

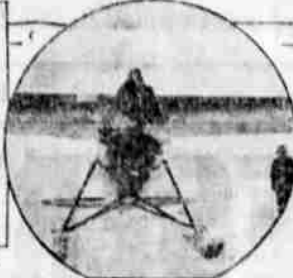
AVIATION AND POLITICS OUTSTANDING IN REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S EVENTS



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



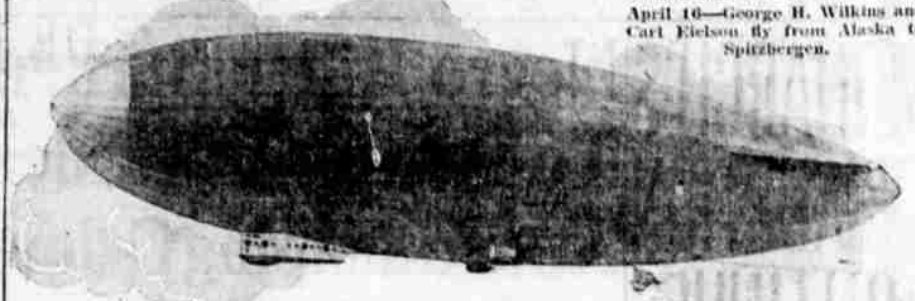
April 12—Baron von Huenefeld, Capt. Koehl and Maj. Fitzmaurice cross Atlantic in airplane Bremen, making first east-west crossing in history.



Copyright, NEA-London Times. April 10—George H. Wilkins and Carl Eickson fly from Alaska to Spitzbergen.



March 15—Capt. Walter Hinchliffe and Miss Elsie Mackay lost at sea in transatlantic flight.



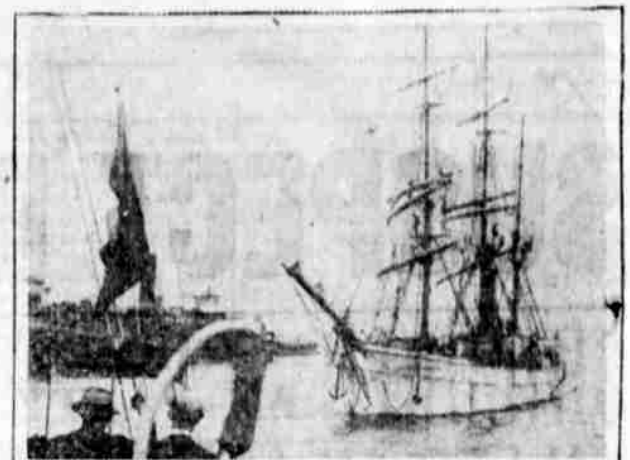
May 24—Dirigible Italia, commanded by Umberto Nobile, flies over North Pole.



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



Copyright, NEA-London Times. June 18—Amelia Earhart, with two male companions, flies across Atlantic.



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—Governor 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.
 18—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 Ibanez, famous Spanish novelist, dies.

February.
 3—U. S. Senate arrests Colonel Robert W. Stewart for refusal to testify.
 5—Governor Ed Jackson of Indiana is put on trial on charges of bribery.
 8—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh completes his 7560-mile good will flight over Mexico and Central America by landing in Havana.
 14—The Earl of Oxford and Anquith, 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 limitations.
 23—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.
 25—Moffat tunnel under the Colorado Rockies is complete.
 27—Five more marines are killed in a surprise attack at Ocotal, Nicaragua.
 28—Dirigible Los Angeles makes 2,565-mile flight to Panama from New Jersey.
 29—Marshal Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian army during the World War, dies.

March.
 1—Will Hays tells the Senate investigating committee of Harry F. 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 the Santa Clara valley of California bursts, flooding the valley and taking between 200 and 500 lives.
 13—Captain Walter Hinchliffe and 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.
 29—England's House of Commons reduces the age limit for women voters to 21 years.
 30—George Haldeman and Edouard Stinson set a new airplane endurance record of 52 hours 35 minutes at Jacksonville, Fla.
 30—Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, opposing Herbert Hoover for the republican presidential nomination, drops dead at a political rally at Delaware, O.

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—Samuel, Nicaraguan bandit, seizes 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.
 13—Secretary of State Kellogg begins negotiations for a treaty to outlaw war.
 15—President Coolidge signs the \$325,000,000 flood control bill.
 15—George H. Wilkins and Lieutenant Eickson land at Green Harbor, Spitzbergen, after a 2260-mile flight over the North Pole region from Alaska.
 21—Sinclair is acquitted of conspiracy charges.
 21—Chinese Nationalist army begins its final offensive against the Peking government forces, going into action near Tainan-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 Greenly Island.

May.
 3—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.
 16—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 relief bill.
 24—The dirigible Italia, commanded by General Umberto Nobile, flies over the North Pole.
 24—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.

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.
 8—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.
 19—The monoplane Southern Cross reaches Sydney, Australia, after a 7800-mile flight over the Pacific from Oakland, Calif.—the longest flight over water ever made.
 12—Republican National Convention meets at Kansas City.

