

Review of the Year 1929 at Home and in Other Lands

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Many happenings contributed to making the year 1929 highly interesting to the observers of human events, and at times exciting for some of the participants therein. First in international importance were the long strikes taken toward the establishment of peace and amity throughout the world. These were the unprecedented visit of Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain to President Hoover, followed by the announcement that under their administration the two great English-speaking nations would co-operate to prevent war, and by the invitation to France, Italy and Japan to participate with the United States and Britain in another conference for naval limitation; the formal acceptance of the Kellogg-Briand pact by nearly all nations; the readjustment of German reparations by the Young commission; the liquidation of other world war problems and the beginning of the evacuation of the Rhineland by the allies.

Mars was almost idle throughout the year. The only serious armed conflicts were the "unofficial" war in Manchuria between the Chinese and Russian; the perennial civil war in China; a bloody but futile rebellion in Mexico, and a bitter struggle for the throne of Afghanistan. An uprising of Arabs against Jews in Palestine cost many lives, but was speedily quelled by the British.

In the United States the most talked-of event was the collapse in the autumn of inflated stock prices on the exchanges, which took from a host of amateur speculators paper profits of many billions of dollars. The calamitous depression that might have resulted was averted when President Hoover called into conference the leaders of industry, finance and labor and obtained their pledges to support his program for continued and increasing prosperity. At the same time Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced that the administration would recommend that corporation and individual income tax rates for 1929 be reduced by 1 per cent, and this plan was supported by leaders of both parties and acted on with celerity by congress in December. In its special session during the summer congress enacted a farm relief law and a federal farm board acting under its provisions was soon in operation with ample funds to aid the agriculturists. The house also passed a tariff bill, raising many of the rates; but the senate controlled by a coalition of democrats and radical republicans, re-wrote the measure on other lines and the controversy went over to the regular session that opened on December 2.

INTERNATIONAL
When General Charles G. Daves, after doing a little job of revising the public finances of Santo Domingo, went to England as American ambassador, he immediately began conversations with Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald with a view of clearing up the differences between the United States and Great Britain concerning limitation of naval armament and preparing the way for another conference of the chief naval powers. The two statesmen found agreement early, and early in October Mr. MacDonald came over to discuss that and allied questions with President Hoover. Their conversations were equally satisfactory and they announced that the nations would renounce war with each other and co-operate to preserve peace throughout the world. The spirit of good will infused all their utterances, and even the suspicious French were reassured when both Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald declared this Anglo-American entente was not designed to take the least advantage of any other nation.

The ground thus being made ready, France, Italy and Japan were invited to participate in a conference in London in January for the purpose of extending and supplementing the Washington treaty of 1922. They were told that the British and American governments still desired the abolition of the submarine, but recognized that no final settlement on this subject could be reached except in conference with the other naval powers. It was made plain that the Americans and British felt fairly sure they could agree on the matter of cruiser limitation. Acceptances from all were quite prompt, but it was evident France would cling to the submarine and that Italy would probably support her in this. In other respects these two nations found it hard to reach a preliminary understanding owing mainly to their rivalry in the Mediterranean.

President Hoover named, as American delegates to the conference, Secretary of State Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Adams, Ambassadors Dawes, Morrow and Gibson, and Senators Reed of Pennsylvania and Robinson of Arkansas.

Adjustment of Reparations.
German reparations were readjusted by the commission of international experts headed by Owen D. Young of the United States, and the plan offered was accepted by all nations concerned, though Germany professed to be disappointed with it, and Great Britain would not accept the division of payments at first suggested. The Germans were consoled by the resulting evacuation of the Rhineland long before the time set by the treaty of Versailles. With-

drawals from two of the occupied zones was completed late in the year, and by the middle of December all the British troops had departed.

One of the most important features of the Young plan was the setting up in Basel, Switzerland, of a Bank of International Settlements.

