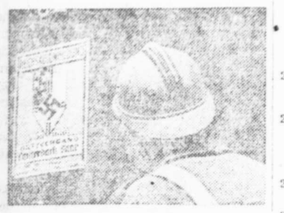
CHRONOLOGY

OF THE YEAR 1939

COMPILED BY
JOHN D. GRANT

EUROPEAN WAR



MARS GOES TO WORK—French poilu puzzles over street sign in captured German village.

Hitler Still Grabbing

MARCH

12—German troops mass near border of Slovakia.
13—Czecho-Slovakia submits to Hitler's demands for further break-up of the Czech state.
14—Slovakia formally secedes from Czecho-Slovakia and becomes independent state under German protection.
Hitler seizes Bohemia and Moravia, completing subjection of Czecho-Slovakia.
16—Hitler absorbs Slovakia. Hungary annexes part of Carpatho-Ukraine.
27—Germany puts pressure on Poland.
28—Poland refuses German demand for pathway to East Prussia.

APRIL

4—Poland joins British in war alliance.
17—Germany pushes drive to take Danzig. French fleet guards Gibraltar. British fleet sails to Malta.

MAY

7—Nazis plan plebiscite in Danzig.
8—Pope invites five powers to Vatican parley to settle Polish-German dispute.
20—Germany fortifies its eastern frontier against Poland.

JUNE

1—Hitler pledges Germany will support Jugo-Slavia's border.
20—German troops move to encircle Poland.
28—Britain appeals to Germany to settle dispute by negotiations.

JULY

6—Warsaw reports 5,000 Polish families in East Prussia are forced to move away from border.

AUGUST

13—Germany and Italy establish policy on Danzig; Polish attitude called unbearable.
18—Germany takes military possession of Slovakia.
21—Germany announces nonaggression pact with Russia.
22—German troops massed near Polish corridor.
23—Germany and Russia sign nonaggression pact.
25—Britain and Poland sign war alliance. Japanese cabinet abandons Rome-Berlin lineup.
29—Poland asks British help under new mutual aid pact.

Germans Invade Poland

31—Germany opens war on Poland.

SEPTEMBER

1—Britain and France declare war on Germany.
British ship Athenia torpedoed off coast of Ireland, 1,400 aboard, 43 lost.
Germany blockaded by British navy.
2—Germans shell Warsaw; government and citizens flee.
President Roosevelt proclaims U. S. neutrality.
6—Poles appeal to Britain to rush aid. France invades Germany; British troops arrive.
7—Nazi torpedoes sink five ships.
8—French planes bomb Siegfried line.
10—German counterattack halts French on western front.
Russia rushes reserves to Polish border.
12—German forces shut a vise on Warsaw.
13—Big British army lands in France without loss.
Polish defense cracks; Nazis move eastward.
16—Russian troops invade Poland to "protect minorities."
17—Warsaw decides to fight on after truce talk fails.
Poland's defenses collapse under Nazi pressure.
Russian army drives 50 miles into Poland.
20—Report Red purge of former officials in Polish Ukraine.
23—French repulse wave after wave of Nazi shock troops.
25—French defeat Germans in two big air battles; Bombard whole length of Siegfried line; bomb Zeppelin works.
27—Warsaw surrenders to Germans after 20-day siege.
Estonia signs alliance with Russia.
29—Britain defies warning by foes to stop war.

OCTOBER

1—Britain calls 250,000 more troops.
7—Hitler makes peace proposals to Britain and France; seeks armistice.
9—Hitler sets aside area in Poland for Germans to be transplanted from other countries.
10—French premier spurns Hitler's peace terms.
12—Britain refuses peace based on Nazi conquests.
14—British battleship Royal Oak sunk by sub, 786 lost.
17—German planes raid Scapa Flow, Iron Duke, training ship damaged.
23—British report three U-boats sunk. Germans capture American ship City of Flint and take it to Soviet port.
26—American ship City of Flint, turned over to Germany by Russia, sails from Russia.
28—Germans claim 115 foreign ships sunk since war began.
Five freighters sunk by Germans.
31—Soviet demands raise new crisis in Finland.