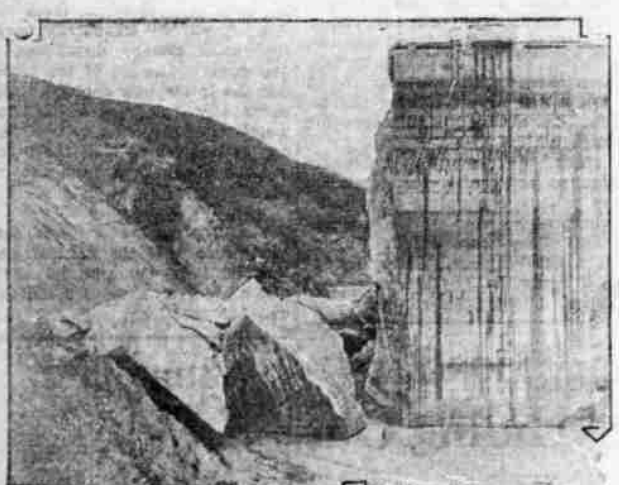
11—Herbert Hoover wins the republican nomination for the presidency, getting 837 votes on the first ballot.
 14—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, famous British "militant" suffrage leader, dies.
 18—Amelia Earhart and two male companions land in Barry, Wales, in their plane Friendship, Miss Earhart being the first woman to fly across the Atlantic.
 21—Herbert Hoover names Dr. Hubert Work as his campaign manager.
 24—General Nobile is rescued from the ice pack by Lieutenant Einar Lundborg.
 24—Johnny Farrell beats Bobby Jones for the national open golf championship at Olympia Fields, Chicago.
 25—Democratic national convention meets at Houston, Texas.
 28—Governor Alfred E. Smith wins the democratic nomination for the presidency, getting 849 votes on the first ballot.

July.
 1—General Alvaro Obregon is elected president of Mexico.
 4—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 Aranos, drowning 295.
 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. Rackob named by Governor Smith as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.
 12—The Soviet ship Krassia 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.
 23—The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican church, resigns.
 27—The United States recognizes the Chinese Nationalist government.
 27—Gene Tunney announces his retirement as heavyweight champion.

August.
 2—Captain Frank Courtney is 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-14 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 speech of acceptance at Palo Alto, Calif.
 19—Bert Hassell and Cramer, his aide, take off at Rockford, Ill., on a projected flight to Sweden.
 20—George R. 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 55 minutes.
 22—Governor Alfred E. Smith delivers his acceptance speech at Albany, N. Y.
 24—Sixteen are killed and 109 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.
 25—Herbert Hoover carries his eastern campaign to Boston.
 25—George Darr McCutcheon, widely-known novelist, dies.
 25—Captain C. H. D. Collyer, flying the monoplane Yankee Doodle, sets a new record by making a non-stop flight from New York to Los Angeles in 24 hours 51 minutes.
 27—Herbert Hoover promises to call an extra session of Congress, if he is elected, to provide farm relief.
 28—Figures compiled at Washington show 42,000,000 citizens have registered to vote in the presidential election.

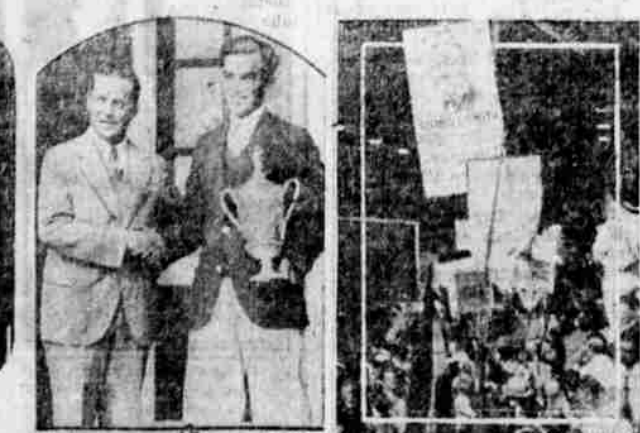
November.
 1—Dirigible Graf Zeppelin reaches Friedrichshafen, Germany, on its return flight from the United States.
 4—Nicaragua holds an election under supervision of U. S. marines and elects General Montecado, the Liberal candidate, president.
 6—Herbert Hoover is elected president of the United States, breaking the democratic "solid south" and setting up a record-breaking vote.
 8—Mount Etna, in Sicily, erupts, wiping out several villages and making many people homeless.
 8—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 Maun, head of the Peasant party, is made premier of Rumania.
 13—Steamer Ventura founders (Continued on Page Three).



March 13—St. Francis dam breaks and floods Santa Clara valley, California; over 200 die.



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



June 24—Johnny Farrell beats Bobby Jones for open golf championship.



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



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



July 31—Gene Tunney retires as heavyweight champion.



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



Nov. 6—Herbert Hoover is elected president of the United States.



Dec. 1—Porfirio Gil made president of Mexico.