in Washington.

Gen. M. W. Frunse, Soviet Russian commissar for war.

Nov. 5—Dr. Samuel Dickie, president emeritus of Albion college, Michigan.

Nov. 6—P. A. Lannon, former publisher of Salt Lake Tribune.

Khai Dinh, emperor of Annam.

Nov. 7—Eldridge Gerry Snow, New York financier.

Prof. Nordhagen, noted Norwegian architect.

T. H. Preston, veteran Canadian editor.

Nov. 8—Ira O. Baker, emeritus professor of civil engineering at University of Illinois.

Domicio De Gama, Brazilian statesman.

Nov. 10—A. J. Earling, former president of C. M. & St. P. railway, in Milwaukee.

Nov. 13—E. D. Libbey, millionaire glass manufacturer and art patron of Toledo, Ohio.

Nov. 15—J. W. P. Lombard, veteran banker of Milwaukee.

Nov. 17—J. Campbell Cory, well known cartoonist, in Denver.

Nov. 19—B. O. Shields, author, lecturer and editor, in New York.

Nov. 20—Dowager Queen Alexandra of England.

Clara Morris, actress, at New Canaan, Conn.

Dr. Paul F. Peck, professor of history in Northwestern university.

Nov. 24—W. T. Brown, vice president of Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Supiyalat, widow of Theebaw, last king of Burma.

Nov. 26—Rama VI, king of Siam.

A. A. McCormick, former publisher and civic leader of Chicago.

Nov. 28—Gordon E. Sherman, authority on international law, in Morristown, N. J.

Nov. 29—Andrew Fletcher, president of American Locomotive company, in New York.

Dec. 18—A. N. Belding, noted silk merchant, at Rockville, Conn.

Dec. 19—B. A. Johnson, publisher Lumber World Review, in Chicago.

Dr. W. H. Thornycroft, British sculptor.

James Wood, president emeritus of American Bible society.

Dec. 20—Prof. E. S. Morse, zoologist, at Salem, Mass.

Dr. C. A. Blanchard, president of Wheaton college, Illinois.

Dec. 22—Frank A. Munsey, newspaper publisher.