NOVEMPER

3—Norway frees City of Flint and interns German prize crew. Finland defies Soviet threat; ready to fight.
7—Belgium and Holland offer to mediate peace between warring nations.
8—Hitler escapes plot; blast in Munich beer cellar kills 6 and injures 60.
9—Dutch open defense dikes; clash at border with Germans.
French repulse night infantry raids by Germans.
10—French repulse two German attacks.
15—Four more merchantmen sunk in sea warfare.
17—Germans shoot nine Czech students, seize 1,200 and close academies for three years.
18—Dutch liner hits German mine in North sea, sinks with 140 lives.
19—Four more ships sunk by German mines off England.
20—Germans extend war at sea; 10 vessels sunk since November 15; 153 dead or missing.
French-Belgian treaty seen as channel for France to get German coke.
Germany opens officers' ranks to all soldiers; royalty backs Hitler.
21—Germany charges Munich man with beer cellar explosion; arrests two British agents.
Britain declares unrestricted blockade of Germany to extend to neutral nations to trade with Germany.
22—British destroyer sunk, 30 missing.
Nazi bombers raid Scotland, no damage done.
French report torpedo boat sank two subs.
23—Eight more vessels sunk; total for six days, 25.
France and Britain claim 20 air victories in four days on western front.
Exiled Polish government begins functioning in France.
Bulgaria permits Turkish to establish propaganda center in Sofia.
24—British cruiser damaged in port by blast from mine or torpedo.
French repulse German attack east of Moselle river.
25—Berlin claims bombers hit four British warships; London denies.
Sir Samuel Hoare tells of British ban on German trade.
26—Two hundred eighty-seven die in sinking of Polish liner Pilsudski and a British armed ship. Germany, Britain back British planes attempting to raid Kiel canal.
British fights for a new Europe, Chamberlain says.
Finnish navy bill, four Russian soldiers, Soviet charges.
27—Russia demands Finns remove soldiers from border; Finland offers to negotiate. Border incident, Russia broadens war.
28—Russia denounces nonaggression pact with Finland; Finland declares Russian reports of border attacks false.
Germany claims British cruiser sunk by submarine; Britain denies.
29—Russian troops invade Finland after Moscow rejects peace proposals; Finns appealed to break.
30—Russians claim 10-mile advance into Finland, bomb Helsingfors; declare Finns attacked first. Finnish cabinet resigns after declaring war on Russia.

DECEMBER

1—Finns disable Russian cruiser with 500 aboard.
Russians capture Finnish port.
New cabinet takes over Finnish government.
Germans sink five ships of four nations.
2—Finnish relief regime cedes territory to Russians.
Reports Finnish government orders evacuation of all southern towns.
Sweden tightens its defenses.
British tanker sunk, two German ships sunk and three bombed.
3—British planes attack German naval base and score hits on German warships.
Finns shatter Red troops in Arctic battle.
League of nations summoned to hear Finnish appeal for aid.
Britain puts blockade against German exports into effect.
4—German pocket battleship sinks British steamer Doric Star in south Atlantic.
5—Finnish flyers inflict heavy casualties on Soviet troop concentration.
6—Finns repulse Russian army of 200,000 on three fronts.
7—Russians to blockade Finnish coast; warn shipping.
British fighting planes beat off German raids.
8—Finns repel offensive on Karelian isthmus.
10—Finns report Russian attacks repelled on all fronts.
11—League of Nations requests Russia to cease hostilities against Finland.
12—Russia rejects league of nations proposal to mediate conflict with Finland.
German liner Bremen runs British blockade to home port.
13—British ships disable and chase German raider Graf Spee into South American port.
14—Russia expelled from league of nations.
Uruguay gives Graf Spee 72 hours to make repairs.
16—Finns coast artillery sinks Russian destroyer.
18—Germans scuttle Graf Spee outside Montevideo harbor rather than risk fight with British ships waiting outside.
19—Huge Red forces storm Finns' mountain positions.
Germans claim 34 out of 44 British planes shot down in battle over Heligoland.
British claim sinking of German cruiser and damage to two others.

FOREIGN

RUSSIA FACES WEST—Dictator Josef Stalin, having completed a pact with Germany, conquers part of Poland and moves into Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania—and then into Finland.

JANUARY

1—Chinese dictator "purges" government ranks of 200 "peace party" leaders.
3—Japan's cabinet resigns over policies in China.
Spanish rebels report capture of Artesa.
6—Hungarians and Czecho-Slovaks fight along border.
15—Spanish rebels take Tarragona in drive toward Barcelona.
18—Madrid rushes fresh troops to defense of Barcelona.
22—All citizens of Barcelona called to dig trenches.
24—Spanish rebels bomb Barcelona.
26—Rebels take Barcelona without a battle.
30—Hitler demands return of colonies.

FEBRUARY

5—Spanish loyalist army of 200,000 flees to France to escape trap.
6—Japan refuses to give up mandated islands Germany lost in war.
12—Two hundred thousand move past bier of Pope Pius in St. Peter's.
14—Pope Pius buried in tomb beneath St. Peter's cathedral.
16—Spanish loyalists offer to surrender. France occupies African area once ceded to Italy.
20—Italy moves to place colony Libya on war footing.
23—General Franco hands Britain final terms for peace with Spanish loyalists.
24—Britain and France decide to recognize Franco government in Spain.

