

These Were Among Highlights in the Year's News



PERSECUTION—The world sought a new home for the wandering Jew, driven from Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy, by Arabs in the Holy Land. **FLOODS**—Raging torrents swept California in the spring, Texas in the summer, New England in the autumn. **POLITICS**—Primary and general elections in every state of the union focused attention on national affairs and brought Republican gains in many sections. **AGGRESSION**—Germany's Adolf Hitler marched through Austria and Czechoslovakia, Japan marched through China and fought with Russia on the Siberian border.

CHRONOLOGY of the year 1938

Compiled by JOHN D. GRANT

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Postmaster General Farley's annual report showed "net surplus" of more than \$12 million.

Jan. 3—Congress opened regular session and received President's annual message.

Jan. 4—Supreme court upheld federal power loans and grants.

Jan. 5—Representative Lester Hill nominated for national defense.

Jan. 5—President's budget message revealed larger deficit, smaller revenues, and asked a billion for national defense.

Jan. 5—Associate Justice George Sutherland of Supreme court announced his retirement.

Jan. 10—Resolution for war referendum amendment to Constitution buried by house.

Jan. 11—Indiana Supreme court outlawed marriage mills of state.

Jan. 12—House voted to widen President's power to cut appropriations.

Jan. 15—Stanley F. Reed, solicitor general, appointed to Supreme court by President Roosevelt.

Jan. 18—House appropriated billion and a half for treasury and post office departments.

Jan. 20—Comptroller of the Currency J. T. O'Connor resigned.

Jan. 20—Federal appeals court at Chattanooga upheld TVA competition with private power companies.

Jan. 20—House passed \$55 million navy appropriation bill.

Jan. 22—Sixteen oil companies and 30 individuals found guilty at Madison, Wis., of conspiring to violate Sherman anti-trust law.

Jan. 23—Senate confirmed appointment of Stanley Reed to Supreme court.

Jan. 27—Robert H. Jackson nominated for solicitor general.

Jan. 28—President sent congress a program to strengthen national defense.

Jan. 31—Supreme court upheld labor board's power to make investigations.

Feb. 1—House bill finally enacted.

Feb. 4—A. F. of L. expelled United Mine Workers and two other C. I. O. unions.

Feb. 10—President asked congress to appropriate \$250,000,000 for relief.

Feb. 14—Farm bill finally enacted by congress.

Feb. 16—House passed 250 million dollar relief bill.

Feb. 18—Five United States army planes completed 6,000-mile flight to Buenos Aires.

Feb. 19—Wallace fixed marketing quotas for cotton and tobacco.

Feb. 21—Anti-lynching bill withdrawn in senate.

Feb. 23—Bituminous coal commission revoked all fixed prices.

Senate passed \$250,000,000 relief bill.

Feb. 25—Spy ring selling United States military and naval secrets to foreign government smashed; two men and one woman arrested.

March 2—Chairman Morgan of TVA asked congressional investigation of his two fellow directors.

March 8—Interstate commerce commission authorized 10 per cent increase in railroad freight rates.

March 10—President submitted to congress a six-year plan for developing national water resources.

March 14—Chairman C. F. Hoeford of coal commission resigned.

March 17—Secretary of State Hull outlined American foreign policy of cooperation for peace and preparedness to defend international law and order.

March 21—House passed navy expansion bill.

March 22—President Roosevelt ousted A. E. Dorsey from TVA, laid entire matter before congress and appointed Harcourt Morgan TVA chairman.

March 25—Senate passed joint congressional investigation of TVA.

March 28—Senate passed government reorganization bill.

March 30—House voted for TVA investigation.

April 4—House passed bill releasing \$1,000,000 RFC funds for business loans.

April 5—Presidents Roosevelt and Quezon agreed to date Philippines' economic independence until 1960.

April 6—Senate passed army appropriation bill reserving \$491,000,000.

April 9—Senate passed revenue bill designed to relieve business.

April 11—Senate passed bill putting 15,000 postmasters under civil service.

April 14—President Roosevelt in message to congress asked nearly seven billion dollars for spending and lending program.

April 19—House passed 903 million dollar agriculture department bill, carrying 200 million for road building.

