THE CANADIAN PRESS NEWS DIARY OF 1936

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January

1—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia protests to League of Nations that Italy using poison gas and destroying Red Cross.

2—Discovery II sent from Dunedin, N.Z., to search for Lincoln Ellsworth, United States Antarctic explorer, and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, Winnipeg pilot, unreported since Nov. 28.

3—In message to Congress, President Roosevelt points to war spirit in Europe and urges "well-ordered neutrality" in United States.

4—Floods in France cause heavy loss.

5—(Sunday): British liner Scythia turned into troopship for Palestine.

6—Dominion Minister of Agriculture Gardiner elected in Assiniboia, Sask., by-election over William Irvine, C.C.F. Mrs. Barbara Hanley elected at Wenbwood, first woman Mayor in Ontario.

7—Mr. Justice Angers, Ottawa, refuses to reopen Gypsum Queen case.

8—Ethiopian communique claims occupation of Tembien Province.

9—Plans announced to spend $700,000 on Northern Ontario power project.

10—Russia announces rearmament program, fearing intentions of Japan and Germany. Earthquakes and landslides in Colombia; 300 killed.

11—Hon. W. E. Foster, former New Brunswick Premier, made Speaker of Senate.

12—(Sunday)—Thirty-four lost when freighter Iowa wrecked off Oregon.

13—Ross-Cromarty Conservatives defy Prime Minister Baldwin by backing Randolph Churchill instead of Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald in by-election.

14—Thane A. Campbell chosen Premier of P.E.I. Plane crashes in Arkansas swamp; 17 killed.

15—Japan abandons naval conference at London. Calgary Albertan sold and merged with Social Credit Chronicle.

16—Lincoln Ellsworth, United States explorer, and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon of Winnipeg missing since Nov. 28, rescued at their Antarctic base. Canada shows improvement of $40,000,000 in favorable visible trade balance for fiscal year.

17—King George V suffers from bronchial catarrh and cardiac weakness at Sandringham. Thirteen killed in airplane crash in Bolivia.

18—His Majesty had some restful sleep, but symptoms cause anxiety. Rudyard Kipling, 70, British poet, dies.

19—(Sunday) — Austrian Government declares it would oppose union with Germany.

20—King George V dies at Sandringham.

21—King Edward VIII takes oath of accession and receives pledge of fealty from Parliament.

22—Edward proclaimed King in London and throughout Empire. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announces Great Britain has received guarantees of armed support from France and other nations in event of Italian attack. United States House carries Soldiers' Bonus Bill involving $3,591,000,000.

23—Body of King George taken to lie in state at Westminster Hall. Kipling buried in Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey. Dame Clara Butt, 62, English contralto, dies.

24—Albert Sarraut succeeds Pierre Laval as French Premier. Four burned to death at St. John's, Nfld.

25—Sir G. J. Latham installed Governor of Leeward Islands.

26—(Sunday)—Forty killed in Syria munitions explosion. Greek Liberal Party wins general election.

27—Government announces commission will probe Canadian textile industry.

28—King George buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Japanese train derailed by snowslides, 23 killed.

29—Dr. Pierre Gauthier, Liberal, acclaimed M.P. for Portneuf, Que.

30—Governor Hoffman of New Jersey orders re-opening of Lindbergh baby case. Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop made Honorary Air Vice-Marshal.

31—Marshal Kondylis, Greek monarchist leader, dies. Twenty negro convicts burned to death in locked truck in Alabama.

—CP—

February

1—Russell Knowles convicted at London, Ont., of part in kidnapping of John Labatt. Beatrice Chapdelaine acquitted at third trial at Quebec on husband murder charge.

2—(Sunday)—Lt.-Col. Tasnier, Belgian expert, charges Germany has 250,000 troops in Rhine demilitarized area.

3—Ramsay MacDonald elected M.P. for Scottish Universities, defeating Liberal and Labor. Joseph Jost and five children die in farmhouse fire at Lemberg, Sask.

4—Canada at Geneva accepts in principle League resolution providing for mutual support if Italy takes "special measures."

5—British House turns down Labor motion urging international conference to study fairer division of raw materials and colonies.

6—Lord Tweedsmuir opens 18th Parliament of Canada.

7—Tributes to late King George and to King Edward VIII given in Canadian Parliament. Canada waives suspension of James Foster and Alex Archer of Winnipeg, and they are reinstated on English Olympic hockey team.

8—Senator Arthur Meighen discusses United States neutrality policy before New York Canadian Club.

9—(Sunday): Tommy Rose, British flier, sets London to Cape record, three days, 17 hours, 38 minutes, beating Amy Mollison's 1932 mark by 13 hours.

10—Great Britain, United States, France and Italy in five-year agreement, set 9,000-ton limit for new cruisers. Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions' Secretary, elected in Ross-Cromarty.