MARCH

1—College of cardinals convenes in Rome to elect a pope.
2—Franco requests Mussolini to withdraw Italian troops from Spain.
Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli elected pope on third ballot; takes name of Pius XII.
6—Communist leaders flee Madrid zone; General Miaja, new loyalist chief, asks "worthy peace."
7—Gandhi won political victory for democracy in India, forced by four-day fast; accepts invitation for consultation with viceroy.
12—500,000 witness coronation of Pope Pius XII.
21—Lithuania returns Memel to Germany.
23—Madrid offers to surrender to General Franco.
23—Madrid surrenders, ending Spanish civil war.

APRIL

2—Britain offers to protect Rumania. Japanese kill 3,000 Chinese in three battles.
5—Albert Lebrun re-elected president of France.
6—Italian troops invade Albania.
13—Massing of troops near Gibraltar causes alarm; British barricade road to Spain.
27—Serbian saga poet with Croats, ending Jugo-Slavia's biggest internal problem.

MAY

6—King and queen of Great Britain sail for Canada.
17—King and queen of Great Britain welcomed at Quebec.
18—King and queen start on tour of Canada.
25—Bill setting up dictatorship over industry introduced in British parliament.
29—New border war develops between Japan and Russia in Manchukuo.

JUNE

10—Bombs in mail in England injure seven persons.
14—Japan presents Britain with new demands as troops tighten blockade of Tientsin.
26—British women and children flee Tientsin to escape Japanese economic blockade.
22—King and queen again tremendous ovation on their return to England.
26—Soviet requires Japan air attack on Mongol borders; shoot down 25 planes.
27—Japan report shooting down 58 Soviet planes in battle over Outer Mongolia.

JULY

12—France jails two newspaper executives charged with accepting pay from Germany.
19—Danzig political police purge city of Socialists.
23—Chamberlain promises Britain will stay out of Japan's way in China.
Japan officers Canton river closed to foreign shipping.
26—Two bombings in England blamed on Irish Republican army.

AUGUST

3—Britain offers to mediate Japanese-Chinese war.
6—Chain executes 53 persons for complicity in slaying of civil guard officer.
9—Jugo-Slavia food shortage rouses public.

SEPTEMBER

23—French cabinet decree ends Communist party in France.
27—Bulgaria seeks trade pact with Russia.
28—Gen. Ion Antonescu appointed premier of Rumania.

OCTOBER

2—Delegates of 21 republics at an inter-American neutrality conference fixed a safety zone around two Americas.
3—Japanese admit loss of 13,000 men in battle with Russians.
5—Chinese halt Japanese drive in Hunan province; report 10,000 slain.
10—Soviet returns Vilna to Lithuania.
11—Britain and Russia sign trade agreement.
27—Pope Pius in encyclical assails dictators.
28—Thousands arrested as Czechs and Nazis battle in Prague.

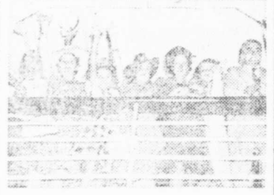
NOVEMBER

2—Slovak mob wrecks shops and newspapers in Bratislava, Hungary.
4—British threaten to abolish self-rule in India.
20—Ex-kaiser narrowly escapes death in storm at Doorn.

DECEMBER

3—Japan faces scarcity of food this winter.
Peru opens great new port facilities to Callao.
11—Italy quits league of nations.

DOMESTIC



U. S. GUARDS NEUTRALITY—Special congressional session institutes "cash-and-carry" neutrality as Americans rush home from Europe, away from war zone.

JANUARY

2—Former Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan takes oath as U. S. attorney general.
Harry Hopkins sworn in as Secretary of commerce.
3—Seventy-sixth congress convenes.
5—President sends to congress $10,000,000,000 budget for 1940 fiscal year.
Felix Frankfurter nominated for U. S. Supreme court.
12—President, in message, asks 552 millions more for defense.
16—President asks extension of social security benefits.
19—President asks legislation to end tax free public salaries and to levy on all securities.

FEBRUARY

7—President makes new demand for 149 millions more for PWA after slashing appropriation bill with that amount cut out.
9—House passes bill making state and municipal employees subject to income tax.
13—Justice Brandeis retires from the U. S. Supreme court.
15—House approves $376,000,000 defense bill.
23—James J. Hines, Tammany chief, convicted of violating lottery laws.
27—U. S. Supreme court rules sit-down strikes illegal.