April 21—Congress passed naval appropriation bill carrying \$546,866,000.

April 25—President asked congress to abolish income tax exemption for government securities and government employees.

April 28—National Progressives of America party formed by Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin and followers.

May 3—Senate passed naval expansion bill.

House passed bill to create 24 more federal judgeships.

May 10—Labor board withdrew decision against Ford company.

House passed \$484,000,000 highway bill.

May 15—Senate passed billion dollar agricultural department bill.

May 12—Three billion recovery spending bill passed by house.

May 13—Enactment of naval expansion bill completed.

May 16—Senate passed bill creating aeronautics authority.

May 17—Pennsylvania Democratic primaries resulted in defeat for C. I. O. candidates; Gov. G. H. Egan nominated for senator and C. A. Jones for governor. Republicans renominated Senator Davis and named A. H. James for governor.

May 21—Presbyterian church general assembly voted predestination sections out of contents of faith declaration.

May 24—House passed the wage-hour bill.

May 25—Dr. A. E. Morgan, first witness in congressional inquiry into TVA, accused David Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan of deceit and dishonest management.

May 26—Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan heard in denial of A. E. Morgan's charges and counter-attack all government.

May 27—President Roosevelt let tax bill become law without his signature.

May 31—Supreme court denied rehearing of stockyards case, rebuking General Wallace and Solicitor General Jackson.

President signed bill creating 20 new federal judgeships.

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June 15—Congress passed food control bill.

June 16—Congress passed relief and pump-priming bill and adjourned.

June 17—Eighteen persons indicted in New York as German spies.

June 24—President by executive order reinstated as chairman of TVA.

July 7—Dr. A. E. Morgan sued for reinstatement as chairman of TVA.

July 7—President Roosevelt began transcontinental speaking tour.

July 8—President reviewed battleship fleet at San Francisco.

Howard Hughes and four others commuted Federal court sentence started July 10, setting record of three days, 19 hours, 14 minutes.

July 15—James F. Andrews, New York appointed administrator of wage and hour law.

Secretary Wallace asked 31 per cent cut in wheat acreage.

July 18—Douglas Corrigan of Los Angeles made solo flight from New York to Dublin, Ireland, in 28 hours, 13 minutes.

July 19—Governor of Iowa ordered troops to Newton, home of strike-bound miners.

Five officials and 12 corporations fined in oil conspiracy case at Madison, Wis.

Aug. 2—Governor Blanton announced nepotism suit against chief movie companies.

Aug. 22—Federal court of appeals in Chicago set aside finding of NLRB in Fansteel corporation case.

July 25—Ricardo Llorente nationalistic tried to assassinate Gov. Blanton Winship.

Aug. 1—Justice department announced investigation of American Medical association on charge of anti-trust law violation.

Aug. 2—New Dealers defeated in Virginia and Missouri Democratic primaries.

Aug. 3—William C. Dodge, former New York district attorney, linked with James F. Jones in policy racket charge.

President Roosevelt heads back home after fishing cruise in South Pacific.

Aug. 6—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley wins Democratic senatorial nomination in Kentucky over Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler.

Sept. 2—President Roosevelt asks defeat of Sen. Walter F. George in Georgia speech.

Twenty-six passenger German plane flies non-stop from Berlin to New York.

Aug. 12—Tom Girdler, Republic steel president, blasts C. I. O. National Labor Relations board and senate civil liberties committee.

Aug. 13—United States Nazism and Communism investigated by house committee on un-Americanism.

Aug. 15—President Roosevelt asks defeat of Sen. Millard Tydings in "fire-chest" on social security's third birthday.

Trial of James J. Hines on racket charge opens in New York city.

Sept. 1—Ford Motor company calls \$4,000,000 to work.

Aug. 16—John P. Frey, A. F. of L. leader, blames Communists for sit-down strike epidemic.

Aug. 18—President Roosevelt dedicates new international bridge through the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river.

Aug. 22—President Roosevelt denounces G. O. P. for meddling in primaries.

Sept. 26—Secretary Hull sends sharp note to Mexico on seizure of American owned farmlands.

