

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF 1924

Chief Happenings of the Past Twelve Months at Home and in Other Lands.

DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT

Europe on the Way to Economic Recovery—British Labor Government Overthrown—Republicans Win Great Victory in American Election—Flight of Army Planes Around World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Many events of great moment marked the year 1924. First of these in importance undoubtedly was the formulation, adoption and putting into operation of the Dawes plan for the payment of German reparations and indirectly the financial and economic regeneration of that country and Europe generally. The success of this scheme means much for the entire civilized world. Having been devised mainly by Americans, it adds to the prestige of America.

Wars were few and not especially important internationally. The outstanding ones were the civil war for the control of the government of China, the attempt of Spain to conquer the rebellious tribesmen of Morocco, the suppression of a rebellion in Mexico and a long drawn-out revolutionary movement in Brazil. There were also several of the always-to-be-expected internecine conflicts in Central America. On the whole Mars had rather an idle year. For a time the alarmists talked of war between the United States and Japan over the Japanese exclusion clause in the new American immigration law, but the crisis was passed safely, for the time at least.

Great Britain experienced the novelty of being under a Labor government which was fairly successful until it got tangled up with the Russian soviets, whereupon it was ousted, the Conservatives winning the parliamentary elections by large majorities. Stanley Baldwin again became prime minister. During the first quarter of the year the soviet government of Russia won recognition from almost every important country except the United States, but the soviet leaders continued to recede from their Bolshevik principles. Socialists captured the government of France and Herriot became premier. President Mustafa Kemal of Turkey and Dictator Mussolini of Italy were subjected to severe attacks from political opponents and were forced to more liberal attitudes.

In the United States the biggest event of the year was the national election, together with the sensational Democratic convention which resulted in the nomination of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, and the independent candidacy of Senator LaFollette and Senator Wheeler on a radical platform. Despite the oil reserve scandal that had laid the Republican administration open to attack, the voters of the land, by a plurality of about 10,000,000, decided that Calvin Coolidge should continue in the presidential office, with Charles Gates Dawes as vice president. During the long months of the campaign business in the United States had languished, but immediately after the election it revived rapidly, and at the same time there began a considerable boom in securities on the stock exchanges.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When the year began the matter of German reparations was still foremost among the problems awaiting settlement. The commission of experts appointed by the reparations commission and headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes of America began its work January 14 with the examination of Germany's capacity to pay. It functioned rapidly and with precision, formulated what has been known as the Dawes plan, and submitted its report on April 9. Two days later this was accepted by the reparations commission, and on April 15 it was approved by the German and British governments. Belgium, Italy and Japan accepted it on April 26, but France, mainly for political reasons, withheld approval for the time being. On July 15, Owen D. Young of San Francisco accepted the position of fiscal agent of the Dawes plan, and the same day the allied premiers met in London to discuss the operation of the scheme. Later they invited Germany to send a delegation, and the conference resulted in complete agreement. France promised to evacuate the Ruhr within a year, and almost immediately began to get her military and civil forces out of the region. The London agreement was ratified by the parliaments, the German reichstag passed the bills necessary for the operation of the plan and the pact was formally signed on August 30. It was the only scheme yet put forward upon which the various nations could agree, and its adoption was hailed the world over as the beginning of the recuperation of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war.

Germany began making payments under the Dawes plan on September 2. Next day Seymour Parker Gilbert, a young American financial expert, was appointed agent general of reparations, and on October 10 the big loan to Germany was offered to the world. It was promptly heavily over-

subscribed in most countries. German industry responded instantly and the smooth and efficient operation of the Dawes plan seemed assured.

Several attempts were made during the year to forward the further reduction of armaments by agreement, but nothing definite was accomplished until September, when Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain submitted to the League of Nations his plan for an international agreement for security, arbitration and disarmament. The discussion was heated, and Japan refused to adhere because the plan prohibited war based on internal politics of nations. Her delegates did not conceal the fact that they were referring especially to the Japanese exclusion clause of the American immigration law, which already had caused protests from Tokyo and boycotts and threats against Americans in Japan. They insisted the agreement must provide that any nation might ask the league to arbitrate internal affairs of any other nation, and the league assembly yielded to them and adopted the protocol with such amendment. Assent of the legislative bodies of all member nations of course was requisite, and as time went on it became evident this could not be obtained. The British parliament, it was believed, was almost certain not to agree since Canada, Australia and New Zealand were bitterly opposed.

