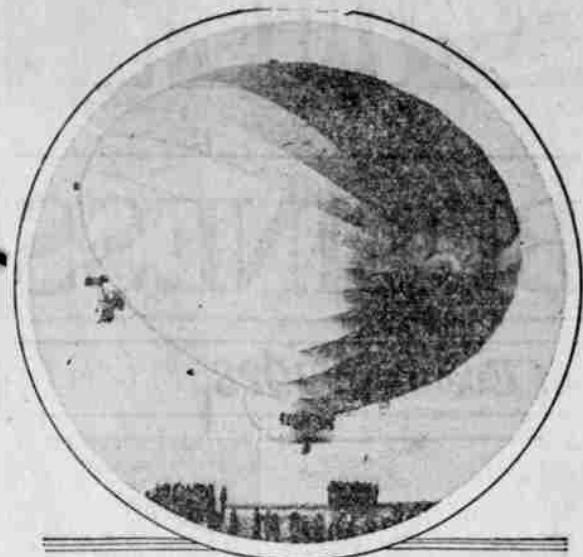


Aviation and Politics Are Outstanding in Review of the Past Year's Events; Disasters Also Hold a Very Prominent Place



Jan. 27—Dirigible Los Angeles lands on deck of U. S. S. Saratoga at sea to refuel.



Feb. 8—Col. Charles Lindbergh ends "good will" flight over Latin America in Havana.

JANUARY

1—Five U. S. marines killed, 22 wounded, in an attack on island forces in Nicaragua.
 2—One thousand more marines are sent to join expeditionary troops pursuing Sandino.
 4—Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts urges revision of judicial procedure as a lesson drawn from the Sacco-Vanzetti case.
 11—Thomas Hardy, famous British author, dies.
 15—President Coolidge arrives in Havana for sixth Pan-American congress.
 16—Leon Trotsky, Russian revolutionary leader, goes into exile in eastern Russia.
 19—U. S. senate declares the seal of Senators-elect Frank I. Smith of Illinois vacant.
 21—Colonel George W. Goetzl, builder of Panama Canal, dies.
 27—Dirigible Los Angeles sets a new record by landing on the deck of the airplane carrier Saratoga at sea to refuel.
 28—Vicente Blasco Ibañez, famous Spanish novelist, dies.

FEBRUARY

3—U. S. senate arrests Colonel Robert W. Stewart for refusal to testify.
 9—Governor Ed Jackson of Indiana is put on trial on charges of bribery.
 8—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh completes his 7860-mile good will flight over Mexico and Central America by landing in Havana.
 14—The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, British statesman and liberal leader, dies.
 15—U. S. senate directs trade commission to investigate the "power trust."
 16—Governor Jackson freed of bribery charge because of statute of limitations.
 22—Herbert Hoover tells Senator Borah he favors strict enforcement of the prohibition law and opposes its repeal.
 24—Japan's new universal suffrage law brings 9,760,000 voters to the polls in a general election.

MARCH

1—Moffat tunnel under the Colorado Rockies is completed.
 27—Five more marines are killed in a surprise attack at Ocotlan, Nicaragua.
 28—Dirigible Los Angeles makes a 2,265-mile flight to Panama from New Jersey.
 29—Marshal Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian army during the World war, dies.
 1—Will Hays tells the senate investigating committee of Harry S. Sinclair's gift of \$250,000 to the republican campaign fund.
 1—Henry L. Stimson is inaugurated governor-general of the Philippines.
 2—Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana announces his candidacy for the democratic nomination for the presidency.
 6—Charles Levine makes first non-stop flight from New York to Havana.
 13—St. Francis dam in Santa Clara valley of California bursts, flooding the valley and taking between 200 and 500 lives.
 15—Captain Walter Hincheliffe and Miss Elsie Mackay begin their ill-fated attempt to fly the Atlantic from England.
 17—House of representatives votes \$274,000,000 for new cruisers.
 27—Ambassador Morrow's efforts to solve the Mexican problem reach a climax with the announcement that Mexico will recognize foreign oil titles acquired prior to adoption of the 1917 constitution.
 28—England's house of commons reduces the age limit for women voters to 21 years.
 30—Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, opposing Herbert Hoover for the republican presidential nomination, drops dead at a political rally at Delaware, O.
 30—George Haldeman and Ed. die Stinson set a new airplane endurance flight record of 53 hours 36 minutes at Jacksonville, Fla.

