

Chronology of the Year 1933 Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC
Jan. 1—President Hoover's commission on social trends reported.
Jan. 2—Miners' war in Christian county, Illinois broke out again and state troops were sent after two persons were killed.
Jan. 4—Eight hundred straggled Iowa farmers halted farm mortgage sale.
Jan. 5—Former President Calvin Coolidge died in Northampton, Mass., and President Hoover ordered 30 days of public mourning.
Jan. 12—House passed domestic allotment farm aid bill.
Jan. 13—President Hoover vetoed the Philippine independence bill, and the house overrode the veto.
Jan. 17—Senate repassed Philippine independence bill over President's veto.
Jan. 20—President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt agreed to open peace negotiations with Great Britain.
Jan. 21—Senator H. B. Hawes of Missouri resigned.
Jan. 22—The Twentieth amendment to the Constitution, ending "lame duck" sessions of congress, was officially adopted when Missouri, the 36th state to approve, ratified it.
Harry Woodburn Chase resigned as president of University of Illinois to become chancellor of New York University.
Jan. 24—Secretary Stimson invited 40 non-ferrous nations to conference on copper and nickel.
Jan. 25—Senate passed the Glass-Steagall bill.
Jan. 26—House passed bill to enable farmers to avoid bankruptcy, and the Glass-Steagall banking bill.
Jan. 27—House refused to cut pay of cabinet.
Jan. 28—Senate enacted Sergeant at Arms David S. Barry for trading in his legislative title.
Roosevelt called a conference of all governors in Washington March 6.
Feb. 11—Governor Conroy of Michigan proclaimed an eight day banking holiday.
Feb. 12—In an ambush, Giuseppe Zangara, Red spy shot at Franklin D. Roosevelt in Miami, missing him but fatally wounding Mayor Cermak of Chicago.
Feb. 16—Senate adopted resolution for repeal of Eighteenth amendment.
Feb. 20—Roosevelt's prohibition repeal passed by the house.
Feb. 21—Appointment announced of Senator Cordell Hull as secretary of state and William H. Woodin of New York as secretary of the treasury in the Roosevelt cabinet.
Feb. 23—Congress passed \$303,000,000 farm appropriation bill.
Feb. 24—Senator Hawes resigned as chairman of farm board.
Feb. 25—House of representatives impeached Federal Judge Harold Louderback in California for "conduct unbecomingly in office."
Feb. 26—President-Elect Roosevelt announced Henry Wallace would be secretary of agriculture and James A. Farley postmaster general.
Feb. 27—Harold Ickes as secretary of the interior and Claude A. Swanson as secretary of the navy announced by Roosevelt.
Federal grand jury in Chicago indicted the Ickes and others for using the mails to defraud.
March 1—Henry Deagan, conferring with Hoover, conferred on President.
March 2—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois chosen next speaker by Democrats.
Henry Morgenthau, Jr., named new chairman of farm board.
March 3—Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed a New York and Illinois.
James S. Cummings named attorney general in Roosevelt cabinet.
March 4—Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated President of United States.
Second congress came to a close.
March 5—President Roosevelt declared a four-day bank holiday and called congress in session on March 7.
March 7—Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of State, resigned as general of the Philippines.
Lewis Douglass appointed director of the bureau of investigation.
March 8—President Roosevelt extended bank holiday indefinitely.
Congress met in special session.
March 9—President Roosevelt asked congress for increase in federal income and government salaries \$200,000,000.
March 11—House passed a President's economy bill.
March 12—Calkins resigned.
Robert W. Blatchford appointed ambassador to England.
I. Strauss, ambassador to France.
Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico.
March 14—House passed a 2 percent beer bill.
March 16—Senate passed beer bill.
March 17—House passed beer bill.
March 18—House passed beer bill.
March 22—House passed Roosevelt farm bill.
March 23—President signed farm bill and cabinet several agricultural bills.
March 25—President issued order cutting pay of 500,000 federal employees 12 percent.
April 1—President signed regulations reducing veterans aid \$100,000,000, effective July 1.
April 2—Claude G. Bowers named ambassador to Spain.
Michigan first state to vote repeal of 18th amendment.
April 4—Wisconsin voted repeal.
April 13—President ordered return of gold benefits over \$100 by May 1.
April 8—President invited nine nations to economic conference in Washington.
April 10—Major Frank Murphy of Detroit named governor-general of Philippines.
April 12—Ruth Bryan Owen named minister to Denmark.
April 17—Senate rejected a 10 silver remonetization amendment to farm bill.
House adopted resolution giving President power to declare an arms embargo.
