

AVIATION AND POLITICS OUTSTANDING IN REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S EVENTS; DISASTERS ALSO HOLD PROMINENT PLACE



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



Feb. 5—Col. Charles Lindbergh ends "good will" flight over Latin America in Havana.



April 13—Baron von Haeufeld, Capt. Kochl and J. A. Fitzmaurice cross Atlantic in airplane Bremen, making first east-west crossing in history.



Nov. 18—Capt. Walter Hinghly and Miss Elsie Mackay lost at sea in transatlantic flight.



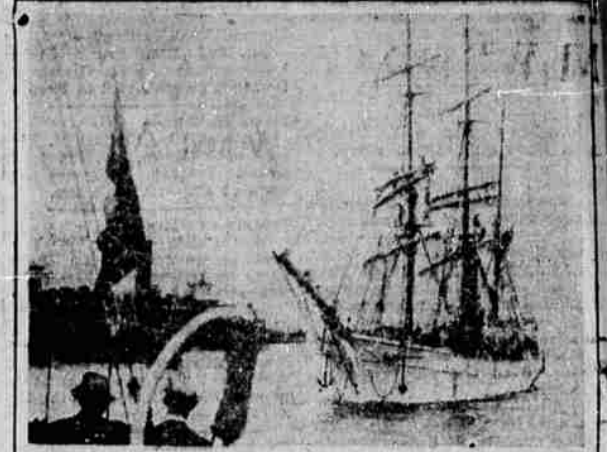
May, 24—Dirigible Italia, commanded by Umberto Nobile, flies over North Pole.



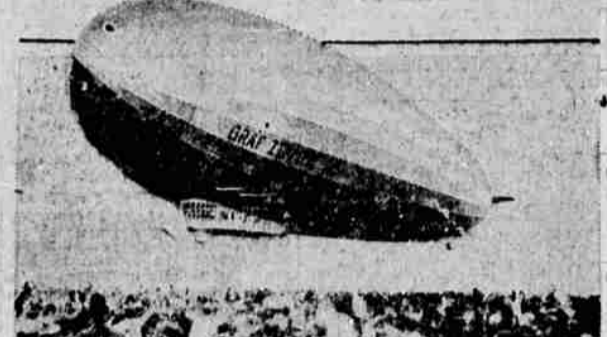
June 10—Monoplane Southern Cross reaches Australia after record-breaking flight from San Francisco.



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



Aug. 25—Commander Byrd's flagship sails for the Antarctic.

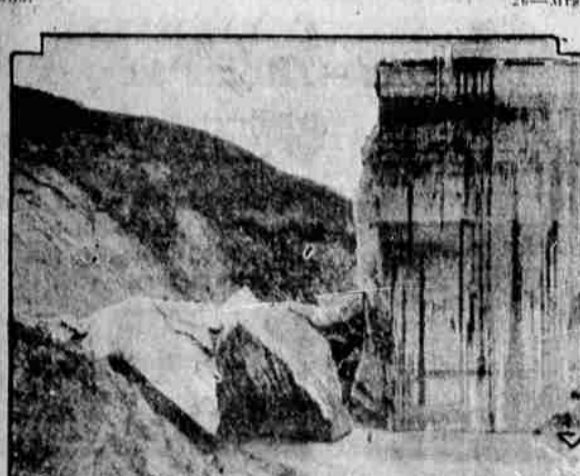


Nov. 1—Dirigible Graf Zeppelin reaches Friedrichshafen, Germany, after flight to New York and return.

JANUARY
 1—Five U. S. marines killed, 23 wounded, in an attack on Sandino's 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 seat of Senator-elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois vacant.
 21—Colonel George W. Goethals, 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
 2—U. S. senate rejects Colonel Robert W. Stewart for refusal to testify.
 8—Governor Ed Jackson of Indiana is put on trial on charges of bribery.
 8—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh completes his 7,600-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 9,700,000 voters to the polls in a general election.
 26—Moffat tunnel under the Colorado Rockies is completed.
 27—Five more marines are killed in a surprise attack at Ocotlán, Nicaragua.
 28—Dirigible Los Angeles makes 2,265-mile flight to Panama from New Jersey.
 29—Marshal Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian army during the World War, dies.