MARCH

2—Ex-Judge Martin T. Manton indicted by federal grand jury in New York as bribe taker.
7—Senate passes $358,000,000 army extension bill.
8—House passes bill giving President restricted authority to reorganize departments.
16—Lieut-Gov. Lauren D. Dickinson sworn in as governor of Michigan to succeed the late Frank D. Fitzgerald.
18—U. S. puts penalty tariff on German imports.
23—James J. Hines, Tammany leader, sentenced to serve four to eight years in prison.
27—U. S. Supreme court holds federal and state governments may tax salaries of each other's employees.

APRIL

3—C. I. O. union ordered to pay Apex Hosiery company $711,959 damages for sit-down strike.
4—E. J. Kelly re-elected mayor of Chicago.
Senate passes bill removing reciprocal tax immunities from state and federal salaries.
William O. Douglas confirmed for Supreme court.
10—Senate rejects amendment to give WPA 50 millions more, then passes original bill.
15—President addresses peace plea to European dictators; asks 10-year peace guarantee.
18—War department assigns Charles A. Lindbergh to study U. S. aviation facilities.
25—President makes first transfer under reorganization act; creates three superagencies.
27—President asks 1,762 million more for relief.

MAY

1—U. S. Supreme court denies appeal of miners convicted of Illinois bomb outrages.
11—Coal confrees agree on new contract with operators.
Senate passed record-breaking $1,219,638,572 farm bill.
12—President names Admiral Leahy governor of Puerto Rico.
16—House votes each congressman another clerk at annual cost of $656,500 without a roll call.
17—Senate kills New Deal Florida canal bill.
18—Senate passes $773,000,000 naval appropriation bill.
20—Yankee Clipper flies from Long Island to Europe, opening trans-Atlantic air mail service.
22—Boss Pendergast of Kansas City given 15 months in federal prison for income tax evasion.
23—House approves farm appropriation bill as passed by senate.
25—Fritz Kuhn, Nazi bund leader, inducted in New York on theft charges.
27—Yankee Clipper returns from Europe.

JUNE

1—Senate passes bill lifting long term bounded national debt limit above $20,000,000,000.
2—Contract for 24 warships costing $350,000,000 awarded by navy department.
3—Former Judge Manton found guilty of bribery.
5—House rejects plan to make Hyde Park house a memorial to President Roosevelt.
7—King George and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain enter United States at Niagara Falls; officially welcomed by Secretary of State Hull.
8—King and queen of Great Britain welcomed to Washington by President Roosevelt; attend state dinner at White House.
10—House votes big slash in payroll taxes; benefits are increased.
11—King and queen end U. S. visit.
13—House votes drastic limitations on future operations of TVA.
15—King and queen sail for home.
19—House passes tax bill of 1,844 millions; retains nuisance taxes, but revises levies on corporations.
20—Senate committee boosts pork barrel bill from $53,846,100, as passed by the house, to $407,855,000.
22—House restores 37 millions previously cut from army appropriation bill.
Farm bill boosted 225 millions by the house.
27—Fraud bared at Louisiana university.
26—Gov. Leche steps down and Lieut. Gov. Long is sworn in in Louisiana. $600,000 fraud laid to President Smith of the Louisiana university.
28—Senate adds 73 million to relief bill and passes it.
29—House hands administration defeat of neutrality bill; endorses embargo on arms shipments.
30—Senate lets Roosevelt's money rule die by preventing legislation to extend.
House passes neutrality bill barring arms shipments.

JULY

5—Senate adopts conference report on reviving President's money powers.
6—W. P. Buckner given two years in prison on Philippine railway bond charges.
10—President gives Paul V. McNutt of Indiana job as head of the newly created Federal Security administration.
13—Senate votes to fix payroll tax at 1 per cent until 1943.
14—President signs bill giving war department power to hide secret new equipment from spies.
20—House passes bill to curb bureaucrats in politics.
24—House committee shelves President's $300,000,000 housing program.
Nation-wide lottery swindle using name of Will Rogers exposed.
25—One killed, seven shot, in battle over nonunion labor at Boonville, Ind.
26—United States scraps trade treaty with Japan.
Francis B. Sayre nominated for high commissioner to the Philippines.
31—Senate lops $1,615,000,000 from spending bill and passes it.

AUGUST

1—Army's flying fortress flies coast to coast in 9½ hours.
House kills President's lending-spending bill.
2—House slashes $161,000,000 from final spending bill.
4—Senate passes third deficiency bill of 139 millions.
Agreement reached on social security amendment cutting pay roll tax $900,000,000 in next three years.
5—Congress adjourns after appropriating more than $13,500,000,000.
7—Former Governor Leche of Louisiana and two others indicted in hot oil quiz.
14 — President advances Thanksgiving day one week, naming November 23.
15—WPA raises pay of 2,000,000 workers $5,000,000 a month. New York fair asks bondholders for $4,820,000 to meet debts.
18—U. S. and Canada sign new pact for air service.
20—Louisiana oil czar, Dr. J. A. Shaw, witness against ex-Gov. R. W. Leche, kills self.
24—President pleads for peace; cables Hitler, Poles, and king of Italy.
29—German liner Bremen held up at New York for search.