April 19—United States went off gold standard, embargo on gold exports, and ordered bill for controlled inflation.
April 20—Breckinridge Long nominated as ambassador to Italy.
April 21—House passed bill providing \$40 million dollars for outright relief bills to the states.
Sumner Welles nominated for ambassador to China.
April 22—House passed the Muscle Shoals bill.
Wisconsin ratified prohibition repeal amendment.
April 23—Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross appointed secretary of the mint.
April 27—A. A. Steinhardt was appointed minister to Sweden and Ambassador Hugh Gibson transferred from Chile to Brazil.
April 28—Senate passed farm bill with credit and currency expansion amendments.
House passed \$2,350,000,000 home mortgage refinancing measure.
Warren Delano Robbins was appointed minister to Canada, and Robert H. Torrey governor of Porto Rico.
Iowa farmers clothed and attacked a judge at Le Mars; martial law proclaimed.
May 1—House passed the \$500,000,000 emergency relief bill.
C. T. Heverling appointed commissioner of internal revenue, and J. F. T.

O'Connor controller of the currency.
May 2—House passed inflation relief to farm bill.
Senate passed the Muscle Shoals bill.
May 3—House passed bill to regulate sale of securities.
Jesse H. Jones made chairman of Reconstruction Finance corporation.
May 3—The United States ratified prohibition repeal amendment.
James B. Conant elected president of Harvard university.
Senate passed bill for federal regulation of securities.
May 9—House defeated price fixing amendment to farm bill.
May 10—Farm relief-inflation measure finally passed by congress.
Senate confirmed appointment of Dave H. Morris as ambassador to Belgium.
May 16—Gaston B. Means and Norman Whitaker convicted of conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Evelyn McLean in Lindbergh kidnaping case.
May 17—Administration's \$3,300,000,000 bill for public works and industrial control introduced in congress.
May 21—Senate refused to impeach Judge Harold Louderback of California.
May 23—Senator passed Glass-Steagall bill with deposit guarantee amendment.
May 26—Public works-industry control bill passed by the house.
May 27—Senate passed railway control bill.
A Century of Progress exposition opened in Chicago.
May 29—House passed bill abrogating gold clause in all obligations.
May 31—Roosevelt farm credit system of Princeton university.
June 2—Senate limited reductions in veterans' bonus payment to 25 percent.
Prof. Harold W. Dodds elected president of Princeton university.
June 3—Senate passed the gold lease abrogation bill.
June 4—Reconstruction Finance corporation granted loan of \$3,000,000 to China to buy American wheat and cotton.
June 5—Illinois voted for ratification of prohibition repeal amendment.
June 6—Indiana voted for repeal ratification.
June 8—Robert P. Skinner appointed ambassador to Turkey.
June 9—Senate passed public works-industry control bill.
June 10—President sent to congress emergency reconstruction orders saving about \$25,000,000.
Prof. William E. Dodd of University of Chicago made ambassador to Germany.
John Danahy and Milton MacVeagh of Connecticut minister to Greece.
June 13—Massachusetts voted for repeal.
June 14—Senate passed independent allies bill with amendment concerning veterans' costs opposed by President.
June 15—Congress yielded to the president on the veterans' compensation issue, passed the independent allies bill and adjourned.
June 16—President Roosevelt started a vacation cruise to Campobello island.
Joseph E. Eastman appointed federal commissioner of transportation.
June 18—Annual meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Chicago.
June 20—Iowa, New Hampshire and Connecticut voted for ratification of repeal amendment.
June 21—Railroads and coal labor agreed to continue 10 percent wage cut to June 30.
June 27—California and West Virginia voted for ratification of repeal amendment.
July 4—President Roosevelt returned to White House.
July 8—Secretary Ickes made general director of public work administration.
July 9—President Roosevelt signed cotton textile industry code.
July 13—Alabama and Arkansas voted for repeal of prohibition.
July 20—President Roosevelt issued a labor code for all businesses raising wages and shortening hours.
Tennessee voted for ratification of repeal.
Helo Balmori, minister to Spain, his air armada recalled.
July 21—Oregon voted for prohibition repeal.
Aug. 1—President Roosevelt named Raymond Moley to lead federal war on kidnaping and racketeering.
Aug. 2—Force trade codes named for all states.
Aug. 4—Pennsylvania coal strike truce arranged by Gen. H. S. Johnson.
Aug. 7—Arizona voted for prohibition repeal.
Aug. 16—Sixty thousand garment workers of New York area struck for elimination of sweating conditions.
Aug. 19—Missouri voted for prohibition repeal.
President Roosevelt signed oil, steel and lumber codes.
