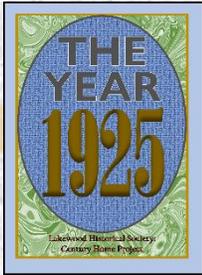




THE  
YEAR

1925

Lakewood Historical Society:  
Century Home Project



## 2025 Century Home Project

### Table of Contents LADIES OF COURAGE

<b>Page 1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>Pages 2-4</b>	<b>Events in 1983,1993,05,1915</b>
<b>Pages 5-15</b>	<b>Events During 1925</b>
<b>Pages 16-19</b>	<b>Events in Cleveland and Ohio</b>
<b>Pages 20-21</b>	<b>2025 Movies-Box Office Hits</b>
<b>Page 22</b>	<b>Music: Chart Toppers</b>
<b>Page 23-24</b>	<b>Books the Pubic Was Reading</b>
<b>Pages 25-26</b>	<b>US Automobile Production</b>
<b>Pages 27-30</b>	<b>Inventions, Traditions, Trials, Treaties, and Threats</b>
<b>Page 31</b>	<b>New American Companies and Brands in 1925</b>
<b>Page 32</b>	<b>New Words entering the English Language</b>
<b>Page 33</b>	<b>By the Numbers: What was it Like in the U. S.</b>
<b>Page 34</b>	<b>By the Numbers: What did Things Cost</b>
<b>Page 35</b>	<b>Individual and Team Champions</b>
<b>Page 36</b>	<b>The 2025 Nobel Prize Winners</b>
<b>Page 37-38</b>	<b>Men's and Women's Fashions</b>
<b>Pages 39-40</b>	<b>Kitchen and Bathroom Décor from Advertisements</b>
<b>Page 41</b>	<b>Changing Lifestyles and Diets</b>
<b>Pages 42-44</b>	<b>Popular Food at the Speakeasy and at home</b>
<b>Pages 45-48</b>	<b>Four Recipes from the 1920's to try at Home</b>
<b>Page 49</b>	<b>Faces of 25 Famous People</b>
<b>Pages 50-53</b>	<b>Names and Information about the 25 Faces</b>
<b>Pages 54-56</b>	<b>The Paris International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts</b>
<b>Page 57</b>	<b>Defining Art Deco Architecture</b>
<b>Pages 58-59</b>	<b>The Harlem Renaissance</b>
<b>Pages 60-61</b>	<b>The Second Ku Klux Klan</b>
<b>Pages 62-63</b>	<b>The Tri-State Tornado of 1925</b>
<b>Pages 64-65</b>	<b>A Trivia Quiz without Answers</b>
<b>Pages 66-67</b>	<b>A Trivia Quiz with Answers</b>



Sts. Cyril & Methodius  
Catholic Church



Looking east from the west side of Mars Ave.  
along the north side of Madison Ave. The S.B.  
Scott Drug Store, 15234 Madison, can be seen on  
the northeast corner.



Construction work on the new Madison Ave.  
branch of the Lakewood Public Library.



Orol Federal Savings and Loan later became  
Home Federal Savings Bank.



# 1885

**February 21, 1885** - The Washington Monument is dedicated at a ceremony by President Chester A. Arthur. The obelisk was completed under federal auspices after construction had been started by private concerns thirty-seven years earlier in 1848.

**June 17, 1885** - The Statue of Liberty arrives for the first time in New York harbor.

**September 2, 1885** - The Rock Spring, Wyoming mining riot occurred because of ethnic hatred and economic competition. One hundred and fifty white miners attacked Chinese coworkers, killing twenty-eight and forcing several hundred more to leave Rock Springs.

# 1895

**September 3** - The first professional football game is played in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. The Latrobe YMCA defeated the Jeannette Athletic Club 12-0.

**October 4** - The first United States Golf Open run by the USGA is held in Newport, Rhode Island. A thirty-six-hole competition between ten professionals and one amateur, the winner received prize money of \$150.

**November 5** - The first United States patent for the automobile is granted to George B. Selden for his two-stroke automobile engine.

**November 25** - Oscar Hammerstein opens the first theatre, Olympia, in the Times Square section of New York City.

# 1905

**February 23** - Rotary Club of Businessmen is founded with the first chapter in Chicago, Illinois.

**March 4** - President Theodore Roosevelt is inaugurated for his second term.

**May 15** - The city of Las Vegas, Nevada is formed with the sale of one hundred and ten acres in the downtown area.

**June 1** - The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition is opened in Portland, Oregon. The world fair would host eighteen nations and three colonies

# 1915

**January 25** - Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson conduct the first telephone conversation between New York and San Francisco.

**January 28** - The United States Coast Guard is established, replacing the responsibilities formerly entailed within the services and stations of the U.S. Life-Saving Services.

**February 12** - The first stone of the Lincoln Memorial was ceremonially placed in Washington, DC, marking the beginning of this iconic national monument's construction.

**February 20** - The Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco opens, signaling the rebirth of the city after the destruction of the 1906 Earthquake and fire. Forty nations and colonies participated despite the tensions that existed due to the start of World War I. The 1915 San Francisco World's Fair remains one of the most spectacular events in world expo history, hosting over 13 million visitors.



**March 15** - Universal Studios officially opened Universal City on a sprawling 230-acre ranch located in the San Fernando Valley, California.

**May 7** - The British ship Lusitania is sunk by a German U-boat submarine, resulting in the tragic loss of 1,198 lives, including 128 Americans. This event significantly escalated tensions between the United States and Germany during World War I.

**June 10** - Juliette Gordon Low establishes the Girl Scouts of America in Savannah, Georgia, creating a transformative organization dedicated to empowering young women through leadership, community service, and skill development.

**July 28** - Approximately 10,000 African Americans marched down Fifth Avenue in New York City in a powerful demonstration against racial violence and lynchings, highlighting the ongoing struggle for civil rights and racial justice during the Jim Crow era.

**October 10** - George Bancroft established the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, with the visionary goal of revolutionizing naval officer training.

**December 16** - Albert Einstein presented his groundbreaking General Theory of Relativity to the Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. This revolutionary scientific theory fundamentally transformed our understanding of gravity, space, and time.



**Mint Mark:** No mint mark  
**Price:** \$3.54-\$303.00+  
**Produced:** 29,092,000

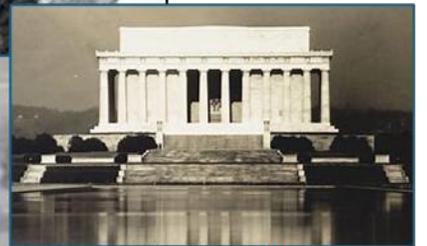
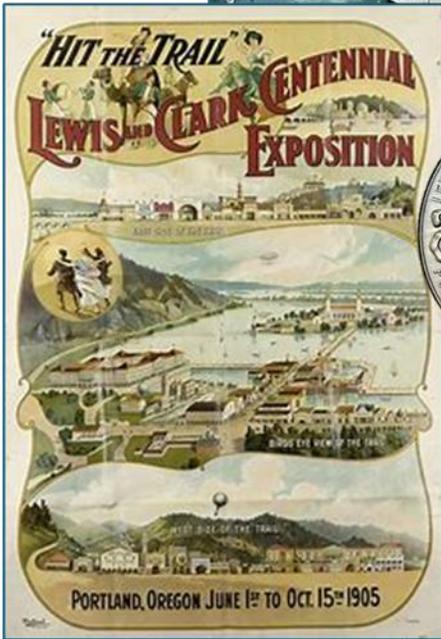
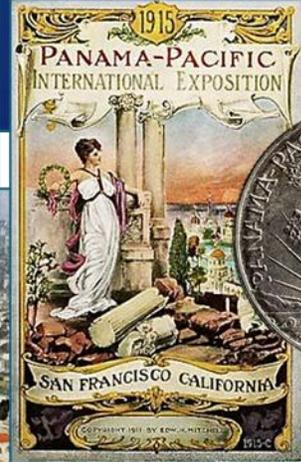


**Mint Mark:** D  
**Price:** \$5.05-\$131.30+  
**Produced:** 22,050,000



**Mint Mark:** S  
**Price:** \$31.20-\$1248.00+  
**Produced:** 4,833,000

**How much is a 1915 Wheat Penny worth?**



## 1925 History Rundown:

- **January** – Children born in 1925 are part of the “Greatest Generation.” Born in the first quarter of the 20th Century, they grew up with the memories of World War I, endured the Depression, and then dealt with a Second World War.
- **January 1** - American astronomer Edwin Hubble makes a groundbreaking announcement revealing the existence of galaxies outside the Milky Way, fundamentally transforming humanity’s understanding of the universe and cosmic scale.
- **January 1** – The New York Times published an article stating that Crossword Puzzles were only a fad and that people would quickly grow tired of them.

- **January 3** – Benito Mussolini dissolved the Italian parliament, proclaimed himself dictator, asserted his right to supreme power, and assumed the title “Il Duce.”

*I declare before all Italy that I assume full responsibility for what has happened ... If Fascism has turned out to be only castor oil and rubber truncheons instead of being a superb passion inspiring the best youth of Italy, I am responsible ... Italians want peace and quiet, and to get on with its [sic] work. I shall give it all these, if possible in love, but if necessary by force.*



- **January 5** - Nellie Ross was the first US Governor and was inaugurated in Wyoming on Jan 5, 1925. The second female governor, Miriam Ferguson, from Texas, was sworn into office on January 20th.

- **January 20** - The first koalas to live outside of Australia were Snugglepot and Cuddlepie. They were named after characters in an Australian children’s book and arrived at the San Diego Zoo as a gift from the children of Sydney, Australia to the children of San Diego.



- **January 27 – February 2** - In January 1925, a diphtheria epidemic broke out in Nome, Alaska. Medicine was 1000 miles away in Anchorage. The weather made shipping by air or sea transportation impossible. The medicine could be transported by train to Nenana, but this still left it 674 miles from Nome. Canine power offered the best hope for final delivery. The governor recruited 18 teams of dogsledders to make a round-the-clock 674-mile trek, “The Great Race of Mercy.” 150 dogs and 20 drivers participated in the relay.



## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

Gunner Kassan was the final sledder, led by his soon-to-be-famous dog, Balto. The journey took five-and-a-half days and cut the previous speed record by nearly half. The race is commemorated every year as the Iditarod.



- **February 2** - Sears and Roebuck didn't have a physical store location for their first 19 years as a retailer. The first Sears and Roebuck catalog was published in 1906 but the first store was not established until 1925. Sears's first department store, considered an experiment at the time was located within the North Lawndale Sears, Roebuck and Company Complex in Chicago. The store's success paved the way for the company's expansion into physical retail across the country.



- **February 4** - Floyd Collins Cave Rescue Tunnel Collapse: On February 4, 1925, a dramatic rescue attempt for cave explorer Floyd Collins took a tragic turn when the rescue tunnel being excavated to reach him collapsed. This setback necessitated the immediate construction of an entirely new tunnel, further complicating the already challenging rescue efforts. The incident highlighted the extreme risks and unpredictability of underground rescue operations.
- **February 12** - The United States Congress passes the first federal arbitration law, establishing a legal framework for resolving disputes outside traditional court systems and marking a significant development in American legal practice.

- **February 15** - Walt Disney's 15<sup>th</sup> film in the *Alice Comedies* series, *Alice Solves the Puzzle*, is released; it introduces Pete the Bear, Disney's oldest recurring character. The bear, Bootleg Pete, is the film's antagonist and a collector of rare crossword puzzles who wants the puzzle Alice is trying to solve.



- **February 26** - The 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, significantly modernizing the presidential transition process. This amendment changed the presidential inauguration date from March 4th to January 20th, reducing the lengthy 'lame duck' period between election and taking office. Additionally, it established January 3rd as the official start date for Congressional sessions, ensuring a more timely and efficient transfer of governmental power.

