

THE CANADIAN PRESS NEWS JANUARY OF 1934

JANUARY

1—Chief Justice L. P. Duff and J. T. G. Miller knighted in Ottawa in 15 years, Henry Morgan, Jr., succeeds W. L. Wood in as Secretary of U. S. Treasury. Several reported loss in deal in Southern California.

2—U.S. joins Britain in official protest against Germany's reduction of interest payment on foreign loans.

3—Roosevelt tells Congress N.R.A. plan will continue.

4—U.S. and Britain agree to British Foreign Secretary, agree disarmament proposals should give way to more practical plan. Explosion and fire cause death of 140 miners in Czechoslovakia.

5—Reduction announced in freight rates on Canadian export cattle.

6—(Sunday)—German police arrest 1000 Sunday school teachers for defying Nazi church regime.

7—Twenty-eight killed, 48 injured as panic sweeps crowd assembled at Kyoto, Japan, railway station. Serge Slavsky, formerly of Vancouver, becomes municipal pawnshop, found dead at Champlain, France.

8—Plane Pilot Bibby, missing when newly-wrecked on coast of Arctic Foulmington located on east coast of Hudson Bay.

9—British protests French tariff concessions to U.S. projected in exchange for big increase in U.S. import quotas on French wines.

10—France restores British tariff quota. Riotous return to Cape tempers claims put against government over Slavsky pawnshop swindle.

11—French Government gets confidence vote but rioting continues.

12—Canada's international trade shows favorable (credit) margin of \$145,000,000 for year 1933. Nine-months' revenues up \$4,750,000 over corresponding 1932 period.

13—W. A. Scott, Minister of Trade and Commerce, at Toronto, raps mass buying, sweat shop conditions, unethical business practices.

14—Mendieta succeeds Hevia as Cuban president.

15—Dollfus warns Germany against threatening Austrian independence.

16—British reported limiting Soviet timber increase cut planned in Canadian West.

17—(Sunday)—Governing commission for Newfoundland announced at London.

18—Canadian bank debts in 1933 up 20 per cent, over 1932.

19—Supreme State Council of Greece decides Samuel Insull must leave country.

20—Germany favors plebiscite in Austria to ascertain popular will.

21—Germany and Poland sign 10-year non-aggression pact. Roosevelt announces 10 minutes of expenditure cut by \$17,000,000.

22—French Government of Premier Chautemps resigns in face of indignation over Bayonne scandal.

23—(Sunday)—Government ice-breaker carries supplies to Cape Barrow, Arctic, to melt snow. Reichsbishop Mueller becomes supreme head of German Evangelical Church.

24—Dominion Government plans parliamentary probe into mass buying. Britain favors granting Germany measure of nationalization of New Brunswick blizzard. Daladier forms government in France. Three return to London after setting unofficial record in stratosphere ascent of 73,000 feet.

25—U. S. fixes gold price at \$35 an ounce, lifts ban on imports. S. J. Hungerford, officially named C. N. R. president. British memoranda on holds Germany's return to league of nations essential to world arms accord.

26—Germany categorically denies accusations of interference in Austrian affairs.

27—Mass buying and price spreads announced by Canadian House of Commons.

28—Soviet Commissar for War Voroshilov says Russia has most highly-mechanized army in world.

29—(Sunday)—Royalists riot in Paris over fascist coup.

30—F. C. von Starbemberg achieves fascist coup in Tyrol and cabinet members Dollfus to give League of Nations aid to grant independence. Toronto and Standard Stock and Mining Exchanges merged.

31—Violent rioting leaves 1,000 wounded, approximately 10 dead, in Paris streets as mobs demonstrate against Daladier cabinet with resumes diplomatic relations with resumes. Sorselle report on Windsor Children's Shelter probe recommends matron's dismissal, reorganization on board.

Dommergue summoned to Paris by President Lebrun as French League of Nations spokesman. Life royalist coup created. "Life of Our Lord" sold for publication at \$15 a word.

32—Vernon Sankey, notorious Canadian-born kidnapper, commits suicide in Slough Falls, N.D., prison. Dommergue strives to form cabinet as kidnapping on payment of record \$200,000 ransom.

33—Three prospectors missing two on Great Bear Lake, safe at Cameron Bay, N.W.T., after crossing lake on foot. Roosevelt cancels all air mail contracts in U.S. and gives job to army fliers.

34—(Sunday)—A million French workers strike in protest against fascist reaction under Dommergue regime.