Aug. 25—President Roosevelt approved automobile code.
Texas voted for prohibition repeal.
Aug. 27—Assistant Secretary of State Moley resigned to conduct new magazine.
Aug. 28—Secretary Wallace set wheat acreage reduction for 1934 at 17 percent.
Aug. 29—Washington state voted for repeal.
Sept. 1—Secretary Swanson signed contracts for 37 warships.
Sept. 5—Vermont voted for prohibition repeal.
Sept. 6—President Roosevelt appointed H. H. Sever as ambassador to Chile.
Sept. 11—Maine voted for prohibition repeal.
Sept. 12—Maryland, Minnesota and Colorado voted for prohibition repeal.
Sept. 15—Code for soft coal industry agreed upon.
Sept. 19—New Mexico and Idaho voted for prohibition repeal.
Sept. 21—R. C. Martin of Los Angeles elected commander in chief of G. A. R.
Sept. 26—Eleven kidnapers convicted in Oklahoma and Illinois.
Oct. 2—President addressed American Legion at opening of its convention in Chicago.
Oct. 3—Virginia voted in favor of prohibition repeal.
Oct. 4—Mrs. Isabelle Greenway elected to congress in Arizona.
Oct. 5—Edward A. Hayes of Denver, Ill., elected national commander of American Legion.
Oct. 7—President Roosevelt spoke at dedication of Gompers memorial in Washington.
Oct. 10—Florida voted for prohibition repeal.
Oct. 12—Senator J. J. Davis of Pennsylvania acquitted of Moose lottery charge.
William Green re-elected president of A. F. of L.
Oct. 13—A. F. of L. voted a boycott of Germany.
Oct. 15—President Roosevelt announced program for liquidation of closed banks.
Oct. 17—President Roosevelt ordered prison and fines for violators of NIRA agreement.
Oct. 19—National Farm Holiday association called farm strike.
Oct. 23—Code for retailers signed by the President.
Oct. 25—Government began buying gold above market price, cutting President's new monetary program.
Oct. 29—President Roosevelt decided to buy gold in the world market.
Nov. 2—Government announced plan to buy \$5,000,000 worth of pork products for relief.
Nov. 7—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Utah approved of prohibition repeal, and the 15th amendment was voted out of the Constitution.
North and South Carolina voted against repeal.
Florence H. La Guardia, fusion candidate, was elected mayor of New York, defeating McKee, recovery nominee, and Charles DeBartolo.
Maxim Litvinov, Soviet envoy, received by President Roosevelt.
Nov. 9—Franchise granted to women of the Philippines.
Nov. 12—Chicago World's fair closed.
Nov. 15—Secretary of the Treasury Woodin took indefinite leave of absence. Undersecretary Dean Acheson resigned and was succeeded by Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Nov. 18—Francis B. Sayre appointed first assistant secretary of state.
Nov. 26—Mob at San Jose, Calif., hanged two confessed kidnapers and murderers.
International Live Stock exposition opened in Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL
Jan. 3—Japanese troops seized Chinese city of Shanghai after bombing it from the air.
Jan. 10—Japanese captured Chiumen, pass and advanced into Jehol province in Manchuria.
Jan. 15—Pope Pius proclaimed a holy year of prayer, penance and pilgrimage.
Jan. 21—League of Nations committee of 19 gave up hope of Sino-Japanese conciliation.
Bolivians defeated by Paraguayans in bloody battle in the Chaco.
Jan. 24—Columbia appealed to signatories of Kellogg pact and Peru to the League of Nations in their dispute over Letovias.
Jan. 25—Secretary of State Stimson invoked the Kellogg pact against Peru in the dispute with Columbia.
Feb. 3—League of Nations council urged Paraguay and Bolivia to cease hostilities, and announced a permanent armed resistance to Columbia's legitimate police action in Letovias.
Feb. 14—Columbia severed diplomatic relations with Peru and refused war loans in the Letovias case.
Feb. 21—Severe fighting between Chinese and Japanese began in Jehol province.
Feb. 24—Japan rejected and China accepted the League of Nations report on Manchuria. The report was adopted by the League and the Japanese declaration withdrawn.
Feb. 25—China recalled her minister to Japan.
March 3—United States induced League of Nations to act in Sino-Japanese affair.
Feb. 27—Great Britain imposed arms embargo against Japan and China.
March 23—Paraguay senate voted for withdrawal from League of Nations.
March 4—Jehol city occupied by the Japanese.
March 13—Martial law was proclaimed in Peking because of advance of the Japanese. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang resigned as Chinese commander in North China.