11—Canada's Olympic hockey team beaten by England, 2-1. Main estimates of $384,427,548 tabled at Ottawa, a reduction of $12,000,000.

12—France warns it will refuse to accept any excuse for armed German occupation of Rhineland.

13—French Government dissolves Royalist groups after assault on Leon Blum, Socialist leader.

14—Royal Society of Canada gold medals awarded to Dr. J. B. Collip, Montreal; Prof. Pelham Edgar and W. Stewart Wallace, Toronto, Russell Knowles, fourth convicted for John Labatt kidnapping in 1934, sentenced to 15 years.

15—Under-Secretary of State Phillips in Chicago says United States will insist on retention of open door policy in China.

16—(Sunday)—Leftist Popular Front wins Spanish election with Manuel Azana Premier. England wins Olympic hockey championship; Canada second with United States third.

17—Thirty-nine killed in film plant explosion and fire in Chile.

18—King Edward holds investiture at Buckingham Palace. Paraguay Revolutionary junta names Col. Rafael Franco president.

19—Rt. Rev. Francis P. Carroll consecrated at Toronto as Roman Catholic Bishop of Calgary.

20—Finance Minister Dunning rejects C.C.F. plan for old age pensions at 60.

21—Canadian Parliament decides for committee to recommend electoral reforms.

22—Emperor Haile Selassie said to have proposed peace with League protectorate over Ethiopia.

23—(Sunday)—Soviet newspapers fear Far East situation leading to war.

24—Foreign Secretary Eden tells Commons Britain actively supports League of Nations and generally accepts theory of collective security.

25—French Foreign Minister Flandin defends 1935 Franco-Soviet pact of mutual assistance.

26—Martial law declared in Tokio when Cabinet Ministers and others slain in military rebellion.

27—House of Commons votes against resolution calling for exclusion of Orientals from Dominion.

28—William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysboro), appointed to Senate. Charges under Section 98, Criminal Code, against leaders of On-to-Ottawa trek of striking western relief workers at Regina dropped.

29—Japanese authorities crush military revolt. Premier Okada, reported killed, reappearing unhurt. Horace Wright, Liberal, returned in Bedeque, P.E.I., Provincial by-election.

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March

1—(Sunday)—King Edward, in first Empire broadcast, pledges efforts to benefit fellowmen.

2—Prime Minister King terms Italian Consul-General Petrucci's speech at Montreal criticizing League of Nations "very ill-advised" and "improper." Runaway C.P.R. tender at Revelstoke, B.C., crashes into work gang, killing 16.

3—Strengthening of defence and mobilization of industry for armament announced in British white paper.

4—Italians report collapse of entire Ethiopian defense on northern front.

5—Italian Government admits as unintentional bombing of British Red Cross unit at Quoram, Ethiopia, when three British subjects killed. Manitoba wins Canadian curling championship for seventh time.

6—Seven killed, 34 injured, in Spanish political disturbances.

7—Hitler orders remilitarization of Rhineland, violating Locarno Pact. Doug Grant, Winnipeg, and Mrs. W. R. Walton, Toronto, win Canadian badminton singles titles at Toronto.

8—(Sunday)—German troops move into Rhineland as France protests to League and reinforces border troops.

9—Foreign Secretary Eden warns Germany Britain will aid France if Reich invades French territory. Seven European nations support French protest. New Hirota cabinet formed in Japan.

10—House of Commons adopts Government's motion to approve Canada-United States trade treaty. Earl Beatty, 65, retired Admiral of the Fleet, dies.

11—Premier Taschereau predicts old age pensions in Quebec.

12—British, French, Belgian and Italian delegates at London declare German move into Rhineland violation of Versailles and Locarno treaties. Floods cause $100,000 damage at Belleville, Ont.

13—Quebec Cabinet reorganized. Quebec floods take 11 lives. Sir Thomas Inskip appointed new minister to co-ordinate British defence. W. M. Archibald, Kaslo, B.C., awarded J. Dalzell McKee trophy for contribution to Canadian aviation.

14—French block Hitler move to talk new peace plan with pact violation.

15—(Sunday)—Demerdjis heads new Greek Cabinet.

16—Premier Aberhart of Alberta plans compulsory conversion of $160,000,000 Provincial debt. Provincial Treasurer McPherson of Manitoba estimates deficit of $295,229 for year ending April 30, 1937.

17—Alberta opposes proposed Federal legislation to legalize indirect Provincial taxation by provinces.

18—Floods in Eastern U.S. cause 172 deaths and $500,000,000 damage in night of terror.

19—Locarno powers plan for settlement of Rhineland trouble and proposal for world peace conference rejected by Germany.

20—New Brunswick floods cause estimated damage of $3,000,000. David Meisner, Kentucky bookmaker, acquitted at second trial in London, Ont., after year in penitentiary for Labatt kidnapping.