The allied nations and Germany settled most of the remaining World War questions, including the payments to Belgium for the worthless German marks left in that country. Premier Briand of France, being then in an optimistic mood, presented to the representatives of 28 European countries his plan for a federation of the continental powers, asking that it be submitted to their governments. It was received politely and widely discussed.

Russia and China, disputing over the control and management of the Chinese Eastern railway, came to blows along the Manchurian borders, and though there was no declaration of war, the fighting continued for months. The Russians were the aggressors, making frequent raids into Chinese territory and destroying a number of towns. "White" Russians in Manchuria were especially the objects of their attacks. Finally, late in November, China appealed to the powers to persuade Russia to abide by the Kellogg-Briand pact, which both Russia and China had signed. President Hoover led the way in response to this request, but meanwhile negotiations had begun between Moscow and the provincial government of Manchuria, and Moscow resented the American note as unnecessary and "not a friendly action."

Italy and the Vatican at Peace
Early in February negotiations for the resumption of friendly relations between Italy and the Vatican were completed, and a treaty was signed by which Italy recognized the full sovereignty of the pope and the quarrel which lasted 50 years was ended. The separation of church and state was made official, and the Vatican, with some adjacent land, given the status of an independent state. It was called "Vatican City" and Pius XI promulgated a constitution for it.

One other old quarrel was settled amicably, through the efforts of President Hoover. This was the Tana-Africa dispute between Chile and Peru. The territory was divided, and every one was satisfied except Bolivia, which had hoped for an outlet to the sea.

Elihu Root's formula for adhesion of the United States to the Court of International Justice, commonly known as the world court, was accepted by the League of Nations and the court itself. It satisfies in the main the reservation long ago made by the senate, but it will be necessary for that body to pass on the matter again. The protocol was signed in December on behalf of President Hoover by J. P. Moffat, American chargé d'affaires at Bern, Switzerland.

The preparatory disarmament commission of the League of Nations met in Geneva in April, the United States being represented by Ambassador Gibson, who announced that his government was willing to reduce all classes of war vessels, to accept the French proposals on land disarmament as basis for discussion, and to withdraw its opposition to accumulation of reserve war material. After long debate the conference broke up without definite result.

The tenth annual meeting of the League of Nations opened September 2, and was considered the most important it has ever held, the widest range of international subjects being discussed and put on the way to settlement. Peru, Jugoslavia and Poland were elected to seats in the council.

Among treaties signed during the year was one between the United States and Canada for joint projects at Niagara Falls, and one between Bolivia and Paraguay for conciliation of their border disputes. On January 5 twenty nations signed a new pan-American treaty of arbitration and conciliation. The Roman Catholic church and the government of Mexico announced on June 2 that they had reached a peace agreement which should go far to improve conditions in Mexico.

In January the high council of the Salvation Army, in session in England, voted to depose General Bramwell Booth from the command because it was thought ill-health had made him incompetent. The old general fought the decision through the courts, but on February 13 he was finally ousted and Edward J. Higgins was elected to succeed him.

FOREIGN
Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's British government grew steadily weaker through the first part of the year because of unemployment, housing, pensions, taxes and a dozen other domestic problems which it could not meet to the satisfaction of the nation. David Lloyd George put the rejuvenated Liberal party in the limelight with ample promises, and the Laborites looked forward to the general elections of May 30 with a confidence that was fairly justified. When the ballots were counted it was found that the Conservatives had been badly defeated, so Baldwin and his cabinet resigned. No one party had secured a clear

majority in the house of commons, but the Laborites were strongest. Therefore Ramsay MacDonald was given the post of prime minister, and proceeded to form a new government. The portfolio of minister of labor was given to Miss Margaret Bondfield, the first woman to enter a British cabinet. She was one of fourteen women elected to parliament. Arthur Henderson was put at the head of the foreign office.