- **February 28** - **First Presidential Inauguration Broadcast on Radio:** Calvin Coolidge's presidential inauguration became the first such event to be broadcast on radio, symbolizing the growing influence of mass media in American political communication.
- **March 4** – Calvin Coolidge was inaugurated to a full four-year term as the 30<sup>th</sup> president of the United States after having serving the remaining months of Warren Harding's term after President Harding died from a cardiac arrest on August 2, 1923. Coolidge's inaugural was the first inaugural ceremony broadcast nationally by radio; it was also the first time a former president, William H. Taft, administered the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- **March 9** - Nellie Tayloe Ross made history by becoming the governor of Wyoming, succeeding her late husband. She was the first woman to serve as a state governor in the United States, breaking significant gender barriers in American political leadership. Her election represented a landmark moment in women's political empowerment during the early 20th century.
- **March 13** - Tennessee Legislature Bans Evolution Teaching: The Tennessee legislature passed a bill that banned the teaching of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution in the state's public schools, a controversial decision that would later lead to the famous Scopes 'Monkey' Trial
- **March 18** – The Tri-State Tornado devastated the midwestern United States. It was one of the deadliest tornados in U.S. history generating at least 12 significant tornados that struck Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, causing 751 deaths, 2298 injuries, and extensive damage. It was the deadliest disaster in Illinois's history and the second deadliest registered tornado in the world.
- **March 31** - The Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes takes place in Paris from April to October, officially giving name and recognition to the Art Deco design movement.
- **April 10** - F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "*The Great Gatsby*" was published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, marking a significant moment in American literary history. The book would later become a classic exploration of the American Dream, wealth, and social dynamics in the Roaring Twenties.



## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **April 14** - First Commercial Freight Air Service in the US begins. Henry Ford, who dominated automobile production, pioneered commercial aviation by establishing the first regularly scheduled commercial freight



operation. The *Ford Air Transport Service* served routes between Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland using Stout 2-At airplanes built by the *Stout Metal Airplane Division of the Ford Motor Company*. The operation marked a significant milestone in transportation and logistics.

- **April 19** - The SS or Schutzstaffel is Founded. The "Schutzstaffel," German for "Protective Echelon," initially served as Adolf Hitler's personal bodyguards but later became one of the most powerful and feared organizations in all of Nazi Germany. Heinrich Himmler, a fervent anti-Semite like Hitler, became head of the Schutzstaffel, or SS, in 1929 and expanded the group's role and size. Recruits, who had to prove none of their ancestors were Jewish, received military training and were taught they were



the elite not only of the Nazi Party but of all humankind. By the start of World War II, the SS had more than 250,000 members and engaged in activities ranging from intelligence operations to running Nazi concentration camps.

- **April 20** - Biology teacher John Scopes was arrested in Dayton, Tennessee, for teaching Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution, sparking a landmark legal and cultural conflict that would become known as the famous 'Monkey Trial', highlighting the tension between scientific education and religious beliefs in 1920s America.

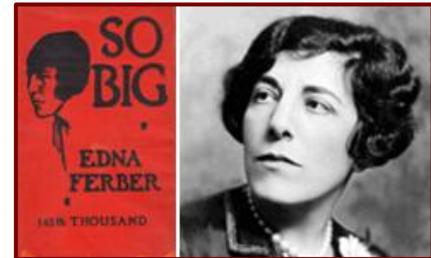


## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **April 25** - Ford Motors introduced its first truck, the Ford Model T Runabout with a Pickup bed. With the Runabout, Henry Ford revolutionized the truck. Instead of having to modify your car and add a truck bed, Henry Ford created the first official pickup truck that was ready straight from the factory. In the history of trucks, the Ford Model T Runabout with Pickup Body took the crown. The pickup came with an all-steel bed that was 56-inches long, 40-inches wide, and 13-inches high. The sides of the bed had pockets for stakes, and the tailgate was adjustable. Equipped with a four-cylinder 40 horsepower engine and heavy-duty leaf springs in the rear, the Ford Model T Runabout was priced at a reasonable \$281. In the first year of production, Ford sold 33,800 pickups.



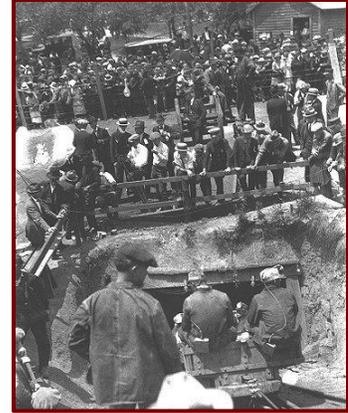
- **May** - The novel, "*So Big*," widely regarded as Edna Ferber's crowning achievement wins the 1925 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. A rollicking panorama of Chicago's high and low life, the novel follows the travails of a gambler's daughter, Selina Peake DeJong, as she struggles to maintain her dignity, her family, and her sanity in the face of monumental challenges.



- **May 1** - Langston Hughes was twenty-three years old when his poem "The Weary Blues" won first prize in *Opportunity's* inaugural poetry contest. He joined more than three hundred writers, critics, publishers, and patrons at a dinner celebrating him, Countee Cullen, Zora Neale Hurston, and the other contest winners and runners-up.
- **May 12** - Virginia Woolf's seminal novel '*Mrs. Dalloway*' was published, a groundbreaking work of modernist literature that explores the inner psychological landscape of its characters through stream of consciousness narrative technique.

## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **May 27** – The Coal Glen Mine Disaster was a catastrophic explosion that rocked the Coal Glen mine near Farmville, North Carolina, resulting in the tragic loss of 53 miners' lives. The disaster highlighted the dangerous working conditions in early 20th-century coal mining. Inadequate safety measures and primitive technology frequently endangered the workers. The explosion likely resulted from accumulated methane gas or coal dust ignition, common hazards in underground mining operations during that era.



- **May 29** - In January 1925, Percy Fawcett, his 21-year-old son Jack, and his son's close friend Raleigh Rimmel accompanied him on his final mission to the Mato Grosso region of Brazil to find the city of "Z". April 20, 1925, was the date they first entered the jungle. They were entering an unmapped territory loaded with dangerous animals, insects, and tribes. Fawcett was unphased and set a pace between 10 and 15 miles a day. On May 29th, 1925, the trio reached "Dead Horse Camp" where Fawcett and his party set up camp. While at the camp, Percy Fawcett sent a letter to his wife, Nina. In the letter, Fawcett said, "I calculate that I shall contact the Indians in about a week, perhaps ten days and then we should finally be able to reach the much-talked-about waterfall...You need have no fear of any failure." This communication would be the final contact with Fawcett. After this, Percy Fawcett, his son Jack, and Raleigh Rimmel disappeared in the Mato Grosso rainforest, never to be seen or heard from again. Their disappearance is one of the most intriguing unsolved exploration mysteries of the 20th century.



- **May 30** - Willis Carrier completed installing air-conditioning at the Rivoli Theater in New York City's Times Square. In the 1920s, people flocked to watch films in grand movie theaters, but business would drop off as the temperatures rose. Movie theaters had almost no attendance during the hot summer months. Carrier's wildly successful invention of air conditioning is now credited with fostering the concept of summer blockbuster movie.

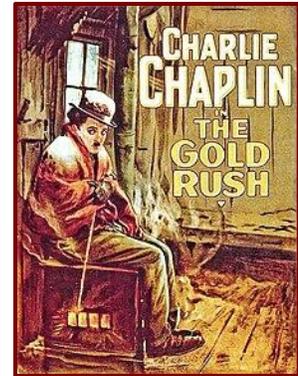


## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **May 30** - The May 30th Movement was a major labor and anti-imperialist movement during the middle-period of the Republic of China era in China. In reaction to the killing of a factory worker during a strike protesting foreign run industries and the treatment of the native workforce, the Chinese Communist Party organized an anti-imperialist protest in which thousands of workers, students, and others marched towards the Shanghai International Settlement. The Shanghai Municipal Police opened fire on the Chinese protesters killing and critically wounding nine. The shootings sparked international censure and nationwide anti-foreign demonstrations and riots and shocked and galvanized China. Strikes and boycotts quickly spread across the country, bringing the economy to a near standstill.
- 
- **May 31** - The Brannock Device, named for Charles F. Brannock, is known to many while the name is less familiar. It's the metallic sliding tool used to measure foot size and is still in use today.
- 
- **June 6** - Walter Chrysler officially established Chrysler Corporation by restructuring the Maxwell Motor Company, marking a pivotal moment in American automotive history. The new company would go on to become one of the 'Big Three' automobile manufacturers in the United States, pioneering innovative automotive design and manufacturing techniques.
  - **June 17** - The Geneva Protocol was signed, marking a significant milestone in international humanitarian law. This landmark treaty prohibited the use of chemical and biological weapons during warfare, reflecting the global community's commitment to reducing the horrific human suffering caused by such weapons in the aftermath of World War I. The protocol was a crucial step towards limiting the devastating potential of chemical and biological warfare and protecting civilian populations.
  - **June 22** - The National Fascist Party of Italy concluded its fourth party congress in Rome. It marked a significant moment in the party's consolidation of power. During his closing speech, Benito Mussolini publicly used the term 'totalitarian' for the first time. The word choice signaled Mussolini's and his party's intent to control all aspects of Italian society and politics.

## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **June 26** – Charlie Chaplin's movie, *The Gold Rush*, premieres in Hollywood. The silent film, a huge commercial success, is one of Chaplin's most celebrated works and the longest (88 Minutes) and most expensive comedy film (\$923,886.45) of the silent-film era. The film presents adventures on a grand, heroic scale that are organically united through the central character of the Tramp. The hero-clown survives the cruelty of nature and the villainy of humanity through his luck, pluck, and enterprise.



- **June 29** - A 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck Santa Barbara, California, causing widespread destruction. The earthquake decimated the downtown area, with eighty-five percent of commercial buildings destroyed or severely damaged. The historic Mission Santa Barbara's twin towers collapsed and a dam failure in the nearby foothills released forty-five million gallons of water, compounding the disaster's impact.



- **July 07** - William Jennings Bryan arrived by train in Dayton, Tennessee, to a hero's welcome to prosecute the landmark Scopes 'Monkey' Trial. A prominent political figure and three-time presidential candidate, Bryan delivered a passionate speech characterizing the upcoming legal battle as a 'duel to the death' between religious fundamentalism and scientific evolution theory.
- **July 08** - Renowned defense lawyer Clarence Darrow arrived in Dayton, Tennessee, in preparation for the famous Scopes trial. Darrow was set to defend John Scopes the teacher accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act by teaching evolution.
- **July 09** - The landmark Scopes Trial began. John T. Scopes was put on trial for challenging state laws that prohibited teaching Darwin's theory. The trial sparked a national debate about science, education, and religious beliefs.
- **July 14** - The French and Belgian military begins to withdraw troops from the Ruhr region in Germany marking a significant de-escalation of tensions following World War I, when the Allied powers had occupied the region to enforce reparation payments from Germany.

## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

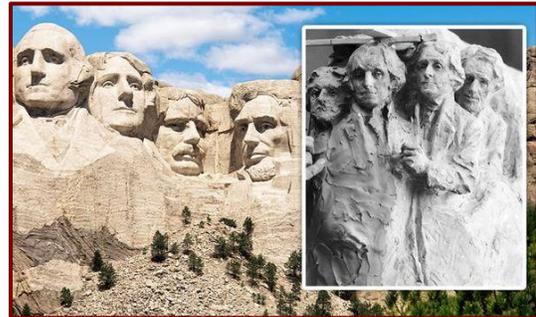
**July 18** – Part one of Adolf Hitler’s autobiographical manifesto, *Mein Kampf*, was released, outlining his ideology and political plans for Germany.

- **July 21** - The Scopes “Monkey” Trial ends with John Scopes being found guilty of teaching evolution in violation of Tennessee state law and fined him \$100. His legal team strategically recommended a guilty verdict to enable an appeal. In 1927, the Tennessee Supreme Court overturned the original verdict, marking a significant moment in the debate over academic freedom and scientific education.

- **August 8** - The Ku Klux Klan organized a massive demonstration in Washington, D.C., with approximately 200,000 members marching down Pennsylvania Avenue, showcasing the organization's significant political and social influence and highlighting the widespread racial tensions and systemic racism in the United States during the early 20th century.



- **August 14** - Sculptor Gutzon Borglum proposed the creation of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, a monumental sculpture featuring the faces of four U.S. presidents carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. The original models created by Mr. Borglum depicted each president from head to waist. The sculptor had also envisioned an entablature in the shape of the Louisiana Purchase, to the right of the presidents. This ambitious project would eventually feature George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln, symbolizing the first 150 years of American democracy and expansion.



