Chronology of the Year 1934

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury W. H. Woodin and appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to succeed him.

Jan. 3—Congress opened regular session and heard President Roosevelt's message declaring the New Deal must be made permanent.

Jan. 4—Congress revived President Roosevelt's budget message calling for 16½ billion dollars.

Jan. 5—House passed $470,000,000 national liquor tax bill.

Jan. 8—Supreme court upheld moratorium on mortgages.

Jan. 10—President Roosevelt asked the senate to ratify the St. Lawrence waterway treaty.

Senate passed national liquor tax bill.

Jan. 13—Gen. Blanton Winship was appointed governor of Porto Rico vice R. H. Gore, resigned.

Willis G. Gregg was appointed chief of the weather bureau.

Jan. 15—President Roosevelt asked congress for additional authority to seize federal bank gold reserve and fix dollar between 50 and 60 cents.

Jan. 19—President Roosevelt modified his economy regulations to increase annual payments to disabled veterans by 21 million dollars.

Jan. 20—House of representatives passed the President's money bill, 360 to 40.

Jan. 24—Naval supply bill of 284 millions passed by house.

Jan. 27—Senate passed President's money bill.

Jan. 30—Nation celebrated President Roosevelt's fifty-second birthday.

House passed the Vinson navy bill.

Jan. 31—President established a 59.06 cent dollar.

Feb. 5—United States Supreme court quashed all pending federal dry cases.

Feb. 9—President and postmaster general cancelled all air mail contracts and the army was called on to carry the air mail.

Feb. 14—William P. MacCracken and L. H. Brittin sentenced by senate to ten days in jail for contempt in connection with air mail investigation.

Feb. 19—Army air corps began flying the air mail.

Feb. 21—House passed tax revision bill.

Feb. 22—Roger Touhy and two members of his gang convicted in Chicago of kidnaping John Factor and given 99 years in prison.

Feb. 26—President asked congress to create federal commission on wire and radio communications.

Feb. 27—Senate voted to restore 350 millions in veterans' benefits and federal salaries.

Feb. 28—House voted against federal furniture factory.

March 2—President asked congress for power to negotiate tariffs.

March 3—John Dillinger, bank robber and desperado, escaped from jail at Crown Point, Ind.

March 5—Supreme court upheld government price fixing.

President Roosevelt asked industry to raise wages and shorten hours.

March 6—Senate passed full strength navy construction bill.

President appointed Judge Florence Allen of Ohio as federal circuit court of appeals judge.

March 10—President ordered army air mail service halted.

Attorney General Cummings ordered criminal action against Andrew Mellon, James J. Walker and others for alleged income tax evasion.

March 12—House passed bill for immediate payment of veterans' bonus in greenbacks.

March 13—Arthur Cutts Willard elected president of University of Illinois.

March 14—St. Lawrence waterway treaty rejected by the senate.

March 19—Army resumed flying air mail.

March 23—President urged passage of job insurance bill.

March 24—President signed Philippine independence bill.

March 25—President settled threatened strike in automobile industry.

March 26—President vetoed economy bill.

March 37—President left for Florida cruise.

House overrode veto of economy bill.

March 28—Senate overrode economy bill veto.

March 31—Johnson imposes 5-day 35-hour week on soft coal industry.

April 9—Florence E. Allen took oath in Cleveland as first woman federal judge.

Trial of Bishop Cannon and Miss Ada Burroughs for violation of corrupt practices act began in Washington.

April 10—House committee began investigation of charges made by Dr. William A. Wirt that members of "brain trust" were plotting to overthrow the government.

April 11—Senate voted for 10 per cent increase in income tax.

April 12—Senate passed its $430,000,000 tax bill with income tax publicity provision.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington from fishing trip.

April 16—Gov. Langer of North Dakota and eight others indicted by United States for forced collections from relief workers.

April 18—Wirt investigation ended by Democrats after his story was denied.

April 23—Milk control plan dropped by the AAA.

April 24—American fleet of 111 warships made record transit of Panama canal.

April 27—Bishop Cannon and Miss Burroughs acuitted of violation of corrupt practices act.

April 28—Senate passed air mail bill.

May 3—Postmaster General Farley awarded 15 air mail contracts.

New revenue bill enacted by congress.

May 4—House passed stock exchange control bill.

May 9—Federal grand jury in Pittsburgh refused to indict A. W. Mellon for tax evasion.

May 12—Senate passed Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange bill.

May 15—Senator David A. Reed defeated Gov. Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania Republican primaries, Democrats nominated Joseph F. Guffey for senate.

Senate passed bill for federal control of radio and wire communication.

May 18—President Roosevelt, in message to congress, called for domestic and international control over arms and munitions.

Seven bills to aid federal war on crime were signed by the President.