Sept. 30—Senator Smith, Interdenominational, wins in South Carolina primary.

Sept. 30—Governor Davey of Ohio defeats federal social security board to cut off state's old-age assistance grants.

Senator Pat McCarron defeats two 100 per cent New Dealers in Nevada primary.

Jan. 17—Grand Army of the Republic holds national convention in Des Moines.

Sept. 9—Grand jury indicts S. Davis Wilson, mayor of Philadelphia, in gambling inquiry.

Sept. 11—James Roosevelt undergoes operation at Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 12—Senator Tydings wins in Maryland primary; voters defy President's plan to cut appropriations.

Judge Pecora declares mistrial in Hines racket case.

Maine elects Republican governor and all three congressmen to be at anchorage raised and wrecked by Japanese bombers.

July 24—Japanese bombed Swatow, south China port, killing many.

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Dec. 1—Rumanian province forbids use of Yiddish language in public. Japanese air bombers kill 72; wound 200 in Manila, Luzon, Philippines.

Dec. 4—French colonists in Tunisia and Corsica riot against Italy's apparent program of annexation.

Dec. 6—Germany forbids Jews to engage in economic affairs and bars sale of their possessions.

Dec. 7—France and Germany sign "no war" pact.

Dec. 8—Britain shelve Germany's demand for restoration of colonies.

Dec. 9—Disorders grow in French-Italian row over Tunisia.

Dec. 10—British refuse to help France in war with Italy.

Dec. 15—Chamberlain warns Italy to keep hands off French Tunisia.

Dec. 16—Spanish rebels decree full citizen rights to former King Alfonso.

Dec. 19—British inflict heavy losses on Arab rebels in Palestine.

Dec. 20—France fortifies African colonies.

Jan. 1—France embargoed arms shipments to Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Jan. 2—Chiang Kai-shek heads reorganized Chinese government.

Jan. 9—Prince Paul, heir presumptive to Greek throne, married Princess Frederica Louise of Hanover in Athens.

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Jan. 8—Henry M. Dunlap, noted horticulturist, in Champlain, Ill.

Jan. 11—Robert B. Harsha, director Chicago Art Institute.

Jan. 16—W. H. Pickering, Harvard University professor.

Jan. 19—Dr. W. K. Boyd, historian, at Durham, N. C.

Jan. 21—William Slavens McNutt, playwright.

Jan. 27—Charles A. Corwin, artist, in Chicago.

Jan. 29—H. Reeves-Smith, English actor.

Feb. 3—Armando Valdes, eminent Spanish poet.

Feb. 7—Harvey S. Firestone, rubber magnate.

Feb. 14—Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of American Red Cross.

O. O. McIntyre, writer, in New York.

Feb. 20—John O. Summer, historian, in Boston.

Feb. 24—Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan, widow of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, in Washington.

Feb. 27—Elijah W. Halford, former editor, and private secretary to President Woodrow Wilson, in New York.

March 1—Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian poet, playwright, soldier and patriot.

March 3—F. P. Smith, president Scripps newspaper chain.

March 6—Walt McDougall, veteran cartoonist.

Jan. 11—Dr. W. A. Wirt, educator, at Gary, Ind.

March 13—Clarence Darrow, noted lawyer, in Chicago.

March 23—Col. Edward M. House, in New York.

April 10—Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matlie, U. S. A., retired, veteran of three wars.

May 12—Feodor Chaliapin, grand opera star, in Paris.

April 22—Betty B. Anderson of Indianapolis, former federal judge.

May 6—F. D. Waterman, fountain pen manufacturer and philanthropist, in New York.

Duke of Devonshire in London.

May 16—E. T. Stotesbury, financier, in Philadelphia.

May 18—Anton Lang, veteran Passion Play actor, in Munich.

May 31—Louis Zangwill, English author.

June 3—Marion Butler, former senator from North Carolina.

Jan. 10—Constantine Fletcher (George Fleming), novelist and dramatist.

June 14—Dr. W. W. Campbell, astronomer and former president of University of California.

June 17—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, United States health secretary, in New York.

June 19—Henry W. Keyes, former senator and governor of New Hampshire.

July 4—Suzanne Lenglen, French tennis star.