- **August 31** – Anthropologist Margaret Mead lands in American Samoa to begin nine months of field work that will culminate in her 1928 book *Coming of Age in Samoa*. The bestselling book will become the first popular anthropological study and will change many attitudes towards tribal peoples.

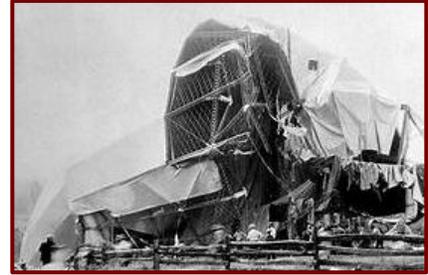


## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **September 1** - Anatol Josepho installs the first curtain-enclosed photo booth on Broadway in the heart of New York City. For a quarter, you could get eight photos in eight minutes. White-gloved attendants stayed by the machine during hours of operation to control the crowds as well as to provide maintenance for the machine.



- **September 3** – The USS Shenandoah, the United States' first American-built rigid airship, was tragically destroyed during a severe weather event over Noble County, Ohio. During the catastrophic incident, fourteen crew members, including the ship's commander, Zachary Lansdowne, lost their lives when the airship broke apart in a powerful squall line.



- **October 2** – John Logie Baird's successfully transmitted the first television pictures with a greyscale image in London.

- **October 09** – *The New Yorker* magazine released its inaugural issue. The magazine quickly established itself as a sophisticated literary and cultural publication known for its distinctive style, in-depth reporting, and iconic cartoons. The magazine would become one of the most influential periodicals in American journalism, featuring renowned writers, critics, and humorists.



**October 10** - The American Federation of Labor initiated a nationwide boycott targeting non-union products. The strategic campaign aimed to combat child labor practices and secure improved working conditions for laborers.

- **October 16** - As a joke, recently hired engineers at General Electric were ordered to develop a frosted light bulb, which they believed impossible. In 1925, newly hired Marvin Pipkin got the assignment and made the first frosted lightbulb.



- **October 22 – February 22, 1926** - The International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts in Paris popularized the Art Deco style, influencing architecture, design, and fashion worldwide.



## 1925 was a year filled with events that changed the world

- **October 27** - Fred Waller officially patented the water ski design, marking a significant milestone in recreational water sports technology. Waller's innovative design would revolutionize aquatic entertainment and create a new form of recreational activity that would become popular worldwide.

- **November 12** - Louis Armstrong and His Hot Five made their inaugural recording session for Okeh Records, a pivotal moment in jazz history that would help define the genre's early sound and Armstrong's legendary musical career.



- **November 19** - In a significant diplomatic address to the New York State Chamber of Commerce, President Calvin Coolidge formally proposed that the United States join the Permanent Court of International Justice, commonly known as the World Court. This recommendation represented an important moment in American foreign policy, signaling a potential shift toward greater international engagement and multilateral cooperation in the post-World War I era.

- **November 21** - Lava Beds National Monument is established in northern California. The area was home to 19th century Indian war battles, lava-tube caves and preserved volcanic features.



- **November 28** - The WSM Barn Dance, later known as the Grand Ole Opry, aired its first show in Nashville, Tennessee.

- **December 1** - Locarno Treaties Signed: European nations, including Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, signed agreements aimed at ensuring post-war territorial settlements and promoting peace.

- **December 12** - The world's first motel, the Milestone Motel, Originally known as the Milestone Mo-Tel was opened. Built by Arthur Heineman in San Luis Obispo, California, due to its being a midpoint between LA and San Francisco, a two-day trip for motorists. "Mo-Tel", was is a play on the word "hotel" by combining the words "motor hotel."



- **December 25** - Mussolini survived an assassination attempt. Because the attempt on his life failed, repression in Italy became more pronounced.

## Cleveland Hopkins International Airport opens.

Commercial aviation in Cleveland began almost seven years before Cleveland Municipal Airport opened in 1925. The first regular airmail service started in December 1918. However, Cleveland's two existing privately owned airfields were not equipped for night flying and the city was in danger of losing its important airmail stop. The search was started for a more appropriate airfield, which could accommodate future growth. A site was found on the southwest side of Cleveland. In January 1925, a \$1,250,000 bond issue was approved by the city council for land acquisition and construction of an airport. Construction on the first landing field, airport structures, and US Air Mail Hangars began. Seven months after the bond issue was approved, the new airport, The Cleveland Municipal Airport, opened for business in a public spectacle that attracted 100,000 visitors.



DeHavilland DH-4

The first mail plane of the day, a World War I surplus DeHavilland DH-4, from Chicago landed at 8:30 p.m. and continued to New York, inaugurating night air mail service between the cities.

Ford Commercial Air lines inaugurated daily trips between Cleveland and Detroit on 1 July 1925, and soon Natl. Air Transport, a future component of United Airlines, launched what would become the first continuous service.

When it opened in 1925, CLE was the first municipal airport in the country. Initially, the airport served as a stop for U.S. Air Mail planes making coast-to-coast flights. It quickly grew to become a major destination for personal and commercial aircraft. CLE also led the nation in implementing new airport technology. This includes the world's first radio-equipped air traffic control tower and the nation's first airfield lighting system.



Ford Tri-Motor Airplane



Air freight between Detroit and Cleveland began on July 11, 1925 when Henry Ford loaded a disassembled Model T automobile into a Ford Tri-Motor Airplane in Detroit, Michigan. When the plane landed at Cleveland Municipal Airport, the parts were unloaded from the plane and then immediately reassembled on the airport runway.



In 1925, the passenger airplane industry saw significant developments, with several notable aircraft entering the market. The **Douglas C-1** was a standout model. It was a single-engine, two-bay biplane, had a crew of two in an open cockpit, and could carry 6–8 passengers in an enclosed compartment or 2,500 pounds of cargo. In addition to passenger and cargo transport, the Douglas C-1 was used experimentally as a medical evacuation aircraft and as an aerial refueling tanker. In the 30s and 40s, the airport was a draw to anyone who was anyone in aviation, with both Amelia Earhart and Charles Lindbergh making routine visits. Also, from 1929 until 1949, CLE was the location for the National Air Races.



### University Hospitals System is formally established.

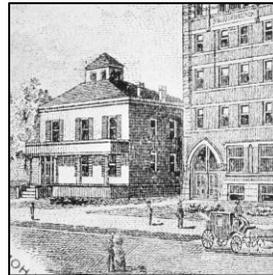
University Hospitals became the first multi-hospital system in northeast Ohio. The system included were Lakeside Hospital, Babies and Children's Hospital, and Maternity Hospital.



Lakeside Hospital



Babies and Children Hospital



Maternity Hospital

### The “Motor Coach Division of Cleveland Railway” begins operating in Cleveland. Buses start regular routes along the streets of Cleveland.



When Cleveland's bus era began in 1925, it started with Cleveland's first buses running late.

A simple measuring tape could have made the Cleveland Railway Co.'s Vice President, Joseph Alexander's life a lot easier, and helped the bus to get the riders on time. The double-decker buses were manufactured in Philadelphia and driven from the plant to Cleveland, but the Motor Coach Division of Cleveland Railway Company forgot to measure the height of its first double-decker buses for the score of overhead crossings it would face being shipped by freight from Philadelphia. Alexander, fed up that his buses weren't here, told The Plain Dealer that they would start to “drive the rest through and figure our own clearances.

### **The Cleveland Public Library's permanent main building on Superior Avenue opened to library patrons on May 6, 1925, after fifty-six years in various temporary locations.**

The Cleveland Public Library (CPL), one of the nation's leading public library systems, opened its doors on 17 February 1869 and operated from temporary sites and a system of neighborhood branch libraries. In 1916, Cleveland architects Walker and Weeks were selected in a national competition to design of a "permanent" Main Library to be built on the Cleveland Mall and conform to the architecture of the other civic buildings in Daniel Burnham's group plan. Bond issues passed in 1912 and 1921 financed the \$5 million project. The cornerstone was laid on 23 October 1923, in a public ceremony attended by thousands of citizens.

When the landmark Main Library building opened on May 6, 1925, it was the embodiment of efficiency and innovation, employing equipment such as the teleautograph, a device that transmitted written messages throughout the building via electrical impulses. The Main Branch building is notable for its Beaux-Arts style architecture and its role as a symbol of democracy and accessibility. Originally not a stick of wood was used in the Main Library except for the flagpole, due to a desire to make the building as fireproof as possible. It was all stone. The Terrestrial Globe light fixture in the lobby features a re-creation of a map by Leonardo da Vinci.



CPL was the first large metropolitan library in the nation to adopt the open-shelf plan through which patrons were allowed direct access to most of the circulating book collection. CPL was also one of the first libraries in the country to hire a librarian whose work focused solely on children.

During the depression, the Library was a major beneficiary of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects. Through the Public Works of Art Project, three massive, Cleveland-themed murals were created for Main Library by artists William Sommer, Ora Coltman, and Donald Duer Bayard.



Artists Edris Eckhardt and Elmer Brown created ceramic sculptures based on characters in children's literature"



### Radio stations WHBC in Canton and WARF in Akron begin broadcasting.

WHBC is the oldest radio station in Canton. It got its first license on February 13, 1925. The original owner was Father Edward P. Graham of St. John Catholic Church. WHBC began broadcasting on March 9, 1925. The call letters were randomly assigned from a sequential roster of available call signs.

WARF, originally WADC, was Akron's second radio station and is the oldest surviving radio station in Akron. A charter affiliate of the CBS Radio Network, WADC was a key station in the network and was one of the 16 stations that aired the first CBS network program. WADC's success was symbolized by the two-story art-deco WADC Building, which was completed on May 6, 1949, and became a local landmark on the southeast corner of Main and Mill Streets in downtown Akron.

### Firestone Stadium in Akron is dedicated.



Firestone Stadium in Akron, Ohio

As one of Ohio's oldest sporting venues, the Firestone Stadium, was built near the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's Akron plant. Tire magnate Harvey Firestone dedicated the field in July 1925.

One of the first events held at the field was an exhibition baseball game between the National League Cincinnati "Reds" and Akron's semi-team the "Non-Skids."

### Residence is acquired in Bexley, Ohio for Ohio's Governor

Ohio Governor's Residence

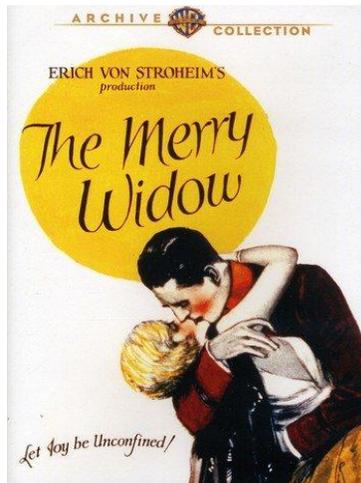


It is only one of four official state governor's residences in the country that is not located in the state's capital.

The Ohio Governor's residence was built during 1923–1925 for industrialist Malcolm D. Jeffrey who lived in the house until his death in 1930 when it was sold to Florence Jeffrey Carlile, Malcolm Jeffrey's sister. She lived there until her death in 1954 when the house was turned over to Rev. Charles U. Harris who offered the residence to the state. Ohio acquired the house and since 1957 it has served as the official home of the governor.

## THE MOVIES: Most Popular and Box Office Hits

1925's most popular movie and box office hit was **The Merry Widow** by Erich von Stroheim



### **The Merry Widow**

Directed by: Erich von Stroheim

Starring: Mae Murray, John Gilbert, Roy D'Arcy, Josephine Crowell

Country: United States of America

Outline: A prince must woo the now wealthy dancer he once abandoned to keep her money in the country. Without her fortune the country is in danger of crashing economically.



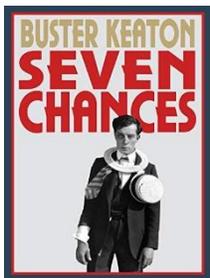
### **The Gold Rush**

Directed by: Charles Chaplin

Starring: Charles Chaplin, Mack Swain, Tom Murray, Henry Bergman

Country: United States of America

Outline: A prospector goes to the Klondike in search of gold and finds it and more.



### **Seven Chances**

Directed by: Buster Keaton

Starring: Buster Keaton, Ruth Dwyer, T. Roy Barnes, Snitz Edwards

Country: United States of America

Outline: A man learns he will inherit a fortune if he marries by 7 p.m. that same day.