APRIL

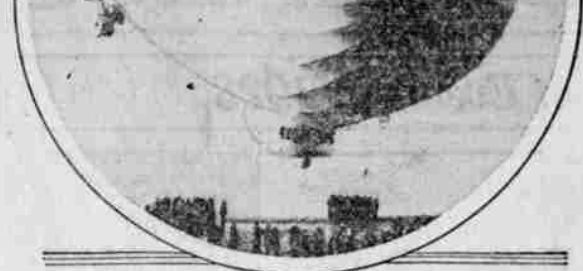
4—Great Britain announces removal of the Stevenson rubber restriction act.
 5—Chauncey Depew dies.
 10—Illinois voters, in republican primaries, administer sharp defeat to political machines of Governor Len Small and Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.
 10—Harry F. Sinclair goes on trial in Washington for conspiracy to defraud the government in the Teapot Dome oil leases.
 12—Sandino, Nicaraguan bandit, steers two American gold mines.
 13—Koehl, Von Huenefeld and Fitzmaurice land at Greenly Island off the Labrador coast, in the plane Bremen, making first successful east-west flight across the Atlantic.
 14—Secretary of State Kellogg begins negotiations for a treaty to outlaw war.
 15—President Coolidge signs the \$325,000,000 flood control bill.
 16—George H. Wilkins and Lieutenant Eielson land at Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, after a 2200-mile flight over the North Pole region from Alaska.
 21—Sinclair is acquitted of conspiracy charges.
 24—Chinese nationalist army begins the final offensive against the pekin government forces, going into action near Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung province.
 25—Floyd Bennett, Byrd's companion on his flight to the North Pole, dies of pneumonia contracted in an effort to carry aid to the stranded Bremen flyers at Greenly Island.

MAY

2—Nationalist Chinese troops with Japanese soldiers at Tsinanfu.
 4—Senator Thomas J. Walsh announces his withdrawal from the race for the democratic presidential nomination.
 11—Japanese take control of Tsinanfu after a three-day battle with nationalist troops.
 16—House of representatives passes the bill calling for government operation of Muscle Shoals.
 18—Japanese government warns Chinese nationalist leaders it will allow no fighting in Manchuria.
 19—Explosion in coal mine at Mather, Pa., kills 197 miners.
 22—President Coolidge vetoes the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.
 24—The dirigible Italia, commanded by General Umberto Nobile, flies over the North Pole.
 26—Mrs. Florence Knapp, former secretary of state in New York, is convicted of grand larceny of state funds.
 27—The dirigible Italia crashes on the ice on its way back from the North Pole.
 29—Congress adjourns.



April 13—Baron von Huenefeld, Capt. Koehl and Maj. Fitzmaurice cross Atlantic in airplane Bremen, making first east-west crossing in history.



April 16—George H. Wilkins and Carl Eielson fly from Alaska to Spitzbergen.



June 18—Amelia Earhart, with two male companions, flies across 2-lantic.

JUNE

10—Monoplane Southern Cross reaches Australia after record-breaking flight from San Francisco.
 10—General Avara Obregon is elected president of Mexico.
 14—Captain Alfred Loewenstein, famous Belgian financier, falls or leaps to his death from his private airplane over the English channel.
 7—Chilean transport Angamos sinks in the Bay of Aranco, drowning 298.
 8—Chinese nationalists announce that the "unequal treaties" with foreign powers will be abrogated as they expire.
 10—Japanese announce trouble with nationalists is over, and recall 7000 soldiers from Shantung.
 11—John J. Raskob named by Governor Smith as chairman of the democratic national committee.
 12—The Soviet ship Krasin rescues seven of the wrecked Italia's crew.
 13—Captain Emilio Carranza, Mexican flyer, is killed when his plane crashes in New Jersey.
 14—Herbert Hoover quits the department of commerce and starts west to open his presidential campaign.
 17—Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, is assassinated.
 19—Dry southern democrats meet at Asheville, N. C., and announce that they will support Herbert Hoover for the presidency.
 21—Ellen Terry, famous English actress, dies at the age of 89.
 25—The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican church, resigns.
 27—The United States recognizes the Chinese nationalist government.
 31—Gene Tunney announces his retirement as heavyweight champion.