The Liberals had elected 59 members and held the balance of power. They virtually agreed to support the labor government so long as the policies it put forward were not too socialistic; and it was freely predicted that Mr. MacDonald's chief troubles would come from the radical members of his party. His plans for the alleviation of unemployment were almost immediately upset in July, when the great cotton industry was tied up by a strike that involved 500,000 operatives and closed 1,500 mills in the Lancashire area. The prime minister took an active personal part in the settlement of this trouble. He also made progress toward ending the old disputes between the coal mine operators and their employees.

One of the government's decisions that met with general approval was to resume full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. This seemed reasonable, since trade relations between the two nations had existed for some time. The labor cabinet was equally successful in most of its other foreign policies.

King George gradually recovered from the serious illness that overtook him in the autumn of 1928, and finally resumed his royal duties, to the great joy of his affectionate people. The Prince of Wales disposed of his stable of hunters and settled down to a more active participation in public affairs, but still gave no sign of intention to take a bride.

France Reasonably Prosperous
France had a fairly prosperous year, her people fattening on big crops, reparations and American tourists, and amusing themselves as always with the game of politics. Premier Poincaré continued in office, despite ill health, until he had secured the ratification of the war debt agreement with the United States and Great Britain. This action was taken by the parliament on July 26, and M. Poincaré, who had so long and so well served his country, immediately resigned. Aristide Briand, veteran cabinet member, was made premier, and as the radical socialists refused to participate, he made no change in the ministers. Under his rule repressive measures against the communists were continued with vigor, and their meetings of protest were broken up by the police. Through the summer unemployment was almost nonexistent, and in August a French commission reached an agreement with the government of Rumania by which 10,000 laborers were to be transported from that country to France.

In October Briand's support in the chamber of deputies dwindled, and on the 22nd of that month he and his cabinet resigned. Edward Daladier tried in vain to form a new government, and the job was then done successfully by Andre Tardieu. Briand remained in the cabinet as foreign minister, and it seemed that his policies would be carried forward by the Tardieu government.

Germany continued her persistent struggle upward, and with marked success, especially after the promulgation of the Young plan for reparations, which gave a decided boost to business affairs. The republican government was constantly attacked by the monarchists and other groups, but stood up well. Its strength and stability were displayed at an impressive demonstration on August 11, the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Weimar constitution. The communists were generally kept under strict control, though on May day they staged bloody riots in Berlin and other cities. The liberation of the Rhineland from allied occupation, though not complete, was the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the country.

Stressman's Death Deplored
The death of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, on October 3, was described as a political catastrophe for Germany, for he was admittedly her ablest political leader since Bismarck. To him goes the most of the credit for restoring his country's position in international affairs and for saving the republic from its enemies within. He was a most insistent advocate of the peaceful settlement of the post-war disputes, but never overlooked the interests of the fatherland. Austria, still poverty stricken and rather despondent, kept up the agitation for the political union with Germany, which the allies oppose, and observers felt this already had been accomplished in some respects economic and administrative. The struggle between the socialists and conservatives was unremitting, and resulted in several changes of government. Stresemann was chancellor for a time during the summer, but in September he and his ministers were forced to resign by the demands of the Fascists, bitterest foes of the socialists, for constitutional changes designed to cripple the power of the latter. The new premier was Johann Schober, formerly police president of Vienna, and his cabinet was moderate but strong and eminently democratic. Doctor Hainisch, former president

of the republic, took the portfolio of commerce and communications.

Fascism Grows Stronger
Premier Mussolini of Italy, quite scornful of his detractors, further strengthened the power of fascism if that were possible. The new legislation was set up early in the year, and in April the duce assumed full control of the regulation of capital and labor. Not having much confidence in disarmament conferences, the premier took steps to make Italy's armed forces more efficient, and declared that while the nation desired peace with all the world, it was critically prepared to face any crisis. The settlement of the old quarrel with the Vatican was a feather in his cap, but later developments showed that much bitterness remained. In December the king and queen paid their first visit to Pope Pius XI in the Vatican. Their progress through the streets of Rome was a grand pageant, but the conversation with the pope was in private.