### **Stage Struck**

Directed by: Allan Dwan

Starring: Gloria Swanson, Lawrence Gray, Gertrude Astor, Oliver Sandys

Outline: A young woman dreams of becoming a great actress. When her boyfriend starts to flirt with an actual actress, she becomes jealous and decides to fight with her rival.

## THE MOVIES: Most Popular and Box Office Hits



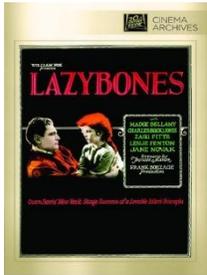
### Faces of Children

Directed by: Jacques Feyder

Starring: Jean Forest, Victor Vina, Pierrette Houyez, Jeanne Marie-Laurent

Country: United States of America

Outline: The story is about a young boy who has a difficult time adjusting to his father's remarriage after the death of his mother. His father and new stepmother are insensitive to the boy's profound and unresolved grief. Eventually the boy's resentment leads to near-tragic consequences.



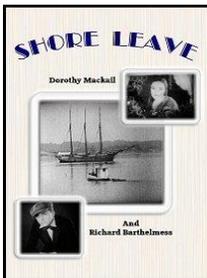
### Lazybones

Directed by: Frank Borzage

Starring: Midge Bellamy, Buck Jones, Zasu Pitts, Leslie Fenton

Country: United States of America

Outline: Steve Tuttle, the titular lazybones, takes on the responsibility of raising a fatherless girl, causing a scandal in his small town. Many years later, having returned from World War I, he discovers he loves the grown-up girl.

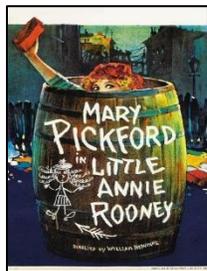


### Shore Leave

Directed by: John S. Robertson

Starring: Richard Barthelme, Dorothy Mackaill, Ted McNamara, Nick Long

Outline: While anchored down on a small New England port, on shore leave, Bilge Smith, a sailor, meets Connie Martin, the village dressmaker. Upon leaving, Bilge promises to return to Connie.



### Little Annie Rooney

Directed by: William Beaudine

Starring: Mary Pickford, William Haines, Walter James, Gordon Griffith

Country: United States of America

Outline: The tenements are home to an international community, including the friends and family of a tough young ragamuffin named Annie Rooney, but their neighborhood may be threatened by a potentially dangerous street gang.



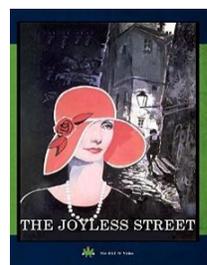
### Lady Windermere's Fan

Directed by: Ernst Lubitsch

Starring: Irene Rich, May McAvoy, Bert Lytell, Ronald Colman

Country: United States of America

Outline: A society woman believes her husband is having an affair, a misconception which may have dire personal consequences for all involved.



### The Joyless Street

Directed by: Georg Wilhelm Pabst Starring: Asta Nielsen, Greta Garbo, Ágnes Eszterházy, Werner Krauss

Country: United States of America

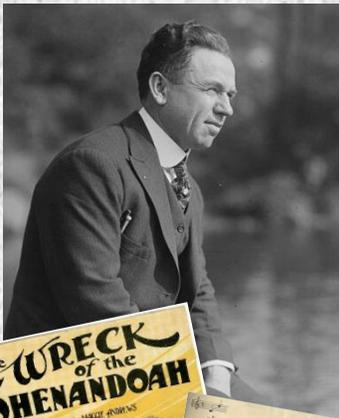
Outline: In Vienna after WWI inflation is rampant, poverty and vice are widespread, and the division between rich and poor is vast. Outside a butcher shop, the poor and hungry are ready to anything for a scrap of meat. Among them are two desperate young women, Maria and Grete. The film was a breakout role for Greta Garbo.

## MUSIC: Chart Toppers and Classics of 1925

1925 was a vibrant chapter in music history, showcasing a diverse range of genres and unforgettable hits that dominated the airwaves. From chart-topping pop anthems to timeless rock classics, 1925 was a year that produced songs that still resonate with fans.

1. **The Death of Floyd Collins** by Vernon Dalhart
2. **The Wreck of the Shenandoah** by Vernon Dalhart
3. **Yes Sir! That's My Baby** by Gene Austin
4. **If You Knew Susie** by Eddie Cantor
5. **Tea for Two** by Marion Harris
6. **Brown Eyes, Why are You Blue?** by Nick Lucas
7. **The St. Louis Blues** by Bessie Smith
8. **Collegiate** by Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians
9. **Moonlight and Roses** by John McCormack
10. **The Wreck of the Old 97** by Vernon Dalhart

### SPOTLIGHT on Country Singer Vernon Dalhart

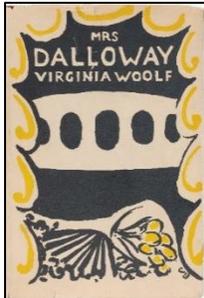


Vernon Dalhart was born Marion Try Slaughter II and raised in northeast Texas. In late 1907, he moved to New York City. By 1910, he was being cast in operetta and opera productions. In 1911, he adopted his stage billing, Vernon Dalhart. Between 1925 and 1928, Vernon Dalhart popularized such classics as "In the Baggage Coach Ahead," "The Letter Edged in Black," "The Death of Floyd Collins," "The Rovin' Gambler," "Little Rosewood Casket," "Casey Jones," "Wreck of the Shenandoah," and "The Wreck of the Number Nine." Vernon Dalhart sang and recorded country music's first multi-million-selling record and helped launch the genre as a commercial force.



## BOOKS THE PUBLIC WAS READING: Best Sellers of 1925

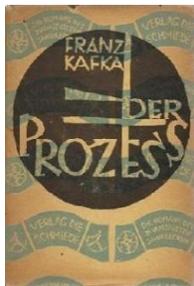
1925 was filled with captivating stories that have stood the test of time. Listed are the most popular books of 1925, celebrating the titles that topped the charts and won the hearts of book lovers everywhere.



### Mrs. Dalloway

Written by: Virginia Woolf

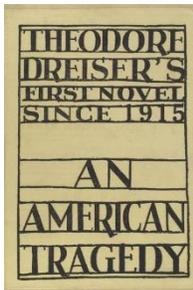
**Outline:** The book describes Clarissa Dalloway's preparations for a party she will host in the evening and the ensuing party. With an interior perspective, the story travels forwards and backwards in time to construct an image of Clarissa's life and the inter-war social structure. The novel addresses the nature of time in personal experience through multiple interwoven stories.



### The Trial

Written by: Franz Kafka

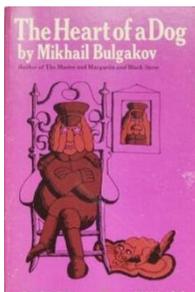
**Outline:** *The Trial* was written by Kafka in 1914 and 1915 and published posthumously in 1925. One of his best-known works, it tells the story of Josef K., a man arrested and prosecuted by a remote, inaccessible authority, with the nature of his crime revealed neither to him nor to the reader.



### An American Tragedy

Written by: Theodore Dreiser

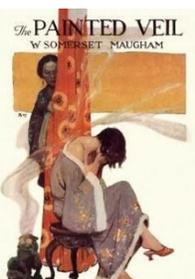
**Outline:** "An American Tragedy" is a masterful portrayal of the American society that both shapes and ultimately seals the fate of its protagonist, Clyde Griffiths and his desperate pursuit of success. Dreiser's novel is a profound and unsurpassed depiction of the innate weakness of moral and physical cowardice, lack of scruples and self-discipline, muddled intellect, and unfocused ambition.



### Heart of a Dog

Written by: Mikhail Bulgakov

**Outline:** The satirical novel depicts the surgical transformation of a dog into a human, serving as a scathing critique of Soviet society, particularly the newly affluent class that emerged in the aftermath of the Bolshevik revolution.



### The Painted Veil

Written by: W. Somerset Maugham

**Outline:** The story of Kitty Fane, a love-starved woman in 1920s England and Hong Kong, takes a dramatic turn when her husband discovers she is having an affair. He forces her to accompany him to a cholera-stricken region, leading her to reevaluate her life and undergo a profound personal transformation.



## Carry On, Jeeves (Jeeves #3)

Written by: P.G. Wodehouse

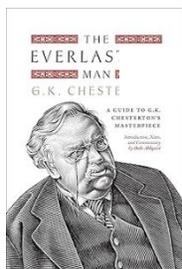
**Outline:** Jeeves, the renowned fictional character, takes charge and solves the problems of the feeble-minded men and lively young women who populate Wooster's world, as evidenced by the titles in this collection: "Jeeves Takes Charge" and "Bertie Changes His Mind."



## In Our Time

Written by: Ernest Hemingway

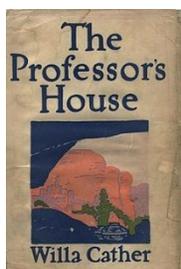
**Outline:** The 1925 publication of "In Our Time", Hemmingway's first collection of short stories, established Hemingway as a rising American literary talent. It showcases his distinctive style characterized by concise, gritty prose and keen observation of everyday life, which would later inform his acclaimed works.



## The Everlasting Man

Written by: G.K. Chesterton

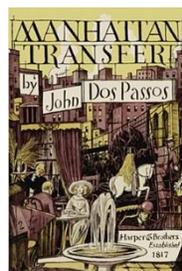
**Outline:** Chesterton's classic exploration of human history challenges the evolutionary materialism of his contemporary H.G. Wells, affirming human uniqueness and the unique message of the Christian faith. He argues that the idea of society's steady progress from primitivism to civilization is simply and flatly inaccurate.



## The Professor's House

Written by: Willa Cather

**Outline:** Professor Godfrey St. Peter, on the verge of moving to a new home, reflects on his life and the people he has loved, including his wife, daughters, and his former student and son-in-law-to-be, Tom Outland, a courageous yet enigmatic figure who was killed in World War I. He also reflects on his exploration of an ancient cliff city in New Mexico and his near-death experience due to a gas leak in his study.



## Manhattan Transfer

Written by: John Dos Passos

**Outline:** John Dos Passos's acclaimed novel, "Manhattan Transfer," offers an expressive portrayal of 1920s New York, chronicling the lives of both the wealthy elite and struggling immigrants as they grapple with the complexities of modernity. The book attacks the consumerism and social indifference of contemporary urban life, portraying a Manhattan that is merciless yet teeming with energy and restlessness.

# 1925 United States Automobile Production Figures



1

1925 Ford Model T Roadster



2

1925 Chevrolet Superior K Touring car



3

1925 Dodge Brothers Sedan

Automobile Production Figures for 1925		
1	<b>Ford</b>	<b>1,720,795</b>
2	<b>Chevrolet</b>	<b>264,868</b>
3	<b>Dodge</b>	<b>193,861</b>
4	<b>Willys-Overland</b>	<b>163,000</b>
5	<b>Buick</b>	<b>160,411</b>
6	<b>Hudson/Essex</b>	<b>133,950</b>
7	<b>Durant</b>	<b>111,000</b>
8	<b>Studebaker</b>	<b>105,387</b>



4

1925 Willys-Overland Roadster

# 1925 United States Automobile Production Figures



5

1925 Buick Standard Six



6

1925 Hudson Coach



7

1925 Durant Star



8

1925 Studebaker ER



## Masking Tape

Masking tape was created in 1925 by 3M employee Richard Gurley Drew. Drew observed autobody workers growing frustrated when they removed butcher paper they had taped to cars they were painting. The strong adhesive on the tape peeled off some of the paint they had just applied. In the 1920s, two-tone cars were trendy. Workers needed to mask off part of the car while they painted the other and often used glued-on newspaper or butcher paper for the job. But that was difficult to get off and often resulted in a sticky mess.

Drew spent the next two years developing a tape that was sticky yet easy to remove. He found a winning formula: crepe paper backed with cabinetmaker's glue mixed with glycerin. The invention was a game-changer for the automotive industry, which was struggling with the challenge of achieving clean sharp paint lines on the two-toned cars that were popular during the 1920's.