March 15—Mussolini offered four-power peace plan to British.
March 25—British Jewry boycotted German goods in protest over treatment of Jews in Germany.
March 30—Bolivians drove Paraguayans back in Chaco; Ludovico Salas.
April 5—World court ruled Norway's claim to East Greenland invalid; Denmark won the area.
April 15—Russian court sentenced two British spies to prison and two British spies to life imprisonment for espionage and sabotage; Great Britain retaliated by placing embargo on Russian exports.
April 22—Prime Minister MacDonald arrived in Washington and began economic conversations with President Roosevelt.
April 22—Soviet Russia ordered prohibition of all purchases by England and other restrictive measures.
Japanese opened drive toward Peking with eight hour battle.
April 24—Jews began boycott of German goods.
April 24—President Roosevelt and St. Herriot of France began economic talks.
May 2—Soviet Russia and China resumed diplomatic relations.
May 10—President Avila of Paraguay formally declared Bolivia.
May 12—Eight leading nations agreed on tariff truce during world economic conference.
May 14—President Roosevelt called 64 nations to agreement to renounce weapons.
May 15—Spain's air armada recalled.
May 21—Mussolini and Chamberlain agreed upon by Great Britain, Italy and Germany.
United States offered to join European security pact, abandoning neutrality rights.
May 28—Japanese seized control of Peking.
June 31—China and Japan signed truce stopping war in north China.
June 12—World economic and monetary conference opened in London.
June 13—Minister MacDonald interjected the question of war debts.
June 13—Great Britain and Italy offered to pay 10 percent of sum due United States on June 11.
June 15—Finland alone paid full war debt installment due United States; all others either defaulted or paid small amounts.
June 22—American delegation in London conference rejected stabilization of dollar and offered economic program.
June 24—Three Chinese generals allied with Japanese set up independent state in northern China.
July 1—Russia released imprisoned British engineers, and trade was ended.
July 3—President Roosevelt rejected London conference for insistence on stabilization of currency first.
July 5—Six gold ration of Europe formed pool to spread gold standard solution, saved by insistence of President Roosevelt.
July 6—Concordat between Germany and the Holy See initiated.
July 15—Italy, Great Britain, France and Germany signed a ten-year peace treaty.
July 22—Pact to control sale of silver signed in London by United States and seven other nations.
July 27—World economic conference in London adjourned.
Aug. 7—Germany rejected demand of Great Britain and France that she cease propaganda activities in Austria.
Aug. 21—Socialists opened world conference in Paris.
Aug. 25—International agreement for reduction of wheat acreage reached in London.
Sept. 1—France, Great Britain and Italy approved Austria's plan to raise new army to protect border.
Sept. 2—Fourteenth assembly of League of Nations opened in Geneva.
Oct. 2—Austrians, Australia and Denmark were elected to seats in League of Nations council.
Oct. 14—Germany withdrew from League of Nations and disarmament conference.
Oct. 16—Disarmament conference adjourned to October 29.
Oct. 20—President Roosevelt announced Russia had accepted his invitation to discuss resumption of international relations.
Nov. 7—United States denounced the extradition treaty with Greece because of the fraud decision in Athens.
Nov. 7—Great Britain announced its withdrawal from world tariff truce.
Nov. 17—Recognition of Russian government by United States announced and W. C. Bullitt selected as American ambassador to Moscow.
Nov. 23—Disarmament conference recessed until January 15.
Dec. 2—Canadian court ruled Martin Inuit must return to Chicago for trial.
Dec. 7—Seventh Pan-American conference opened in Montevideo, Uruguay.
Dec. 11—Paraguay won great victory over Bolivia in the Chaco war.
Dec. 15—Five nations again defaulted in war debt payments to the United States; five made "token" payments.
France Poland and the little entente agreed to accept Germany's demands.
Dec. 16—Japanese and Manchukuo armies invaded Chinese province of Chihai.
Dec. 18—Paraguay and Bolivia agreed to truce in Chaco war.

FOREIGN
Jan. 2—President De Valera dissolved Irish parliament and called general election.
Chile decreed liquidation of great Czech nitrate concessions.
Jan. 16—President in Spain resulted in many deaths and arrests.
Jan. 24—President De Valera's party won the Irish Free State elections.
(Continued on next page)
Blantyre Breezes (Mrs. Ada Reed)
Mr. and Mrs. Billings of Charlotte who have been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Willis visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Willis the past week.
Mr. and Mrs. Lou Davis and children were visiting relatives on Crab Creek last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Owenby and Arnold Brown were recent visitors in our section.