Afghanistan Achieved the Front Page
At various times during the year, King Amnullah found that the western reforms he tried to introduce were causing such violent opposition that he rescinded them in January and abdicated in favor of his brother. The rebellious tribesmen were still not satisfied, and under the leadership of one Habibullah Kahn, they captured Kabul, the capital, and drove out the new king, Mubibullah, who really was Bacha Sakao, a bandit, assumed the crown and lasted until October, when Nadir Khan occupied Kabul and proclaimed himself king. Bacha was taken prisoner and executed.

Race War in Palestine
Palestine was the scene of a bloody uprising of the Arabs against the Jews in August, and many of the latter race were massacred in Jerusalem and other places. The immediate cause of the outbreak was a dispute over the Walling Wall, which the Jews have used for centuries as a place of prayer; but it goes back to the deep resentment of the Arab against the British mandate and the predominance of Jewish influence in the government of a country which they consider belongs to them. The local authorities were unable to stop the fighting, so the British stepped in with warships, troops and airplanes, and speedily forced the belligerents to cease their killings and depredations. The situation in the Holy Land was still considered so serious that the British government sent out a commission of inquiry.

China's nationalist government, besides the quarrel with Russia, had to contend with the seemingly unending civil warfare that keeps the huge nation relatively powerless. This conflict died down and revived several times during the twelvemonth, and in December reached perhaps its most serious stage. The rebels at that time consisted of the Kwangsi province army and the independent body known as the "Ironside division" commanded by General Chang Kai-wel. These two forces were advancing on Canton from the west and north, and the government was compelled to withdraw large numbers of troops from Manchuria to meet them.

Mexico's annual revolutionary outbreak came in March, and spread rapidly in eight or ten states, becoming really formidable though belittled by President Portes Gil. The rebels were under the general leadership of Escobar, while General Calles, minister of war, led the government forces in person. For weeks there was bloody fighting in Orizaba, Monterey, Juarez, Manzanillo, Jimenez and Torreon, with fortune favoring first one side and then the other. General Jose Aguirre, rebel leader in Vera Cruz, was captured and executed, and on April 3, the federal forces won a great victory at Reforma. By the end of April the rebellion was in collapse, and generals by the dozen were fleeing across the United States border. With this off its hands, the government proceeded to quell the "religious rebels" who had been active, especially along the west coast.

The presidential election was held on November 17, and resulted in victory for Pascual Ortiz Rubio, candidate of the grand revolutionary or government party, over Vasconcelos of the anti-revolutionary party. The election itself was reasonably quiet, but was preceded by sanguinary riots in many cities.

DOMESTIC
During the last two months of its life the seventieth congress passed a number of necessary and wise measures, including the army and navy supply bills, the bill authorizing the construction of 15 cruisers, and one providing for deportation of alien gunmen and bootleggers. Resolutions were adopted ordering a survey of the Nicaragua canal route and giving federal approval to the Chicago centennial exposition of 1933, and the senate ratified the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war. Another measure passed both houses that was looked upon by a considerable part of the citizenry as neither necessary nor wise. This was the Jones bill to punish offenders against the Volstead law by maximum of \$10,000 fine or five years in prison, or both. The bitter opposition of the wets was appeased somewhat by an amendment stating that congress did not intend that such severe penalties should be imposed for slight or casual violations. Then came Herbert Hoover, who,

with Charles Curtis as vice president, was inaugurated as chief executive on March 4. In a vigorous inaugural address the new president promised that his campaign pledges would be fulfilled, and dwelt especially on the problems of law enforcement, farm relief and the tariff. He announced that the first of these would be subjected to a searching investigation by a national commission which he would appoint and urged congress to do its duty in respect to the others.