Masking tape, also known as painter's tape, is a pressure sensitive tape made of a thin and easy-to-tear paper and an easily released pressure sensitive adhesive.



The Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation (later Goodyear Aerospace) produced its **first Goodyear-branded blimp in 1925**. This first public relations airship was named Pilgrim. Then, starting with Puritan in 1928, all airships for the next seven decades were named after America's Cup Yacht Race winners. That tradition ended in 2005; the current fleet of airships is named Wingfoot One, Wingfoot Two, and Wingfoot Three. "Wingfoot" is a reference to the company's corporate logo, the winged shoes of the Roman god Mercury.



## Goodyear Blimps

All three Goodyear blimps, led by Wingfoot One, fly in formation on June 3, 2025, over Akron, Ohio as part of their one-hundred-year anniversary.

The first Goodyear Blimp, Pilgrim photographed in 1925



## The Scopes Monkey Trial



John T. Scopes

Despite the title, this entry does not involve the trial of a wayward simian. Instead, the issue at stake was the teaching of Darwinian evolution theory, which, of course, contradicts the literal reading of Genesis that some people favored back in 1925—and indeed still do. The courtroom drama took place in Dayton, Tennessee, and the man on the trial was science teacher John Thomas Scopes.

Scopes was charged with breaking a Tennessee law passed in March 1925 forbidding the teaching of “any theory that denies the story of the Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals.” It seems that Scopes deliberately defied the law to illustrate its evident absurdity. Indeed, the reporters described a “carnival-like atmosphere”



in Dayton, with traders selling “Bibles, toy monkeys, hot dogs, and lemonade” on the steps outside the courtroom.



Clarence Darrow vs William Jennings Bryan

Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, but the Tennessee Supreme Court reversed the verdict several years later.

## Television Invented in Scotland



John Logie Baird

Born in Scotland in 1888, John Logie Baird was an engineer and prolific inventor. According to the BBC, his innovations included “a disastrous homemade hemorrhoid cream [and] a rustless glass razor,” with which he had badly cut himself before abandoning the project. But it was the field of television where his talents really shined.

In 1922, Baird experimented with a mechanical television system that included a large revolving disc with a spiral arrangement of holes. Seeking to improve this gizmo, the inventor fitted glass lenses, but the rapidly spinning wheel ejected those in an explosion of breaking shards.



Stooky Bill and Projected Image

Fortunately, the intrepid Scotsman was uninjured by this disaster, and in October 1925, he was able to create “a recognizable image, complete with shades of grey.” The star of this prototypical TV show was a rather scary-looking ventriloquist’s dummy that went by the name of Stooky Bill.

Television had arrived, although it would be several years before it would be found in homes.

## Nellie Tayloe Ross Becomes First Female Governor

Back in 1925, American women were largely absent from formal politics. It had only been five years earlier, in 1920, that the 19th Amendment had finally given women the right to vote. So, the success of Nellie Tayloe Ross in becoming America's first woman governor was even more striking. She won the 1925 governor's election in Wyoming, taking the position that her husband had held prior to his death not long before the poll.

As a progressive Democrat, Ross supported Prohibition, stricter bank regulations, and increased education funding. However, she was unable to have much impact on Wyoming politics since the state legislature's membership was overwhelmingly Republican. Even so, she's remembered as a groundbreaking pioneer for women standing for high office.

After losing the governorship, Ross continued in public life, becoming chair of the Democratic National Committee and later head of the U.S. Mint. She died in 1977, aged 101.



*Nellie Tayloe Ross*

## Murder of Madge Oberholtzer



*D.C. Stephenson*



*Madge Oberholtzer*

Madge Oberholtzer had the great misfortune of getting mixed up with D.C. Stephenson.

Aged 28, Madge met Stephenson in January 1925 at an inauguration dinner in honor of Indiana Governor Ed Jackson. At this time, Stephenson was a prosperous businessman and held the position of Grand Dragon in the Indiana Ku Klux Klan. Stephenson danced with her at that first meeting, and they began to see each other often.

One evening, Stephenson urgently contacted Oberholtzer, demanding to see her immediately. Oberholtzer then disappeared for two days until she was dumped at her family home in a distraught and wretched state. But she was able to describe what had happened to her. A drunken Stephenson had abducted her and then brutally assaulted and raped her. A severely traumatized Oberholtzer tried to kill herself with deadly mercury bichloride tablets and was then driven to her parental home. A month later, she died. Stephenson was found guilty of kidnapping, rape, and murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

This scandal involving a senior Ku Klux Klan member is said to have destroyed the group in Indiana, with membership crashing from a high of almost 250,000 to just 4,000 by 1928.

## Locarno Pact



The Locarno conference attendees

The **Locarno Treaties**, known collectively as the **Locarno Pact**, were post-World War I agreements negotiated in October 1925 in the lakeside resort of Locarno, Switzerland, and signed on December 1, 1925, in the Foreign Office in London, by Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia in late 1925. The Pact ended the first World War; its repudiation eleven years later marked the prelude to the Second.

In the main treaty, the five western European nations pledged to guarantee the inviolability of the borders between Germany and France and Germany and Belgium as defined in the Treaty of Versailles. They also promised to observe the demilitarized zone of the German Rhineland and to resolve differences peacefully under the auspices of the League of Nations. In the additional arbitration treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, Germany agreed to the peaceful settlement of disputes, but there was notably no guarantee of its eastern border, leaving the path open for Germany to attempt to revise the Versailles Treaty and regain territory it had lost in the east under its terms.

The Locarno Treaties significantly improved the political climate of western Europe from 1925 to 1930 and fostered expectations for continued peaceful settlements which were often referred to as the "spirit of Locarno". The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the lead negotiators of the treaty: Austen Chamberlain in 1925 and Aristide Briand and Gustav Stresemann jointly in 1926.



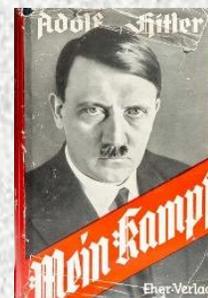
Gustav Stresemann, Austen Chamberlain, and Aristide Briand

## Founding of the Nazi SS



Adolf Hitler

The year 1925 saw the founding of what was and is probably still the most evil organization the world has ever seen, the Schutzstaffel, best known as the SS. It was an important year for the man who formed the SS as his personal bodyguard, Adolf Hitler, for he also published his racist blueprint for Germany and Europe, *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*). He wrote it while serving a jail sentence for leading a failed coup in 1924.



SS symbol

At first, the SS was quite small, no more than a few hundred strong. But things changed when the fanatical Nazi Heinrich Himmler took command of the group in 1929. Himmler's expansion of the SS saw its numbers increase to some 250,000 by 1939, becoming what Britannica describes as "a state within a state," answerable only to Hitler himself. SS recruits "were schooled in racial hatred and admonished to harden their hearts to human suffering." Among its many crimes against humanity, the SS was responsible for running the Nazi death camps and an extensive system of slave labor.

## American Companies and Brands Established During 1925

1. **AT&T Labs, Inc.** (formerly AT&T Laboratories, Inc.) is the research & development division of the AT&T Corporation. The company was founded by Alexander Graham Bell in Florham Park, New Jersey.
2. **Acuity Insurance** is a mutual insurance company in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
3. **The Argosy Book Store** is New York City's oldest independent bookstore. It was established by Louis Cohen and is famous for its wide selection of bargain books.
4. **Caterpillar, Inc.** is a construction equipment manufacturing company that was founded in Wisconsin by C.L. Best and Benjamin Holt.
5. **Caxton Press** is a book publisher located in Caldwell, Idaho. It was established by J.H. Gipson to give western authors, especially those who write non-fiction, a publisher who would be interested in considering their works.
6. **The Chrysler Corporation**, one of the "Big Three" auto manufacturers, was founded by Walter P. Chrysler in Detroit.
7. **Crown Central Petroleum** is an oil company with headquarters in Baltimore.
8. **The Genuine Parts Company** "is an American service organization engaged in the distribution of automotive replacement parts, industrial replacement parts, office products, and electrical/electronic materials." The company was founded by Carlyle and Malcolm Fraser in Atlanta, Georgia.
9. **Heluva Good!** is a company that specializes in cheeses, chip dips, sour cream, and condiments. It was established by Perry Messenger in Sodus, New York.
10. **Howard Johnson's** was a nationwide restaurant chain that was founded by Howard Deering Johnson in Quincy, Massachusetts.
11. **Mrs. Smith's** is one of the largest frozen pie brands in the United States. The company was created by Amanda Smith in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
12. **NAPA Auto Parts** distributes automotive replacement parts, accessories, and service items throughout North America. The company headquarters is in Atlanta, Georgia and currently has over 6,000 locations.
13. **The Pella Corporation** is a privately held window and door manufacturing company located in Des Moines, Iowa. The company was established by Peter and Lucille Kuyper and currently has over 7,000 employees.
14. **Progresso** is a food company that produces canned soups, canned beans, broth, and other food products. The company was founded in New Orleans by Vincent Taormina and Joseph Uddo.
15. **Winn-Dixie** is a supermarket chain headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida. The company operates over 500 stores in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

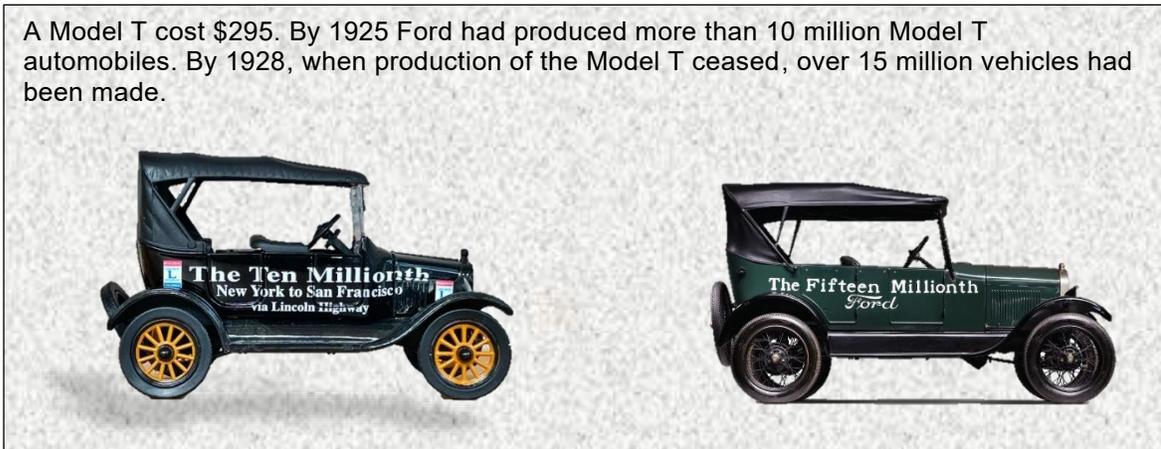
## **WORDS THAT FIRST APPEARED IN PRINT IN 1925**

1. Adamance, arthroscope, arthroscopy, assembly line, art house, and attention line
2. Bail out, big government, blooper, bobby pin, and bumper-to-bumper
3. Cannoli, Christmas club, closeout, cold cash, compartmentalize, concrete jungle, consumer credit, and curb service
4. Delmonico steak, desktop, dinette, do-gooder, dry ice, and duplex apartment
5. E. coli and extramarital
6. Finger wave, forgotten man, free association, freebie, fused quartz, and fuji
7. Gas station, gimpy, and group therapy
8. Hem, hole in one, and hot seat
9. Lab, level of significance, light quantum, and liquefied petroleum gas
10. Main sequence, major penalty, master bedroom, melba toast, mercy killing, microclimate, minor penalty, and motel
11. Nervous Nellie and non grata
12. Overinform, overnight bag, overschedule, and oxygen tent
13. Paraphilia, parapsychology, Paul Bunyan, pen pal, perfect pitch, pesticide, pickleweed, and planeload
14. Recycle, rest home, revealing, right on, and rough trade
15. Scampi, self-isolate, shamus, shush, slumber party, snap on, speed trap, stop-and-go, super competitive surrealism, sweatpants, and sweatshirts
16. Take for a ride
17. Uh-oh, underpants, unselective, and upside-down-cake
18. Vitamin E
19. Whistle stop, windburn, and workers' compensation
20. Zucchini

### What was it like in the United States in 1925?

1. United States population: 115,829,000, up about 1.51% from the previous year. Today, it's about 335 million
2. The most populous states in 1925 were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas
3. The most populated cities were New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cleveland
4. The world population is less than 2 billion. Today, it's over 8 billion.
5. Life expectancy in the United States: For men, 57.6 years. For women, 60.6
6. Inflation rate: 2.34 percent
7. Unemployment rate: 4.0 percent
8. Federal spending: \$2.92 billion
9. Consumer Price Index: \$17.5
10. Only half of American houses have electrical power
11. Average cost of a new car: About \$515

A Model T cost \$295. By 1925 Ford had produced more than 10 million Model T automobiles. By 1928, when production of the Model T ceased, over 15 million vehicles had been made.



