

REVIEW OF EVENTS WRITTEN INTO HISTORY IN 1936

JANUARY

1—Ethiopia protests to League on bombing of Swedish Red Cross station—Stanford tops S. M. U., 7-0, in Rose Bowl game.

2—Terrible Tommy Touthy, Chicago gang chief, captured.

3—Veterans' bonus bill introduced in Congress—Main U. S. squad sails for Berlin winter Olympics—Roosevelt dines New Deal critics in message to Congress.

4—Nine million German children face conscription by new Nazi law—Two Ethiopian hospitals bombed by Italians.

6—Drastic neutrality bill introduced by Senator Nye—AAA ruled unconstitutional.

8—Administration decides to continue crop control and farm assistance—J. P. Morgan and aids tell at Senate neutrality hearing of arms deals and financing—Vice Admiral Hepburn named to head U. S. fleet.

9—Democrats pick Philadelphia for national convention June 23—John Gilbert, actor, dies—Gomez elected Cuban president.

10—House passes bonus bill, 356-99—Soil conservation set as new basis of farm program—President extends Gold Reserve Act for one year.

11—Hauptmann loses clemency plea in New Jersey court—Farm leaders approve AAA substitute.

12—Samuel L. Rothafel, "Roxy" of the theater, dies—Supreme Court orders \$200,000,000 AAA taxes returned.

14—Habeas corpus writ denied Hauptmann—Fliers find no trace of aviator Paul Riedern in South American jungle—Arkansas air liner crash kills 17.

15—Japan quits naval parity—Senator Nye charges Woodrow Wilson "falsified" about war-time pacts.

16—Governor Hoffman grants Hauptmann reprieve until Feb. 15—Hamilton Fish, Grant's Secretary of State, dies.

17—Rudyard Kipling dies—Lincoln Ellsworth and his pilot rescued.



Blum



Hauptmann

7—Marilyn Miller, actress, dies—Spanish Cortes ousts President Zamora—Eleven killed in airliner crash in Pennsylvania.

9—G. O. P. forms campaign "brain trust."

10—20-inch eye for largest telescope sent across continent to California—Ex-President Calles and aides exiled from Mexico.

12—James M. Beck, famed lawyer, dies.

13—General Hagood reinstated in U. S. Army—Howard Thurston, magician, dies.

14—Major league baseball season opens.

15—Italians occupy Dessye.

17—League admits failure in Ethiopian peace effort—Federal Judge H. L. Ritter ousted by United States Senate in impeachment case.

18—Turkish troops capture demilitarized Dardanelles zone.

19—Federal agents capture three Hamm kidnapers.

19—Louis Howe, Roosevelt's secretary, dies—F. H. Harvey, dining car magnate, and wife die in plane crash.

20—Scores of priests and journalists arrested in Spanish roundup—Germany parades military might on Hitler's birthday.

21—Roosevelt asks \$480,800,000 to set up security program.

22—Two Nova Scotia miners, entombed for 10 days, rescued—Finley Peter Dunne, "Mr. Dooley" author, dies.

23—Greatest battle of Ethiopian war starts at Saza Baneh—Percy Hammond, drama critic, dies—Leftists win Spanish election.

27—Goering made Germany's finance dictator.

28—Mustangs give up three cabinet posts; son-in-law, Count Ciano, foreign minister.

31—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas nominated for President at Republican convention in Cleveland.



Roosevelt



Landon

JUNE

1—Liner Queen Mary arrives in New York—Two-cent rail fares in effect—United States Supreme Court voids New York minimum wage law—Representative Zwick of Washington held in Capital for sanity test.

2—Cyrus H. McCormick, former harvester "king," dies.

3—House Speaker Joseph W. Byrns dies.

4—Rep. W. B. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.) named House Speaker—Premier Leon Blum forms French cabinet; strikes cripple nation.

6—Tony Manero wins United States Open golf title—Granville opens, dies.

8—John Hays Hammond Sr., famed mining expert, and E. H. Green, financier, son of Hetty Green, die—Avalanche balks Mt. Everest climb.

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12—French chamber passes 40-hour week bill; strikes end.

13—Rains "worth a million" break great drought through Midwest.

15—Bonus Day brings \$1,500,000 to World War veterans.

16—Thirty-six churches burned in Spanish uprising.

17—United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida dies.