Mr. Hoover's cabinet was headed by Henry L. Stimson as secretary of state, and contained two hold-overs—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary of Labor Davis. The names of Mellon and Davis were not submitted to the senate for confirmation, and a little later the foes of the head of the treasury tried in vain to impeach his right to hold the portfolio.

Farm Relief and Tariff
The president called congress to meet in special session on April 13, asking that it confine itself to passing bills for the relief of agriculture and revising the tariff, especially for the benefit of farmers and industries that had not been prosperous. The house in ten days passed the Haugen farm relief bill; and on May 23 it gave its approval to the Hawley tariff measure, which revised most of the schedules and generally increased duties.

In the senate the republican radicals and the democrats insisted on putting in the McNary farm relief measure a provision for the debenture or export subsidy plan, though they knew this would not be accepted by President Hoover. In this shape the bill passed on May 14, and for a month the house and senate conferees struggled over it, the house finally winning and the debenture scheme being eliminated. Mr. Hoover signed the measure on June 15, and soon after named the members of the federal farm board authorized by the act. Alexander Legge of Chicago, president of the International Harvesting company, was appointed chairman and the board proceeded to promote the formation of farmers' co-operatives, which would be aided with loans from a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 that had been voted by congress. This work continued throughout the year, meeting with general approval.

With the question of tariff revision the senators got tangled up in a fight that seemed interminable. A coalition of democrats and radical republicans was formed that succeeded in tearing to pieces the bill reported by the senate committee which resembled that passed by the house. This anomalous majority professed to be acting for the farmers, and even inserted in the tariff measure the export debenture plan. The re-writing of the bill could not be completed before Thanksgiving, and so was passed on to the regular session that opened on December 2.

In their spare time during the autumn the senators investigated the activities of lobbyists, especially those concerned with tariff rates, and from some witnesses, notably Joseph Grundy of Pennsylvania, they heard comments on them and their doings that were not pleasing.

President Hoover, on May 20, appointed his commission on law enforcement, consisting of eleven eminent men and women, with George W. Wickersham as chairman. It was understood this commission would take several years for its investigation, making recommendations from time to time.

Stock Market Collapse
The great debacle mentioned in the introductory paragraphs came in late October, and continued for two weeks. It was the culmination of many months of frenzied gambling by amateur speculators in a sensationally rising market. Prices fell rapidly, and paper profits of about seventy billion dollars vanished. The government could do nothing to check the collapse, but when normal levels had been reached President Hoover came forward with a program for the stabilization of business and industry and the continuation of prosperity the country had been enjoying. He called groups of leaders in all lines to conferences in Washington and received from them assurances that they would co-operate with his plans. At a final meeting of big industrialists and financiers a permanent committee was named to watch out for weak spots in business and apply remedies.

In his message read to the first regular session of the seventy-first congress the president expressed the confidence that the measures taken had re-established confidence and that a very large degree of unemployment had been prevented. He recommended increased expenditures for waterways, buildings and other public works, and asked congress to authorize the income tax cut of 1 per cent, effective for one year. The president also dwelt at length on the matter of law enforcement, declaring it to be the most important issue before the people, and recommending various changes to help the enforcement of prohibition.

The house speedily passed the tax reduction resolution and the senate accepted it in due time. One of the first acts of the upper house was the adoption which denied a seat in the senate to William S. Vare of Pennsylvania on the ground of corruption and

fraud in his nomination and election three years previously. Governor Fisher promptly appointed Joseph Grundy to fill the vacant seat, and he was sworn in after being severely castigated by a number of senators.

Riotous demonstrations against President Borne of Haiti and his American advisers broke out in December. The United States Marines were constrained to shoot down a few natives, and President Hoover asked congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to study the unsatisfactory conditions on the island.