21—Britain invites Germany to make new suggestions for settlement of Rhineland dispute.

22—(Sunday)—Several killed in Italian air attack on Jijiga.

23—Trade agreement with U.S. approved by Canadian House of Commons.

24—Minister of Labor Rogers presents new relief plan for Canada.

25—U. S. and Britain agree to adhere to principle of parity between navies. Turkey wishes to fortify demilitarized Dardanelles.

26—Government introduces bill to authorize equalization of payment to western farmers selling wheat to pools in 1930.

27—Reynoldstown wins Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree.

28—Detroit Red Wings win N. H. L. championship, defeating Montreal Maroons in three straight.

29—(Sunday)—German electors, with 98.79 per cent. favorable vote, endorse Hitler's policies. Mexico approves re-opening of Catholic churches.

30—India notifies termination of 1932 Ottawa trade agreement with Britain.

31—Execution of Hauptmann for Lindbergh baby murder, postponed 48 hours on arrest of Paul Wendel, former Trenton lawyer. Hamilton, Ont., Herald stops publication.

—CP—

April

1—Finance Minister Dunning declines federal aid to Alberta to meet $3,200,000 debenture issue. Germany proposes new European security pact which is not acceptable to Britain or France.

2—Alberta Legislature passes compulsory refunding bill embracing debt of $160,000,000. Senate ratifies Canada-United States trade pact.

3—Hauptmann electrocuted at Trenton, N.J., for Lindbergh baby murder. Dominion Government announces it will undertake $100,000,000 relief program.

4—Cambridge defeats Oxford in boat race by five lengths.

5—(Sunday)—Italy reports Ethiopian retreat.

6—Foreign Secretary Eden hints sanctions may be intensified if Italy does not agree to end war shortly. Anglican hospital at Aklavik, N.W.T., destroyed by fire.

7—Zamora deposed as Spanish president by vote of Cortes. Eleven killed in air liner crash near Uniontown, Pa.

8—France proposes European commission with power to control armaments.

9—Ontario Legislature passes bill giving Separate Schools larger share of corporation taxes.

10—League asks Italy and Ethiopia to discuss peace at Geneva. Twenty million Chinese reported starving after devastation by Red armies.

11—Detroit Red Wings win Stanley Cup, defeating Toronto Maple Leafs. Kimberley Dynamiters win Allan Cup (first time for B.C.), defeating Sudbury Falcons.

12—(Sunday)—Dr. D. E. Robertson, H. R. Magill and Alfred Scadding of Toronto trapped in Moose River, N.S., gold mine when shaft caves in.

13—One hundred miners dig to rescue three men imprisoned in Moose River mine. West Toronto Nationals win Canadian junior hockey title, defeating Saskatoon Wesleys.

14—British liner, Ranpura, grounds in Gibraltar Bay with $50,000,000 in Chinese art treasures aboard.

15—Apparatus rushed to Moose River, N.S., to aid rescue of mining party. Italians capture Dessye, Ethiopia.

16—Ethiopia rejects Italian proposal for peace negotiations outside of League of Nations. Liner Ranpura refloated in Gibraltar Bay.

17—Six fishermen drowned off Magdalen Islands when boat capsizes.

18—Linlithgow installed Viceroy of India.

19—(Sunday)—Contact made with men in Moose River Gold Mine. Eleven Jews and Arabs killed in Palestine riots.

20—H. R. Magill, one of Toronto men entombed in Moose River gold mine, dies. Arthur B. Purvis, Montreal, appointed Chairman of National Employment Commission.

21—British budget provides increased taxation to cover defense expenditures.

22—Dominion Government presents supplementary estimates of $124,748,743.

23—Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding rescued after 240 hours' entombment in Moose River mine and removed to hospital. Premier Pattullo of British Columbia announces $3,500,000 bond maturity to be redeemed without Dominion assistance.

24—Newfoundland Fisheries Board proposed to regulate basic industry.

25—London, Ont., Drama League wins Beesborough Trophy with W. Eric Harris's "Twenty-five Cents."

26—(Sunday) — First ballot in French general election indicates swing to Left.

27—South African Government increases Union's defense forces.

28—Premier Hepburn of Ontario announces abolition of Department of Northern Development.

29—Eric W. Hamber appointed Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.

30—Quebec Treasurer Stockwell estimates deficit for year $991,345. British Admiralty announces 38 new warships as part of defense program.

—CP—

May

1—Finance Minister Dunning, in Budget speech, announces increase in sales and corporation taxes. Alvin Karpis, Montreal-born U.S. Public Enemy No. 1, captured in New Orleans.

2—Ethiopian Emperor and family flee to French Somaliland as Italians approach Addis Ababa.

3—(Sunday)—Addis Ababa partially destroyed by tribesmen. French Left parties sweep to victory on second ballot, taking 375 seats of total of 618.