18—Maxim Gorky, famous Russian author, dies—Hundreds of scientists watch sun eclipse in Asia.

19—Rep. William Lemke (Rep., N. D.) announces Presidential candidacy; backed by Father Coughlin—French cabinet votes to end Italian sanctions—Max Schmeling knocks out Joe Louis in twelfth round.

20—Congress adjourns.

22—Washington University wins Poughkeepsie Regatta, races.

24—Arthur Outten, noted grain speculator, dies.

25—President Roosevelt renominated at Democratic national convention in Philadelphia—Railway pension law and its tax act ruled unconstitutional.

27—Landon "notified" before 80,000 at Philadelphia—Alfred Padgugan wins British Open golf championship.

30—Liberty League announces it will enter campaign against Roosevelt.

MAY

1—Roosevelt orders CCC recruited to full strength—Gangster Alvin Karpis captured.

2—Halle Selassie flees; Addis Ababa looted and set afire—Bald Venture wins Kentucky derby.

3—Roosevelt signs farm bill—Italians shatter southern Ethiopian armies—King Edward VIII sets precedent in first broadcast.

4—Supreme Court refuses TVA rechartering—Italy told to make African peace or face oil sanctions.

5—Roosevelt asks tax on \$20,000,000 undivided profits—Italy moves to nationalize banks.

6—Roosevelt beats Talmadge, 5-1, in Georgia primary—Norris, Democrat, opens—Hindenburg makes successful trial flight.

7—Hitler sends troops into Rhineland—Brexity ties world record in Florida derby.

8—Jean Patou, noted Paris fashion designer, dies.

10—Admiral Earl Beatty, Jutland hero, dies.

11—France insists Germany withdraw from Rhineland—Paraguay sets up Fascist state.

12—Locarno powers charge Germany violates treaty—Floods ravage East.

13—Italians challenge Britain, start drive on Lake Tana region.

14—Maine cities flooded—Spain torn by fresh riots.

15—Serge Mdivani, "Marrying Prince," killed in Florida polo game.

16—Spain orders modified martial law to curb mob—League bars Hitler peace plan, but grants German equality.

17—Reich agrees to hearing before League—Flood ravages Johnston, Pa.

18—Pittsburgh marooned by floods; thousands flee deluge in East—Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek statesman, dies—Roosevelt asks billion and a half for relief.

20—Execution of Hauptmann set for March 31—Harvard's tercentenary opens.

21—Blizzards follow flood chaos in East.

22—Red Cross asks flood relief for 325,000 in 13 states—Dust storms rage from California to Kansas—Italy, Austria, Hungary agree on extended common Danubian front.

23—Mussolini nationalizes key industries.

24—Hitler rejects Locarno terms—Clients, co-founder of Townsend organization, quits.

25—U. S. Britain pledge naval parity as new treaty is signed.

26—Townsend Plan inquiry opens in Washington.

27—Reynoldsdown repeats 1935 victory in England's Grand National race.

28—Two hundred seventy-five thousand WPA workers fight flood damage in 14 states—Hitler registers his greatest vote in German referendum—Italian bombs set Harar aflame—Thousands of Catholic churches reopened in Mexico.

30—Hauptmann plea rejected by New Jersey pardon board.

31—Hauptmann gets stay of sentence at hour of execution.

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APRIL

1—Labor's Non-Partisan League formed to back Roosevelt—Austria proclaims universal military service.

2—Tornadoes kill 24, injure hundreds in South.

3—Bruno Hauptmann electrocuted for slaying Lindbergh baby—Zeppelin Hindenburg crosses Atlantic, reaches South America on first flight.

4—Emperor Haile Selassie's army routed.

6—Southern tornadoes kill more than 400; Tupelo, Miss., devastated.



Mussolini



Selassie



Lemke



Azana

JULY

1—Alexander Berkman, anarchist leader, kills self.

2—Floods kill 25, cause \$4,000,000 damage in Texas—C. I. O. unions defy A. F. of L. citation—Pope orders drive on indecent films.

3—Fred Perry wins British tennis title for third time.

4—League of Nations refuses help to Ethiopia—Helen Jacobs wins Wimbledon tennis title.

5—Paris police battle 15,000 Rightists in riots.