In October Great Britain and Turkey were at swords' points over the old Mosul oil fields dispute, but they submitted the matter to the League of Nations council, which ordered the status quo be maintained for the present.

Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor general of the Sudan, was murdered by Egyptian nationalists in November. The British government, swiftly moving warships and troops to strategic positions, demanded an apology, indemnity of \$2,300,000, punishment of the assassins, and, most important, concessions concerning the Sudan and the great irrigation project there. Premier Zagloul Pasha resigned and Ziyar, his successor yielded to all the demands. The root of the trouble was the control of the Sudan, which was claimed by both nations.

Great Britain's war debt to the United States was funded on a basis generally satisfactory, and late in the year France began negotiations to fund her debt to us. The British government at once announced that if France or any other nation that was in debt to Britain paid the United States, she would expect to receive payment from them in proportion. This checked the proceedings for the time. Poland already had arranged for the funding of her American debt.

The Irish Free State registered with the League of Nations the treaty with England by which it was granted its measure of independence, but in December the British government protested against this action, asserting that the league had nothing to do with arrangements between sections of the British empire.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the aid of the Liberals in parliament, the Labor government of Great Britain functioned through most of the year. It took office on January 22 with Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister. Its policies were fairly moderate, but several of its bills were beaten, notably those for the aid of the poor and for the nationalization of mines. It did not resign because no party then had a majority in parliament. However, the people rebelled against the treaties with soviet Russia which MacDonald negotiated, and on October 8 the house of commons refused him a vote of confidence. Parliament was at once prorogued and the general election set for October 29. At the polls the Conservatives won an overwhelming victory, getting 413 of the 615 seats in the house. The Liberal party seemed almost wiped out and the Laborites suffered heavy losses. Stanley Baldwin was selected to be prime minister again and on November 6 his government took office. To the great relief of France, Austen Chamberlain was made foreign secretary instead of Lord Curzon. Winston Churchill, a free trader and determined foe of socialism, was named chancellor of the exchequer.

England's most serious trouble internally continued to be unemployment. This increased through the year, and so, unfortunately, did the cost of living. In February there was a great dockers' strike which threatened to cut off most of the country's food supplies. But through the efforts of MacDonald and his colleagues it was soon settled.

France changed her government twice. Premier Poincare was not in sympathy with the movement to restore friendly relations with Germany, and on June 1 he resigned. Francois Marsal formed a ministry which lasted only a few days, and then President Millerand also gave up his office. The radical Socialists—who are not so radical there as in some countries—took charge and made Edouard Herriot premier, after Gaston Doumergue had been elected President. On September 30 France turned out a balanced budget for the first time in ten years.

Austria in November lost the invaluable services of her chancellor, Mgr. Selpel, who resigned because of a general railway strike for higher wages and other unsatisfactory conditions due largely to the greedy profiteers of Vienna. He was succeeded by Rudolph Ramek. At one time or another during the year the governments of Japan, Belgium, Albania, South Africa, Yugoslavia, Finland and Portugal also changed hands. Greece went further than that. Venizelos formed a ministry in January, was succeeded by Far-

fanaris in February, and he was followed by Papanastasion in March. On March 25 the assembly, ignoring the protests of Great Britain, voted to depose the Glucksbourg dynasty and establish a republic, subject to a plebiscite. The people voted in favor of the republic on April 13 and the royal family went into exile. Nicolai Lenin, the master mind of soviet Russia, who had been incapacitated for a long time, died on January 21 and Alexis I. Rykov was chosen to succeed him as premier. The funeral of Lenin was an extraordinary demonstration and his tomb has become the national shrine.

The Turkish assembly voted on March 3 to depose the caliph and abolish the caliphate and next day the caliph fled to Switzerland. President Mustafa Kemal worked hard for the prosperity of his country, but his dictatorial methods brought about a powerful combination of his opponents that gave him much trouble. In November this group forced the resignation of Premier Ismet Pasha, the President's right-hand man; he was succeeded by Fethi Bey.