SEPTEMBER

2—Liner Bremen allowed to depart from New York.
6—Roosevelt establishes naval patrol along Atlantic coast.
11—President lifts quota on sugar to curb prices.
12—Steel plants and railroads call back their workers.
13—Congress called for September 21.
14—Borah opposes repeal of arms embargo as likely to put American into war.
18—Soviet purchasing agent tells of payments to persons connected with Democratic national committee.
20—At a conference of Republican and Democratic leaders Roosevelt urges repeal of neutrality act.
21—Congress convenes in special session; Roosevelt urges early repeal of arms embargo provision of neutrality act.
25—American Legion convenes in annual session in Chicago.
27—Sudden dissolution of war resources board causes surprise.
23—Administration's neutrality repealer bill sent to the senate.
29—Powerful naval fleet ordered to Hawaii.

OCTOBER

2—Debate on repeal of neutrality act begins in senate.
4—Army places an order for 329 high-speed, light tanks.
5—Grover C. Bergdoll, draft dodger, sentenced to 7½ years in prison.
7—Bishop Ablewhite sent to prison for fund shortage.
10—War department orders 65,000 semi-automatic rifles.
12—William Green elected president of A. F. of L. for sixteenth time.
17—Britain orders $5,870,000 rail equipment from America.
18—President closes American ports to submarines of warring nations.
19—New house bill bans financial aid to warring nations.
20—Roosevelt sets three-mile limit for submarines.
23—Indiana endurance flyers descend after 535 hours; new record.
24—Senate adopts cash and carry amendments to neutrality bill.
25—Government sues 236 railroads under Sherman antitrust act.
27—Senate votes, 63 to 30, to repeal arms embargo provision of neutrality act. Bill goes to house.
28—Carl Bevins, Missouri flyer, kidnaped and slain in his own plane by Ernest Pletch, arrested.
29—California flyers land after 726 hours in air—new record.
30—U. S. assesses Germany 50 millions for Black Tom and Kingsland blasts during World war.
31—United Mine Workers raise $3,000,000 for political fight in 1940.
President asks 276 million for added defense.

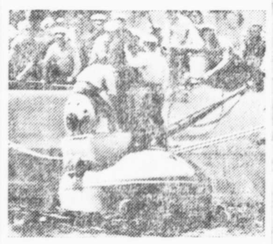
NOVEMBER

2—House votes against embargo on arms; bill goes to conference.
3—Congress passes neutrality repeal bill and adjourns.
4—President signs repeal bill and bars war zones to American shipping.
6—Supreme court rules state cannot tax HOLC mortgages.
7—Old age pension plans defeated in Ohio and California.
AAA will make loans to cotton growers on new crop.
8—Navy sends marines to Hawaii to strengthen Pacific defense.
Fifteen U. S. oil tankers transferred to Panamanian registry.
9—Roosevelt demands Lewis, head of C. I. O., resume peace negotiations with A. F. of L.
12—Dr. Smith, former president of L. S. U., given 8 to 24 years for university scandals.
14—Louis Levy, New York lawyer, disbarred in Manton scandal.
16—Al Capone, gang leader, released from federal prison; enters Baltimore hospital.
Dr. Smith, former L. S. U. president, attempts suicide in prison.
General Motors found guilty in anti-trust suit; 17 individuals acquitted.
20—Michigan governor offers state protection to Chrysler employees who want to work.
Foreign nations reported to be heavy buyers of copper.
Court upholds C. I. O. over A. F. of L., in union fight.
21—Proportion of civil service employees reduced under President Roosevelt.
22—U. S. court upholds wage-hour law in Montgomery Ward case.
Supreme court voids cities' ban on handbills.
24—President suggests special taxes for half billion increase in defense appropriations.
26—President summons budget director to discuss departmental cuts.
27—Morgenthau declares next congress must lift legal debt limit.
28—Chrysler company and C. I. O. agree on basis of peace after auto plants are tied up 53 days.
29—Jury finds German-American bund leader Fritz Kuhn guilty on forgery and theft charges.
30—Roosevelt sends sharp note to Russia asking that bombing of cities stop.