35—Marshall law declared in Austria as rioting breaks out; death toll estimated at 150. Anglo-French trade "war" begun. General strike in France ends.

36—Fascist Socialists fight troops and police in Vienna as civil war gets country; 1,000 dead. Britain, Italy, France agree to maintain independence must be maintained.

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38—Mussolini masses troops on Italian border as British strike.

39—King Albert of Belgium killed in mountain climbing. Britain, France, Italy tell Germany Aus-

trian independence must be maintained.

40—(Sunday)—Leopold III returns from Switzerland to become King of Belgium.

41—Bennett says Canada ready to negotiate for reciprocity treaty with United States. Austrian Nazis at Munich demand that be given share in Dollfus government.

42—Violent blizzard paralyzes New York and eastern seaboard.

43—Hitler accepts principle of British arms compromise after interview with Anthony Eden. Russian Arctic expedition of 101 faces danger on crumbling ice floe on Bering Strait.

44—Canadian Government empowered to take over hoarded gold, silver, currency backing, provided under banking bills introduced in Parliament. General Augusto Sandino, Nicaraguan guerrilla-liberation, killed.

45—Leopold III formally ascends Belgian throne. Victor Ross, financier dies at Toronto.

46—Pope Pius, in speech at Vatican, denounces trend towards pagan cults.

47—(Sunday)—John McGraw, Napoleon of baseball, dies in New York.

48—Censorship clamped on Vienna while royalists laud Dollfus and talk monarchy restoration.

49—Stevens' mass buying probe hears startling evidence of low wages paid by many Toronto firms.

50—Japan and Russia in exchange of diplomatic notes. Change of diplomatic relations between them.

Bright Spots of the Year

1—Canada's international trade shows favorable credit margin of \$145,000,000 for 1933.

2—Germany balances budget and increases military grants.

3—Montreal organizes to fight anarchy dysterent and survey have in other Canadian cities.

4—Detroit wins first National Hockey League title by defeating Toronto, Samuel Insull flees from Greece to Turkey to avoid extradition to United States.

5—United Kingdom reports surplus of \$158,000,000 at end of fiscal year.

APRIL

1—(Sunday)—Turkey to return Insull for trial to United States.

2—U.S. to negotiate with 28 nations for reciprocity in trade.

3—Paris police redouble search for hidden armaments on reports of planned revolution by radicals.

4—Dr. H. M. Tory, research authority, claims virus causes influenza among Canadian farmers millions of dollars. Moncton Hawks retain Allan Cup by defeating Port Williams.

5—Belgium, original source of radium, seeks supply in Canada.

6—U. S. announces readiness to aid maintenance of Big Powers' peace pact.

7—Fifty killed, many missing, when cliff tumbles on Norwegian town.

8—Bennett announces inquiry into federal relief expenditures by provinces. Camille Houde returns as minister of Montreal.

9—Russia declares she will consider disarmament only if Japan takes similar step. Chicago Black Sox take Stanley Cup, winning hockey play-off series against Detroit, three games to one.

10—Premier T. D. Pattullo, of British Columbia, says province's special powers were not properly appreciated by House of Commons.

11—North Atlantic shipping lanes carry worst iceberg threat in years.

12—Renewed Chaco war results in 1,200 casualties.

13—Forest fire menace River Hebert outbreaks in Nova Scotia. France gives dying disarmament party coup de grace, refusing Germany any right to return.

14—Price of Canadian grain leaps 80 cent mark. Lew Cody, film star, dies in Hollywood.

15—(Sunday)—Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader, found during police raid at Barbizon, France.

16—A. L. Rennie, Liberal, elected to House of Commons in South Oxford, Ont., by-election. Dominion Relief Bill passed by House.

17—Canadian budget shows deficit reduced by \$22,500,000.

18—New arms race predicted as Franco accuses Germany of wrecking bilateral negotiations.

19—Coast range of Rockies in British Columbia crossed by British party on skis.

20—Jugoslavia coal mine blast kills 146 at Sarajevo.

21—Canada's trade increased by 15 per cent. over previous year.

22—Dillinger gang kills two police, shooting way to freedom near St. Paul, Minn.

23—Spain releases 5,000 political prisoners.

24—Great Britain expresses anxiety over Japan's "hands off" China declaration.

25—H. H. Stevens, Toronto, challenges world to keep his utility industry.

26—Britain and France warn Germany against postponement of loan repayments.

27—(Sunday)—Austria abolishes all trials by jury.

28—Senator Arthur Meighen resigns from Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Kitchener murder findings fail to solve old murder mystery.