Dr. George F. Zook resigned as commissioner of education, effective July 1, and John W. Studebaker of Des Moines was selected to succeed him.

May 22—President Roosevelt asked congress to pass bill partly remonetizing silver.

May 26—Chicago's Century of Progress exposition reopened.

May 27—President ordered modification of service industries codes.

May 30—President Roosevelt delivered Memorial Day address at Gettysburg.

Cotton textile workers called general strike.

May 31—President Roosevelt reviewed the United States fleet off New York.

House passed administration's silver bill.

June 1—Congress completed enactment of stock exchange control bill.

President sent message to congress saying America expected payment of war debts unless satisfactory excuse were offered.

June 2—Cotton textile strike called off by compromise.

House passed communications control bill.

June 4—Senate passed the tariff bill.

June 6—Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania elected chairman of Republican national committee.

June 8—President Roosevelt in special message set forth his future plans for betterment of living.

June 11—Silver bill passed by the senate.

June 14—Senate confirmed R. G. Tugwell as undersecretary of agriculture.

June 15—Steel workers decided to postpone strike indefinitely.

June 16—Governor Langer of North Dakota and four others convicted of defrauding United States government.

June 18—Seventy-third congress adjourned.

June 20—President Roosevelt given degree of doctor of laws at Yale.

Cleaners scrapped their NRA code.

June 24—President Roosevelt ordered spending of $150,000,000 in middle west drouth areas.

June 26—United States milk code held illegal by Federal Judge Barnes in Chicago.

June 28—Board of three named by President to mediate steel industry troubles.

July 1—President Roosevelt sailed on cruiser Houston for vacation cruise to Hawaii.

July 4—Rev. John F. O'Hara elected president of Notre Dame university.

July 6—Eightieth birthday of Republican party celebrated at Jackson, Mich.

July 9—Senate's jail sentence of W. P. McCracken for contempt upset by D. C. court of appeals.

July 10—Mississippi voted to remain dry.

July 14—Unions in San Francisco area voted for general strike.

July 16—General strike in effect in San Francisco.

James J. Dooling elected head of Tammany.

July 17—Gov. William Langer of North Dakota ousted by state supreme court decision.

July 19—General strike at San Francisco called off.

July 20—Serious strike riots in Minneapolis and Seattle.

Blue Eagle restored to Harriman hosiery mills in Tennessee.

July 21—President Roosevelt ordered the beginning of vast reforestation project in midwest plains region.

July 22—John Dillinger, notorious desperado, shot to death by federal agents in Chicago.

July 24—President reached Hawaiian waters.

July 25—Pacific coast longshoremen voted to accept mediation.

July 26—Minneapolis put under martial law by Governor Olson because of teamsters' strike.

July 29—Longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast ended in compromise.

Aug. 3—President Roosevelt landed at Portland, Ore.

Aug. 9—Nationalization of silver ordered by the President.

Aug. 10—Secretary Wallace announced virtual abandonment of crop reduction program for 1935.

Strike of 15,000 employees of Aluminum Company of America started.

Aug. 15—Eugene R. Black resigned as governor of federal reserve board.

Aug. 16—United Textile Workers voted for general strike in cotton textile industry.

Aug. 17—Wool, silk and rayon unions voted to join in textile strike.

Aug. 18—Louisiana legislature passed laws making Senator Long and Governor Allen dictators of the state.

Aug. 21—Twelve bandits took $427,000 from armored money truck in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis ended in compromise.

Aug. 24—Reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

Sept. 1—Director of the Budget Lewis Douglas resigned.

Sept. 3—Retail coal code authority resigned in protest against NRA methods.

Sept. 4—Strike of textile workers began; declared 50 per cent effective.

Sept. 6—Aluminum workers' strike ended by compromise.

Sept. 10—Maine re-elected Governor Brann, Democratic, and Senator Hale, Republican; and voted repeal of state prohibition law.

Sept. 11—Senator Huey Long's faction won in Louisiana election.

Sept. 15—Government renewed its tax evasion charges against Andrew Mellon.

Sept. 20—Solution of Lindbergh baby kidnaping begun with arrest in New York of Bruno R. Hauptmann with part of the ransom money.

President's special board offered plan for ending of textile strike.

Sept. 22—Textile union officials ordered end of the strike.

Sept. 24—Packers raised pay of 100,000 employees 3 per cent.

Sept. 25—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson resigned as NRA administrator, effective October 15.

Sept. 27—President announced appointment of boards to conduct the NRA.

Sept. 30—President Roosevelt declared in radio address that he would seek a labor-industrial truce to end strikes.

Oct. 2—Trial of Samuel Insull and former associates began in Chicago.

Oct. 3—American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco voted for 5 day, 30 hour work week.

