Chronology of the Year 1924

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—Bulgaria gave ex-King Ferdinand permission to return, and Yugo-Slavia sent an ultimatum to Sofia, objecting to this, to the secret increase of the Bulgarian army and to Bulgarian menace to Aegean ports.

Jan. 14—Committee of experts headed by General Dawes began examination of Germany's capacity to pay.

Jan. 23—Anglo - American liquor search and ship liquor treaty signed.

Jan. 27—Italy and Yugo-Slavia signed treaty of friendship.

Jan. 31—Great Britain recognized Soviet Russian government.

Feb. 10—Italy recognized Russian government.

Feb. 13—Norway recognized Russian government.

Feb. 16—Naval disarmament conference opened in Rome.

Feb. 21 — Fifty-seven Americans awarded $1,000,000 in claims growing out of Lusitania sinking.

Feb. 26—League of Nations naval disarmament conference broke up in a row.

March 5—Council of ambassadors decided to discontinue military control in Germany.

March 8—Greece recognized Russian government.

April 9—Reports of the Dawes committee of experts on Germany submitted.

April 11—Reparations commission approved Dawes committee report and asked allies and Germany to accept it.

April 15—German government accepted Dawes committee report.

April 26—Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Yugo-Slavia accepted Dawes plan; France demanded its revision.

May 28—Japan formally protested to United States against Japanese exclusion clauses in immigration law.

June 2—Soviet Russian government recognized by China.

June 6—United States and Canada signed treaty designed to suppress smuggling of liquor and narcotics.

June 7—For first time in history a horse was transported by airplane, from LeBourget to Amsterdam.

June 10—Miss Eleanor M. Green of New York wedded to Prince Viggo of royal Danish family.

June 13—Treaty signed providing for evacuation of Santo Domingo by United States military forces.

June 16—Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, elected president of International Labor conference.

Great Britain demanded from Mexico an explanation of the expulsion of Gordon Cummins, its agent.

June 18—Great Britain severed relations with Mexico.

Lieut. De Muyters of Belgium won Bennett balloon race for fourth time.

American reply to Japanese protest on exclusion was that right to regulate immigration was never surrendered and that exclusion act differs from old agreement only in being made statute law.

Denmark recognized Russian Soviet government.

July 15—Owen D. Young of New York accepted position as fiscal agent of Dawes plan; allied premiers opened meet in London.

July 18—Maj. Robert Imbrie, American vice consul in Teheran, Persia, murdered by religious fanatics.

July 30—Allied military control commission broke off relations with German war department because of its demands and actions.

Aug. 8—Anglo - Russian treaties signed.

Aug. 16—Allies and Germans reached full agreement for putting Dawes plan into effect; France promised to evacuate Ruhr within a year.

Aug 18—American boy scouts won chief prize at international jamboree in Copenhagen.

France evacuated two towns in Baden.

German cabinet approved of London agreement.

Aug 24—French chamber of deputies ratified London agreement.

Aug. 26—French senate approved London agreement.

Aug. 29—German reichstag passed the bills for putting the Dawes plan into operation.

Aug. 30—Dawes plan agreement formally signed in London.

Sept. 1—League of Nations assembly met, electing Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland as president.

Sept. 2—Germany made initial payment of $5,000,000 under Dawes plan.

Sept. 3—Seymour Parker Gilbert, American, appointed permanent agent general of reparations.

Sept. 6—Assembly of League of Nations adopted Franco-British plan for a disarmament conference.

Sept. 27—Japan refused to sign League of Nations peace plan because it prohibited wars based on internal policies of nations.

Sept. 30—Arbitration commission of League of Nations surrendered to Japan, adopting plan authorizing league to arbitrate internal affairs of nations.

Oct. 1—Pan - American congress opened in Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 2—League of Nations assembly adopted arbitration and security protocol with Japanese amendments.

Oct 4—Russia signed agreement with Chang Tso Lin, war lord of Manchuria, took over management of Chinese Eastern railway and opened diplomatic offices in Peking and Shanghai.

Oct. 10—Dawes plan loan of $200,000,000 offered to the world.

Oct. 11—Great Britain and Turkey mobilizing to fight over Mosul.

Oct. 21—France and Belgium began economic evacuation of the Ruhr.

Oct 24—Mexico closed her consulates in Great Britain.

Oct. 27—League of Nations council met to solve Anglo-Turkish dispute over Mosul oil fields.

Oct. 28—France recognized the Soviet government of Russia.