MAY

1—May Day rioters battle police in Paris streets. Other capital cities quiet. Walker and Rubin set new record for Australia-England flight.

2—Gold tax, announced in budget, changed to apply only to dividend-paying mines.

3—H. H. Woodin, former U. S. Secretary, dies in New York.

4—Powers may lead drive of Im Sabon to unite Arabia.

5—Cavalcade wins Kentucky Derby.

6—Percival Price, Ottawa Peace Tower architect, wins Pulitzer prize.

7—Four executives of Imperial Tobacco Company had incomes of \$1,000,000 in five years, mass buying committee hears.

8—British leaves Dominion to take own action against alleged Japanese dumping of goods.

9—What prices spurred upward by drought and dust storms in North America.

10—Extradition proceedings dropped in case of James Fahey, Alberta man who escaped from U.S. penitentiary 25 years ago. World Cup retained by U.S. in golf tournament with Britain.

11—(Sunday)—Armistice halts desert warfare between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

12—June Robles, six-year-old Texas girl, kidnapped for ransom. \$10,000 chained to cage in desert.

13—Hearings of damage action against Premier Brownless of Alberta for alleged seduction begins at Edmonton.

14—Collision of workers' boat and ferry claims 100 lives at Lorient, France.

15—Export of silver forbidden from U. S.

16—House of Commons votes to confiscate all lottery prizes in Canada. Jury awards \$15,000 damages to Vivian MacMillan in seduction action against Premier Brownless.

17—Three cabinet ministers selected by police in new German uprising against Hitler. Madame Curie discoverer of radium, dies in Paris.

18—Troops called to quell bloody rioting in San Francisco labor strikes.

19—Viscount Snowden predicts revolutionary changes in Great Britain's social systems.

20—(Sunday)—Germany pleads with France for continued peace, but defies invasion by any country.

21—Bank of International Settlements protests against Germany's non-payment of debts.

22—Russia announces trial by

JUNE

1—Drought and plague takes heavy toll of western crops in U.S. and Canada.

2—Governor James Rolph of California, dies.

3—(Sunday)—Dr. Frederick Banting and Charles Saunders knighted. Fred George celebrates 89th birthday.

4—Great Britain suspends war debt payments to U. S.

5—Discovery of Dr. C. E. Dolman of Toronto hailed as important in fight against staphylococcus septicemia.

6—Canadian railways abandon 2,100 miles of systems to economy.

7—Franco-British accord revives world arm race.

8—Bennett declares Canada may balance budget at year's end.

9—H. H. Stevens, Toronto, challenges public to out his utilities evils.

10—(Sunday)—Frederick Delius, prominent British composer, dies in 73rd year.

11—More than 1,000 die at floods destroy city of Ocopecque, Honduras.

12—U.S. offers consideration of British debt payment readjustment.

13—Max Baer wins heavyweight boxing title on technical knockout over Primo Carnera at New York.

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JULY

1—(Sunday)—Hitler smashes Nazi conspiracy as 18 plotters are shot to death and prominent leaders commit suicide.

2—Hitler orders England to stop Germany from storm troops executed as Hitler suppresses uprising.

3—Brownlee resigns as Premier of Alberta.

4—Justice Ives rules damage action against Brownlee alleging seduction must be dismissed with costs. Three cabinet ministers selected by police in new German uprising against Hitler. Madame Curie discoverer of radium, dies in Paris.

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AUGUST

1—(Sunday)—St. Malo Cross at Gaspé in commemoration of first landing of Jacques Cartier on the Canadian mainland. Further bloodshed feared in Austria as new Nazi coup planned.

2—Representatives of the French press welcomed at the French central strike of 800,000 workers looms over United States textile industry.

3—Engagement of Prince George of England and Princess Marina of Greece announced.

4—Grant Hall, vice-president of C.P.R., dies in Montreal. Reports from Vienna state that revolutionaries planned for Austria, Tripoli, Algeria, Switzerland and Ireland. Official story of birth of quinquennial American Medical Journal; shatter all records by living two months.

5—Great Britain, France and Italy begin clearing way for Sovereign membership in League of Nations.

6—Buenos Aires reports true pending in Chaco war after four years' fighting.

7—New funds in Northern Ontario develop a "gold rush" and make fortunes.

8—September 20.

9—Franco-Castilian trade pact signed in Paris.

10—October 16.

11—CANADIAN \$250,000,000 refunding loan reported fully subscribed.

12—October 22.

13—DR. A. R. DAPPEL, physician to Dionne quintuplets, says they have attained normal life expectancy.