7—Leave of absence as Postmaster General given James A. Farley; resignation rejected—Britain asks \$27,000,000 more for rearming project—Tchitcherine, Soviet statesman, dies—National League bats Americans, 4-3, in annual all-star game.

8—John D. Rockefeller Sr., 97—Thomas Meighan film star, dies—Hitler offers pact guaranteeing Austrian independence.

9—Heat shatters all records in many parts of United States; 102.3 all-time mark in New York City; hundreds die in nation—Third son born to Diones.

10—Joe Humphries, famed sport announcer, dies.

11—Ruth Bryan Owen, United States minister to Denmark, weds Capt. Boerge Rohde.

12—Dr. S. Parker Cadman, noted pastor, dies.

13—Nation's heat death toll placed at 1625—Joseph Calvo Sotelo, Spanish monarchist leader, assassinated.

15—Townsend Plan convention opens in Cleveland—Sanctions against Italy lifted.

16—United States Senator Louis Murphy of Iowa killed in auto crash—King Edward VIII escapes assassination attempt.

17—French Chamber passes bill to expropriate arms industry.

18—Turkey given right to rearm Dardanelles—Spanish forces in Morocco rebel.

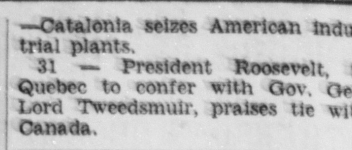
21—United States sends warships to Spanish waters.

23—Gov. Alfred M. Landon accepts G. O. P. presidential nomination—Eleanor Holm Jarrett dropped from United States Olympic team for "breaking training."

26—King Edward VIII unveils Canadian war memorial at Vimy.

27—Alvin Karpis given life term for Hamm kidnapping.

28—Spanish Lefist government orders church property confiscated.



Catalonia

1—Catalonia seizes American industrial plants.

3—President Roosevelt, in Quebec to confer with Gov. Gen. Lord Tweedsmuir, praises tie with Canada.

AUGUST

1—France asks powers to remain neutral in Spanish war; warns against aiding rebels—Forest fires ravage great Michigan area; soldiers called to aid—Eleventh Olympics open in Berlin before 100,000.

3—Financial aid to Spanish government pledged by 100,000 in Moscow mass meeting—Jesse Owens wins 100-meter final in Olympics, tying record.

4—Rebels defeated north of Madrid by 80,000 Lefists.

5—A. F. of L. council votes suspension of C. I. O. unions—Greek general strike crushed—Lithuania and Germany reach political-trade accord.

6—Airliner crash near St. Louis kills eight—Jeffersonian Democrats open convulse in Detroit.

7—Spanish Loyalist warships wreck Algeiras, cut off rebels in Morocco—Representative Marion Zwick check leaps to death in Senate.

8—First world Jewish congress opens in Geneva.

9—Arthur B. Reeve, noted author, dies.

10—King Edward VIII starts Mediterranean cruise; Mrs. Wallis Simpson among guests.

12—Rosalind wins Hambletonian, harness racing classic.

13—Sensational Mary Astor-Dr. Franklin Thorpe case settled; daughter's custody divided.

14—Father Charles E. Coughlin opens convention of N. U. S. J. in Cleveland.

16—A. A. U. suspends Jesse Owens for ignoring exhibition tour as Olympics end—Massacre of 1200 charged as Spanish rebels capture Badajoz—Typhoon takes many lives, causes immense damage in Philippines.



Astor



Zwick

18—Joe Louis knocks out Jack Sharkey in third round.

19—British ban all arms shipments to Spain—Hearst suspends Seattle newspaper publication in labor dispute.

20—United States refuses Uruguay's plea to mediate in Spanish war—Germany orders warship to Spain to resist vessel searches.

21—Bolivia and Paraguay sign agreement resuming relations.

22—Landon opens Eastern campaign in birthplace, West Middlesex, Pa.—Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota dies.

23—Horothy of Hungary and Hitler agree on anti-Soviet front—Soviet sentences 16 to die for plot against Stalin.

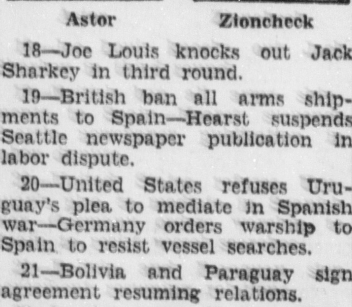
24—Germany and Russia ban arms exports to Spain.