Harvey Lance spent the Christmas vacation with Mrs. Lance here and later returned to the school where he is teaching.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Setzer and son Jr., returned to their home at Candler last week after spending a few days with Mrs. Setzer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed here.
Leonard Nesbit visited his brother Lawrence at the sanatorium at Asheville recently.
A. W. Davis spent Christmas with his family here.
Cand Reedman was the guest of Raymond Reed recently.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Boyd and family have moved to the Pleasant Grove community. We are sorry to lose them.
W. M. Moore called on P. A. Fahn Monday.
Miss Belle Reed of Candler spent Christmas at her home here.
Frank Drake and Mr. Miller visited Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, Sunday.
Hillary Byrd called on P. A. Fahn. We wish the editor a happy New Year.
In Memory of Bro. Mint Barton of Pisgah Forest
The writer of this sketch was acquainted with Brother Barton from his boyhood until his death. He was 51 years, eight months and six days old when death came and called him home. As a boy he was kind and affectionate. As a man he was honest and true to the principles of righteousness. He gave his life and lived an earnest Christian until his death. Just a short while before he died he shook hands with his sister, Anna and told her good-bye and said, "While I am telling you good-bye, you may know I will soon be shaking hands with loved ones in the Glory Land."
He married Miss Nellie Allison on Boylston Creek in Henderson county. To this union were born 9 children: Mrs. Roy King, of Pisgah Forest; Charles Barton, of Hendersonville; James, Exie, Maxie, David, Elbert Barton, and one who died in infancy. The following brothers and sisters also survive:
Henry, Elbert, Anna Barton of Brevard; Mrs. Follard Fowler, of Brevard; Mrs. El McKinna, of Lake Toxaway; Will Turner, Pickens, S. C.; Mrs. E. D. McKinna, Pickens, S. C.
Brother Barton was really there. But in spiritual life, he was never away from God's order, which none ever wakes to see. He was a calm and undisturbed presence unbroken by the last of foes.
—JUDSON CORN
Women live longer than men—they're bound to have the last word.
Who thinks too little talks too much.

THE PRAYER CORNER (From the Files of Brevard News)
A PRAYER
Loving Father our hearts are moved to gratitude and trust when we look up to Thee. We rejoice that through our fleeting days there runs the Gracious Purpose. We praise Thee that we are not the creatures of chance nor the victims of iron fate, but that out from Thee we have come, and into Thy Bosom we shall come, and into Thy Home we have come, and into Thy Home we shall come, and into Thy Home we shall come, and into Thy Home we shall come.
The Strength of Thy Love, O Lord we would have all men share. Let it go forth to all who feel themselves neglected or despised or forgotten. Be Thou their great Companion, who understands all, whose sympathy is wider and deeper than all their need.
Lock in compassion upon the bereaved and broken hearted. Help them to take up afresh the duties of life with a deeper devotion to Thee, that so they may pass into that world themselves so that their tears may of experience where sorrow alone can lead the way. Lift them above bring forth fruit in tender ministry to those afflicted with like suffering, that they may comfort others with the comfort wherewith they themselves are comforted by Thee.
For those who despair because of moral weakness and failure, we pray. May they throw themselves on Thy Truth and Mercy, and hear Thy Voice of Power and Reassurance. "Be still, and know that I am Thy God, Thy Salvation and Thy All Embracing Comforter."
O God Thou hast been our fathers' God. They trusted in Thee and were not ashamed. Be our God and our Fortress even unto death for Thy Mercies sake. Amen.
—C. D. C.
Who abuses himself gains a lot—but it's in the cemetery.
It doesn't take big causes to make big quarrels and big wars.
for BILIOUSNESS Sour stomach gas and headache due to CONSTIPATION
alotabs TRADE MARK REG.
LOOK HERE FRIENDS! An Amazing DOLLAR SAVING OFFER!
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Woman's Home Companion... 1 Yr.
Pictorial Review... 1 Yr.
Screen Play... 1 Yr.
Hollywood Movie Mag... 1 Yr.
Open Road (Boys)... 1 Yr.
Pathfinder (Widly)... 1 Yr.
And Your Choice of Any Two Magazines in Group B.
THREE IN ALL
Your Choice of Any Two Magazines in This Group
GROUP B
Woman's World... 1 Yr.
Household Magazine... 1 Yr.
Needlecraft... 1 Yr.
Good Stories... 1 Yr.
Country Home... 1 Yr.
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There are no strings attached to this offer! Every magazine subscription will be filled exactly as represented. If any of your subscriptions are renews the time will be properly extended.
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Street or R.F.D. _____
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Gentlemen—