4—Imperial Shipping Committee reduces marine insurance on ships using Hudson Bay route.

5—Italians occupy Addis Ababa.

6—United States and France sign trade pact.

7—Amy Mollison sets new London-to-Cape record of 5 days, 6 hours, 29 minutes, beating mark of Tommy Rose by 11 hours.

8—Britain asks Germany to declare policy on aims in Europe and sanctity of treaties. British troops in Palestine reinforced.

9—Mussolini proclaims annexation of Ethiopia and confers title of Emperor on King Victor Emmanuel. German dirigible Hindenburg sets new record for westward Atlantic crossing of 61 hours, 53 minutes.

10—(Sunday)—Premier Azana elected President of Spain. Leon Blum assumes leadership of Democratic majority in French Parliament.

11—Italian delegates to League Council refuse to take part with Ethiopians present.

12—Trials arising from rioting at Regina July 1, 1935, end with nine men sentenced to varying terms and others acquitted.

13—Britain asks U.S. and Japan for approval to exceed destroyer tonnage limit in the 1930 naval treaty.

14—Seven-member National Employment Commission announced at Ottawa. Prime Minister Baldwin announces Britain will try to bring U.S., Germany and Japan into League of Nations. Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, 73, dies.

15—Canadian House of Commons asks Imperial Parliament to amend B.N.A. Act to widen Provincial taxation field and make other adjustments between Dominion and Provinces. Burned body of T. Patteson Moss, Toronto, Oxford undergraduate, found in hayrick near Oxford, England.

16—U.S. Senate is told Japan will confine naval building to 1936 naval treaty limits to escape onus of initiating warship construction race.

17—(Sunday)—Residents of Jerusalem forbidden to leave homes at night owing to rioting.

18—Foreign Secretary Eden charges Italian officers helped fabricate evidence Ethiopian forces supplied with illegal ammunition by British firms.

19—President R. C. Wallace of University of Alberta appointed Principal of Queen's University, Kingston.

20—Britain reduces armaments on three Class "A" cruisers to prevent scrapping under London Naval Treaty.

21—Prime Minister Baldwin says Britain will tolerate no interference by Italy in Egypt or Palestine. Sir Thomas Inskip outlines huge British rearmament program. Most Rev. Patrick Bray consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Saint John.

22—J. H. Thomas resigns as Colonial Secretary following inquiry into Cabinet leak in Budget secrets.

23—Norman F. (Red) Ryan, paroled bank robber, and Harry Checkley killed in attempt to hold up liquor store at Sarnia, Ont., after killing Constable John Lewis.

24—(Sunday)—Seven killed in plane crash near Senneterre, Que. Socialist-Catholic-Liberal bloc wins 156 out of 202 seats in Belgian election.

25—Foreign Secretary Eden protests anti-British propaganda radioed from Italy. Black Legion hooded cult terrorizes Michigan.

26—British system of radio control recommended by Special Committee at Ottawa. Honorary rank of Air-Commander conferred on H. Hollick-Kenyon and that of Group Captain on J. H. Lymburner for Antarctic achievements.

27—Provincial woman suffrage defeated by 43-24 in Quebec Legislature.

28—May 12, 1937, set for King's Coronation. Dionne quintuplets celebrate second birthday. Hon. W. Earl Rowe, Simcoe County farmer, elected Ontario Conservative Party Leader. Irish Free State Senate abolished.

29—Sixteen killed at Albacete, Spain, in political disorders.

30—Edward McMullen, bandit dies at Seattle after shooting himself following killing of U.S. immigration inspector.

31—(Sunday)—Worst floods in 30 years spread destruction in Northern British Columbia.

—CP—

June

1—Liner Queen Mary in first Atlantic trip reaches New York.

2—Prime Minister Mackenzie King introduces bills consolidating six departments under two Ministers.

3—Rev. Dr. M. A. Campbell, Montreal, elected at Hamilton Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly. Haile Selassie arrives an exile in England.

4—Premier Blum of France assumes office.

5—Sir Samuel Hoare appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Viscount Monsell. Bill substituting seven directors for C.N.R. for three trustees given third reading.

6—Tony Manero wins United States open golf championship.

7—(Sunday)—Dr. H. M. Tory named to investigate coal marketing. Rev. Jean Louis Coudert consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Prince Rupert and Yukon.

8—Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Con., elected M.P. in Victoria by-election. John Hays Hammond, mining magnate, dies.

9—Assistant Attorney-General C. Lanctot and Assembly Accountant C. Taschereau of Quebec resign posts. Errick F. Willis elected Leader of Manitoba Conservatives.

10—Senate by vote of 40 to 15 rejects petition to Westminster asking specific amendments to British North America Act.

11—Quebec Legislature dissolves. Premier Taschereau resigns and Hon. Adelard Godbout is sworn in as Premier. Republicans nominate Alf M. Landon, Governor of Kansas, for United States President.