Oct. 12—President ordered 36 hour week for cotton garment industry.

Oct. 22—American Legion convention opened in Miami, Fla.

"Pretty Boy" Floyd, notorious Oklahoma outlaw, killed by federal officers near East Liverpool, Ohio.

Oct. 25—American Legion demanded immediate bonus payment and elected Frank Belgrano, Jr., of San Francisco, national commander.

Rayon and silk dyers went on strike.

Oct. 31—Chicago's World's Fair closed.

Nov. 6—Elections resulted generally in decided Democratic victories, with senate gain of 10 seats and loss of 10 seats in house.

Nov. 9—Marriner S. Eccles of Utah made governor of federal reserve board.

Nov. 10—President Roosevelt appointed advisory council for social reforms, headed by Frank P. Graham.

Martial law declared in Arizona in state's fight against California project.

Nov. 14—Unemployment insurance program outlined by President Roosevelt before conference on economic security.

Nov. 15—President Roosevelt left Washington for Warm Springs via the Tennessee valley projects.

Nov. 20—Gen. Smedley D. Butler told congressional committee of alleged Fascist plot to seize the government.

Nov. 24—Samuel Insull and 16 codefendants acuitted of fraud in Chicago.

Nov. 27—"Baby Face" Nelson, public enemy No. 1, killed two government agents near Barrington, Ill., and was himself shot to death.

Dec. 1—Katherine Lenroot appointed chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor.

Dec. 3—United States Supreme court upheld right of land grant colleges to make military training compulsory.

Dec. 6—President Roosevelt returned to Washington.

Dec. 10—National conference on crime prevention opened in Washington.

Dec. 12—President named committee to draft legislation to end war profits.

Dec. 15—President's advisory council reported unemployment insurance system.

Dec. 16—National resources board outlines 1½ billion dollar public works program for 20 to 30 years.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 7—Paraguay and Bolivia resumed war in the Chaco Boreal, the truce having expired.

Jan. 8—France quadrupled United States import quotas.

France and Russia signed new commercial treaty.

Jan. 23—Government of President Mendieta of Cuba recognized by United States.

Jan. 26—Germany and Poland signed a ten year peace treaty.

Feb. 5—Austrian cabinet decided to appeal to League of Nations against German Nazi aggression.

Feb. 17—Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to maintain Austria's independence and integrity.

March 2—China refused to recognize Manchukuo.

March 23—France charged Germany had violated Versailles treaty.

April 17—Japan protested against the giving of aid to China by other nations.

June 23—Bolivians and Paraguayans fought great battle in the Chaco.

July 13—Great Britain and Italy announced approval of eastern European security pact fostered by France.

August 15—Evacuation of Haiti by American marines completed.

Aug. 18—Manchukuo severed all relations with Russia.

Aug. 21—World Jewish conference at Geneva declared redoubled boycott of Nazi Germany.

Sept. 3—Evangeline Booth elected general of the Salvation Army.

Sept. 10—Richard Sandler, Sweden, elected president of League of Nations.

Sept. 15—Russia accepted invitation to join League of Nations.

Sept. 18—Russia became a member of the League of Nations.

Sept. 23—Russia agreed to sell half interest in Chinese Eastern railway to Manchukuo for $50,000,000.

Sept. 27—Great Britain, France and Italy signed agreement to guard independence of Austria.

Oct. 9—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Foreign Minister Barthou of France assassinated in Marseilles by Macedonian terrorist.

Oct. 23—Japan demanded naval equality with United States and Great Britain.

Oct. 25—Nobel prize in medicine awarded to Drs. George Minot, G. H. Whipple and W. P. Murphy of United States.

Nov. 8—Luigi Pirandelli, Italian novelist and playwright, awarded Nobel prize for literature.

Nov. 15—Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia university, New York, awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry for his discovery of "heavy water."

Nov. 22—Jugoslavia accused Hungary of complicity in assassination of King Alexander.

Nov. 26—Italy refused French request for extradition of Dr. Ante Pavelich, alleged leader of band that killed King Alexander of Jugoslavia.

Dec. 1—France refused to join Japan in denouncing Washington naval treaty.

Dec. 3—Germany promised France to pay for the Saar coal mines and grant political equality to citizens of the region.

Dec. 5—League of Nations decided to send international police force into the Saar, French being excluded, and Germany agreed to plan.

Dec. 6—Jugoslavia deported 27,000 Hungarian residents of that country.

Dec. 7—United States notified League of Nations it would help in negotiating peace between Paraguay and Bolivia.

Dec. 10—Jugoslavia and Hungary accepted League of Nations peace proposal, averting danger of war in Balkans.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—George Tatarescu, anti-Nazi became premier of Rumania.

Jan. 10—Marinus Van der Lubbe, who burned the reichstag building, beheaded in Leipsig.