Economic evacuation of the Ruhr and Rhineland completed.

Oct. 29—League council ordered status quo maintained in Mosul region.

Nov. 2—Persia, yielding to United States' demand, executed more of Imbrie's slayers.

Nov. 14—Agreement signed for refunding of Poland's debt of $178,560,000 to United States.

Nov. 17—International conference on opium trade opened in Geneva.

Nov. 21—New British government rejected the Anglo-Russian treaties negotiated with the MacDonald cabinet.

Nov. 22—Great Britain demanded from Egypt indemnity of $2,350,000 for murder of Sir Lee Stack, sirdar; apology, punishment of assassins and concessions concerning the Sudan.

Nov. 23—Egypt refused part of British demands, but paid the indemnity.

Nov. 26—League of Nations received Egypt's protest against action of Great Britain.

Nov. 27—Czechoslovakia and Austria signed commercial treaty.

Dec. 1—Egyptian government yielded to all British demands.

Twenty-six nations in international opium conference voted in favor of the American plan for suppression of the traffic.

Dec. 4—Anglo-German commercial treaty made public.

Norway and Austria signed commercial treaty.

Dec. 9—United States accepted League of Nations invitation to participate in international conference on limitation of traffic in arms.

Dec. 15—British government protested against registration by Irish Free State with League of Nations of Anglo-Irish treaty.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—Viscount Kiyoura made premier of Japan.

Jan. 5—Venizelos elected president of Greek assembly.

Jan. 16—Gonzales Cordova elected President of Ecuador.

Jan. 22—Baldwin government in England resigned; Ramsay MacDonald, Labor chief, became prime minister and announced his cabinet.

Jan. 24—Premier Poincare submitted to French chamber a balanced budget.

Jan. 26—Prince Regent Hirohito of Japan and Princess Nagako married.

Jan. 28—President Obregon's forces took Esperanza from Mexican rebels, who sustained heavy losses.

Turkey abandoned prohibition and made liquor a state monopoly.

Jan 31—Serious anti-government riots in Tokyo; diet dissolved and new elections ordered.

Feb. 2—Alexis I. Rykov elected first prime minister of Soviet Russia to succeed Lenin.

Feb. 3—Mexican rebels, defeated at Cordoba, evacuated Vera Cruz.

Feb. 4—Venizelos resigned as premier of Greece; Kafandaris succeeded him.

Feb. 13—Bavarian separatists massacred by nationalists in Pirmasens and Kaiserlauten.

Feb. 17—Separatist government in the Palatinate superseded by interallied commission.

March 3—Turkish assembly deposed the caliph and abolished the caliphate.

March 8—Greek cabinet resigned; Papanastasion became premier.

March 13—German reichstag dissolved.

March 16—Horacio Vasquez elected president of Santo Domingo.

March 19—Honduran rebels routed forces of dictators and took Tegucigalpa; United States marines landed.

March 22—Persian parliament deposed shah and put his two-year-old son on throne.

March 25—Greek assembly voted to depose the Glucksbourg dynasty and for establishing of a republic, subject to result of plebiscite.

March 30—German People's party declared for democratic monarchy.

April 1—Ludendorff freed. Hitler and others convicted of treason in Munich "putsch."

April 6—Italian elections won by the Fascisti.

April 13—Greeks voted for a republic.

May 4—German reichstag elections won by parties supporting Dawes plan.

May 5—Honduras factions and Central American nations signed treaty of peace on United States cruiser.

May 11—Premier Poincare's National bloc defeated in French elections by Socialists, radicals and Communists.

May 13—Premier Poincare of France and cabinet resigned, effective June 1.

May 26—Cabinet of Chancellor Marx of Germany resigned.

May 31—Insurrection broke out in Albania.

June 1—Chancellor Seipel of Austria wounded by Communist.

June 2—General Averescu led great peasant protest against Bratiano government of Rumania.

Albanian government resigned as rebels attacked Soutari.

June 3—Chancellor Marx of Germany and his cabinet reappointed.

June 6—German reichstag adopted Dawes reparations plan.

June 7—Francois-Marsal formed new French government.

Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 10—French parliament defeated Francois-Marsal cabinet and President Millerand resigned. Herriot elected as premier.

June 13—Gaston Doumergue elected President of France.

Albanian revolutionists victorious, having captured Tirana.

June 14—Premier Herriot of France completed his radical Socialist cabinet.

June 16—Mussolini's rule in Italy threatened because of kidnaping and murder of Matteotti, a Socialist deputy.