JULY

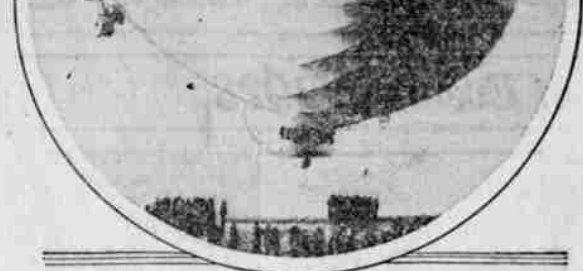
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AUGUST

2—Captains Frank Courtney, forced down at sea in an attempted flight from the Azores to Newfoundland, is rescued by a steamship.
 6—Thirty-one sailors drowned when the Italian submarine F-11 is rammed and sunk by a destroyer during maneuvers in the Adriatic.
 7—Maurice Drouin, famous French aviator, is killed in an airplane crash near Paris.
 11—Herbert Hoover delivers his speech of acceptance at Palo Alto, Calif.
 19—Bert Hassell and Cramer, his aide, take off from Rockford, Ill., on a projected flight to Sweden.
 20—George D. Harvey, former ambassador to Great Britain, dies.
 20—Art Goebel sets a new record by making a non-stop flight from Los Angeles to New York in 18 hours 58 minutes.
 22—Governor Alfred E. Smith delivers his acceptance speech at Albany, N. Y.
 24—Sixteen are killed and 100 hurt when a New York subway train is derailed and wrecked.
 25—Commander Byrd's flagship, the City of New York, sails for New Zealand in preparation for his South Pole flight.
 27—The Kellogg treaty for the outlawry of war is signed at Paris.
 1—Ahmed Zogu, premier of Albania, is made king.
 1—President Calles of Mexico announces that he will not serve as provisional president.
 1—Certainty of the death of Ronald Amundsen comes when part of his wrecked airplane is found off the coast of Norway.
 2—Hassell and Cramer, missing on the Atlantic flight, turn up safe and sound in Greenland.
 8—Charles Evans Hughes is made a judge of the World Court.
 10—Republicans sweep the "barometric" Maine election.
 13—Hurricane sweeps Porto Rico, taking 250 lives and making 700,000 homeless.
 17—The Porto Rico hurricane ravages the Florida coast, with deaths estimated at 2000.
 18—Governor Smith opens his western campaign tour.
 25—Emilio Portes Gil is named provisional president of Mexico.
 27—Herbert Hoover opens his first eastern campaign tour.
 28—Notes to Paris and London from the U. S. government reject the Franco-British naval agreement.



May, 24—Dirigible Italia, commanded by Umberto Nobile, flies over North Pole.



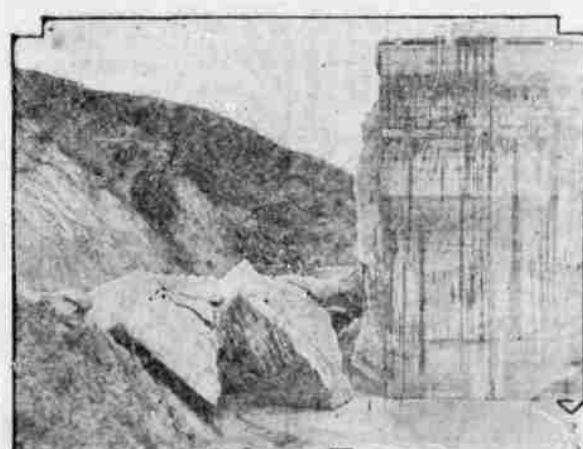
June 18—Amelia Earhart, with two male companions, flies across 2-lantic.



July 31—Gene Tunney retires as heavyweight champion.

SEPTEMBER

17—Porto Rico hurricane ravages Florida coast; 2000 dead.