12—Manitoba Legislature dissolves.

13—U.S. retains Wightman Tennis Cup, defeating British women's team, in London.

14—(Sunday)—G. K. Chesterton, 62, British author, dies.

15—Caterpillars devastate large areas in Northern Ontario. Nearly 150,000 strike at Brussels. Twenty-one-day "folded arms" strike ends in France.

16—U.S. Senate ratifies convention for protection of Fraser River salmon fisheries.

17—Canadian Supreme Court decisions uphold some of Government's "new deal" measures, but declare others unconstitutional. Six lumbermen drowned north of Rouyn, Que. British Cabinet abandons economic sanctions against Italy.

18—Prime Minister announces Canada will support British move to end sanctions against Italy. Paul Gouin, Action-Libérale Nationale, splits with Quebec Conservatives.

19—Commons adopts amendments to Criminal Code repealing Section 98. British trawler Girl Pat seized at British Guiana, ending two-month chase after vessel left North Sea. Max Schmeling knocks out Joe Louis.

20—United Farmers of Alberta at Calgary ask guaranteed minimum wheat crop price of not less than 87½ cents. Several buildings burned in Doukhobor communities near Nelson, B.C.

21—(Sunday)—Japanese troops parade before Legation at Peiping without explanation.

22—Dr. Walter Morrish, Liberal, elected M.L.A. in Edmonton by-election over Ald. Margaret Crang, United Front, and Ald. H. D. Ainlay, C.C.F.

23—Canadian Parliament prorogues. Transfer of Sir Herbert Marler, Minister to Japan, to Washington and appointment of Hon. Randolph Bruce to Tokyo announced.

24—Eamon de Valera announces office of Governor-General of Irish Free State will be abolished.

25—Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, resigns as at July 1.

26—Democrats nominate President Roosevelt for re-election. Premier Godbout of Quebec announces Cabinet and sets Aug. 17 for general election. Patrick Burns, Calgary, forfeits seat in Senate for non-attendance through illness.

27—Finance Minister Dunning and Trade Minister Euler sail for England on trade missions. Alfred Padgham wins British open golf championship.

28—(Sunday)—Great Britain and France reach agreement to end sanctions against Italy.

29—John J. Huggard, Seaforth, Ont., lawyer charged two months ago with theft and conversion, surrenders at Los Angeles.

30—Riotous scenes in the galleries of League Assembly follow address of Emperor Haile Selassie. Dr. Frank Paterson, Vancouver, elected Leader of British Columbia Conservatives.

—CP—

July

1—Vancouver's Golden Jubilee celebrations opened. Labor Minister Rogers announces conclusion of Dominion-Provincial agreements for $30,000,000 work fund on 50-50 basis Britain, France and Russia refuse to recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

2—Pope orders organized fight of Church against influence of "bad films."

3—Fred Perry wins All-England singles tennis title for third successive year. German newspaperman suicides at League of Nations meeting in protest against Nazism.

4—League adopts motion urging lifting of anti-Italian sanctions by 44 to one (Ethiopia) vote.

5—(Sunday) — Sixteen arrested in French Nationalist demonstrations.

6—Lloyd George criticizes handling of world affairs, referring to British Cabinet as "rats that scuttle the ship." T. Thompson, former U.S. Navy man, given 15 years for selling naval secrets to Japan.

7—Seventeen leaders of Tokio uprising condemned to death and five to life imprisonment.

8—Five killed in Woolwich Arsenal explosion.

9—Temperature reaches 105.5 degrees in Southern Ontario heat wave, displacing a 25-year record. Boy born to Mrs. Elzire Dionne, quintuplets' mother, her twelfth child.

10—Count de Lesseps dies at Sudbury, skull fractured in motor accident.

11—Advance guard of Canadian Vimy pilgrimage arrives in London. Charles Gardner wins King's Cup, British air classic.

12—(Sunday)—Rome predicts collaboration between Germany, Austria, Italy and Hungary on major European problems.

13—Jose Calvo Sotelo, powerful Monarchist leader, slain in Madrid.

14—Worst heat wave in history leaves Ontario after week's duration, in which many died.

15—Settlement made in dispute regarding passage of Dardanelles by warships in wartime.

16—George and McMahon points revolver at King Edward in London parade. Australia plans increasing militia. Main body of Vimy pilgrims leave Montreal.

17—Many killed in Colombia quake.

18—Quiroga resigns Premiership of Spain and is succeeded by Barrios.

19—(Sunday)—Civil war in Spain develops; Jose Pereira, third Premier in 24 hours, arms civilians to fight Fascists headed by General Franco.

20—Pact permitting Turkish troops to enter Dardanelles area, demilitarized since 1923, is signed.

21—Mount Waddington, B.C., 13,260 feet, climbed for first time, by F. H. Wiessner and W. P. House.