June 17—South African elections won by Nationalist-Labor coalition. General Smuts defeated.

June 18—Mussolini by energetic action survived crisis in Italy.

June 20—Failure announced of third attempt to scale Mount Everest, two of party being killed.

July 7—Plutarco Elias Calles elected President of Mexico.

July 28—Brazilian government troops drove rebels from Sao Paulo after 23 days of fighting.

Aug. 28—Revolt against bolshevism began in Georgian republic.

Aug. 29—Chinese armies, confronting each other near Shanghai, threatening renewal of civil warfare.

Sept. 2—Fighting began near Shanghai.

Sept. 7—Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, declared war on the Peking government.

Sept. 9—Resignation of President Alessandri of Chile, forced by military group, was not accepted by senate, but he was given six months' leave.

Sept. 10—Chang Tso Lin, sent six armies against Peking.

American sailors landed in Honduras because of revolutionary movement.

Sept. 12—Trotsky sent to the Caucasus to suppress rebellion in Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Sept. 26—Spanish troops administered to Moroccan rebels severe defeat and relieved besieged garrisons.

Sept. 30—France turned out balanced budget for first time in ten years.

Oct. 3—King Hussein of Hedjaz abdicated at demand of citizens of Mecca and Jeddah.

Oct. 5—Chang Tso Lin won big victory at Fengtien.

Emir Ali, son of ex-King Hussein, accepted throne of Hedjaz.

Oct. 8—British Labor government defeated in house of commons on vote of confidence.

Chang's Manchurian troops won big battle near Shanhaikwan, and occupied that city.

Oct. 9—British parliament prorogued and general election set for Oct. 29.

Carlos Solorzano elected President of Nicaragua.

Oct. 12—Dirigible ZR-3, built in Germany for United States, started on flight to America.

Oct. 13—Shanghai abandoned by Chekiang generals. All foreign defense forces mobilized.

Oct. 20—German reichstag dissolved, Chancellor Marx having failed to reorganize the cabinet satisfactorily.

Peking forces lost 10,000 men in two days' battle.

Oct. 21—German Nationalist party declared in favor of restoration of monarchy and against Versailles treaty and Dawes plan.

Oct. 22—General Feng Yu-hsiang seized control of Peking and called a peace conference.

Oct. 23—Ontario province voted to retain the temperance act.

Oct. 25—President Tsao Kun of China resigned.

Oct 29—Conservatives won great victory in British parliamentary elections; Labor government beaten and Liberals almost wiped out.

Nov. 1—Gen. Gerardo Machado, Liberal, elected President of Cuba.

Nov. 4—MacDonald cabinet in England resigned and Stanley Baldwin was entrusted with job of forming new government.

Nov. 6—Baldwin government took office in England with Winston Churchill, Liberal free trader, in cabinet.

Monarchist military party in power in Yugo-Slavia, with Pachitch as premier.

Nov. 7—German budget balanced for first time since the war.

Nov. 18—Chancellor Seipel of Austria resigned and was succeeded by Rudolph Ramek.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu reached Hankow and established an independent military government of Yangtse and Yellow river provinces.

French parliament granted amnesty to Caillaux and Malvy, convicted of treachery during war.

Nov. 19—Cabinets of Finland and Portugal resigned.

Nov. 20—Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egypt, assassinated by an Egyptian.

Nov. 23—Mussolini averted attack in parliament by promising to punish Fascisti excesses and curb Fascist utterances.

Nov. 22—Ismet Pasha resigned as premier of Turkey and was succeeded by Fethi Bey.

Nov. 24—Tuan Chi-jui inaugurated as chief of new Chinese government.

Premier Zaghloul Pasha of Egypt, yielding to part of Britain's demands because of murder of Sir Lee Stack, resigned; Ziwar Pasha became premier.

Nov. 25—British Sudanese regiment at Khartum mutinied and battled with loyal troops.

Nov 29—Sudan mutineers surrendered.

Nov. 30—General Calles inaugurated President of Mexico.

Dec. 1—Communist revolt in Esthonia quickly suppressed.

Dec. 5—Rival war lords of China quit fighting by agreement.

Dec. 7—Parties supporting German republic won reichstag elections.

Dec. 9—King George, opening parliament, said Great Britain would build the Singapore naval base.

Dec. 15—Chancellor Marx of Germany and cabinet resigned.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—United States fleets sailed for winter maneuvers at Panama.