14—November 9.

15—DOMINION revenues for seven-month period, \$26,000,000, compared with corresponding 1933 period.

16—September 29.

17—CANADA retains world wheat title as John B. Allsup of Wembley, Alberta, is awarded the championship at the Chicago International.

18—O.C.R.U.—known as the secret police—has been abandoned.

19—Dollfus becomes dictator of Austria.

20—Canadian Government announces direct relief payments to provinces will be reduced from \$3 1/3 to 25 per cent.

21—Professional challenger of Endeavour United States, declares for America's cup about to sail from Gosport—amateurs volunteer.

22—(Sunday)—heat and drought cutting harvest yields in European fields.

23—Marital law demanded in strikes on San Francisco.

24—Labor unions endeavor to end general strike as turmoil increases and food supplies run low in San Francisco.

25—Government announced four Dominion bye-elections to be held on Sept. 24.

26—Reports indicate 2,000 people massacred since beginning of German uprising.

27—Canadian rifle team recovers Kalopore cup at Bislej ranges.

28—(Sunday)—John Dillinger, notorious United States desperado, held in police trap at Chicago.

29—Germany announces rationing of raw materials on basis equalized on Great War days.

30—Thousands of cattle die as Chicago live stock yard workers strike. Sale of beer and wine in hotel beverage rooms begin in Ontario.

31—Chancellor Dollfus of Austria slain by Nazi gang.

32—Ontario's 1934 series exhibition of Dionne quintuplets at world fair by appointing legal guardians.

33—Three thousand believed dead in mob battle Toronto.

34—Marie Dressler dies in California after long fight against cancer.

35—(Sunday)—Kurt Schuschnigg succeeds alain Dollfus as Austrian Chancellor.

36—London discloses link Germany with Austrian chaos.

37—England retains Davis Cup in tennis final—United States.

SEPTEMBER

1—World surpluses of wheat ended, John J. McFarland, president of American Medical Association, declares on return home from London.

2—(Sunday)—U. S. textile strike involving 600,000 workers, ties up 2,761 mills. Col. Roscoe Turner makes new record for Pacific to Atlantic flying.

3—Evangeline Booth elected commander-in-chief of Salvation Army at London congress.

4—American Medical Association ring and monopoly on submarine building revealed before U.S. Senate inquiry.

5—Graham Towers named governor of Canada's central bank. Police find cabin used to hide kidnapped John Labatt in Muskoka.

6—Huey Long takes 2,000 troops into New Orleans to uphold his dictatorship of Louisiana state.

7—David Johnston and Alberto Morro Castle of New Jersey with loss of about 124 lives.

8—(Sunday)—Hitler declares his storm troops to be permanent body.

9—Suggestion to kidnap Premier Bennett disclosed at Ottawa. Jack Peterson retains British Empire heavyweight boxing title, defeating Larry Gains in London.

10—Troops called to curb textile riots in three states.

11—Warrants issued for arrest of David Johnston and Alberto Morro Castle for Labatt kidnaping.

12—Dafco hospital opened for Dionne quintuplets.

13—Canadian rifle team for America's Cup cancelled when British challenger, Endeavour, and American defender, Rainbow, fail to finish course within time limit.

14—(Sunday)—Australia keeps Lyons elected to government in power after general election.

15—Endeavour wins first race and is made favorite for America's Cup battle. McClure resigns as weight boxing title from Ross at New York.

16—Endeavour takes second race of America's Cup series. Millie notes training for Italian boys to begin at eight years. Mussolini announces.

17—League of Nations officials on reports Japanese fortifying former German islands in Pacific.

18—United States Senate and Congressional elections give Roosevelt and his "new deal" sweeping endorsement.

19—Pierre Etienne Flaudin becomes new Premier of France and forms cabinet.

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21—(Sunday)—Armistice observance is world-wide, excepting France. Sir Donald Mann, Canadian railroad builder, dies at Toronto.

22—United States lifts ban on export of capital in apparent drive for international trade.

23—Paraguay asks League of Nations to intervene in Chaco warfare, reversing previous stand.

24—Balkans alarmed by vague

OCTOBER

1—Deluge sweeps foothill district of Southern California taking 50 to 70 lives.

2—January 4.

3—One hundred and forty men lost in mine disaster in Czechoslovakia.

4—January 8.

5—Panic in Kyoto, Japan, railway station results in 76 killed and 48 hurt.

6—January 16.

7—Estimated 6,000 dead in earthquake throughout Nepal, Bihar and Orissa districts of India.