Jan. 15—Ramon Grau San Martin resigned as president of Cuba and Carlos Hevia was selected to succeed him.

Jan. 16—Chancellor Hitler made himself dictator over all German industry.

Jan. 17—Hevia resigned presidency of Cuba and Carlos Mendieta was named to succeed him by Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army.

Jan. 27—Chautemps' French cabinet resigned.

Jan. 30—Daladier formed new French government.

German reichstag made Chancellor Hitler sovereign of all the states.

Feb. 5—Serious riots in Paris against the Daladier government.

Feb. 7—Premier Daladier of France resigned and Gaston Doumergue undertook formation of new government.

Feb. 9—Doumergue announced his cabinet for France; Communists rioted in Paris.

Feb. 12—Civil war broke out in Austria between the government and the Socialists and hundreds were killed.

Feb. 14—Socialists revolt in Austria suppressed; dead estimated at 1,000 to 2,000.

Feb. 17—Albert I, king of the Belgians, killed by fall while climbing small peak near Namur.

Feb. 22—Gen. Augusto Sandino, Nicaraguan patriot and rebel leader, murdered by national guardsmen at Managua.

March 1—Henry Pu-yi enthroned as Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo.

Lerroux cabinet in Spain resigned.

March 2—Lerroux again made premier of Spain.

March 20—Hitler launched program to give jobs to idle.

March 28—Gen. Johan Laidoner becomes dictator of Estonia.

April 9—High army officers of Rumania arrested for plot to kill the king.

April 22—Serious revolutionary riots in Spain.

April 25—Spanish cabinet resigned.

April 28—Alcaroo Ibanez formed new Spanish cabinet.

April 30—Austrian parliament adopted new constitution.

May 3—King Ibn Saud of Arabia began war on the kingdom of Yemen.

May 9—Premier Mussolini set up rule of country by guilds.

May 13—Armistice declared in war in Arabia.

May 19—Bulgarian army established a dictatorship by bloodless coup.

Pope Pius canonized Conrad of Parzham.

May 24—Thomas Masaryk re-elected president of Czechoslovakia.

May 25—Irish dail abolished the senate.

June 4—Italian scientist announced discovery of new element, artificially created from uranium.

June 15—President Mendieta of Cuba wounded and two navy officers killed by a terrorist's bomb.

June 17—Cuban terrorists attacked ABC paraders; fifteen killed and many wounded.

June 30—Revolt of radicals in the Nazi party smashed by Chancellor Hitler; Gen. Kurt von Schleicher and many other leaders shot to death and scores arrested.

July 1—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas elected president of Mexico.

July 2—Japanese cabinet resigned.

July 4—Admiral Keisuke Okada made premier of Japan.

July 13—Chancellor Dollfuss reorganized Austrian cabinet and declared war on Nazis and bomb throwers.

July 17—Vargas elected constitutional president of Brazil.

July 25—Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria assassinated by group of Nazis.

July 29—Kurt Schuschnigg appointed chancellor of Austria.

Aug. 2—President von Hindenburg of Germany died and Chancellor Hitler assumed the presidential powers.

Aug. 19—Germany by 10 to 1 vote accepted Hitler's assumption of supreme power.

Sept. 3—Strikes and riots throughout Cuba; martial law proclaimed; cabinet resigned.

Sept. 26—Queen Mary of England launched the Cunarder Queen Mary, world's largest ship.

Oct. 5—Radical revolt broke out in Catalonia and other parts of Spain. Hundreds killed in fights with troops.

Oct. 7—Spanish revolution suppressed by government troops.

Oct. 9—King Alexander I of Jugo-Slavia assassinated.

Oct. 10—Crown Prince Peter, 11 years old, proclaimed king of Jugo-Slavia under a regency.

International Eucharistic Congress opened in Buenos Aires.

Oct. 17—Chancellor Hitler of Germany proclaimed fuehrer for life.

Nov. 8—Doumergue resigned as premier of France and Pierre Flandin formed new government.

Nov. 10—Premier Mussolini formally installed his system of industrial self-government in Italy.

Nov. 28—President Salamanca of Bolivia forced to resign by military coup.

Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece married in London.

Nov. 30—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas inaugurated president of Mexico.

Dec. 1—Sergei Kirov, soviet leader, assassinated in Leningrad.

Dec. 2—Plot to kill all soviet leaders in Russia uncovered; ten army officers executed and many others arrested.

Dec. 3—Russia restored death penalty to crush "White Russian" terrorist plot.

Dec. 5—Sixty-six terrorists executed in Russia.

Dec. 6—Two hundred more Russians, including GPU officials, summarily shot.

Dec. 17—Western Australia's petition for secession from the commonwealth presented in parliament.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 4—French seaplane Southern Cross completed flight from Senegal, Africa, to Natal, Brazil.