MARCH
 1—Wili Hays tells the Senate investigating committee of Harry F. Sinclair's gift of \$200,000 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 the Santa Clara valley of California bursts, flooding the valley and taking between 200 and 500 lives.
 15—Captain Walter Hinchcliffe and Elsie Mackay begin their ill-fated attempt to fly the Atlantic from England.
 17—St. Francis dam breaks and floods Santa Clara valley, California; over 200 die.



March 17—St. Francis dam breaks and floods Santa Clara valley, California; over 200 die.



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

17—House of representatives votes \$274,000,000 for new bridges.
 27—The dirigible Italia crashes on the ice on its way back from the North Pole.
 29—Congress adjourns.

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—Sandilo, Negros island, seizes two American gold mines.
 13—Kochl, Von Haeufeld and Fitzmaurice land at Grenely Island, off the Labrador coast, in the plane Bremen, making first successful east-west flight across the Atlantic.
 13—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 Eickson land at Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, after a 2,200-mile flight over the North Pole region from Alaska.
 18—Sinclair is acquitted of conspiracy charges.
 24—Chinese nationalist army begins its fifth offensive against the Peking government forces, going into action near Tsinan-fu, 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 Grenely Island.

MAY
 2—Nationalist Chinese troops clash with Japanese soldiers at Tsinan-fu.
 4—Senator Thomas J. Walsh announces his withdrawal from the race for the democratic presidential nomination.
 11—Japanese take control of Tsinan-fu after a three-day battle with nationalist troops.
 15—House of representatives passes the bill calling for government operation of Muscle Shoals.
 15—Japanese government warns Chinese nationalist leaders it will allow no fighting in Manchuria.
 19—Explosion in coal mine at Mather, Pa., kills 197 miners.
 23—President Coolidge vetoes the McNary-Haugen farm relier 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.
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JUNE
 3—Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord, evacuates Peking before the advancing nationalist troops, and is killed by a bomb which wrecks his train.
 3—The Chinese nationalists occupy Peking, ending the revolution.
 8—Members of the crew of the wrecked dirigible Italia, stranded on the ice, open radio communication with their base ship.
 10—The monoplane Southern Cross reaches Sydney, Australia, after a 7,800-mile flight over the Pacific from Oakland, Cal.—the longest flight over water ever made.
 12—Republican national convention meets at Kansas City.
 14—Herbert Hoover wins the republican nomination for the presidency, getting 837 votes on the first ballot.
 14—Mrs. Bronnie Parkhurst, famous British "infant" suffrage leader, dies.
 18—Amelia Earhart and two male companions land in Hawaii, Wales, in their plane Friendship, Miss Earhart being the first woman to fly across the Atlantic.
 21—Herbert Hoover beats Bobby Jones for the national open golf championship at Olympia Fields, Chicago.
 24—General Nobile is rescued from the ice park by Lieutenant Einar Landberg.
 24—Johnny Farrell beats Bobby Jones for the national open golf championship at Olympia Fields, Chicago.
 26—Democratic national convention meets at Houston, Tex.
 28—Governor Alfred E. Smith wins the democratic nomination for the presidency, getting 835 votes on the first ballot.

JULY
 1—General Alvaro Obregon is elected, president of Mexico.
 4—Captain Alfred Loewenstein, famous Belgian financier, falls or tumbles to his death from his private airplane over the English channel.
 7—Chilean transport Aucamas sinks in the Bay of Amoo, drowning 226.
 8—Chinese nationalists announce that the "unequal treaties" with foreign powers will be abrogated as they expire.
 10—Japanese announce truce with nationalists is ended, and recall 7000 soldiers from Shantung.
 11—John J. Backus named by Governor Smith as chairman of the democratic national committee.
 12—The soviet ship Krassin 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.