25—Roosevelt starts drought states tour—William Bullitt named United States ambassador to France.

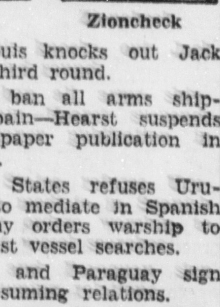
27—Secretary of War George Dern dies.

28—Leon Trotsky interned by Norway; Russia demands expulsion.

30—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde resigns as minister to Denmark—Liner Queen Mary sets new record, 3 days 23 hours, 57 minutes, for West-East Atlantic crossing.



Bullitt



Trotsky

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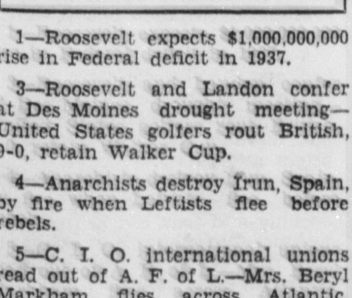
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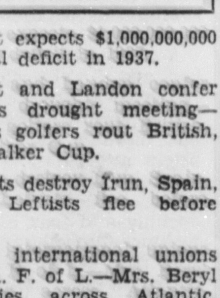
8—Princess Juliana of Holland betrothed to German prince.

9—Japan rushes warships to South China after murder of Japanese—Yankers clinch American League pennant.

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11—Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska, enters race for re-election as independent.

12—Spanish rebels capture Talavera—Alice Marble defeats Helen Jacobs for U. S. tennis title—Lawson Little wins Canadian golf open.

13—Magnus Johnson, ex-U. S. Senator from Minnesota, dies—Hitler warns Communists millions of Nazis are ready for war.

14—Pope Pius XI denounces Catholic church foes in Spain—Republicans win Maine elections.

15—Catalonia forms proletarian governing council.

17—Soviet warns Germany against attack—French government ends strike of 25,000 Lefist textile workers.

18—Tropical storm takes tremendous toll along 1000 miles of U. S. coast—Italy asks League to bar Ethiopian delegates.

19—T. Campbell Black, famed English aviator, dies in crash—Johnny Fischer wins U. S. amateur golf crown.

20—American Legion opens convention in Cleveland, O.

21—Dick Merrill and Harry Richmond end round-trip Atlantic flight—New German army opens greatest maneuvers since 1914.

22—G. A. R. convenes in Washington; 700 march in intense heat—Ethiopia seated in League Assembly by 49-4 vote.

24—New York Giants clinch National League pennant.

25—Harry Woodring named temporary Secretary of War.

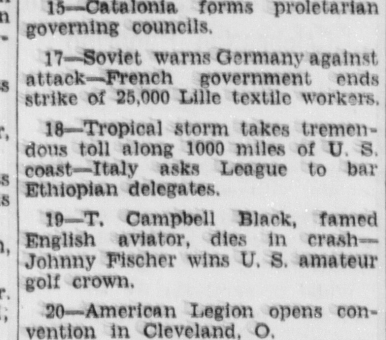
26—Switzerland and the Netherlands go off gold standard—Subzero weather and snow strike Rocky Mountain states.

27—France orders franc devaluation—United States joins in money stabilization accord—Spanish rebels capture Toledo, lift Alcazar siege.

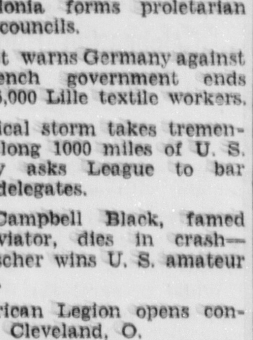
28—Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy, dies—Seventeen inches of snow in Denver—Germany finds Lawrence Simpson, United States seaman, guilty of sedition.

29—Eleven Black Legionnaires convicted of murder in Detroit—Texas floods cause millions' loss.

30—Earl Browder, Communist Presidential candidate, jailed in Terre Haute, Ind., to prevent speech—Roosevelt accepts J. G. Winant's resignation as Social Security Board head, to fight G. O. P. charges—Three reporters leave New York in round-the-world air race.