Diplomats Appointed
Mr. Hoover's diplomatic appointments were highly commended. He sent General Charles G. Daves to London, Senator Walter E. Edge to Paris, John W. Garrett to Rome, Gerritt J. Diekmann to Brussels, Henry F. Guggenheim to Cuba, Irvin B. Laughlin to Madrid, Charles C. Hart to Persia and A. H. Geissler to Siam. Dwight F. Davis, former secretary of war, was appointed governor general of the Philippines; Theodor Roosevelt Jr. was made governor of Porto Rico, and Lawrence M. Judd governor of Hawaii.

There were echoes from time to time of the oil scandals. The supreme court upheld the conviction of Harry F. Sinclair for contempt of the senate and of court, and he was in prison from May 6 until November 20. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, was found guilty of bribery in the oil lease cases, and was sentenced to one year in prison and \$100,000 fine.

The annual convention of the American Legion was held in Louisville, and O. L. Bodenhamer of Oklahoma was elected commander. The Grand Army of the Republic met in Portland, Maine, and chose E. J. Foster of Worcester, Mass., as its commander in chief.

An interesting event was the celebration on October 21 of the golden jubilee of Edison's electric light. The entire civilized world recognized the occasion, but the big doings were at Henry Ford's reconstructed old-time village near Detroit. President Hoover, Mr. Edison and a host of other notables being the automobile manufacturer's guests.

While in the Middle West the president took part in the celebration of the completion of canalization of the Ohio river, delivering addresses at Cincinnati and Louisville.

There were two elections that attracted especial attention. In Virginia the regular democrats defeated a coalition of republicans and anti-Smith democrats led by Bishop Cannon. In New York Jimmie Walker was re-elected mayor, easily beating Congressman La Guardia and other aspirants. Other elections in various parts of the country indicated that the democratic party was regaining strength.

AERONAUTICS

Most spectacular of the year's events in aeronautics was the flight of the huge German dirigible Graf Zeppelin in August and September from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, N. J., and thence eastward around the world, with stops only at Friedrichshafen, Tokyo, Los Angeles and Lakehurst. On September 4 the ship arrived safely at its home port in Germany. The trip was made without mishap though a severe storm was encountered soon after leaving Japan. Plans were laid to use the dirigible in Arctic exploration.

The Atlantic was crossed three times by airplanes. Jimmie and Iglisia of Spain flew from Seville to the Brazilian coast late in March; and in June three French pilots in the plane Yellow Bird crossed from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, to the coast of Spain. Next month Williams and Yancey, American flyers, hopped off from Old Orchard Beach for Rome, but they were forced to land near Santander, Spain, by lack of gas; later they completed their trip. All other attempted trans-Atlantic flights were failures, some of them tragedies. Three Swedish aviators took off from Stockholm for New York in June, but were forced down in Iceland. The same month Major Ramon Franco of Spain and three companions started from Spain by way of the Azores, and a week later were found floating on their plane near those islands. What promised to be a race across the ocean between Coste and Bellonte of France and Idzikowski and Kubala of Poland started when the two planes took off the same day near Le Bouget near Paris for New York; but this also ended at the Azores, where Idzikowski was killed in a crash and the Frenchmen turned back. Two Swiss aviators flew from Portugal for America in August, and were lost, and the same fate met Urban F. Dietman of Montana, who started from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, for London. The Chicago Tribune sent a big amphibian plane on a pathfinding flight to Berlin via Greenland and Iceland, but it was crushed in ice in Hudson strait.

Setting New Records
All records for sustained flight were broken in January by the army plane Question Mark, which remained up 150 hours and 40 minutes, being refueled in the air 30 times. In May this was sur-