Jan. 3—Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce ordered by federal trade board to stop unfair tactics against farmers co-operative market.

Jan. 3—Radical Republican senators, combining with Democrats, elected Senator Smith of South Carolina chairman of interstate commerce committee, defeating Senator Cummins.

Jan. 15—Democrats selected New York and the week of June 26 as place and date for their national convention.

Jan. 21—Senate committee heard sensational testimony concerning lease of Teapot Dome oil reserve to Sinclair.

War Finance corporation went to rescue of failing banks in Northwest wheat region.

Jan. 29—President Coolidge named Silas H. Strawn, Chicago, Republican, and T. W. Gregory, Texas, Democratic, special counsellors in naval oil reserve lease cases.

Jan. 31—Senate adopted resolution for annulment of naval reserve oil leases.

Feb. 2—Albert B. Fall refused to testify in oil lease inquiry; President Coolidge named Atlee Pomerene, Ohio, as counsellor in place of T. W. Gregory.

Feb. 3—Former President Woodrow Wilson died.

Feb. 4—Charles Henry Levermore, Philadelphia, announced as Bok peace plan contest winner.

Feb. 11—Senate passed resolution asking President Coolidge to demand resignation of Secretary of Navy Denby, and President refused.

Feb. 14—Strawn's nomination as special oil case counsel withdrawn.

Feb. 15—Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia named oil counsel by President.

Feb. 16—J. P. Morgan gave his $7,000,000 library to public as memorial to his father, who founded it.

Feb. 18—Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned, effective March 10.

Feb. 19—House as committee of the whole voted for Democratic tax plan.

Feb. 21—President Coolidge nominated Charles B. Warren of Detroit to be ambassador to Mexico.

Feb. 29—C. R. Forbes, former director of veterans' bureau, indicted by federal grand jury in Chicago.

House passed compromise tax reduction bill.

March 1—Senate passed resolution to investigate Attorney General Daugherty.

March 12—Senate investigation of Attorney General Daugherty opened with sensational evidence of questionable deals.

March 13—Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of California Supreme court appointed secretary of the navy.

March 17—United States army aviators began flight around world from Santa Monica, Cal.

March 18—Soldiers' bonus bill passed by house, 355 to 54.

Senate adopted resolution for constitutional amendment to have Presidents inaugurated the third Monday in January and new congress to go into office the first Monday in January after election.

Hugh S. Gibson confirmed as minister to Switzerland.

March 24—Archbishops Mundelein of Chicago and Hayes of New York elevated to the cardinalcy.

March 28—Attorney General Daugherty resigned at request of the President.

April 2—President Coolidge named Harlan Fiske Stone of New York to be attorney general.

April 12—House passed immigration bill including Japanese exclusion clause.

April 18—Senate by a vote of 62 to 6 passed bill excluding Japanese immigrants and reducing European immigration 50 per cent.

April 22—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by Philadelphia jury.

April 23—Senate passed the bonus bill.

April 25—W. T. Van Orman won national balloon race in Goodyear III.

April 26—House adopted resolution for child labor amendment to Constitution.

April 28—Gov. W. T. McCray of Indiana convicted of using mails to defraud.

April 29—McCray resigned as governor of Indiana.

April 30—Former Governor McCray of Indiana sentenced to ten years in prison and fined $10,000.

May 2—President Coolidge vetoed the Bursum pension increase bill.

May 5—Senate adopted Democratic tax reduction bill.

May 7—Methodist general conference accepted unification plan of north and south branches.

May 10—Senate passed tax bill as revised by Democrats.

May 11—Major Martin and Sergeant Harvey reached Port Moller, Alaska, 11 days after their plane was wrecked.

May 12—Congressman Langley of Kentucky found guilty on rum plot charge and sentenced to two years in prison.

May 13—Senate by margin of one vote sustained President's veto of Bursum pension bill.

May 15—President Coolidge vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill.

May 17—House overrode veto of bonus bill, 313 to 73.

Army world aviators flew from Attu to Paramushiru island, Japan.

May 18—Cyrus Woods resigned as ambassador to Japan.

May 19—Senate passed bonus bill over veto, 59 to 16, and it became law.

May 23—Army flyers reached Minato, Japan, and flew thence to Kasumigaura, near Tokyo.

May 27—Methodist general conference modified the ban on dancing and theaters.

June 2—President Coolidge signed the tax reduction bill.

Senate passed resolution proposing twentieth amendment to Constitution by which congress is given power to control labor of persons under eighteen.