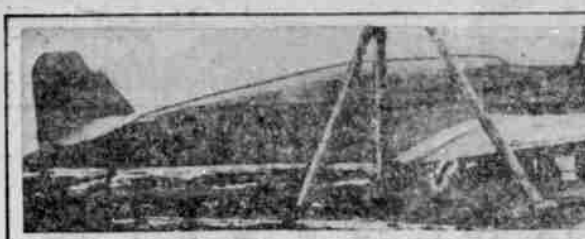
Nov. 1—Dirigible Graf Zeppelin reaches Friedrichshafen, Germany, after flight to New York and return.



Nov. 10—Hoover begins good-will tour of Latin America.



Dec. 1—Portes Gil made president of Mexico.



June 14—Herbert Hoover wins G. O. P. presidential nomination.



July 31—Gene Tunney retires as heavyweight champion.



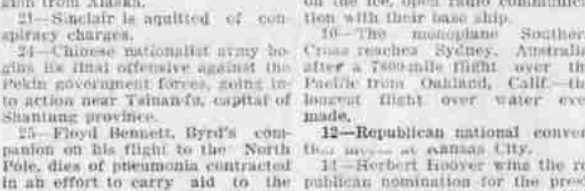
Oct. 9—Ching Kai-shek elected president of China.



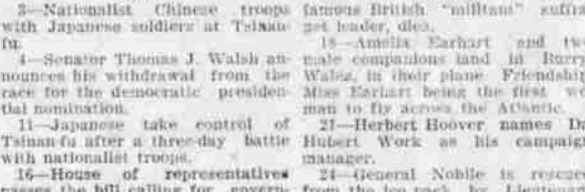
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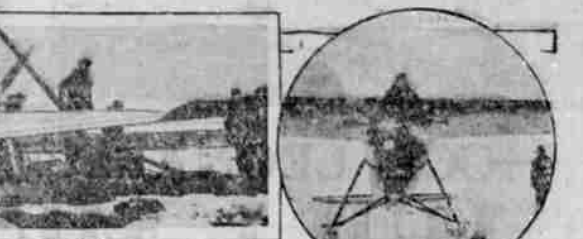
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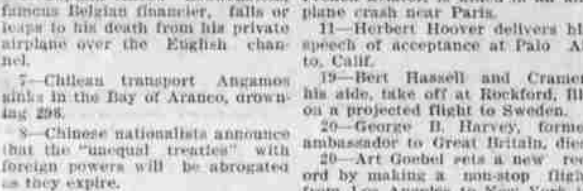
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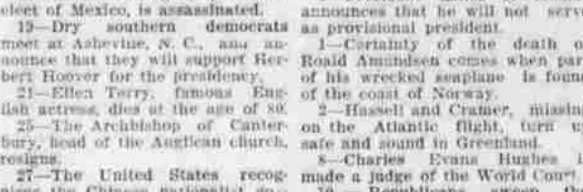
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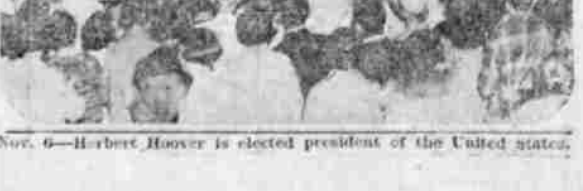
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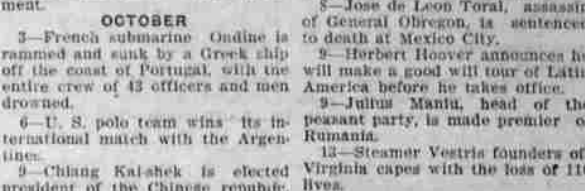
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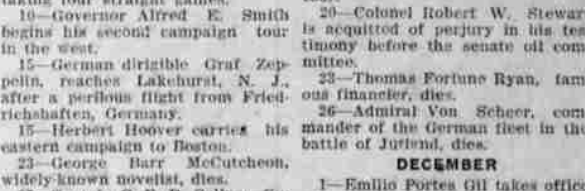
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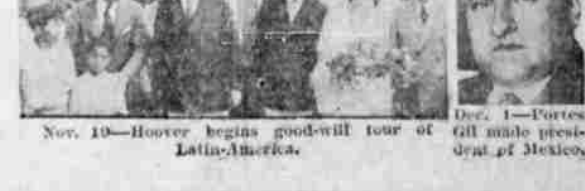
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