Jan. 11—Six American navy planes make nonstop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu.

Jan. 30—Three Russian balloonists ascended to record height of 13.67 miles and then were killed by fall of their gondola.

April 11—Renato Donati, Italy, set new airplane altitude record of 47,560 feet.

May 9—French air liner fell in English channel, six perishing.

May 14—George R. Pond and Cesare Sabelli started from New York on nonstop flight to Rome.

May 15—Pond and Sabelli landed in Ireland because of engine trouble.

May 27—Rossi and Codos began flight from Paris to California.

May 28—Wing trouble forced Rossi and Codos to land at New York.

June 28—B. and J. Adamowicz started flight from New York to Warsaw, via Harbor Grace, N. F.

June 30—Gas shortage forced Adamowicz brothers to land in Normandy.

July 24—Ten United States army bombing planes completed flight from Washington to Fairbanks, Alaska.

July 28—Stratosphere balloon started from near Rapid City, N. D., but fabric ripped at 60,000 feet; three occupants of gondola came down safely with parachutes.

Aug. 8—James Ayling and Leonard Reed began nonstop flight from Wagga Beach, Ont., to Bagdad.

Aug. 9—Ayling and Reed forced to land near London by lack of fuel.

Aug. 19—Pond and Sabelli, flying back from Rome, crashed in Wales.

Sept. 3—Col. Roscoe Turner won Thompson trophy at national air races in Cleveland; Douglas Davis, noted pilot, killed during the race.

Sept. 26—Poland won international balloon race.

Oct. 19—Twenty airplanes left England on race to Melbourne, Australia.

Oct. 23—C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black of England won air race to Melbourne in 2 days, 22 hours and 25 minutes.

Lieut. Francesco Agello of Italy set new seaplane speed mark of 440.29 miles an hour.

Prof. Jean Piccard and his wife made stratosphere balloon ascent of ten miles.

Nov. 4—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. P. G. Taylor completed three-hop flight from Brisbane, Australia, to Oakland, Calif.

Nov. 8—Transport plane commanded by Eddie Rickenbacker flew from Burbank, Calif., to Newark, N. J., in 12 hours 3 minutes 56 seconds.

Dec. 3—Flight Lieut. C. T. P. Ulm of Australia and two companions started from Oakland, Calif., on flight to Honolulu, were forced down at sea and lost.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—Floods in Los Angeles area resulted in about 75 deaths.

Jan. 4—Explosion and fire in mine at Dux, Czechoslovakia, killed 140 men.

Jan. 8—Eighty perished in a panic at Kyoto, Japan.

Jan. 15—Earthquake shook all India, killing 500.

French tri-motor plane crashed, killing ten including prominent officials.

Feb. 20—Ten aged widows and daughters of Civil war veterans burned to death at home in Brookville, Pa.

Feb. 23—Eight persons killed by crash of air liner near Salt Lake City.

Feb. 25—Tornado in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi killed 23.

March 12—New Japanese torpedo boat capsized, about 100 men drowning.

March 14—La Liberated, Salvador, almost destroyed by dynamite explosion and fire; 150 lives lost.

March 21—One thousand dead, 3,000 injured in fire at Hakodate, Japan.

April 4—25 lives lost in Oklahoma floods.

April 7—Fifty Norwegians killed when huge cliff fell into a fiord.

April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150.

May 7—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buggingen, Germany.

May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank Nantucket lightship; seven drowned.

Mine blast in Belgium killed 43.

Lake steamer in Finland sank; 21 drowned.

May 19—Chicago Union Stockyards partly destroyed by $8,000,000 fire.

May 25—Landslide in Kwantung province, China, killed 250.

June 1—Forty children killed by hurricane near Nanching, China.

June 7—Two thousand killed by hurricane in Salvador.

June 9—Air liner crashed and burned in the Catskills; seven persons killed.

June 11—Floods destroyed Honduras town; 1,000 lives lost.

July 17—Disastrous earthquake at David, Panama.

July 18—Floods in southern Poland took scores of lives.

Aug. 4—Three hundred die in floods in Persia.

Sept. 8—Ward liner Morro Castle burned off New Jersey coast; 134 persons perished.

Sept. 17—Nome, Alaska, destroyed by fire; loss $2,000,000.

Sept. 21—Japan swept by destructive typhoon; more than 2,000 killed.

Mine explosion at Wrexham, Wales, killed 261 men.

Oct. 21—Disastrous storm along northwest coast of United States.

Nov. 15—Scores killed by typhoon in Philippines.

Dec. 5—Earthquakes in Honduras destroyed three towns.

Dec. 11—Hotel in Lansing, Mich., burned; about 40 lives lost.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Columbia defeated Stanford in Pasadena Rose Bowl game, 7 to 0.