12. Average earnings in 1925: The average weekly salary for a man was \$36.67. For a woman, it was \$23.40.
13. A dollar in 1925 is equivalent in spending power to about \$17.25 in 2025.
14. Minimum wage: By 1925, fifteen states had minimum wage laws, including Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.

### What did things cost in 1925?

1. Bacon: 30 cents a pound
2. Duck (Long Island): 38 cents a pound
3. Beef (porterhouse steak): 20 cents a pound
4. Butter (Brookfield brand): 42 cents a pound
5. Carrots: 10 cents a bunch
6. Celery hearts: 20 cents for a large bunch
7. Chicken (roasting): 45 cents a pound
8. Dates (Dromedary brand): 20 cents a package
9. Eggs: 47 cents a dozen
10. Fish (cod): 25 cents a pound
11. Flour (five-pound bag): 30 cents
12. Grapefruit: Three for 25 cents
13. Ham (Swift's Premium brand): 26 cents a pound
14. Macaroni: 20 cents a pound
15. Milk (half-gallon size): 33 cents
16. Oranges (Sunkist): 25 cents a dozen
17. Pig's knuckles: 14 cents a pound
18. Sauerkraut: Five cents a pound
19. Potatoes (Long Island): 85 cents for half a bushel
20. Sweet potatoes (from New Jersey): Three pounds for 25 cents
21. Average retail price for a gallon of gas: 20 cents
22. Cost of a first-class stamp: Two cents
23. Daily newspaper: Two cents
24. Average cost of a new home: About \$6,296
25. Average monthly rent: About \$15.00
26. Cost of a Frigidaire electric refrigerator cost \$285
27. Boy's wool suit: \$3.65
28. Men's Oxford shoes: \$2.95 a pair
29. Women's wool sweater: \$2.95
30. Alarm clock: \$1.00
31. Bedspread: \$2.00
32. Neutrodyne (radio receiver): \$100.00
33. Paint: \$2.50 a gallon
34. Snow shovel: \$1.00
35. Tea kettle: \$10.00
36. Thermos bottle: \$1.00
37. Wallpaper: 10 rolls for \$1.00

# INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM SPORTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

## 1925 CHAMPIONSHIPS

World Series Champions:

Stanley Cup Champions:

U.S. Open Golf:

U.S. Tennis (Men/Ladies):

Wimbledon (Men/Women):

NCAA Football Champions:

Kentucky Derby Winner:

Boston Marathon Winner:

*Pittsburg Pirates*

*Victoria Cougars*

*W. McFarlane*

*William (Bill) T. Tilden/ Helen Wills*

*Rene Lacoste/Suzanne Lenglen*

*Alabama & Dartmouth*

*Flying Ebony*

*Charles Mellor Time: 2:33:00*



## The 1925 NOBEL PRIZE Winners



### Peace

The Nobel Peace Prize was divided equally between **Sir Austen Chamberlain** "for his crucial role in bringing about the Locarno Treaty". The Locarno Pact was a series of mutual guaranteed treaties signed in 1925, which helped to reduce tensions and promote peace in Europe in the aftermath of World War I. and **Charles Gates Dawes** "for his crucial role in bringing about the Dawes Plan". The Plan set up a staggered schedule for Germany's payment of war reparations, provided for a large loan to stabilize the German currency and ended the occupation of the Ruhr.

### Physics

The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to **James Franck** and **Gustav Hertz** "for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron upon an atom". Their experiments provided experimental verification of the Bohr model of the atom, demonstrating that electrons can only absorb or emit energy in discrete amounts, a fundamental principle of quantum mechanics.

### Chemistry

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to **Richard Willstätter** "for his research on plant pigments, especially chlorophyll". Willstätter's work on the chemical structure of chlorophyll, the green pigment in plants that is essential for photosynthesis, was a significant contribution to the understanding of plant biochemistry.

### Literature

The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to **George Bernard Shaw** "for his work which is marked by both idealism and humanity, its stimulating satire often being infused with a singular poetic beauty". Shaw was a renowned playwright, critic, and social reformer whose works, such as "Pygmalion" and "Saint Joan", explored social and political issues with wit and insight.

### Physiology or Medicine

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to **Sir Frederick Grant Banting** and **James Collip**, **Charles Best** and **John Macleod** "for the discovery of insulin and its effect on diabetes". Banting and Best's discovery of insulin as a treatment for diabetes mellitus was a groundbreaking achievement that has saved millions of lives.

## The Men's Polo Shirt was Introduced as Casual Attire



The double-breasted jacket, with its wide lapels, became a staple, offering a masculine silhouette. It was complemented by the sharp creases of high-waisted trousers that gracefully widened towards the hem, often with a wide cuff. The use of belts became more common, signaling a move away from suspenders.



Evening wear was an arena of sartorial splendor, with tuxedos and tailcoats crafted from the finest silks and wools, their lapels a glossy contrast in satin or grosgrain. The black-tie ensemble was elevated to an art form, featuring a crisp white shirt with a starched front, a bow tie perfectly knotted, and a cummerbund to cinch the waist and polish the look. For the most formal of occasions, the tailcoat was the garment of choice, its split tails fluttering with an almost regal grace.

In casual dress, the introduction of the polo shirt marked a significant moment in casual attire, offering a comfortable yet stylish option that transcended the sports field. Knit polo shirts, breezy linen trousers, and soft, unstructured blazers became the uniforms of leisure.

## Rapid Change Occurred in Women's Fashions

1925 was a year of rapid change in women's fashions. In addition to rising hemlines, this year marked the beginning of the end for tubular dresses worn over bust-flattening undergarments, and the introduction of a more feminine silhouette.



**1924**

These 1924 tunic dresses are 'tubular', falling straight from the shoulders over a low, flattened bust (especially noticeable at far left.) Tunic styles often show indecision about skirt length: there is a short hem **and** a long hem.



**1925**

Twelve months later, the difference in hem length is not the only big change; while the tunic dresses of 1924 got narrower at the bottom, these dresses have some flare from the waist or hip to the hems. The real innovation can be seen in the red gown; it is a new "princess line" dress. The vertical seams allow it to be shaped to the body, curving out slightly over the bust and curving in slightly at the loosely fitted waist. There would be little point in flattening your chest to wear such a dress, although some older women clung to their familiar undergarments.

There is more hip interest, and a surplice (diagonally closing) gown.

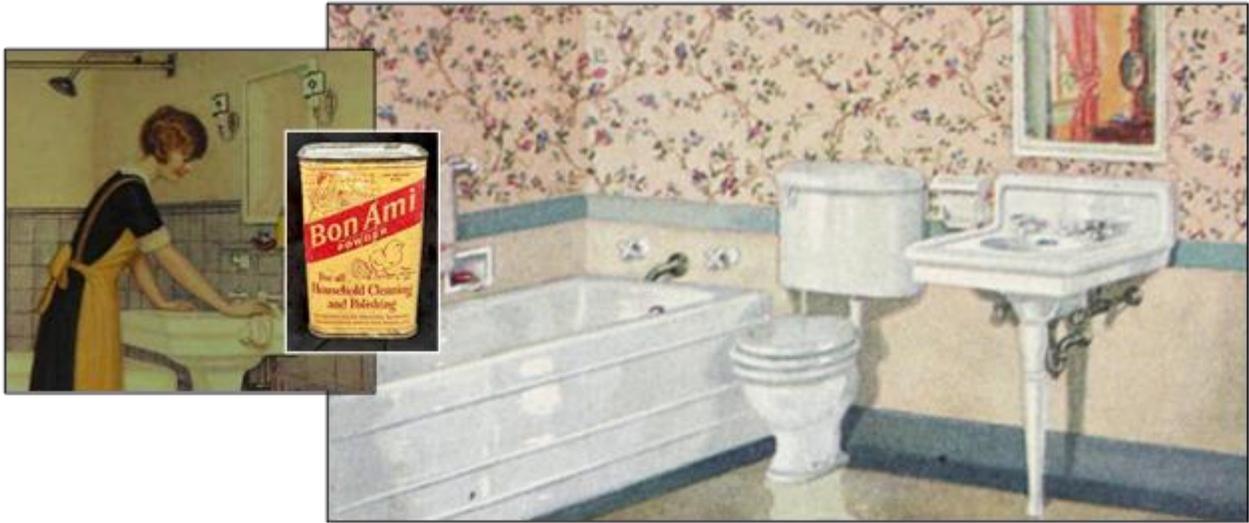
The loosely belted columnar dress has been replaced with dresses that have distinct bodices and skirts, a strong accent at the hips, and geometric, Art Deco details. The effect is crisper and shorter. All the models now wear the mannish, 'shingled' hair style.



# Typical 1925 Kitchens Illustrated 1925 in Print Advertisements



## Bathrooms in 1925 were Sparsely Decorated





### APPETIZERS



In the 1920s, the United States was very different from what we see today. People were ready for a good time. Changes were happening all at once. The atmosphere was adventuresome. Popular food in the 1920s was also adventuresome.

#### FRIED RAVIOLLI

Ravioli, pockets of pasta filled with meat, cheese, or veggies, coated in breadcrumbs and fried until crispy and golden brown became popular in speakeasies because many were owned by Italian American families and Ravioli was a popular appetizer in Italy.



#### SPINACH DIP

Patrons of speakeasies not only came to drink, but they also came for the snacks they could eat as they interacted with friends and strangers. The speakeasy spinach dip was a hit and was made with simple ingredients anybody could whip up easily.



#### DEVILED EGGS

Deviled eggs were the ultimate 1920s appetizer. They were especially popular then because they were easy to make. Deviled eggs were served everywhere from outdoor picnics and potlucks to speakeasies and high-class restaurants. The basic recipe was personalized and customized to suit various occasions and could be topped with something as simple as bacon, or as opulent as caviar.

### MAIN COURSES



#### CLAM CHOWDER

Clam chowder was especially popular in Manhattan and Rhode Island, though variations of this meal could be found throughout the country. You could find a bowl of this creamy, hearty soup on tables during the week in many households as an appetizer or main dish.



#### SPAGHETTI AND MEATBALLS

Italian migrants brought the idea of meatballs the United States. Here, the pasta that was most widely available was spaghetti, and someone came up with the idea to combine it with home-cooked meatballs with marinara sauce (sailor's sauce). Soon, recipes for spaghetti and meatballs emerged in cookbooks, and the meal was served in homes and restaurants across the country.

## MAIN COURSES (Continued)



### **BAKED HAM**

Prohibition baked ham was generally made with whiskey or bourbon. One recipe involved boiling the ham until tender, then allowing it to cool while soaking in whiskey before adding cloves and breadcrumbs and baking. Another recipe involving bourbon called for brushing the ham with the liquor before baking. This ham was generally served at home, but it was also a big hit in speakeasies where it was served in sandwiches or incorporated into different meals.



### **CHICKEN a la KING**

Chicken à la king was a popular home-cooked meal consisting of a creamy sauce over chicken and vegetables with a side of plain rice or noodles. The leftovers were usually served with rolls or bread the next day and made for a filling lunch.



### **ROASTED DUCK**

If you wanted to flaunt your wealth or celebrate a special occasion in the roaring 20s, serving roasted duck was one way to do it. This labor-intensive meal was well worth it to people in the 1920s and recipes were in almost every cookbook.

## SIDES



### **GERMAN POTATO SALAD**

Potato salad has always been an ordinary side dish, but there was nothing ordinary about the roaring 20s. Unlike ordinary potato salad that was served cold, German potato salad was served warm and varied in ingredients. Instead of using mayonnaise, German potato salad used vinegar and bacon bits thickened with flour in a sauté of onions, salt, celery seeds, and pepper.