Gehrig



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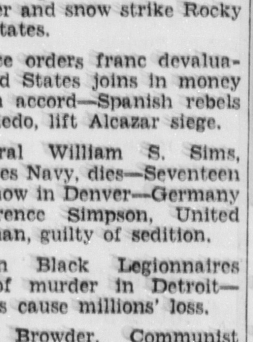
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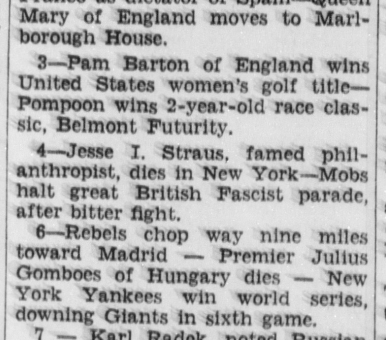
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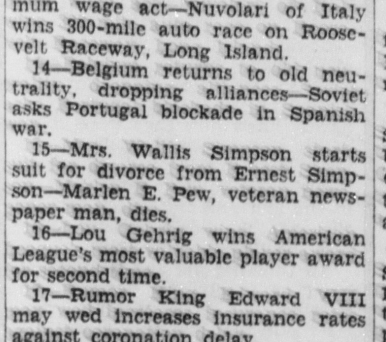
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12—Philippine typhoon kills 400—United States, Britain and France make good deal to steady exchange rates—United States Supreme Court refuses review of New York's minimum wage act—Nuvolari of Italy wins 300-mile auto race on Roosevelt Raceway, Long Island.

14—Belgium returns to old neutrality, dropping alliances—Soviet asks Portugal blockade in Spanish war.

15—Mrs. Wallis Simpson starts suit for divorce from Ernest Simpson—Marlen E. Pew, veteran newspaper man, dies.

16—Lou Gehrig wins American League's most valuable player award for second time.

17—Rumor King Edward VIII may wed increases insurance rates against coronation delay.

18—Sand Merchant strikes in Lake Erie storm; 19 die—"Ma" Streecher, famed for Chicago squatter rights fight, dies.

19—H. R. Ekins wins round the world air race of three reporters; time, 18 days 14 hours—President Azana quits Madrid—Goering chosen dictator of Reich's four-year economic plan—Carl Hubbell named National League's most valuable player.

20—Mrs. Anne Macy, Helen Keller's teacher, dies.

21—Spanish rebels open direct smash on Madrid.

22—Senator James Couzens of Michigan dies—British order 300 Boeing planes from Canada.

23—Soviet threatens neutrality.



Gehrig



Al Smith

break in Spain—Denver-Chicago Zephyr sets new world train record, averaging 83.6 miles an hour for 1017 miles.

24—China Clipper returns to California, ending 16,400-mile Pacific trip—Rebel tanks lead 11-mile gain against Madrid; 150 planes menace city.

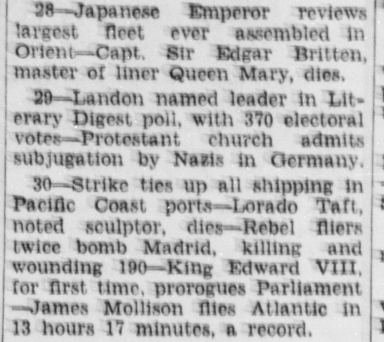
25—Earl Browder rally broken up in Tampa, Fla.; 12 hurt—Belgians arrest Reich leaders in Brussels riots.

27—Mrs. Ernest Simpson wins divorce at Ipswich, England.

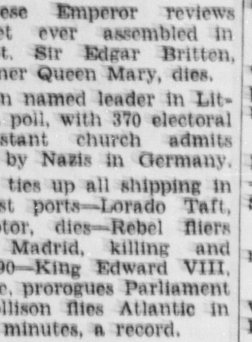
28—Japanese Emperor reviews largest fleet ever assembled in Orient—Capt. Sir Edgar Britten, master of liner Queen Mary, dies.

29—Landon named leader in Literary Digest poll, with 370 electoral votes—Protestant church admits subjugation by Nazis in Germany.

30—Strike ties up all shipping in Pacific Coast ports—Lorato Taft, noted sculptor, dies—Rebel fliers twice bomb Madrid, killing and wounding 190—King Edward VIII, for first time, prorogues Parliament—James Molloy flies Atlantic in 13 hours 17 minutes, a record.



Mrs. Simpson



Edward VIII

1—Shipping strike extends to Atlantic coast ports.

3—President