Jan. 21—Casper Olmen won national ski title at Cary, Ill.

Jan. 23—Kinrey Matsuyama of New York won national three-cushion billiards title.

Jan. 28—Ed. Schroeder, Chicago, won American skating championship at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Feb. 7—Barney Ross retained junior welterweight title by defeating Pete Nebo in Kansas City.

Feb. 23—Johnny Layton won world's three-cushion billiard championship.

Feb. 26—Purdue won Big Ten basketball championship.

March 1—Primo Carnera defeated Tommy Loughran at Miami, Fla., retaining the heavyweight title.

March 10—Michigan won Big Ten indoor track championship.

April 6—Cochran beat Hagenlacher for world's 18.2 billiard title.

April 10—Chicago Black Hawks won Stanley cup and world's hocky championship.

April 27—Jack Torrence, Louisiana State university, set new world's record in shot put at 55 feet 1½ inches.

May 5—Cavalcade, the favorite, won the Kentucky derby.

May 12—American golfers defeated British team, retaining Walker cup.

May 19—University of Illinois won Big Ten track and field championship.

May 22—John Kocsis, University of Michigan, won Big Ten golf title.

University of Illinois won Western Conference baseball championship.

May 23—Chicago boxers defeated Polish team, 7 to 1, in golden gloves tourney.

May 26—W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, won British amateur golf championship.

May 28—Barney Ross of Chicago won world's welterweight title from Jimmy McLarnin.

May 30—Bill Cunningham of Indianapolis won Speedway 500-mile auto race in record time.

June 2—Cavalcade won the American derby at Chicago.

June 6—Windsor Lad won the English derby.

June 9—Olin Dutra won National Open golf championship.

June 14—Max Baer of California won world's heavyweight championship from Primo Carnera of Italy in New York.

June 16—Cunningham of Kansas set new world sprint record of 4:06.7 for mile.

American tennis team of women defeated British for Wightman cup.

June 18—Harry Cooper won Western Open golf title.

June 22—Yale defeated Harvard in annual boat races.

June 23—Stanford won the N. C. A. A. track championship.

June 29—Henry Cotton of England won British open golf title.

July 10—American league beat National league 9 to 7 in all-star game in New York.

July 15—Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, won western amateur golf title.

July 29—Paul Runyan won the Professional golf championship.

July 31—British tennis team defeated Americans, retaining the Davis cup.

Aug. 4—Tommy Armour won Canadian open golf title.

Aug. 19—Helen Jacobs won women's tennis title.

Aug. 26—Hans Nusslein won national professional tennis title at Chicago.

Sept. 12—Fred Perry, England, won American singles tennis title.

Sept. 15—W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, won national amateur golf championship.

First America's cup race "no contest" for lack of wind.

Sept. 17—British challenger Endeavor defeated Rainbow in first America's cup race.

Jimmy McLarnin defeated Barney Ross, regaining welterweight title.

Sept. 18—Endeavor won second race.

Sept. 20—Rainbow won third America's cup race.

Jim Londos defeated Strangler Lewis in Chicago, retaining world's heavyweight wrestling title.

Sept. 22—Rainbow won fourth race; Sopwith's protest not allowed.

Sept. 24—Rainbow won fifth cup race.

Detroit Tigers won American league pennant.

Sept. 25—Rainbow won sixth race and retained the America's cup.

Sept. 26—United States accepted invitation to Olympic games of 1936 in Berlin.

Sept. 30—St. Louis Cardinals won National league pennant.

Oct. 3—St. Louis won first game in world's series.

Oct. 4—Detroit won second game.

Oct. 5—St. Louis won third game.

Oct. 6—Detroit won fourth game.

Virginia Van Wie again won national women's golf title.

Oct. 7—Detroit won fifth game.

Oct. 8—St. Louis won the sixth game.

Oct. 9—St. Louis Cardinals won seventh game and world's championship.

Nov. 2—John Heydler resigned as president of National baseball league.

Nov. 8—Ford C. Frick elected president of National league.

Nov. 16—Bob Olin won light heavyweight title from Maxie Rosenbloom in New York.

Nov. 24—University of Minnesota won western conference football title.

Yale defeated Harvard at football.

Stanford won coast football title.

Dec. 1—Navy defeated the army in football.

Dec. 9—New York Giants defeated Chicago Bears, winning professional football championship.

J. T. Mahoney of New York elected president of Amateur Athletic union.

Dec. 10—Barney Ross defeated Bobby Pacho, retaining junior welterweight title.

Dec. 12—National league approved night games with reservations.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Jacob Wassermann, German novelist.

Jan. 4—Prof. H. C. Warren, Princeton university psychologist.

Jan. 7—Robert Simpson, American novelist and editor.