July 9—Associate Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of Supreme court.

July 10—Dr. J. G. H. P. Peterson, neurologist and author, in Bridgeport, Conn.

July 16—Samuel Insull, former utility magnate, in Paris.

July 18—Dawogr Queen Marie of Rumania.

July 19—Dr. Paul Rader, noted evangelist, in Los Angeles.

July 21—Owen Wister, American author.

Charles P. Howard, president of Typographical union.

July 24—Henry Gardner, former senator from Maine.

July 25—Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, last national prohibition director.

Cities of Warwick, R. I.

Aug. 3—Pearl White, silent screen movie heroine.

Aug. 13—Henry Harnand, "Charlie Chan" of cinema fame.

Aug. 11—Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, wife of automobile magnate, in New York.

Aug. 15—Daniel G. Dodge, 21, heir to automobile fortune.

Aug. 17—Adolph Lewisohn, 89, multi-millionaire investment broker and philanthropist.

Aug. 18—Thomas K. Heath, 85, of famous vaudeville team of McIntyre and Heath.

Aug. 28—May Arhe, actress, in Boston.

Sept. 1—Raymond Chandler, writer.

Sept. 11—Prince Arthur of Connaught, in London.

Sept. 10—Pauline Frederick, star of stage and screen, in California.

Sept. 22—President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis.

Sept. 26—Charles E. Duryea, inventor of first automobile, in Philadelphia.

Oct. 4—Conway Tearle, stage and screen star, in Hollywood.

Oct. 10—George W. Lederer, theatrical producer, in New York.

Oct. 15—Edmund Cyril, self-proclaimed czar of Russia, in Paris.

Oct. 13—E. C. Segar, creator of "Popper" of the Calumet, ex-diplomat, in Bellows Falls, Vt.

Oct. 22—May Irwin, famous actress, in New York.

Oct. 27—Alma Glueck, opera star, in New York.

Oct. 29—Pat Crowe, Cudahy kidnaper in 1900, in New York.

Robert Woolsey, comedian, in California.

Nov. 10—Kemal Ataturk, president of Turkey.

Nov. 12—C. H. Mackay, Postal Telegraph head, in New York.

Nov. 20—Queen Maud of Norway, in London.

Nov. 12—Leopold Godowsky, famed pianist, in New York.

Nov. 27—Earl Admiral Edward B. Blyden, retired in Baltimore.

Dec. 10—Professor J. W. Garner, political science authority at the University of Illinois.

Dec. 13—Gaston B. Means, superswindler, responsible for the Lindbergh ransom hoax, in Springfield, Mo.

Dec. 10—Warren G. McCray, former governor of Indiana.

Dec. 21—Mrs. Helen Shepard, daughter of Jay Gould, in Margaretville, N. Y.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Admiral H. P. Jones, U. S. N., retired.

Feb. 2—Roland R. Conklin, New York capitalist.

Jan. 8—Henry M. Dunlap, noted horticulturist, in Champlain, Ill.

Jan. 11—Robert B. Harsha, director Chicago Art Institute.

Jan. 16—W. H. Pickering, Harvard University professor.

Jan. 19—Dr. W. K. Boyd, historian, at Durham, N. C.

Jan. 21—William Slavens McNutt, playwright.

Jan. 27—Charles A. Corwin, artist, in Chicago.

Jan. 29—H. Reeves-Smith, English actor.

Feb. 3—Armando Valdes, eminent Spanish poet.

Feb. 7—Harvey S. Firestone, rubber magnate.

Feb. 14—Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of American Red Cross.

O. O. McIntyre, writer, in New York.

Feb. 20—John O. Summer, historian, in Boston.

Feb. 24—Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan, widow of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, in Washington.

Feb. 27—Elijah W. Halford, former editor, and private secretary to President Woodrow Wilson, in New York.

March 1—Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian poet, playwright, soldier and patriot.

March 3—F. P. Smith, president Scripps newspaper chain.

March 6—Walt McDougall, veteran cartoonist.

Jan. 11—Dr. W. A. Wirt, educator, at Gary, Ind.

March 13—Clarence Darrow, noted lawyer, in