DECEMBER

2—Curtiss plants speed building of war planes.
3—Winnie Ruth Judd, insane slayer, again escapes from prison in Arizona.
5—Fritz Kuhn, bund leader, sentenced to prison for two and a half years.
7—Upward trend seen in several lines of business.
8—Secretary Hull protests British blockade.
9—Roosevelt orders a special naval district in Caribbean.
11—RFC grants $10,000,000 loan to Finland.
U. S. Supreme court bars evidence gained by wire tapping.
13—Twelve naval captains promoted to be rear admirals.
14—ICC approves trainload rail rate reduction.
18—Garner announces candidacy for Democratic presidential nomination.

DISASTERS



SQUALUS SINKS—U. S. navy's diving bell gets first real test rescuing 33 survivors from sunken submarine. Twenty-six others die.

JANUARY

21—The airliner Cavalier wrecked at sea off Cape May, N. J., three lost, 10 saved.
23—Bomber crashes on test hop at Los Angeles; pilot killed.
25—Thirty thousand killed, 50,000 injured by earthquake in Chile; towns wiped out in disaster.

FEBRUARY

2—Japanese submarine sunk in collision.
11—Army mystery plane crashes after coast-to-coast flight at 340-mile rate.

MARCH

2—Two hundred killed in explosion of munitions dump in Japan; 800 houses destroyed.
18—Ten killed in airplane crash near Tacoma, Wash.
25—Airliner crashes in Oklahoma, killing eight.

APRIL

4—Four navy fliers killed when planes collide in maneuvers.
13—Twenty-eight killed, 50 injured in train wreck in Mexico.
16—Tornadoes in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana cause 53 deaths and injuries to 300.

MAY

23—Fifty-nine trapped in sunken submarine Squalus.
24—Thirty-three rescued alive from Squalus, 26 dead.

JUNE

1—Missing British submarine found mired in mud; 99 lost.
4—Twenty-two persons killed in Mexican theater fire.
16—Seventy-one lives lost in wreck of French submarine.
18—Ten dead, 63 injured in Minnesota tornado.

JULY

5—Fifty-three drowned, 47 missing, in flood in mountains of eastern Kentucky.
12—Mystery explosion and fire damage navy aircraft carrier Ranger.
14—Twenty-eight perish in mine blast at Providence, Ky.
17—Five killed as train hits auto in Chicago suburb.
23—Avalanche on Mount Baker, Wash., kills two, four missing.

AUGUST

11—Nine U. S. army fliers and two navy fliers killed as two bombers crash.
13—Fourteen killed as Miami to Rio de Janeiro plane crashes in Rio harbor. Twenty-three killed, 60 injured, when streamliner is wrecked in Nevada; rail officials charge sabotage.

SEPTEMBER

25—Storm in California kills 100; damage, $1,000,000.
28—Munitions plant blast in Britain kills 15.

OCTOBER

11—Wreck of school bus at War, W. Va., kills six; 71 injured.

NOVEMBER

14—Five hundred killed and injured when fire engulfs Venezuelan oil port.

DECEMBER

3—Typhoon ravages five islands in the Philippines.

SPORTS

IRON MAN STRIKES OUT—Lou Gehrig, "iron man of baseball," retires from New York Yankees with paralysis infection after hanging up all-time record for games played.

JANUARY

2—Southern California football team defeats Duke in Rose Bowl.
17—Edward G. Barrow elected president of the New York Yankees.
25—Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, stopped John Henry Lewis in first round in New York.

FEBRUARY

9—National Professional Football league re-elects Joseph Carr president for 10 years.
23—Tony Galento scores technical knockout over Abe Feldman.

MARCH

20—Charles Bresler named head football coach at Pitt.

APRIL

2—Ralph Guldahl wins Masters golf title at Atlanta, Ga.
17—Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, knocks out Jack Roper in first round.
18—Jerry Archibald wins featherweight title from Leo Rodak in 15 rounds.

MAY

6—Johnstown won Kentucky derby.
20—Joseph F. Carr, National Football league president, dies.
25—Henry Armstrong, welterweight, defeats Ernie Roderick, British champion, in 15 rounds.
30—Shaw wins Indianapolis auto race, averaging 115.035 miles per hour. Roberts Killed.

JUNE

1—Lou Nova scores technical knockout over Max Baer in eleventh round.
12—Centennial birthday of baseball celebrated at Cooperstown, N. Y., where it originated.
21—Lou Gehrig, Mayo clinic physicians announce after check-up, has infantile paralysis; playing career ended.
28—Joe Louis stops Tony Galento in the fourth round.

JULY

8—Alice Marble wins British tennis championship at Wimbledon.
11—American league wins all-star baseball game, 3 to 1.
30—Dick Metz wins St. Paul open golf championship with record score of 270.