passed by Robbins and Kelley of Fort Worth, Texas, whose endurance flight lasted 173 hours and 31 minutes. In July Mendell and Reinhart at Culver City, Calif., put both records in the shade with a mark of 246 hours and 43 minutes, and then, later in the same month, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien, in the St. Louis Robin plane, settled the contest for the year by remaining aloft for 420 hours and 21 minutes. Lieutenant Apollo Soucek of the United States navy established a new altitude record of 39,140 feet. Captain Frank Hawks flew from Los Angeles to New York in 17 hours and 44 minutes, and George Halderman flew from Windsor, Ont., to Havana in 12 hours and 56 minutes. The Schneider cup race for seaplanes was won by Lieutenant Waghorn of England, who averaged 328.63 miles an hour over the 218 mile course. A few days later A. H. Orlebar drove the same plane at the record speed of 353.3 miles. Over in Germany a plane propelled by rockets was given its first tryout, Fritz von Opel flying six miles. The Germans also boasted of the biggest airplane, the Dox, which made successful flights carrying 169 persons.

The American national air races were held at Cleveland in August. In connection with them the women, who were becoming very active in aviation, had an air derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, Louise Thaden of Pittsburgh, was the winner. The races for 1930 were awarded to Chicago.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was a busy man during the year, and after his marriage to Miss Anne Morrow in May, he usually was accompanied on his flights by his bride. In February the colonel inaugurated the United States-Panama air mail service, and in September he and Mrs. Lindbergh opened another new route by a flight from Miami, Fla., to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. On the way home they stopped to make flights over the jungle of Honduras and Yucatan to photograph hitherto unexplored Aztec ruins.

On Thanksgiving Day Commander Richard Byrd and three members of his expedition made a difficult and hazardous airplane flight over the great Antarctic plateau, in the course of which they looped the South pole, returning in safety to their base in Little America. Byrd thus became the first man to fly over both poles.

DISASTERS
Worst of the year's disasters, measured in lives lost, was an earthquake in Persia early in May in which about three thousand persons perished. It was closely followed by quakes in Turkey that killed scores more. Tremors in New Zealand in June took many lives and did vast damage. The usual Caribbean tornado came in September, ravaging the Bahamas and then sweeping through Florida which suffered severely.

Most noteworthy of the other disasters were: In January: Chinese steamer foundered, 300 lives lost; Cumana, Venezuela, destroyed by earthquake; seventeen killed in motor bus and trolley car collision near Bellevue, Ohio; twelve died in mine explosion at Kingston, W. Va. In February: Tornado in central south fatal to 21. In March: Twenty-six killed by munitions explosion in Sofia, Bulgaria; one hundred died in landslide in Madeira island; disastrous floods in the southern states, scores being drowned; train wreck in Ontario killed 20; fifty died in mine explosion near Parnassus, Pa.; movie theater fire near Moscow, Russia, killed 114. In April: disastrous and fatal storms in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, the southern states and along the Atlantic coast; Japanese steamship sank with 100. In May: Tornadoes in seven states took 33 lives; poison gas from burning X-ray films in a Cleveland clinic killed 125. In June: Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius made thousands homeless, and in Japan volcanic outbursts destroyed four towns and killed many persons. In July: Twenty-three lives lost when one British submarine rammed and sank another; Chilean transport sank in storm, 41 drowning. In August: Explosion in Japanese coal mine killed 75; seventy-four drowned when steamer San Juan was sunk in collision off California. In September: One hundred lives lost when Finnish steamer capsized; freight steamer Andaste went down in Lake Michigan with 25; twenty killed in Detroit cabaret fire. In October: Norwegian steamer foundered with 44; car ferry lost in Lake Michigan storm, 57 drowned; steamers Wisconsin and Senator sank in Lake Michigan with total loss of 25 lives. In November: Volcanic eruptions in Guatemala destroyed two towns and killed about fifty; earthquake along New England and Canadian coast followed by tidal wave that killed scores in Newfoundland; Nantasket Beach, Mass., swept by conflagration. In December: Scientific yacht Carnegie of Carnegie Institution burned at Apia, Samoa; ten burned to death in movie studio fire at New York; storms on European coast of Atlantic, costing many lives.

SPORTS
Baseball lovers were treated to a close contest in the National league, the Chicago Cubs

finally winning the pennant. In the American league the Philadelphia Athletics were easily first, and in the world series the Athletics won four of the first five games and the world championship.