June 3—McNary-Haugen farm relief bill defeated in house.

June 4—American army aviators flew from Japan to Shanghai.

June 5—House passed bill to set aside big tract of land on upper Mississippi for wild life preserve.

June 7—Congress adjourned.

President Coolidge vetoed measure allowing salary increase to postal employees.

June 9—Supreme court upholds constitutionality of law prohibiting sale or importation of malt liquor for medicine.

June 10—American army flyers left Hongkong for Haiphong, French Indo-China.

June 10—Republican national convention opened in Cleveland, Ohio.

June 12—Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes nominated by Republican national convention.

Bandits held up mail train near Chicago, getting loot estimated at $2,000,000.

June 17—Farmer-Labor progressive convention opened in St. Paul.

June 18—American aviators flew 500 miles to Bangkok, Siam.

June 19—Farmer-Labor convention, dominated by communists, nominated Duncan McDonald of Illinois for President and William Bouck of Washington for vice president. Farmer delegates bolted.

June 23—Lieut. Russell Maughan flew across United States in 11 hours 20 minutes.

June 24—Democratic national convention met in New York.

July 1—Coast-to-coast air mail service inaugurated.

July 5—American flyers reached Karachi, India.

July 9—John W. Davis of West Virginia nominated by Democrats on one hundred and third ballot as candidate for presidency; Charles W. Bryan, governor of Nebraska, nominated for vice presidency.

July 12—United States flyers reached Vienna, Austria.

July 14—United States flyers given big reception upon arrival in Paris.

July 16—United States flyers reached London.

July 21—Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, both of Chicago, entered plea of guilty to the charge of murdering Robert Franks, fourteen-year-old son of a millionaire.

July 28—United States flyers flew from Brough, England, to the Orkney islands.

Aug. 2—Federation of Labor indorsed LaFollette-Wheeler ticket.

Lieutenant Nelson, United States flyer, reached Iceland; Lieutenant Wade forced down and his plane wrecked.

Aug. 5—Charles B. Warren resigned as ambassador to Mexico.

Two United States flyers reached Reykjavik, Iceland.

Aug. 12—Grand Army of Republic held annual parade in Boston.

Aug. 14—Dr. L. F. Arensberg, Uniontown, Pa., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Aug. 31—American aviators flew from Iceland to Frederickedal, Greenland.

Aug. 28—Post Office Inspector W. J. Fahy arrested in Chicago for complicity in big mail robbery in June.

Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago named ambassador to Japan and James R. Sheffield of New York ambassador to Mexico.

Aug. 31—United States aviators flew from Greenland to Indian Harbor, Labrador.

Sept. 2—Republicans won Maine election, Ralph O. Brewster being elected governor, and Senator Fernald reelected.

World flyers reached New York.

Sept. 9—President Coolidge greeted the world flyers at Washington.

Sept. 10—Leopold and Loeb, brutal young murderers of Chicago, given life imprisonment.

Sept. 12—First Defense day tests participated in by many millions.

Sept. 13—General Pershing retired.

Sept. 15—American Legion convention opened in St. Paul.

Sept. 19—James A. Drain, Washington, elected commander of American Legion.

Sept. 23—American flyers arrived at Seattle, formally completing the circuit of the globe in five months and twenty-two days.

Oct. 14—United States Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut committed suicide in his Washington home.

Oct. 15—ZR-3, America's German-built airship, arrived at Lakehurst, N. J.

Oct. 24—Income taxes made public, causing widespread protest.

Nov. 1—Pneumonic plague broke out in Los Angeles. Many deaths. Circle; state troops sent.

Nov. 4—Republicans swept the country in national elections except the Solid South; Coolidge and Dawes elected by 10,000,000 plurality, with 382 votes in electoral college to 136 for Davis and Bryan and 13 for LaFollette and Wheeler. New congress Republican.

Nov. 7—New York law compelling incorporated secret organizations to make memberships public upheld as constitutional.

President Coolidge appointed a commission to formulate farm legislation.

Nov. 11—Theodore Douglas Robinson appointed assistant secretary of the navy.

Nov. 13—W. M. Butler appointed senator from Massachusetts to succeed the late Henry Cabot Lodge.

Congressman Hill of Maryland acquitted in cider and wine-making trial.

Nov. 22—Secretary Wilbur's annual report showed the navy was steadily and rapidly deteriorating.

Nov. 24—Former Postal Inspector W. J. Fahy convicted of $2,000,000 mail robbery near Chicago.