Arabia's radical religionists, the Wahabites, under Ibn Saud revolted against the rule of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and that monarch abdicated on October 3 at the demand of the citizens of Mecca and Jeddah. Emir Ali, his son, was put on the throne, but had no better success than his father, for in the middle of October Wahabites occupied Mecca.

Germany's reichstag was dissolved March 13 and a hot campaign ensued. The Nationalists planning to restore the monarchy. In the elections the Social Democrats easily won. The cabinet of Chancellor Marx resigned May 27, but he was retained in office. Again in October the reichstag was dissolved, Marx having failed to reorganize the ministry satisfactorily. Thereupon he cut loose entirely from the Nationalists. New elections were held December 7. On November 7 the German budget was balanced for the first time since the war. The reichstag elections came on December 7 and the three parties supporting the republic and the Dawes plan won the most seats. However, Chancellor Marx found it so difficult to form a new cabinet that he and his ministers resigned on December 15, carrying on until their successors could be chosen.

The Fascists won the Italian elections on April 6, but the tide against Fascism rose steadily. Sig. Matteotti, a Socialist deputy, was kidnapped and murdered by Fascists in June and Premier Mussolini faced a crisis which he survived only by the most energetic action. He dissolved the national militia and reorganized his government, and some of his prominent supporters were ousted. His opponents were kept fairly quiet until November when, confronted by another attack in parliament, Mussolini frankly admitted the faults of the Fascists and promised to punish their excesses and to curb their utterances, beginning with himself.

China's civil war for 1924 broke out September 3 in the Shanghai region between the armies of Chiang and Kiangsu provinces, the former being backed by Gen. Wu Peifu, military chieftain of the Peking government and the latter having the moral support of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. The Chiang troops were victorious after a long campaign, but meanwhile Chang had moved on Peking and defeated his old enemy Wu, partly through the treachery of the latter's chief general, Feng Yushiang. President Tsao Kun resigned. Feng took possession of Peking, but was practically eliminated by Chang, and the Manchurian made Tuan Chih-jui head of a provisional government.

On this side of the Atlantic there was the long drawn-out rebellion in the state of Rio de Sul, Brazil, the chief effect of which elsewhere was the increase in the price of coffee; and, early in the year, an attempted revolution in Mexico which caused the federal government a lot of trouble. Gen. Plutarco Calles was elected President of Mexico and was inaugurated on December 1. Gonzales Cordova was elected President of Ecuador. Horacio Vasquez of Santo Domingo, Carlos Solozano of Nicaragua and Gerardo Machado of Cuba. There was a rebellion in Honduras in the spring that was ended through the intervention of the United States, and a treaty of peace by the Central American nations was signed. In Chile a military group came to the fore and caused President Alessandri to resign. However, the senate refused his resignation and gave him six months' leave in Europe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Politics consumed a vast amount of time and energy in the United States, as is the case every four years. There was little doubt from the first that the Republicans would nominate President Coolidge to succeed himself. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Robert M. LaFollette were candidates in the preferential primary states, but the former won almost no delegates and the latter only those from Wisconsin. The convention was held in Cleveland, opening on June 10 with Frank W. Mondell as chairman. The Wisconsin delegation presented LaFollette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation, and it also cast its vote for the senator. Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Coolidge, 1,065; LaFollette, 34; Johnson, 10. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was nominated for vice president, but declined and the place was given to Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Chicago.

The Democrats convened in New York on June 24 and did not complete their work until the early morning of July 10—the most protracted national convention in the history of American

politics. Nearly a score of names were presented for the presidential nomination, with William G. McAdoo and Gov. Al Smith of New York leading. The former was credited with support from the Ku Klux klan and the latter is a Roman Catholic, therefore the religious issue became preponderantly prominent. The committee on resolutions struggled over two points especially—whether or not the klan should be denounced by name and whether or not the party should declare itself definitely in favor of American membership in the League of Nations. Both questions went before the convention in minority reports and many fiery speeches were made. The delegates decided not to name the klan and not to declare for league membership. Balloting for a presidential nominee began June 30 and it was immediately apparent that there was a deadlock, for neither McAdoo nor Smith would give way unless the other would do the same. Day after day the voting went on, most of the other aspirants dropping out one by one. As the one hundredth ballot drew near the vote for John W. Davis began to grow. On the one hundred and third ballot the break came and Davis obtained a majority. The nomination was then made unanimous. Out of a dozen names put up for the vice presidency, Mr. Davis selected that of Charles W. Bryan, governor of Nebraska and brother of William J., and he was nominated.