### **STUFFED CELERY**

Stuffed celery was both an appetizer and side dish in the roaring 20s. All you needed was celery and cream cheese, and additional condiments of your own, like olives, red pimentos, pickles, and relish.

## SIDES (Continued)



### **CODFISH CAKES**

Codfish cakes were served morning, noon and night, and were a go-to side dish for many. Codfish cakes, often called "Coddies," were easy to make, and their ingredients included mashed potatoes, codfish, seasoning, and eggs, which were then molded into patties and fried.

## DESSERTS



### **PINEAPPLE UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE**

It wasn't till 1925 when a contest by the Dole Hawaiian Pineapple Company, that America realized how much it loved pineapple upside-down cake.



### **ICEBOX CAKE**

Icebox cakes are layered with cookies like wafers or graham crackers, and a mixture of whipped cream, sweetened condensed milk, fruit, and other ingredients.



### **JELLO**

**Jell-O** was just about everywhere. Jell-O was marketed as a way to encourage kids to eat fruit and vegetables. Jell-O was more than a dessert. At times it even made its way into dainty tea parties and fancy dinners.



### **DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE**

Unlike ordinary chocolate cake, "Devil's food cake" is made with chocolate squares instead of cocoa powder and is said to be 'sinful' because of its indulgent nature. Some call it a cousin to another popular cake, "Angel's food cake."



Chicken and Rice with Sauce is a straightforward recipe for a straightforward dish: chicken, rice and a sauce. Because you begin with a roux made from equal parts of butter and flour, and you use that to thicken milk and chicken broth, when you eat it, you feel like you are biting into a sheer, rich indulgence. Thicken that sauce a little more with a beaten egg yolk and add just a splash of lemon juice. The sauce is incredibly rich.

### CHICKEN AND RICE WITH SAUCE

*Makes 4 servings*

1 small chicken or enough of your favorite chicken parts to feed four  
1 cup uncooked rice  
2 tablespoons of butter  
2 tablespoons all-purpose flour  
1 cup milk  
1 cup chicken broth  
Salt  
¼ teaspoon black pepper  
1 egg yolk, beaten  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
Chopped parsley

1. Cook chicken using your favorite method; make sure the meat remains moist when finished. Cut into small pieces. Cook the rice according to the directions on the package.
2. Meanwhile, melt the butter in a medium pan over medium heat. Add the flour and cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture begins to bubble. Gradually add the milk and chicken broth and cook until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Add salt to taste and pepper. Just before removing from heat, add the egg yolk and lemon juice, stirring rapidly.
3. If necessary, reheat the chicken in a little of the sauce. Serve with the chicken in the sauce in the middle of a platter surrounded by rice, with parsley sprinkled on top.

— Recipe from *“Mrs. Allen on Cooking, Menus, Service: 2,500 Recipes,”* by Ida Cogswell Bailey Allen



Some of the decade's side dishes were not any less decadent. Baked Rice Milanaise is an example. It is rice mixed with green pepper, onion, and grated cheese with more cheese on top and then baked. Top it with tomato sauce and slices of a hard-cooked egg, and you have a dish unmistakably from the 1920s.

The rice goes perfectly with the onion and green pepper, and the cheese brings it all together. The tomato sauce is just the icing on the cake, in that it goes on top and adds a huge kick of flavor at the end.

### BAKED RICE MILANAISE

*Makes 4 servings*

- 1 cup uncooked rice
- 2/3 cup grated cheese, such as cheddar, divided
- ¼ teaspoon paprika
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 small green bell pepper, minced
- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- 1 cup tomato sauce
- 2 hard-cooked eggs

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Cook rice according to directions on package. While still hot, stir in ½ cup of the cheese and the paprika.
2. Meanwhile, heat oil in a small pot over medium heat. Add green pepper and onion and sauté until cooked and tender, about three to five minutes. Add the pepper and onions to the rice mixture and transfer to a casserole or baking dish. Top with the remaining 3 tablespoons of cheese.
3. Bake 15 minutes. Pour tomato sauce on top or serve on the side, and place slices of egg on top.

— Adapted from “Mrs. Allen on Cooking, Menus, Service: 2,500 Recipes” by Ida Cogswell Bailey Allen



The Prosperity Sandwich was invented at the Mayfair Hotel in St. Louis. The Prosperity Sandwich is related to the Hot Brown sandwich, which was created at the Brown Hotel in Louisville in 1926. This is a sandwich you won't want to miss. It's open-faced, with sautéed mushrooms and shallots on top of the bread, a rich cheese sauce on top of that, slices of ham and turkey, tomatoes and then cheese melted under the broiler on top.

### PROSPERITY SANDWICH

*Makes 4 servings*

5 tablespoons butter, divided  
8 ounces white mushrooms, trimmed and sliced thin  
1 shallot, minced  
½ teaspoon salt  
¼ cup all-purpose flour  
2 cups of whole milk  
8 ounces sharp cheddar cheese, shredded (2 cups), divided  
2 teaspoons Dijon mustard  
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce  
½ teaspoon black pepper  
4 (¾-inch-thick) slices rustic white bread  
8 ounces thinly sliced turkey  
8 ounces thinly sliced deli ham  
2 tomatoes, cored, cut into 8 (¼-inch) slices, and patted dry

1. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in large saucepan over medium-high heat. Add mushrooms, shallot and salt, and cook, stirring occasionally, until well-browned, five to seven minutes. Transfer to bowl.

2. Melt remaining 4 tablespoons butter over medium heat. Stir in flour and cook for one minute. Slowly whisk in milk and bring to simmer. Reduce heat to low and cook, stirring occasionally, until thickened, four to six minutes. Off heat, stir in ½ cup cheddar, mustard, Worcestershire sauce and pepper; set aside.

3. Adjust oven rack five inches from broiler element, and heat broiler. Line rimmed baking sheet with aluminum foil and spray with vegetable oil spray. Toast bread slices in toaster or arrange on prepared baking sheet and broil until toasted, 1 ½ minutes per side.

4. Divide mushroom mixture among toasted bread slices. Arrange 2 ounces turkey, 2 ounces ham and 2 slices tomato over mushrooms on each slice of toast. Spoon ½ cup cheese sauce evenly over each sandwich and sprinkle with remaining 1 ½ cups cheddar. Broil until cheddar is browned, three to five minutes. Let cool five minutes before serving.

— *Recipe by Cook's Country*



Ice Box Cake is a dessert cake that you do not bake but you allow it to set in the refrigerator. Line a pan with ladyfingers, both on the bottom and around the sides. Add a layer of chocolate. Add another layer of ladyfingers and then a final layer of chocolate. Top it with whipped cream. The ladyfingers around the edge remain intact, but the ones in the layers dissolve into the mousse, giving it a most appealing texture. It's an amazing and easy-to-make dessert.

### ICE BOX CAKE

*Makes 9 to 12 servings*

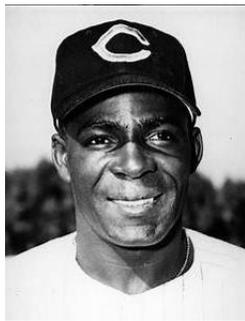
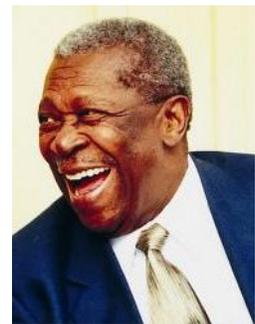
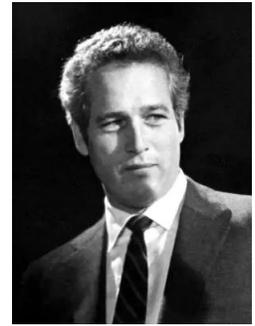
¼ cup water  
½ cup sugar  
2 ounces semisweet chocolate, chopped  
4 eggs, separated  
1 cup (2 sticks) butter, softened  
1 cup powdered sugar  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
About 24 ladyfingers  
½ cup heavy cream or commercially available whipped cream

1. In a double boiler over simmering water, combine the water, sugar and chocolate; stir until smooth. Beat egg yolks and add them to the chocolate mixture. Cook, beating constantly, for one minute. Remove from heat.
2. Using a mixer, cream the butter and slowly add the powdered sugar and vanilla. Add this butter mixture to the cooled chocolate.
3. In a clean bowl, beat the egg whites until they form stiff peaks, and gently fold into the chocolate mixture.
4. Line an 8- by 8-inch cake pan with waxed paper. Line the edges with ladyfingers that you have cut in half across the middle. Then arrange a layer of ladyfingers across the bottom. Add half of the chocolate mixture and smooth it out until it is level. Add another layer of the ladyfingers and cover with the remaining chocolate mixture. Cover and place in the refrigerator at least a few hours until set.
5. Serve with whipped cream on top. If using commercial whipped cream, you can add that before refrigerating. If you whip your own cream, it will be best to do so shortly before serving.

— *Recipe adapted from "Bettina's Best Desserts" by Louise Bennett Weaver and Helen Cowles Le Cron*

## 25 FAMOUS PEOPLE: Born in 1925 – Can you Identify Them?

These 25 people were all born in 1925. They all were very public people, and their faces were very familiar. How many do you recognized? On the 4 pages that follow this picture page, each person is named, and a brief biography explains why they became a familiar face.



## 25 FAMOUS PEOPLE: Born in 1925 – Names and Information

### Row 1 (L to R)

**Sammy Davis Jr.** overcame prevailing racism to establish himself as an entertainment legend, becoming a successful singer, dancer, actor, vaudevillian, and comedian, whom critic Randy Blaser called "the greatest entertainer ever to grace a stage in these United States". As part of the Rat Pack with Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin, he was known for films like "Ocean's 11" and "Sergeants 3".

**Dick Van Dyke** is an American actor, comedian, writer, singer, and dancer, whose award-winning career has spanned seven decades. In 1960 he won a Tony Award for Best Featured actor in a Musical for his role as Albert F. Peterson in "Bye Bye Birdie". He became a household name portraying Rob Petrie in the sitcom "*The Dick Van Dyke Show*" and co-starred with Julie Andrews in Disney's "*Mary Poppins*".

**Margaret Thatcher** was a British politician and stateswoman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990 and Leader of the Conservative Party from 1975 to 1990. A Soviet journalist dubbed her the "Iron Lady", a nickname that became associated with her uncompromising politics and leadership style.

**Peter Sellers** was an English film actor, comedian, and singer. He performed in the BBC Radio comedy series '*The Goon Show*,' was featured in several hit comic songs, and became best known to a worldwide audience through his many film roles, among them Chief Inspector Clouseau in "*The Pink Panther*" films.

**Paul Newman** was an American actor, film director, race car driver, and entrepreneur. He was the recipient of numerous awards, including an Academy Award, a BAFTA Award, three Golden Globe Awards, a Screen Actors Guild Award, a Primetime Emmy Award, the Cecil B. DeMille Award, and the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award.

### Row 2 (L to R)

**Angela Lansbury** was a British American-Irish actress, producer, and comedian. Her career spanned almost eight decades, much of it in the United States. A powerhouse vocalist, Lansbury landed the lead role as the title character in the musical production "Mame" (1966). Beginning in 1984, she played sleuth Jessica Fletcher in the popular TV mystery series "*Murder, She Wrote*".

**Robert Kennedy**, also referred to by his initials **RFK** and occasionally by the nickname **Bobby**, was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 64th United States Attorney General under his brother President John F. Kennedy from January 1961 to September 1964, and as a U.S. Senator from New York from January 1965 until his assassination in June 1968. He was a prominent member of the Democratic Party and has come to be viewed by some historians as an icon of modern American liberalism.

**Malcolm X** was an African American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was one of the most significant figures within the American Black nationalist movement. Many of the ideas he articulated, like racial pride and self-defense, became ideological mainstays of the Black Power movement that emerged in the 1960s and '70s. Malcolm X was assassinated in February 1965, at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem, New York.

## 25 FAMOUS PEOPLE: Born in 1925 – Names and Information

**Barbara Bush** was the first lady of the United States from 1989 to 1993 and founder of the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy. She previously was the second lady of the United States from 1981 to 1989. Among her six children are George W. Bush, the 43rd president of the United States. She and Abigail Adams are the only two women to be married to one U.S. president and the mother of another.