Nov. 25—United States indicted New York Herald-Tribune and publisher and managing editor of Kansas City Journal-Post for printing income tax returns.

Nov. 29—Secretary Weeks reported the army was unprepared to repel attack and air force was deficient.

Dec. 1—Short session of congress opened.

Dec. 2—President Coolidge sent budget message to congress, recommending tax reduction.

Federal court quashed indictments against Kansas City editors for income tax publicity.

Dec. 3—President Coolidge's message read to congress, sounding note of peace, prosperity and economy.

Dec. 4—President and Mrs. Coolidge visited International Live Stock exposition in Chicago.

Dec. 7—Dr. David Starr Jordan awarded Raphael Herman prize of $25,000 for best educational plan calculated to maintain world peace.

Dec. 8—James B. Duke gave $16,000,000 and George Eastman gave $12,500,000 to education and hospitals.

Dec. 9—New York Tribune Company acquitted of illegal publishing of income tax returns.

House passed interior department appropriation bill carrying total of $318,000,000.

Dec. 11—Senate passed $140,000,000 bill for rehabilitating the navy.

Dec. 15—Congress held memorial meeting for Woodrow Wilson.

Dec. 16—Governor-elect Hiram Bingham of Connecticut elected senator to fill vacancy caused by death of Frank B. Brandegee.

Dec. 18—Body of Samuel Gompers interred at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dec. 20—Congress recessed for the holidays.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 16—Harbor workers in every port of Norway went on strike.

Jan. 20—Engineers and firemen of British railways began strike against decrease of wages.

Jan. 22—New York Central raised wages of 15,000 employees.

Feb. 12—Five thousand teamsters of Chicago struck for more pay, winning next day on a compromise.

Feb. 19—Three-year wage contract signed for central bituminous field.

Feb. 21—Chicago garment workers struck.

April 3—Fifty-five Western railways gave 5 per cent wage increase to conductors, brakemen and switchmen.

May 12—Western trunk lines submitted wage dispute with engineers and firemen to federal railway labor board.

June 11—Caisson workers ended strike in Chicago; work resumed on many large buildings.

June 19—Post office employees of Canada struck, tying up Dominion's postal service.

June 24—Forty thousand garment workers struck in New York.

July 14—Shopcrafts and clerks' unions of Pennsylvania railroad lost $15,000,000 suit for back pay.

July 22—Federal trade commission issued a "cease and desist" order against all steel corporations using Pittsburgh plus price system.

Aug. 27—Receivers named for Wilson & Co., great packing concern of Chicago.

Aug. 28—Pere Marquette road joined the Nickle Plate merger of the Van Sweringen brothers.

Sept. 1—Federal trade commission accused Chicago Retail Lumber Dealers' association of unfair competition.

Sept. 9—Fatal plantation strike riots in Hawaiian islands.

Oct. 5—Aluminum Company of America accused of questionable practices by federal trade commission.

Oct. 8—Big riot of striking silk workers in Paterson, N. J.

Oct. 20—Supreme court ruled Federal courts must grant jury trials in contempt cases growing out of labor disputes.

Nov. 6—Federal Judge Wilkerson upheld power of federal railway labor board to compel witnesses to appear.

Nov. 15—Burley tobacco growers of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky agreed to cut out the 1925 crop.

Nov. 17—Convention of American Federation of Labor opened in El Paso, Texas.

Nov. 21—National Grange in convention went on record against child labor amendment to Constitution.

Nov. 24—A. F. of L. voted against support of new political party.

Wages of Maine textile workers reduced 10 per cent.

Nov. 25—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of A. F. of L.

Nov. 28—Railway labor board voted $4,000,000 wage increase to engineers and firemen on Western lines.

Dec. 4—Pan-American labor conference opened in Mexico City.

DISASTERS

Jan. 2—Explosion in starch factory in Pekin, Ill., killed 36.

Jan. 10—British submarine with crew of 41 sunk in collision.

Jan. 25—Thirty-three coal miners killed by explosion at Johnston City, Ill.

Jan. 26—Coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., killed 49 men.

Feb. 5—Forty-two men killed when pond broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.

March 2—Explosion of TNT at Nitro, N. J., killed 18, injured scores and destroyed the plant and town.

March 5—Explosion entombed and killed 175 miners at Castle Gate, Utah.

March 25—Landslide near Amalfi, Italy, killed 140 persons.