Jan. 9—Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet), American novelist.

Jan. 10—Frank P. Glass of Alabama, editor and publisher.

Jan. 12—Almaro Sato, Japanese diplomat.

Jan. 14—Walker D. Hines, former director general of American railroads.

Gen. Jean Marchand of France, center figure of Fashoda fort incident.

Jan. 16—John Sherwin, Cleveland banker.

Jan. 18—Joseph Devlin, Irish nationalist leader.

Jan. 19—Harrison Fisher, American artist.

Jan. 20—Edward J. Brundage, Republican leader, in Lake Forest, Ill.

Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president Stetson university, Deland, Fla.

Jan. 21—John H. McCooey, Tammany leader of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amalia Summerville, former stage star.

Jan. 22—Dr. Mary L. H. Black, southern educator.

Jan. 30—Frank N. Doubleday, New York publisher.

Jan. 31—Walter Wellman, pioneer aeronaut and veteran journalist.

Feb. 2—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former senator from Nebraska.

Feb. 3—Montague Glass, American writer.

Eleanora de Cisneros operatic star, in New York.

Feb. 13—August Anheuser Busch of St. Louis, brewery magnate.

William Travers Jerome of New York.

Charles R. Flint, shipowner and financier.

Feb. 14—Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker.

Feb. 17—Albert, king of the Belgians.

Feb. 18—John R. Rogers, co-inventor of the Mergenthaler linotype machine, in New York.

Feb. 22—Representative Joseph L. Hooper of Michigan.

Feb. 23—Sir Edward Elgar, British composer.

Corse Payton, veteran American actor.

Feb. 25—Dr. Daniel W. Protheroe of Chicago, composer and director.

John McGraw, veteran baseball manager.

Feb. 27—Dr. Henry O. King, educator, in Oberlin, Ohio.

March 4—John Alden, poet and editor, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Astor Chanler, explorer and soldier, in Mentone, France.

March 11—Margaret Illington Bowes, former stage star.

March 14—Kate Fannie Osborn Porteous, first "Topsy" of stage, at Watertown, S. D.

March 15—John A. Simpson, Oklahoma City, president of the National Farmers' union.

March 21—Lilyan Tashman, movie actress, in New York.

March 23—John M. Harlan, lawyer, in New York.

March 25—Maj. Gen. George O. Squier in Washington.

March 29—Otto Kahn, banker, in New York.

April 1—Edward W. Pou, congressman, in Washington.

April 9—William Wallace McDowell, American minister to Irish Free State.

Mother Hyacinth, founder of Passionate order in United States.

April 10—Theodore Douglas Robinson at Little Falls, N. Y.

April 11—Alfredo Zayas, ex-president of Cuba.

Sir Gerald Du Maurier, British actor.

John Collier, English painter.

April 14—Justice W. C. Owen of Wisconsin supreme court.

April 16—John J. Blaine, former governor of Wisconsin and United States senator.

Edwin V. Morgan, former diplomat.

April 18—Alfred Juergens of Chicago, artist.

April 20—C. H. Allen, former governor of Puerto Rico.

April 21—Federal Judge W. B. Sheppard at Jacksonville, Fla.

April 22—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., in New York.

William Thaw, veteran of Lafayette Escadrille.

April 24—Dr. Paul Shorey, Greek scholar, in Chicago.

Fay Hempstead, poet laureate of Free Masonry, in Little Rock, Ark.

April 30—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, noted Indian fighter.

Dr. W. H. Welch, pathologist, at Baltimore.

May 2—William C. Proctor of Cincinnati, manufacturer.

May 3—William H. Woodin, ex-secretary of the treasury.

May 7—William Gardner, naval architect, in Bayhead, N. J.

May 9—Joy Morton of Chicago, salt company head.

May 11—William E. Corey, former head of United States Steel corporation.

May 14—Charles De Garmo, ex-president of Swarthmore college.

May 17—Cass Gilbert, American architect.

May 19—Willis J. Abbott, veteran editor, in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. William Hoskins, famous chemist, in Chicago.

May 22—Joseph M. Dixon, ex-governor of Montana.

May 24—Brand Whitlock, former ambassador to Belgium.

May 25—William B. Wilson, first secretary of labor.

Frank Lascelles, English sculptor and painter.

Archbishop Neil McNeil of Toronto.

May 28—J. F. J. Archibald, war correspondent, in Hollywood, Calif.

Samuel T. Clover, journalist, in Los Angeles.

Prof. F. J. Pyre of University of Wisconsin.

May 29—Jackson Barnett, wealthiest Indian, in Los Angeles.

Admiral Togo, Japanese war hero.

May 31—Lew Cody, screen actor.

June 2—James Rolph Jr. governor of California.

Maj. Gen. James Parker, retired.