While this was going on Senator LaFollette became the candidate of a third party that called itself the Progressive. He was endorsed by the chiefs of the Federation of Labor, and, apparently against his will, by the Socialist party. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was given second place on the ticket. There were several other candidates, as usual, who cut no figure in the results. The evident plan of the LaFollette following was to cause a deadlock in the electoral college and throw the election into congress.

When the votes of the nation were counted on the night of November 4 it was found that Coolidge had carried 35 states, with 382 votes in the electoral college; Davis had carried 12 states, all in the "Solid South," with 136 electoral votes, and LaFollette had won only the 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin. Coolidge's popular plurality was nearly 10,000,000. The Republicans also won complete control of the next congress.

Among the interesting results of the day was the election of two women as governors of states. They are Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming. Al Smith gave an impressive demonstration of his popularity by overcoming a huge Republican plurality in New York state and defeating Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for the governorship.

Scandal resulting from the leasing of naval oil reserve lands furnished material for bitter attacks on the administration and for long investigations by senatorial committees. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, was badly involved, and others were smirched. Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned under pressure. President Coolidge and congress took steps to bring the guilty to justice and to recover the reserves. Court proceedings are still going on. Congress gave considerable time to a bill for tax reduction and passed a measure that included many features urged by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans. A soldiers' bonus bill also was passed. The President vetoed it, but both house and senate overrode the veto. An immigration bill before congress contained a clause that would exclude the Japanese. The ambassador from Tokyo protested against this, and so vexed congress that the measure was quickly passed and signed by the President.

Four airplanes manned by eight army pilots started on a flight around the world from Santa Monica, Cal., on March 17. In the Alaskan islands the commander, Major Martin, and his plane came to grief and the other planes continued the flight. With many vicissitudes and some exciting experiences the flyers made their way to Japan, China, India, and so on through Europe to Iceland, where another plane was wrecked. The two remaining planes successfully flew to Greenland and thence home. Aviators of several other nations attempted the same feat, but all failed.

Curtis D. Wilbur of California became secretary of the navy on March 14 when Mr. Denby retired. Attorney General Daugherty resigned March 28 at the request of the President because his official actions were assailed and under investigation. He was succeeded by Harlan Fiske Stone of New York. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace died October 25 and Howard Gore was named to fill the post until March 4.

Friendly relations with Mexico having been restored, Charles B. Warren was appointed ambassador in February. Later he resigned and James R. Sheffield of New York was named. Cyrus Woods, ambassador to Japan, resigned in May and in August Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago was given that post. Hugh S. Gibson was made minister to Switzerland in March.

Congress began the short session on December 1. President Coolidge in his message urged economy and tax reduction and measures to relieve agriculture, declared himself in favor of further reduction of armaments, adherence to the permanent court of international justice, against joining the League of Nations and against cancellation of war debts owed the United States by other nations.

The senate on December 11 passed the house bill appropriating \$140,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the navy. The annual reports of the secretaries of war and the navy and of several

commissions stressed the steady decline in our defenses on land and sea and in the air, but the President indicated that he was not in sympathy with the demands for huge sums to be expended on armament. The house passed the interior department appropriation bill carrying a total of \$238,000,000.

Congress took a holiday recess from December 20 to December 29.

On December 8 two huge public benefactions were announced. James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, gave \$48,000,000 to educational institutions in North and South Carolina; and George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y., gave \$12,500,000 to colleges, schools and hospitals.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Labor in the United States had a prosperous and in general a quiet year. There was not one general strike; wages maintained their high level and in many instances were increased. The New York Central Railway company increased the pay of 15,000 employees on January 22; Chicago teamsters won an increase in February by a short strike, and so did several other local unions later. Wages of various classes of railway employees were raised during the year by the federal board. Only the textile workers of Maine suffered a reduction, in November. Silk workers of Paterson, N. J., went on strike and so did the garment workers of both New York and Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor held its convention in El Paso, Texas. Communism and the labor party movement were again squelched, and Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. He and many of the delegates went to Mexico City for the convention of the Pan-American Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers was elected president of that body. While there he suddenly fell ill and was hurriedly brought back to San Antonio, where he died on December 13.