AUGUST

7—Elmer Layden of Notre Dame chosen head coach of all-star football team.
14—Chicago White Sox play first night game in Comiskey park.
22—Lou Ambers retains lightweight title in 15-round bout with Armstrong.

SEPTEMBER

5—Roscoe Turner wins Thompson trophy air race third time.
15—Tony Galento stops Nova in 14 rounds.
16—Bobby Riggs, Alice Marble win U. S. net titles.
17—Yankees cinch American league pennant.
20—Joe Louis knocks out Bob Pastor in 11 rounds.
28—Cincinnati Reds win National league pennant.

OCTOBER

8—Yankees win world's baseball series in four straight games.
17—Bucky Walters, Cincinnati pitcher, voted most valuable player in National league.
24—Joe DiMaggio wins American league most valuable player award.

NOVEMBER

1—Al Davis stops Tony Canzoneri in third round.
17—Billy Conn, light heavyweight champion, successfully defends title against Lesnevitch in 15 rounds.

DECEMBER

9—Eddie Anderson awarded plaque as football coach of year.
10—Green Bay Packers whip New York Giants to win professional football title.
11—Nile Kinnick, Iowa football star, named No. 1 athlete of all sports in annual poll.
13—New York Yankees voted best team in any sport.

NECROLOGY

POPE SUCCUMBS—The devout kneel in prayer before casket containing the body of Pope Pius XI.

JANUARY

13—Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees.
26—Former Sen. Joseph I. France of Maryland, in Baltimore.

FEBRUARY

3—Frederick Steiwer, former senator from Oregon.
9—Pope Pius XI.
13—Rt. Rev. J. M. Francis, Episcopalian bishop of Indianapolis.
15—Charles R. Crane, former diplomat.
16—Dr. Clarence True Wilson, prohibition leader.

MARCH

2—Howard Carter, who found King Tut's tomb, in London.
5—Former U. S. Attorney General John G. Sargent.
29—Gerardo Machado, former dictator of Cuba.

APRIL

6—Premier Joseph Lyons of Australia.
9—James Hamilton Lewis, U. S. senator from Illinois.
11—S. S. Van Dine, mystery-story writer, real name Willard H. Wright.

MAY

26—Dr. Charles Mayo, famous surgeon.

JUNE

19—Miss Grace Abbott, noted welfare worker and University of Chicago professor.
26—Ford Maddox Ford, British author.

JULY

7—Claude A. Swanson, secretary of the navy.
8—Havelock Ellis, scientist and philosopher.
18—J. Louis Comiskey, owner of Chicago White Sox baseball team.
28—Dr. William J. Mayo, co-founder with his brother of the Mayo clinic.

AUGUST

14—T. E. Powers, famed cartoonist.

SEPTEMBER

4—Charles Donnelly, president of Northern Pacific railway.
18—Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate.
23—Sigmund Freud, originator of psychoanalysis.
24—Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent.
Carl Laemmle, pioneer movie producer.

OCTOBER

2—George Cardinal Mundelein, archbishop of Chicago.
6—Count Von Bernstorf, German envoy to U. S. in 1917.
23—Zane Grey, noted writer of western stories.
29—Alice Brady, stage and screen star.

NOVEMBER

2—Opie Read, famous author.
8—Dr. Livingston Farrand, president emeritus of Cornell university.
16—Pierce Butler, U. S. Supreme court justice.
25—James Simpson, Chicago business leader.
27—Dr. J. A. Naismith, inventor of basketball.

DECEMBER

3—Alfred Granger, prominent architect.
Princess Louise, duchess of Argyle, oldest living child of Queen Victoria.
4—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, poet-soldier of Republican China.
J. Butler Wright, American ambassador to Cuba.
9—Col. John S. Hammond, sportsman and soldier.
11—Douglas Fairbanks Sr., stage and screen star.
Charles R. Walgreen, chain drug store head.
18—Heywood Broun, columnist.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

THE "CISCO KID" AT CHURCHILL THEATRE

"The Cisco Kid and the Lady" which will show at the Churchill Theatre tonight, (Thursday) Friday and Saturday, December 28, 29 and 30, pictures Cesar Romero as a gay Caballero, and Marjorie Weaver and Virginia Fields as lovely Senoritas. It will also play at the Stevensville Opera House Saturday night, December 30.