June 4—Rev. C. L. O'Donnell, president of Notre Dame university.

June 6—Dr. C. A. Hedblom of Chicago, surgeon.

June 7—James Reeley, vice president of Pullman company and former editor.

June 8—Representative T. C. Collins of Idaho.

Jesse C. Grant, last remaining child of Gen. U. S. Grant.

June 16—Hal Skelly, American actor.

June 18—Tom Masson, author and editor.

Fourth Duke of Wellington.

June 20—Thorne Smith, American author.

June 22—M. E. Greenebaum, veteran Chicago banker.

June 24—Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, former governor and senator.

June 25—R. E. Christie, president Investment Bankers' association.

June 27—Eugene M. Rhodes historian of the west.

Milton C. Work, bridge expert.

June 28—Zaro Agha, 160 years old, in Istanbul.

Clifford G. Roe of Chicago, noted crusader against white slavery.

June 30—The duke of Marlborough.

July 1—Chester I. Long, former senator from Kansas.

July 3—Prince Consor; Henry of the Netherlands.

July 4—Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, in France.

Chaim Bialik of Vienna, Hebrew poet.

July 6—Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, former secretary of the treasury.

Mrs. Maud Radford Warren, American author.

July 8—Joseph Keating, British novelist.

July 9—Col. William H. Walker, chemist.

July 12—Hugh Frayne, prominent union labor leader.

July 14—Julian Hawthorne, author, only son of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

July 16—Louis Ferdinand Gottschalk, veteran composer and conductor of light opera.

July 21—Col. J. T. Axton, former chief of chaplains of United States army.

July 24—Bishop John W. Hamilton, dean of Methodist board of bishops.

July 25—Engelbert Dollfuss, chancellor of Austria.

Francois Coty of Paris, perfumer.

July 27—Marshal L. H. Lyautey, French soldier.

July 28—Marie Dressler, actress.

Henry Irving Dodge, author and playwright.

July 29—J. L. McLaurin, former senator from South Carolina.

July 30—Paul May, Belgian ambassador to United States.

Aug. 2—Paul von Hindenburg, president of Germany.

Aug. 6—Ida Mulle, veteran light opera actress.

Aug. 7—William E. Vare, veteran Republican leader of Philadelphia.

Aug. 12—Augustus Thomas, American playwright.

Aug. 13—Mary Austin, American novelist.

Aug. 14—Raymond Hood, architect.

Aug. 15—Albert B. Dick, Chicago inventor and manufacturer.

Prof. F. E. Seagrave, astronomer, at Providence, R. I.

G. A. Kingsbury of Chicago, veteran theatrical manager.

Aug. 19—Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, speaker of the house.

Sir Nigel Playfair, English actor and manager.

Aug. 25—Hugo Victor Felix, composer, in Hollywood, Calif.

Aug. 30—Charles B. Dillingham, veteran theatrical producer, in New York.

Aug. 31—Maj. Gen. H. G. Bishop, United States army.

Sept. 2—Russ Columbo, screen actor and radio crooner, in Los Angeles.

Sept. 3—Dr. G. C. Brandenburg of Purdue university.

Arthur A. Fowler of New York, sportsman and author.

Sept. 4—Arthur Jordan of Indianapolis, philanthropist and industrialist.

Sept. 6—Gen. Theodore Bingham of New York.

Sept. 10—Count Joseph Karolyi, Hungarian legitimist leader.

Sept. 12—Catherine Breshkovskaya, Russian revolutionist, in Prague.

Sept. 13—William Lorimer, former senator from Illinois.

Dr. Berthold Laufer of Chicago, anthropologist.

Sept. 16—C. B. McNaught, Canadian financier.

Sept. 18—Ruth Hale of New York, writer and feminist.

Sept. 20—Porter Emerson Browne, American playwright.

Duke of St. Albans, descendant of Charles II.

Sept. 21—Robert Fulton Cutting, New York financier and philanthropist.

Sept. 23—Anthony Ivins, prominent Mormon, in Salt Lake City.

Lucien Gaudin of France, champion fencer.

Sept. 24—Alfred Rustem Bey, Turkish diplomat.

Sept. 25—Percy A. Rockefeller, New York financier.

Marquess of Beresford, Irish peer.

Edwin Le Mare, American organist and composer.

Sept. 28—Maj. Gen. G. H. Harries, war time commander at Brest.

Sept. 30—Harry Askin, veteran theatrical manager.

John K. Shields, former senator from Tennessee.

Oct. 5—Frank L. Coombs of California, former congressman and ambassador to Japan.

Oct. 8—Maj. Gen. W. A. Mann, United States army, retired.

Oct. 9—Louis Barthou, French foreign minister.

King Alexander of Jugoslavia.

Oct. 12—Lord Cushendun of