In July the federal trade commission ordered all steel companies to abandon the "Pittsburgh plus" system, which was said to work injustice to the Middle West. The commission also accused the Aluminum Company of America of questionable practices.

Organized labor won a great victory on October 26 when the Supreme court of the United States ruled that federal courts must grant jury trials in contempt cases growing out of labor disputes.

DISASTERS

While there was in 1924 no such terrific disaster as the Japanese earthquake of the previous year, the list of quakes, conflagrations, mine explosions, tornadoes and other visitations was long and the loss of life was heavy. The Red Cross was kept busy throughout the year. The worst of these occurrences were as follows: January 3, explosion in starch factory in Pekin, Ill., 36 killed; January 10, British submarine with crew of 43 sunk in collision; January 15 and 16, severe earthquakes in Japan, India and Colombia; January 26, coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., 40 killed; February 5, 42 killed when pond broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.; March 1, explosion of TNT at Nixon, N. J., killed 18; March 4, San Jose, Costa Rica, half wrecked by quake; March 8, mine explosion at Castle Gate, Utah, killed 175; March 26, landslide near Amalfi, Italy, killed 100; April 28, mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., fatal to 111; April 30, destructive and fatal tornadoes in Southern states; May 27, tornadoes in South killed 45; May 28, Bucharest arsenal blew up with great loss of life; May 31, 22 inmates of defective girls' school in California burned to death; June 12, turret explosion on battleship Mississippi killed 48; June 28, tornado killed 150 and did vast damage at Lorain, Ohio; in August, thousands killed in floods in China and Formosa, and 80 lives lost in Virgin Islands hurricane; September 16, mine explosion at Sublet, Wyo., killed 39; September 21, storms in Wisconsin fatal to 58; October 20, 14 killed by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton; November 12, hundreds of lives lost in earthquakes in Java; November 14 and 16, destructive conflagrations in Jersey City, N. J.

NECROLOGY

Of the many notable men and women who were claimed by death during the year these were the more famous: In January: Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, author and educator; Rev. S. Baring Goddard, English author; former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia; John Leyland, English naval authority; Alfred Gruenfeld, Austrian composer; A. F. Adams, impresario of musicians; Dr. Basil Gildersteeve, American savant; former Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska; George Cram Cook, author and playwright; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, diplomat and author; Nicolai Lenin, premier of Russia; Gen. Lee Christmas, soldier of fortune; W. C. Fox, former minister to Ecuador; Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg.

In February: Dr. L. S. McMurtry, noted surgeon; Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of United States; Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge; Col. William Lightfoot Viscser, soldier and writer; Pierce Anderson, Chicago architect; Dr. Jacques Loeb, biologist; Rev. Mother Vincent de Paul, superior general of Gray Nuns of the Sacred Heart; Bishop Alexander B. Garrett in Texas; Bishop J. E. Gunn of Mississippi; R. F. Goodman, millionaire lumberman of Wisconsin; Congressman H. G. Dupre of Louisiana; Bishop T. Meerschardt of Oklahoma; ex-Congressman J. L. Slay-

of Texas; George Randolph Chester, author; Mrs. Lydia Cooney Ward, writer.

In March: Ex-Congressman J. M. Levy of New York; W. F. Lee, Chicago publisher; A. H. Smith, president New York Central; Daniel Ridgway Knight, American artist; Gen. F. D. Langlis, Greek soldier and statesman; Lopez Gutierrez, de facto president of Honduras; Federal Judges F. R. Baker and G. W. Jack; Dr. W. O. Stillman, head of American Humane association; Dean N. C. Ricker of University of Illinois; Newton Fuesle, novelist; Barney Barnard, comedian; Gen. Robert Nivelle, defender of Verdun; Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, educator; James McNally, Chicago publisher; Sir Charles Stanford, Irish composer; Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent Anti-Saloon league; Glen M. Donogh, musical comedy librettist.