Queen Anne's County -:- Social Register -:-

PRICE

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Marvil and daughter of Ridgely spent Christmas Day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Altvater of Baltimore, Mr. Noah Moore of Chester, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Brown were holiday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brown and son spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cooper, of Chestertown.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Plummer and son, Mr. Frank Plummer, Jr., of Kent county spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capel, of Sewell, N. J.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor spent Christmas Day with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Morris at Ingleside.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Rogers of Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs Milton Cecil and son of Centreville, and Mr. and Mrs. William Dean were Christmas Day dinner guests of Mrs. Annie E. Jarrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Casper Clough and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Clough of Millington were guests on Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Clough. Miss Audrey Clough of Ocean City high school faculty is also at home for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Chance of Centreville, Mrs. Reba Harris and daughter, Miss Virginia Harris, John Eddie Bailey and Claude Mullikin of Church Hill and Mrs. Lelia Boyles were dinner guests Christmas Day of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chance.

Mr. and Mrs. Eare J. Everett and family spent Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Everett of Millington.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Newnam and brother, Mr. Bradford Eaton of near Queenstown, Mrs. Emma Meredith and Mrs. Edith Miller of Church Hill and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Meredith of Chestertown were the dinner guests on Christmas Day of Mr. and Mrs. Noble Coppage of near Sudlersville.

On last Sunday morning Bethany Sunday Scohol presented the church with a beautiful new pulpit Bible. It is of Morocccette fabric limp binding, with gold edges, King James version, and was a lovely Christmas gift. The committee selecting the Bible were: Mrs. Milton Hunter, Mrs. Arthur Coppage and Mr. Harvey Scott. It was purchased at a book store in Wilmington and we are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Emil A. Butz for its safe delivery. The Bible was used for the first time on Sunday morning at the Christmas service.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Appleford entertained for the Christmas holidays, Mr. Lyle Appleford of New York, Miss Elsie Mae Appleford of Wilmington, and Mr. and Mrs. Marley Brown of Ingleside.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Price of Baltimore were dinner guests Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Price, and in the afternoon they all visited with Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, of Kenton, Del.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Barwick and children spent Christmas with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brown and family of Philadelphia. Miss Lorraine remained over to spend the rest of the holiday with her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Cannon.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott McKenney of New York City, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McKenzie of Rockville Center, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Michaels of Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Preston and son of Wilmington, Del., were holiday guests with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKenney.

Mr. Henry Swan of Port Chester, N. Y., spent the Christmas holiday with his mother, Mrs. W. R. Swan.

Mrs. James Merrick and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Merrick of Sudlersville were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Brower.

Mrs. Ella Leager closed her house and left here on Frdiay to spend the winter with her nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harford Porter and family in Ridgely.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Hunter entertained at a family dinner on Christmas Day. Among the guests were Miss Annie Spry, Mrs. Helen Baxter and Mr. Sanford Spry of Centreville, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Smith and Miss Eva Baxter of Philadelphia.

Bethany Church services for Sunday will be Sabbath School at 1:30 p. m., followed with worship service and sermon by the pastor, Rev. R. W. Hastings at 2:30 p. m. At this service the following girls having completed a period of preparatory training will be taken into the church in full membership: Alice Everett, Virginia Everett, Edna Coleman, Virgnia Mae Bostic, Margaret Chambers, Lorraine Barwick, Marie Bostic and Betty Chambers.

Lower Poultry And Egg Prices Expeced In First Half Of 1940

Large poultry supplies are expected to result in slightly lower poultry prices for the remainder of this year and the first haf of 1940. Egg prices, because of heavy stocks, probably will remain less favorable for the remainder of 1939 while increased consumer demand is expected to more than offset heavier production during 1940, says James E. Gwin, of the University of Maryland Poultry Department, after he attended the Federal Poultry and Egg Outlook meeting in Washington recently.

Feed prices are expected to range a little higher in 1940. The higher feed prices, together with larger egg production, is likely to result in a feed-egg ratio that will continue less favorable from the producers' viewpoint than last year, says Mr. Gwin.

Commercial hatchings for 1939 were about a1 percent larger than those of 1938, and 19 percent larger than in 1936, the previous high year of record. Should commercial hatchings follow the cycle of recent years, 2 years up and 1 year down, the hatchings for next year should be somewhat smaller. The large hatchings this year result in heavier poultry and egg marketing than in 1939 for the first half of 1940, while during the last half of 1940 poultry marketing probably will be smaller than a year earlier beause of smaller hatchings next spring.

Fall and winter broiler production may be large than last year's record high production unless relative feed costs increase considerably. If production increases, the situation is likely to be less favorable for the producer than in the preceding year.

The turkey crop for 1939 numbers almost 32 million birds, which is a larger crop than was produced last year. The effect of large supplies, however, will be partly offset by larger consumer income. Rapidy increasing use of turkeys throughout the year is another factor that has tendd to support turkey prices in recent years. The war is not expected to influence poultry and egg prices much within 6 to 12 months. Only small amounts of poultry and eggs exported and any improvement will be largely the result of improved domestic demand.