8—March 22.

9—One thousand killed and 100,000 made homeless in burning of Hakodate, Japan.

10—April 7.

11—Cliff tumbles on Tafjord, Norway, causing death of 50 people.

12—June 26.

13—One hundred workmen drowned in ferry-boat collision at Lorient, France.

14—September 8.

15—Liner Morro Castle burns off New Jersey coast with loss of 124 people.

16—September 21.

17—Typhoon visits Japanese cities of Osaka and Kyoto, leaving 1,900 dead.

18—September 22.

19—Gresford collieries in Wales swept by explosion and fire; 250 miners dead.

20—November 18.

21—Two hundred and fifty lives lost in Philippine typhoon.

22—December 2.

23—Floods in Australia take 50 lives.

NOVEMBER

1—Wilson Churchill charges that Germany maintaining "reign of terror" in war preparations. Samuel Insull on trial in Chicago on blame for collapse of his utilities empire.

2—Ottawa advises provinces, Dominion in future will assist only in financial contributions withholding direct loans, Jones and Water complete round trip England-Australia flight, 24,000 miles in about 13 days.

3—(Sunday)—Sir Alfred Gilbert, noted British sculptor, dies at London, aged 80. Kingsford-Smith completes three-hour trans-Pacific flight from Brisbane to California.

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DECEMBER

1—Serge Kiroff, right hand man of Stalin, assassinated in Leningrad.

2—(Sunday)—John B. Allsup of Wembley, Alberta, wins title of world wheat champion at Chicago International Livestock Exposition. Silver Yarra, Australia, overflows banks causing death of 37 persons and more than \$5,000,000 damage.

3—Dr. A. R. Dappe, physician to the Dionne quintuplets, recommended in New York for 1934 Nobel award in medicine. Capt. C. O. Callard, starting trans-Pacific flight.

4—Capt. Freeman Hatfield, sought as fugitive from justice in Chicago, is arrested in London. Callard, starting trans-Pacific flight.

5—Hungary repudiates Jugoslavia's charge of Berlin terror plot.

6—Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece married with impressive ceremonies at Westminster Abbey.

7—Three former chain-store branch managers testify before mass buying commission at Ottawa. Chain store practices force, dishonesty.

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MARCH

1—Emperor Henry Pu-Yi ascends Manchukuo throne. Spanish Cabinet of Premier Leroux resigns.

2—Disarmament conference in Europe. British envoy, Anthony Eden returns to London from European tour.

3—Roosevelt completes first presidential year. John Dillinger, public enemy, escapes from Crown Point, Ind., jail.

4—(Sunday)—Samuel Insull ordered from Greece, losing long fight to escape criminal charges over collapse of U. S. utility empire.

5—Princess Youssouf awarded \$125,000 by English court in libel suit against producers of film "Rasputin and the Empress."

6—Henry Ford on Florida visit charges wars are caused by scheming munitions manufacturers. Lord Aberdeen, British foreign general of Canada, dies at Edinburgh.

7—French fliers announce at Paris discovery of mail by army plane in Arabia.

8—J. S. Woodworth, C. C. F. head, suspends Ontario council.

9—(Sunday)—Andrew Mellon, former secretary of U. S. treasury, faces tax evasion charges. Roosevelt suspends flying of mail by army planes after death of 10 pilots.

10—Increase of about \$15,000,000 in naval estimates approved by British House of Commons. Japan's torpedo boat capsizes off home coast with loss of more than 100 lives.

11—Bennett says wheat board will control Canada's exports to comply with world wheat agreement.

12—Motion to halt award of titles in Canada defeated by parliament. Explosion and fire claim 150 lives at La Libertad, El Salvador. "Father of Canadian Art," dies in Toronto, aged 96. California scientist with new serum brings cure back to life. Enterprising Canadian, British consulate staff killed as Chinese soldiers massacre 2,000 in Turkistan town.

13—Premier T. D. Pattullo introduces special powers bill, vesting economic control of British Columbia in Cabinet.

14—(Sunday)—Italy, Austria and Hungary become allies under pact signed at Rome. Canadian Indians, celebrated 106th birthday at Winnipeg.

15—U. S. Congress votes in favor of silver reorganization.

16—Prime Minister MacDonald assures the world Great Britain is building warships to treaty limits, more than 1,000 die and 100,000 flee from holocaust at Japanese port of Hakodate. Chamberlain declares Exchequer more definite in United Kingdom than any other country.

17—France seeks restoration of Entente Cordiale while brought Great Britain into Great War.