22—Canada-New Zealand trade agreement extended till Sept. 30, 1937.

23—Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, makes public apology to President Roosevelt for calling him "liar" in speech.

24—Dr. George Michaelis, 79, former German Chancellor, dies.

25—Germany and Poland reach Danzig accord.

26—(Sunday)—King Edward unveils Canada's War Memorial at Vimy Ridge.

27—Liberal-Progressive Party win 23 seats in Manitoba election, and Premier John Bracken retains Government. King Edward abandons plans for holiday on Riviera in view of Spanish situation.

28—Trade Minister Euler leaves Russia after discussing renewal of Russia-Canada relations.

29—Sand barge Material Service founders in Lake Michigan; 15 lost. King Edward given enthusiastic reception by Canadian Vimy pilgrims at Buckingham Palace.

30—North Atlantic air service agreement concluded between United Kingdom, Canada, Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Britain and Russia reach naval agreement.

31—President Roosevelt visits Canada; greeted by Lord Tweedsmuir and Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Quebec. Tokyo chosen for 1940 Olympics.

—CP—

August

1—Louis Bleriot, French air pioneer, 64, dies.

2—(Sunday)—Olympic Games open at Berlin.

3—Dr. Rodolphe Leduc (Lib.) acclaimed M.P. for Wright, Que.

4—J. S. Woodsworth re-elected C.C.F. President for fourth time. Greek Government, after Communist plot, proclaims martial law and dissolves Parliament. At Olympics, John Loaring, Canada, places second in 400 metres hurdles.

5—First issue of Alberta prosperity certificates.

6—Fifty-eight miners killed at Barnsley, England.

7—Congressman Ziloncheck plunges to death from Seattle building.

8—King Edward leaves England for Adriatic cruise in yacht Nahlin, with Mrs. Wallis Simpson aboard. Fred Haas, New Orleans, wins Canadian Amateur Golf at Winnipeg.

9—(Sunday) — Frank Amyot, Ottawa, wins 1,000 metres singles paddling race at Olympics. Six killed at Bellevue, Alta., level crossing.

10—Two hundred nominated in 90 ridings for Quebec election.

11—Joachim von Ribbentrop named German Ambassador to Britain. Great Britain and Brazil sign trade pact. R. B. Bennett leaves Ottawa for world tour.

12—Rev. Robert Connell, C.C.F. leader in B.C. Legislature, Jack Price, whip, and R. B. Swailes expelled from party after disagreement.

13—Minister of Agriculture Gardiner, returning from England, says prospects overseas good for Canadian products.

14—Soviet charges Trotzky fostered rebellion from Norway and imprisons 11 alleged accomplices. Spanish insurgents capture Badajoz. U.S. defeat Canada 19-8 in Olympic basketball final.

15—Twenty-two killed at Louisville, Que., when truck hit by train. C.S.M. Emslie, Toronto, wins Governor General's Gold Medal at D.R.A. meet. Sir Henry Lytton, 69, dies in London.

16—(Sunday) — Returned Vimy pilgrims disband.

17—Union-Nationale Party sweeps Quebec in general election, winning 76 seats; Liberals 14, Landslide near Hong Kong, 100 dead. Fourteen killed in Palestine rioting. Dawson City commemorates gold discovery in Yukon.

18—Matthews Canadian cricket team concludes English tour after winning seven matches, losing one and drawing seven. Joe Louis knocks out Jack Sharkey.

19—Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, welcomed to Vancouver for Jubilee. Britain bans war supply shipments to Spain.

20—Grain Commissioners reject Eastern Canada elevator interests' application for increase of 12 to 24 per cent. in maximum elevator charges. Vancouver Arena and six other buildings burned; $500,000 loss.

21—Britain warns Spanish factions it will not tolerate interference with shipping. Mr. Justice Davis elected President Canadian Bar Association.

22—Phil Farley, Montreal, wins Quebec amateur golf title.

23—(Sunday)—Liner Queen Mary sets new Atlantic east-west record of four days seven hours twelve minutes, lowering Normandie's mark by four hours, 30 minutes.

24—Germany raises term of military service from one to two years. Japanese execute nine Soviet spies in Manchoukuo.

25—Zinovieff, Kameneff and 14 others in plot to overthrow Soviet Government executed.

26—Quebec Cabinet of Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis sworn in. British military occupation of Egypt ends.

27—Camillien Houde resigns as Mayor of Montreal. Ottawa Government sets minimum price for 1936-7 wheat crop at 87½ cents a bushel. George H. Dern, 64, U.S. War Secretary, dies.

28—Hon. T. A. Crerar at Timmins, Ont., predicts Canadian annual gold production at $250,000,000 in five years. Mrs. D. Leo Dolan wins Quebec women's golf title. Typhoon sweeps Southern Korea, killing 400.