AUGUST
 2—Captain Frank Courtney, forced down at sea in an attempted flight from the Azores to Newfoundland, is rescued by a steamship.
 6—Thirty-one sailors drown when the Italian submarine F-14 is rammed and sunk by a destroyer during maneuvers in the Adriatic.
 7—Maurice Dronin, famous French aviator, is killed in an airplane crash near Paris.
 11—Herbert Hoover delivers his speech of acceptance at Palo Alto, Cal.
 19—Bert Hassell and Cramer, his aide, take off at Rockford, Ill., on a projected flight to Sweden.
 20—George L. Harvey, former ambassador to Great Britain, dies.
 25—Art Eichel sets a new record by making a non-stop flight from Los Angeles to New York in 18 hours and 40 minutes.
 26—Governor Alfred E. Smith delivers his acceptance speech at Albany, N. Y.
 24—Sixteen are killed and 140 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.

SEPTEMBER
 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 Roald 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 100,000 homeless.
 17—The Porto Rico hurricane ravages the Florida coast, with deaths estimated at 2,000.
 18—Governor Smith opens his first 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.

OCTOBER
 3—French submarine Ondine, is rammed and sunk by a Greek ship off the coast of Portugal, with the entire crew of 43 officers and men drowned.

21—Ellen Terry, famous English actress, dies at the age of 80.
 25—The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican church, resigns.
 27—The United States recognizes the Chinese national government.
 31—Gene Tunney announces his retirement as heavyweight champion.

NOVEMBER
 1—Dirigible Graf Zeppelin reaches Friedrichshafen, Germany, on its return flight from the United States.
 4—Nicaragua holds an election under supervision of U. S. marines but elects General Monesta, the liberal candidate, president.
 6—Herbert Hoover is elected president of the United States, breaking the democratic "solid south" and rolling up a record-breaking vote.
 8—Mount Etna in Sicily, erupts, wiping out several villages and making many people homeless.
 9—Jose de Leon Toral, assassin of General Obregon, is sentenced to death at Mexico City.
 9—Herbert Hoover announces he will make a good will tour of Latin America before he takes office.
 9—Julius Mann, head of the peasant party, is made premier of Rumania.
 13—Steamer Vestris founders off Virginia capes with the loss of 110 lives.
 15—Herbert Hoover sails from San Pedro, Cal., on his good will tour.
 20—Colonel Robert W. Stewart is acquitted of perjury in his testimony before the senate oil committee.
 23—Thomas Fortune Ryan, famous financier, dies.
 24—Admiral Von Scheer, commander of the German fleet in the battle of Jutland, dies.

DECEMBER
 1—Emilio Portes Gil takes office as provisional president of Mexico.
 2—More than 100 lives are lost in earthquakes in Chile.
 2—Oxygen is administered to King George V of England, critically ill with pleurisy.
 4—Congress convenes and hears President Coolidge outline his legislative program.
 9—Bolivia and Paraguay break diplomatic relations, following clash of frontier troops.
 10—Prince of Wales reach London after hurried trip from South Africa, from where he was recalled by the illness of his father.
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June 14—Herbert Hoover wins G. O. P. presidential nomination.



June 24—Johnny Farrell beats Bobby Jones for open golf cham-Democratic presidential nomination.



June 28—Alfred E. Smith wins Bobby Jones for open golf cham-Democratic presidential nomination.



July 17—Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, is assassinated.



Nov. 8—Jose Toral, assassin of Obregon, is sentenced to death.



July 31—Gene Tunney retires as heavyweight champion.



Oct. 9—Chang Kai-shek elected Oct. 9—New York Yankees win world series from St. Louis Cards, Nov. 6—Herbert Hoover is elected president of the United States.



Nov. 19—Hoover begins good-will tour of Latin-America.



Nov. 8—Mt. Etna, in Sicily, erupts; thousands homeless.



Dec. 1—Portes Gil made president of Mexico.