18—(Sunday)—Italian voters give Mussolini 25 per cent. unanimous support in election.

Aviation Triumphs

1—Jean Batten, New Zealand girl, flies from Lympne, Eng. to Port Darwin, Australia, in 14 days, 23 hours, 25 minutes, cutting four and a half days off previous record set by Mrs. Amy Johnson-Mollison.

2—August 9.

3—Leonard Reid and James Aving, British aviators, fly Atlantic from Wassaga Beach, Ont., and land in London, but decide to abandon original plan for non-stop flight to Baghdad.

4—Col. Roscoe Turner, American speed flier, arrives at Floyd Bennett Field having made the Pacific crossing in 10 days, 10 hours and two minutes.

5—October 23.

6—Arriving in Melbourne from London in less than three days. C. W. A. Scott and Campbell England-Australia air derby with \$50,000 prize and break all records. Their achievement is regarded as one of the greatest flights in history of aviation.

7—Liet. Agello, Italian dare-devil flier, sets new airplane speed record of 1,000 miles an hour over Lake Garda, Italy.

8—Cathcart Jones and Ken Walker complete round-trip flight from England to Australia and return, 24,000 miles, in slightly over 13 days.

9—November 4.

10—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith of Australia completes three-stage trans-Pacific flight from Brisbane, Australia, to Oakland, Cal.

11—Canadian Government takes first step to control marketing of natural products with marketing bill.

King's Honor

By Thomas T. Champion, Canadian Press Staff Writer (By Guardian's Special Wire)

(LONDON, Dec. 28.—C.P. Cable)—The King's New Year's honors list is expected to be shorter than usual for as the United Kingdom is concerned, it was learned today.

The greater bulk of honors, it was said, would be left for His Majesty's jubilee celebration in the summer.

Persons close to the government said the list would probably lack political complexion. They said that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald contemplates no immediate changes in the personnel of the government.

When he refused, he received a sound beating. Then to add emphasis to their demands, the women called to his house. Thereafter, editors against the movement were absent from the "Punch" press.

Editor Whipped

He Ceases Fire

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Even in China where tradition might suggest the women would be particularly docile, it is not well to interfere with the feminist movement.

According to the story told here by Princess Der Ling, lady waiting on the late dowager empress of China, an anti-feminist editor in Peking was approached by a group of women who had listened to the doctrines of Carrie Chapman Catt. At first, they talked with some vehemence, but then against the editor to cease his interference with the feminist movement.

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Major Disasters

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November 18.

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December 2.

Floods in Australia take 50 lives.

King's Honor

By Thomas T. Champion, Canadian Press Staff Writer (By Guardian's Special Wire)

(LONDON, Dec. 28.—C.P. Cable)—The King's New Year's honors list is expected to be shorter than usual for as the United Kingdom is concerned, it was learned today.

The greater bulk of honors, it was said, would be left for His Majesty's jubilee celebration in the summer.

Persons close to the government said the list would probably lack political complexion. They said that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald contemplates no immediate changes in the personnel of the government.

When he refused, he received a sound beating. Then to add emphasis to their demands, the women called to his house. Thereafter, editors against the movement were absent from the "Punch" press.

Editor Whipped

He Ceases Fire

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Even in China where tradition might suggest the women would be particularly docile, it is not well to interfere with the feminist movement.

According to the story told here by Princess Der Ling, lady waiting on the late dowager empress of China, an anti-feminist editor in Peking was approached by a group of women who had listened to the doctrines of Carrie Chapman Catt. At first, they talked with some vehemence, but then against the editor to cease his interference with the feminist movement.

When he refused, he received a sound beating. Then to add emphasis to their demands, the women called to his house. Thereafter, editors against the movement were absent from the "Punch" press.

Major Disasters

December 31.

Deluge sweeps foothill district of Southern California taking 50 to 70 lives.

January 4.

One hundred and forty men lost in mine disaster in Czechoslovakia.

January 8.

Panic in Kyoto, Japan, railway station results in 76 killed and 48 hurt.

January 16.

Estimated 6,000 dead in earthquake throughout Nepal, Bihar and Orissa districts of India.

March 22.

One thousand killed and 100,000 made homeless in burning of Hakodate, Japan.

April 7.

Cliff tumbles on Tafjord, Norway, causing death of 50 people.

June 26.

One hundred workmen drowned in ferry-boat collision at Lorient, France.

September 8.

Liner Morro Castle burns off New Jersey coast with loss of 124 people.

September 21.

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