29—Institute of Pacific Relations concludes biennial sessions at Yosemite, Calif.

30—(Sunday)—Liner Queen Mary breaks west-to-east Atlantic record in three days, 23 hours, 57 minutes regaining Atlantic blue ribbon for Britain after seven years.

31—Canadian freighter Benmaple collides with French liner Lafayette in St. Lawrence, one killed.

—CP—

September

1—Alberta Legislature closes with Social Credit Bill heading legislation of session. President Roosevelt predicts $2,096,996,300 deficit for U.S. fiscal year.

2—Spanish rebels victors at Irun.

3—Hon. A. S. MacMillan, N.S. Highways Minister elected President Canadian Good Roads Association at Charlottetown. British Army Division, 15,000 men, ordered to Palestine. Harry Richman and Dick Merrill, U.S. airmen, forced down in Wales, on flight from New York.

4—Premier Duplessis of Quebec announces dismissal of Chief Maurice Lalonde and all Provincial police in Montreal. Louise Thaden and Blanche Noyes win $15,000 Bendix Air Derby, making women's record in east-to-west crosscountry flight.

5—Beryl Markham first woman to make east-west Atlantic solo flight forced down at Belaine Cove, N.S. Ten killed in "joy-hopping" plane crash near Pittsburg.

6—(Sunday)—Premier Blum of France refuses Communist demand for airplane aid for Spanish Government.

7—Finance Minister Dunning announces Federal refunding loan of $100,000,000. Five killed in train-auto crash at Scotstown, Que. Dominion will aid Saskatchewan in drought situation.

8—Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Hon. Raoul Dandurand and Labor Minister Rogers named delegates to the League of Nations. Ralph Campney, Vancouver, appointed Chairman National Harbors Board.

9—Hitler says Germany's next immediate goal is repossession of colonies.

10—S. J. Hungerford named Chairman of C.N.R. board and L. W. Brockington, Winnipeg, head of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Estimated 232,973,000-bushel wheat crop for 1936, production low but grade high.

11—Hon. Archibald MacNab appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Lieut.-Col. Philip Primrose, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. Canada lifts embargo in trade relations with Russia. Hitler says peace is aim of Nazi party.

12—San Sebastian falls to Spanish insurgents. W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, wins Canadian open golf title. Fred Perry of England wins U.S. tennis singles title for third year.

13 (Sunday)—Suggestion that newspapers be licensed is made by Premier Aberhart in Calgary. Rock avalanche in Norway kills 73.

14—MacMahon sentenced to year for producing a revolver near King Edward in July 16. King Edward returns to London after month's cruise in Adriatic Sea. Richman and Merrill make forced landing at Newfoundland, completing first Atlantic round trip by plane.

15—Crops flattened and traffic blocked by early snowstorm in Peace River district.

16—Sheldon Coleman and I. Fortey, airmen missing since Aug. 17, found at Point Lake, N.W.T. Captain Jean B. Charcot, French explorer, and 58 others drown when ship sinks off Iceland.

17—Soviet Defense Commissar says Russia able to invade and defeat any enemy country.

18—Foreign Secretary Eden discusses Palestine and other problems with King Edward. Tropical storm sweeps U.S. Atlantic coast.

19—Tom Campbell Black, British airman, killed in airfield collision at Liverpool. Mrs. A. B. Darling, Montreal, wins Canadian Women's open golf crown.

20—(Sunday)—Hearst in his papers insists President Roosevelt has Communist aid.

21—Premier John Bracken reorganizes Manitoba Cabinet. Ten killed in train-bus collision in France.

22—Sir Samuel Hoare says Britain will make her Mediterranean position secure.

23—Major W. E. Gladstone Murray and Dr. Augustin Frigon, appointed General Manager and Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Hon. N. W. Rowell appointed Chief Justice of Ontario. Rev. Dr. Peter Bryce named Moderator, United Church General Council.

24—Forty-four Arabs killed in clash with British troops in Palestine.

25—Foreign Secretary Eden tells League Assembly Britain would aid early intervention in disputes and limitation of armaments. Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto, wins Canadian women's close golf title at Montreal.

26—French Government plans to devalue franc. Thirteen lost in Oregon forest fires.

27—(Sunday)—Spanish rebel forces besieged ten weeks in Alcazar fortress relieved.

28—Saskatchewan cancels $75,000,000 loans to farmers in drought areas. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet delegate to League declares Nazism and Fascism enemies of civilization.

29—Prime Minister Mackenzie King tells League Canada believes emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than coercion in evolution of the League. Rev. Martin Johnson consecrated at Toronto as Roman Catholic Bishop of Nelson, B.C. Squadron-Leader Swain of Royal Air Force sets world altitude record of 49,967 feet.

30—Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, former Saskatchewan Premier, retires from politics. Spanish Government charges Germany, Italy and Portugal furnishing arms to rebels.