In college football there were a lot of upsets. The championship of the Western Conference was captured by Purdue for the first time, Illinois, the previous year's champions, ranking second. Harvard defeated Yale in the game which climaxed the season in the East. Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Tulane and Purdue finished their season undefeated. In intersectional games Notre Dame and Illinois beat West Point, Chicago beat Princeton, Michigan whipped Harvard and Notre Dame defeated Southern California.

New records for the 100 yard dash and the 220 yard hurdles were made by Tolan of Michigan and Rockaway of Ohio State respectively at the Western Conference track meet, the championship being won by Illinois. At that time the University of Iowa was expelled from the conference, effective January 1, 1930, on charges of the subsidizing of athletes.

Golf continued to increase in popularity, and in the American amateur championship tournament the title was lost by Bobby Jones, going to Harrison H. Johnston of St. Paul, Minn. Jones, however, took the national open title after a tie with Al Espinosa. Other championships were won as follows: British open, Walter Hagen; French, Horton Smith; British Women's, Joyce Wethered; British amateur, Cyril Tolley; Western amateur, Don Moen; Metropolitan open, Bill Melhorn; Western open, Tommy Armour; Women's western, Mrs. O. S. Hill. The British professionals took the Ryder cup from the American team.

French Win Again at Tennis.
The superlative tennis players of France again won the Davis cup, defeating the Americans in the final matches. Lacoste also captured the French title and Cochet the British. The American women players did better than the men, for their team won the Wightman trophy from the English, and Helen Wills retained the French and Wimbledon titles. Helen also captured the American women's championship, that for men going to Bill Tilden for the seventh time.

The prize fighting of the year was far from sensational. Jack Sharkey whipped Stribling at Miami Beach in February, and in September he defeated Tommy Loughran who had held the light heavyweight title through a number of battles. Jackie Florida beat Joe Dundas for the welterweight belt, Mandel, lightweight champion, whipped Cannonieri, and Battalino took the featherweight title away from Andre Routsis. No heavyweight champion was found.

Clyde Van Dusen won the Kentucky derby, Windy City the American derby, and Trigo, a long shot, the English derby.

Major H. O. D. Seagrave, an English racing driver, made a new automobile speed record of 231 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, Fla. Ray Keck won the Indianapolis 500 mile race, and two weeks later was killed in a race at Altoona, Pa.

NECROLOGY

Some of the greatest actors in the drama we call the World war were taken by death during the year. France lost Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the allied armies; Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger" premier during the later years of the war, and General Sarraill, the defender of Verdun. Among the Germans who passed were Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, commander of the German forces in Turkey, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the eminent statesman who was German foreign minister at the time of his death. Myron T. Horrick, beloved American ambassador to France during the great conflict and at the time of his demise, passed away in March. Three United States senators, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, L. D. Tyson of Tennessee, and F. E. Warren of Wyoming, and James W. Good, secretary of war, were among America's noted dead.

Other notables who died in 1929 were: In January: Grand Duke Nicholas, chief claimant to throne of Russia; George L. (Tex) Rickard, sports promoter; Henry Arthur Jones, English dramatist; Casper Whitney, author and editor; Former Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama; Ogden Mills, New York financier; Count Chinda, Japanese statesman; Sophie Irene Loeb, author; R. L. Slagle, president of University of queen mother of Spain; Edwin

In February: Maria Christina, queen mother of Spain; Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy; Lily Langtry, Lady de Bath; Melville E. Stone, journalist; Vice Admiral Sir Francis Keenan, actor; Mrs. Ogden Goelet of New York; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pulpit orator; Harvey O'Higgins, author and playwright.

In March: Harrison M. Wild, musician; Thomas Taggart, Indian democratic leader; Moses Clapp, former senator from Minnesota; D. D. Buick, automobile pioneer; Allen B. Pond, arch-bishop.

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