March 15—Twenty-six coal miners killed by explosion at Yukon, W. Va.

April 21—Mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., killed 111 men.

April 30—Tornadoes in Southern states killed 113 and did vast damage.

May 2—Forty-five killed in tornadoes in Southern states.

May 31—Twenty-two inmates of detective girls' school near Los Angeles burned to death.

June 12—Forty-eight seamen, including three officers, of the Pacific battle fleet, killed in turret explosions on battleship Mississippi.

June 16—Millions in property lost and 150 dead in tornado which swept Lorain, Ohio.

July 17—Japanese steamship in wreck, 164 drowned.

Aug. 14—Reports from China said floods had caused over 15,000 deaths and 15,000,000 were in danger of starvation.

Aug. 22—Eighty killed by hurricane in Virgin islands.

Sept. 1—Earthquake in Turkey destroyed 102 villages and killed hundreds.

Sept. 16—Mine explosion at Rubist, Wyo., killed 39.

Sept. 21—Storms in Wisconsin killed 53 persons.

Oct. 20—Fourteen killed and 15 hurt by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton.

Nov. 12—Hundreds killed by earthquakes on island of Java.

Nov. 14—Million-dollar fire in Jersey City, N. J., made 2,000 persons homeless.

Nov. 16—Fire on Jersey City docks did $3,000,000 damage.

SPORTS

Jan. 12—Willie Hoppe beat Cochran for world's billiard title.

March 14—F. J. Fleming, Champaign, Ill., won national amateur three-cushion title.

April 10—Willie Hoppe defeated Edouard Horsmans of Belgium, retaining the 18.2 balkline title.

May 7—Ralph Greenleaf, Philadelphia, won world's pocket billiard title.

May 17—Black Gold won Kentucky Derby.

May 25—Bob Cannefax won world's three-cushion billiard championship.

May 30—Joe Boyer, Detroit, won Indianapolis 500-mile automobile race.

May 31—Tommy Gibbons defeated Georges Carpentier of France.

Pennsylvania university won American Henley regatta.

June 5—Cyril Walker, Englewood, N. J., won national open golf championship.

June 7—University of Minnesota won intercollegiate rifle match.

June 11—University of Washington won Poughkeepsie regatta.

June 21—Yale beat Harvard in annual regatta.

June 27—Walter Hagen, American pro, won British open golf championship.

July 5—Olympic games officially opened in Paris.

July 12—Black Gold won Chicago Derby.

July 13—America won its eighth consecutive Olympic track and field championship in Paris games.

July 17—Yale won eight-oared Olympic race.

July 19—Helen Wills and Mrs. Wightman won women's doubles tennis title in Olympic tourney.

July 20—Helen Wills and Vincent Richards won Olympic tennis championships.

The United States led the world's nations in the Olympic standings, with 13 points; France followed with 10 points.

July 26—Jimmy Johnston of St. Paul won Western amateur golf title.

Aug. 1—Edith Cummings won women's amateur Western golf title.

Aug. 12—American athletes won great place in Tailteann, Irish national games, at Dublin.

Aug. 16—Helen Wills retained women's national tennis championship.

Aug. 22—Grand American handicap shoot won by E. C. Dosk of Pittsburg.

Sept. 1—Wins Counsellor, best bet, lost in first international horse race.

Sept. 3—Bill Tilden retained national tennis championship, defeating W. M. Johnston.

Sept. 6—William Malborn of St. Louis won Western golf title.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd won women's golf championship.

Sept. 11—Harry Wills defeated Luis Firpo of Argentina in 11-round fight.

Sept. 12—American tennis team defeated Australians, retaining Davis cup.

Sept. 13—American golf team defeated British team, retaining Walker cup.

Sept. 15—American polo team won second and decisive game from English.

Sept. 20—Walter Hagen won professional golf championship.

Sept. 27—Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, won national amateur golf championship.

Ladkin defeated Rainbow, French horse, in second international race.

New York Giants won National league pennant.

Sept. 28—Washington Senators won American league pennant.

Oct. 1—Commissioner Landis blacklisted Jimmie O'Connell and Cozy Dolan of New Giants for trying to bribe a Philadelphia player to throw a game.

Oct. 10—Washington Senators won world's championship.

Oct. 11—Stanford beat Alabama in third international race.

Oct. 12—Anthony Wood of Newark won National A. A. U. pentathlon.

Nov. 22—Yale beat Harvard at football.

University of Chicago won Western conference football championship.