—CP—

October

1—General Council of United Church approves ordination of women. Portsmouth-Johannesburg Air Derby won by C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie of England.

2—Quebec's $51,000,000 credit restoration loan oversubscribed in one day.

3—Pamela Barton, British titleholder, wins U.S. women's golf title.

4 (Sunday)—Premier Aberhart of Alberta denies he had any idea of curtailing freedom of press. Fascists in London abandon parade after disorders involving 100,000 persons. Communists and Fascists riot in Paris; many arrested.

5—France bans demonstrations by political factions. Italy devalues lira.

6—British Labor Party favors rearming because of threatening attitude of dictatorships. New York Yankees defeat Giants to win World Series baseball.

7—Kurt Bjorkvall rescued off Irish coast when plane forced down in New York-Stockholm flight. Russia threatens to end neutrality in Spain unless other countries stop intervention. Karl Radek, Soviet Leader, arrested in plot to kill Stalin.

8—Fighting between British troops and Arabs in Palestine; 16 casualties.

9—Ontario announces $500,000 road-building in mining area. Orillia Terriers win Canadian lacrosse crown, defeating Vancouver Indians at Toronto.

10—Premier Aberhart says money and securities have been shipped out of Alberta, and denies Social Credit Party intended attacking bank accounts. Typhoon sweeps Philippines; 400 killed.

11—(Sunday)—Jean Batten, New Zealand, makes new record for England-Australia flight: 5 days 21 hours 3 minutes, or 24 hours faster than previous record.

12—New type of gold standard by Great Britain, France and United States announced.

13—British Defense Committee recommends in favor of capital ships and against substitution of bombing planes. Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, 61, dies.

14—Toronto Globe sold. C. George McCullagh becoming President and publisher. Mrs. Wallis Simpson files suit for divorce in England. Belgium announces severing of military alliances.

15—France asks Belgium's stand on League, Locarno and military pacts.

16—Dominion Government initiates $50,000,000 loan plan for housing.

17—Sandsucker Sand Merchant sinks in Lake Erie; 19 drowned. Right Hon. R. B. Bennett guest of honor at Melbourne State reception.

18—(Sunday)—Troops end four-day religious rioting in Bombay; 46 killed and 440 wounded. Quake in Southern Europe; 25 killed.

19—H. R. Ekins, New York reporter, completes circle of world in 18½ days.

20—Britain offers ships to transport refugees from Spain, fearing massacre. Thirty-four drown when Dutch liner Van der Wijck capsizes.

21—Reported Italy and Germany would approve Fascist Spanish dictatorship.

22—Canada signs first trade treaty with Germany.

23—Italian Foreign Minister Ciano says Germany and Italy in accord on European questions.

24—Mussolini sends message of peace to the world from Fascist meeting.

25—(Sunday)—Marchioness of Dufferin, 93, widow of Governor-General of Canada, 1872-1878, dies. Spanish Government reports rebels checked.

26—J. Albert Pinard, Liberal, elected M.P. in Ottawa East by-election.

27—Mrs. Wallis Simpson given decree nisi at Ipswich, England, from E. A. Simpson, London shipbroker. French Cabinet votes to spend $230,000,000 to build up air force. F. J. Shaughnessy, Montreal, elected International Baseball League President.

28—Alberta Government announces Bank of Canada refuses application for $3,500,000 loan for bond redemption. Sir Edgar Britten, 62, Commander of liner Queen Mary, dies.

29—J. G. Diefenbaker chosen leader of Saskatchewan Conservative Party. London Advertiser suspends publication.

30—Insurgent 'planes bomb Madrid, killing 200. Captain James Mollison completes New York-Newfoundland-London flight in 19 hours 58 minutes actual flying time.

31—Baby marathon for fortune of Charles V. Millar, who died Oct. 31, 1926, ends at Toronto. Winnipeg, Canadian rugby champions in 1935, eliminated by Regina Roughriders.

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November

1—(Sunday) — Mussolini says conflict between Britain and Italy would mean general European war and offers to exchange pledges. Seamen's strike ties up U.S. shipping.

2—Conservatives make gains from Labor in British municipal elections.

3—President Roosevelt re-elected in most sweeping victory for 116 years, carrying all States except Maine and Vermont. King Edward opens Parliament. Mr. Justice C. R. Mitchell appointed Alberta Chief Justice.

4—Defense Minister Daladier of France urges immediate fortification of Belgian and Swiss frontiers.

5—Quebec Legislature for second time this year refuses Provincial franchise to women. Canada extends most-favored-nation treatment to West Indies trade.

6—Britain and Italy sign new commercial treaty.

7—Five children burned to death when fire destroys Timmins home. Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit withdraws from all radio activities.

8—(Sunday) — Spanish insurgents reported entering Madrid suburb. Motorship Isis founders off Land's