In April: Charles A. Munn, publisher Scientific American; ex-Senator M. A. Smith of Arizona; Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate; William Bayard Hale, American journalist; Louis H. Sullivan, eminent Chicago architect; F. X. Leyendecker, artist; Eleonora Duse, Italian actress; Marie Corelli, English novelist; Lindon W. Bates, American waterway expert; Karl Helfferich, German statesman; J. Sloat Fassett, New York politician; leader; G. Stanley Hall, psychologist; Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall; ex-Gov. E. L. Norris of Montana; Niels Groun, Danish-American diplomat; Sir Horace Nugent, English statesman.

In May: H. M. Byllesby, financier and engineer; Dean C. Worcester, scientist; Kate Claxton, actress; Mrs. Hubert Work, wife of secretary of interior; Katie Putnam, veteran actress; H. H. Windsor, publisher of Popular Mechanics; George Kennan, traveler and writer; Baron Constant d'Estournelles de France; Sir Edward Goschen, British diplomat; Victor Herbert, composer; Aaron Hoffman, playwright; Paul Cambon, French diplomat.

In June: Bishop H. C. Stunz of Omaha; E. S. Bronson, president National Editorial association; Peter Clark Macfarlane, author; Frank G. Carpenter, traveler and writer.

In July: A. A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state; Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the President; Palmer Cox, author and artist; Ferruccio Busoni, composer; Edward Peple, dramatist.

In August: George Shiras, former justice of United States Supreme court; Joseph Conrad, author, in England; ex-Senator C. E. Townsend of Michigan; Mary Stuart Cutting, novelist; Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, widow of the actor; Dr. Richard Green Moulton, educator; Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, anti-cigarette crusader; Charles B. Lewis ("M. Quad"), humorist; Adolph Seaman, pioneer circus man; Julia Reinhardt, actress.

In September: Edward F. Geers, noted harness driver; Dario Resta, automobile racer; Maria T. Davies, author; Frank Chance, noted baseball player and manager; Charles Zebulun, educator; ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts; J. W. Schaeberle, astronomer; James Carruthers, "wheat king" of Canada; ex-Senator R. J. Gamble of South Dakota; Congressman W. R. Greene of Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician; Estrada Cabrera, ex-President of Guatemala; Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), veteran actress; E. L. Bridgeman, New York publisher.

In October: Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist; ex-Gov. Warren Gardner of Iowa; Dr. W. A. Shanklin, educator; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago banker and art patron; Anatole France, dean of French letters; E. L. Larkin, astronomer; Dr. L. C. Seelye, first president of Smith college; Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut; H. H. Kolhaas, former Chicago newspaper publisher; Admiral Sir Percy Scott, British gunnery expert; F. Wight Neumann, impresario; ex-Gov. H. A. Buchtel of Colorado; John E. Wright, journalist; Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace; Laura Jean Libbey, novelist; Lew Dockstader, minstrel; Percy D. Haughton, football authority; Gen. W. B. Halldeman, commander of United Confederate Veterans; James B. Forgan, Chicago banker; Edward Bell, American diplomat; W. E. Lewis, publisher New York Telegraph; T. C. Harbaugh, author of Nick Carter stories; Frances Hodgson Burnett, author.

In November: Kai Neilson, Danish sculptor; T. E. Cornish, first president of Bell Telephone company; ex-Senator Cornelius Cole of California; Ferdinand Peck, pioneer Chicagoan; Gabriel Faure, French composer; Gen. Anson Mills; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. W. K. Kitchin of North Carolina; President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis.; E. S. Montagu, English statesman; E. E. Rice, theatrical producer; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr.; A. N. McKay, editor Salt Lake Tribune; Cardinal Logue of Ireland; Thomas H. Ince, moving picture producer; Gen. Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egyptian army; Mrs. Warren G. Harding; C. S. Fairchild, former secretary of the treasury; Duke of Beaufort; Giacomo Puccini, Italian composer.

In December: Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela; Mrs. George Stratton Porter, novelist; W. C. Brown, former president New York Central; Bishop H. J. Alerding of Fort Wayne, Ind.; William C. Reick, journalist; Chief Grand Rabbi Isaac Friedman of Vienna, in New York; Mahlon pipper, former justice of the U. S. Supreme court; August Belmont, financier and sportsman; Edward Holslag, American artist; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Congressman T. F. Appleby of New Jersey; Martin F. Glynn, former governor of New York.