Nov. 29—Army defeated Navy at football.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, author and educator, in Chicago.

Jan. 2—Rev. S. Baring Gould, eminent English author and hymn writer.

Nathan B. Scott, former United States senator from West Virginia.

Jan. 4—Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, famous American savant.

Jan. 14—Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American diplomat, author and educator.

Jan. 21—Nicolai Lenin, premier of Soviet Russia.

Gen. Lee Christmas, famous American soldier of fortune.

Jan. 27—W. W. Appleton, publisher, in New York.

Jan. 31—Theophile Braga, president of Portugal.

Feb. 3—Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States.

Feb. 12—Dr. Jacques Loeb, famous biologist.

Feb. 13—Rt. Rev. Alexander H. Garrett, presiding bishop of Protestant Episcopal church in America, at Dallas.

Feb. 21—Congressman H. G. Dupre of Louisiana.

Feb. 24—Former Congressman J. L. Slayden of Texas.

Feb. 26—George Randolph Chester, author and playwright, in New York.

Mrs. Lydia Coonly Ward, magazine writer, in Chicago.

March 4—Former Congressman J. M. Levy of New York.

March 5—A. H. Smith, president of New York Central railway.

March 9—Daniel Ridgeway Knight, American artist, in Paris.

March 14—Lopez Quiterrez, de facto president of Honduras.

March 15—Judge F. E. Baker, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Chicago.

United States District Judge O. W. Jack of Louisiana.

Dr. W. O. Stillman, head of American Humane association, in Albany, N. Y.

March 20—Newton Fuessle, American novelist.

March 10—Commander Roy R. Ramsey, U. S. N.

Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent National Anti-Saloon league.

April 2—Charles A. Munn, editor and publisher Scientific American.

April 7—Marcus A. Smith, former senator from Arizona.

April 10—Hugo Stinnes, industrial magnate of Germany.

April 14—Louis H. Sullivan, eminent architect, in Chicago.

April 19—L. H. Boynton, professor of architecture, University of Michigan.

F. X. Leyendecker, American artist.

April 21—Blossom Dear, famous Italian actress, in Pittsburgh.

Marie Cerati, noted harpist.

April 23—Lieut. W. [illegible], waterway expert, in [illegible].

April 24—[illegible]

April 25—Charles F. [illegible], czar of [illegible].

April 27—J. [illegible], Lewis Star.

Dr. [illegible], inventor and [illegible].

May 1—Dean C. Worcester, author and former secretary of interior, Philippines.

May 1—Yale Clarke, [illegible] actress.

May 11—H. H. Wisdom, [illegible] Popular Mechanics.

George Keenan, writer and [illegible].

May 1—Baron Courtney of [illegible], leader for disarmament.

May 16—Sir Edward Grenfell, [illegible] diplomat.

May 21—Victor Mature, [illegible] composer.

June 2—E. C. Shankland, noted [illegible] engineer, in Chicago.

June 1—R. R. Brown, president [illegible] National Editorial association, at Ardmore, Okla.

June 3—Peter Clark MacFarlane, author and playwright.

June 11—Frank G. Carpenter, American traveler and writer, in Chicago.

June 13—Judge R. M. Wanamaker, Ohio Supreme Court.

July 5—A. A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state.

July 7—Calvin Coolidge, Jr., youngest son of President Coolidge.

July 11—Mrs. Isabella Stewart Gardner of Boston, patroness of art and music.

July 13—Maj. Robert Imbrie, American vice consul at Teheran, Persia.

July 21—Palmer Cox, author of Brownie stories for children.

July 22—Edward Peple, [illegible] dramatist.

Aug. 2—George Sutherland, Jr., associate justice of United States Supreme court.

Aug. 3—Joseph Chamberlain, statesman in England.

Former United States Senator [illegible] of Tennessee.

Aug. 4—Dr. R. G. Roberts, of Philadelphia, famous surgeon.

Aug. 14—Mary Mabel Lutzenberg, American author.

Aug. 14—Dr. M. W. Sheppard, famous stomach specialist.

Richard Barker, [illegible] president of Kansas City Southern railway.

Chancellor [illegible] of Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 17—Dr. [illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 18—Dr. [illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 19—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 20—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 21—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

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Aug. 29—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 30—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Aug. 31—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 1—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 2—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 3—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

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Sept. 6—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 7—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 8—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 9—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

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Sept. 29—[illegible], president [illegible] Chicago, in Washington.

Sept. 30—[illegible], president [illegible]