**Harold Holbrook** was an American actor, television director and writer. He first received critical acclaim in 1954 for a one-man stage show he developed, *Mark Twain Tonight!* while studying at Denison University, performing as Mark Twain. He won the Tony Award for Best Actor in a Play in 1966 for his portrayal of Twain.

### Row 3 (L to R)

**Richard Burton** was a Welsh actor. Noted for his mellifluous baritone voice, Burton established himself as a formidable Shakespearean actor in the 1950s, and he gave a memorable performance of Hamlet in 1964. He was called "the natural successor to Olivier." He is widely regarded as one of the most acclaimed actors of his generation.

**George Kennedy** was an American actor who won the Oscar for Best Supporting Actor for his portrayal of Dragline in the 1967 prison drama film, "*Cool Hand Luke*". A multi-talented person, George Kennedy was also an aviator and writer; he owned a *Beechcraft Bonanza* as well as a *Cessna 210* and wrote three books, including his autobiography titled *Trust Me*.

**Doris Roberts** was an American actress, author, and philanthropist whose career spanned six decades of television and film. She received five Emmy Awards and a Screen Actors Guild award during her acting career, which began in 1951. Roberts achieved much of her fame for her role as Marie Barone on '*Everybody Loves Raymond*,' which ran on CBS from 1996 to 2005.

**Johnny Carson** was an American television host, comedian, writer, and producer. He is best known as the host of '*The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson*' (1962–1992). Carson received six Emmy Awards, the Television Academy's 1980 Governor's Award, and a 1985 Peabody Award. He was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1992 and received a Kennedy Center Honor in 1993.

**Riley B. King**, known professionally as **B.B. King**, was an American singer-songwriter, guitarist, and record producer. He introduced a sophisticated style of soloing based on fluid string bending, shimmering vibrato and staccato picking that influenced many later blues electric guitar players. AllMusic recognized King as "the single most important electric guitarist of the last half of the 20th century".

### Row 4 (L to R)

**Louis Stokes** was a prominent attorney and the first African-American congressman from Ohio when he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1968, a position he held for 15 consecutive terms. During his 30 combined years in the House, Stokes earned a seat on the influential Appropriations Committee, which oversees all federal funding spending bills. He was the brother of Carl Stokes, the first African-American mayor of Cleveland.

## 25 FAMOUS PEOPLE: Born in 1925 – Names and Information

**Audie Murphy** was an American soldier, actor, songwriter, and rancher. He was one of the most decorated American combat soldiers of World War II. Murphy received the Medal of Honor for valor that he demonstrated at the age of 19 for single-handedly holding off a company of German soldiers for an hour at the Colmar Pocket in France in January 1945, then leading a successful counterattack while wounded and out of ammunition.

**Rock Hudson** was an American actor. One of the most popular movie stars of his time, Hudson's screen career spanned four decades. A prominent heartthrob of the Golden Age of Hollywood, he achieved stardom with his role in "*Magnificent Obsession*" (1954). Hudson also found continued success with a string of romantic comedies co-starring Doris Day. Unhappy with the film scripts he was offered, Hudson turned to television, starring in the popular mystery series '*McMillan & Wife*.'

"**Yogi**" **Berra** was an American professional baseball catcher, who later took on the roles of manager and coach. He played 19 seasons in Major League Baseball (MLB), all but the last for the New York Yankees. He was an 18-time All-Star and won 10 World Series championships as a player—more than any other player in MLB history. Berra had a career batting average of .285, while hitting 358 home runs and 1,430 runs batted in. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest catchers in baseball history.

**June Lockhart** is American actress and host who predominantly appeared in TV shows in the 1950s and 1960s mainly playing motherly roles. In her early career she appeared on Broadway in 'For Love or Money' and won a Tony award for her role. Her TV breakthrough was the family sitcom '*Lassie*', in which she played the mother Ruth Martin for seven years. Her other prominent TV roles included the portrayal of Dr. Janet Craig in '*Petticoat Junction*' and Dr. Maureen Robinson in the sci-fi comedy '*Lost in Space*'.

### **ROW 5 (L to R)**

**John Zachary DeLorean** was an American engineer, inventor, and executive in the U.S. automobile industry, most widely known for his work at General Motors and as founder of the DeLorean Motor Company.

**Orestes Miñoso**, nicknamed "The Cuban Comet" was a Cuban professional baseball player. He began his baseball career in the Negro leagues in 1946 and became an All-Star third baseman with the New York Cubans. He was signed by the Cleveland Indians after the 1948 season as baseball's color line fell. Miñoso went on to become an All-Star left fielder with the Indians and Chicago White Sox. In 1951, he was the one of the first Latin Americans to play in an MLB All-Star Game.

**Scott Carpenter** was an American naval officer and aviator, test pilot, aeronautical engineer, astronaut, and aquanaut. He was one of the Mercury Seven astronauts selected for NASA's Project Mercury in April 1959. Carpenter was the second American to orbit the Earth and the fourth American in space, after Alan Shepard, Gus Grissom, and John Glenn.

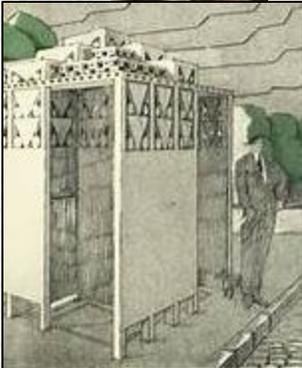
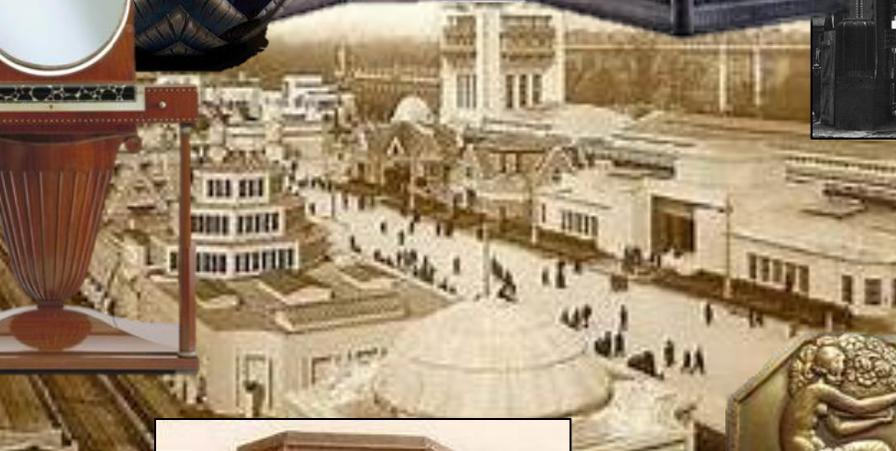
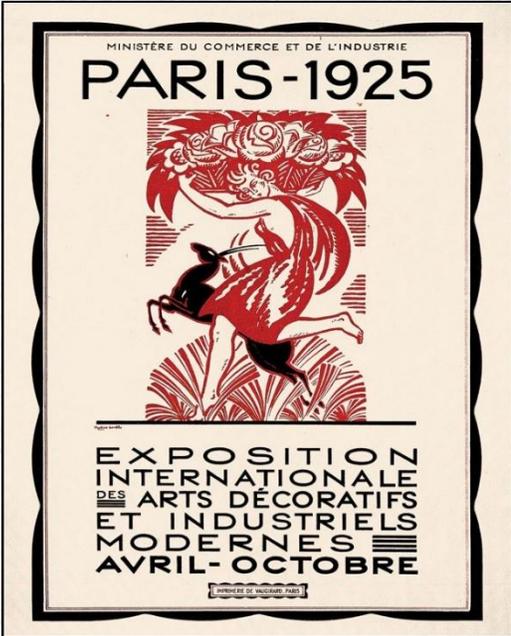
**Pierre Boulez** was a French composer, conductor, writer and founder of several musical institutions. He was one of the dominant figures of the post-war classical music world. He was the principal guest conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra in 1969 and 1970 and after George Szell's death he served for two years as musical advisor.

## 25 FAMOUS PEOPLE: Born in 1925 – Names and Information

**Medgar Evers** was an American civil rights activist in Mississippi who was the NAACP's first field secretary in. Evers, a United States Army veteran who served in World War II, was engaged in efforts to overturn racial segregation at the University of Mississippi, end the segregation of public facilities, and expand opportunities for African Americans, including the enforcement of voting rights. He was assassinated in June 1963. His murder and the resulting trials inspired civil rights protests. His life and death have inspired numerous works of art, music, and film.

**Gwen Verdon** was an American actress and dancer. She won four Tony Awards for her musical comedy performances, and she served as an uncredited choreographer's assistant and specialty dance coach for theater and film. Verdon was a critically acclaimed performer on Broadway in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, having originated many roles in musicals, including Lola in "*Damn Yankees*", the title character in "*Sweet Charity*", and Roxie Hart in "*Chicago*".

Art Deco Design is formally Introduced to the World in Paris, France



# The International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Arts and Industrial Arts



The International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts took place in Paris in 1925. The Exhibition had an enormous influence on modern design and initiated new trends and directions of development. The exhibition was open from April to October and was visited by fifty million visitors. It was so important that over forty years later the term Art Deco was created to describe the style that the show promoted.

The goal of the exhibition was to show the world French “creative genius” by “comparing all forms of knowledge and arts in their richest expressions,” within a broader context of economic and artistic competition between European nations.

The government of France wanted to demonstrate the continuity of the French domination of culture and art. By organizing a large-scale event entirely devoted to modern decorative arts, the French government and the Parisian municipality wanted to give new impetus to the luxury industry after the painful break of the First World War and in the face of ever-increasing competition from foreign productions. Information about the exhibition stressed that it to be a celebration of modernism, not of historical styles.

The exhibition was held on the Esplanade des Invalides, the quays on the left and right banks and the surroundings of the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais, from April 28 to November 30, 1925. Twenty-one countries, mostly European, participated: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia. Only Germany was absent for economic and political reasons. Asia was represented by China, Japan and Turkey. Africa by the French colonies and countries under French mandate. There were no exhibitors from the United States as the organizers decided there were not enough American designers designing in modern style. The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, explained that there was no modern art in the United States. The U.S. Commerce Department did appoint a commission to attend the exhibit and issue a report. Each of the nations had its own pavilions, in which the most significant works of modern decorative art were exhibited. France, as the organizer, had pavilions dedicated to both its colonies and its manufacturers.

The objects on display, from furniture to glassware and metalwork, all expressed a fresh style, a combination of modernist forms made with traditional craftsmanship. The furniture, glassware, metalwork, fabrics and objects displayed were made with rare and expensive materials such as ebony, ivory, mother of pearl, sharkskin, and exotic woods from around the world, but the forms they used were very distinct from Art Nouveau and the preceding historic styles. They used geometric forms, straight lines, zigzag patterns, stylized garlands of flowers and baskets of fruit, to create something new and different. The exhibition featured leading French companies, the biggest department stores in Paris and luxurious brands, such as Sèvres, Lalique or Ruhlmann. In addition to the national pavilions, design companies and individual crafters were invited to show their products in shops built on the exhibition grounds. Over 1500 individuals participated.



The exposition accomplished its goal, to show that Paris still reigned supreme in the arts of design. In the years immediately following the exposition, the art and design shown there was copied around the world, in the skyscrapers of New York, the ocean liners that crossed the Atlantic, and movie theatres around the world. It had a major influence on the design of fashion, jewelry, furniture, glass, metalwork, textiles, and other decorative arts. At the same time, it displayed growing divergences among artists between this new modern style, with its expensive materials, fine craftsmanship and lavish decoration, and the modernist movement that wanted to simplify art and architecture.

# The International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Arts and Industrial Arts

One hundred years after its inauguration, the Paris Exhibition remains a milestone in the history of design. Its impact transcended the purely aesthetic, and it consolidated Art Deco as one of the century's great decorative styles. It also served as a stage for the emergence of the Modern movement, whose rationalist ideas would transform the design of the future.



The main entrance to the exhibition on the Place de la Concorde.



The main axis of the exposition, from the Gateway of Honor across the Pont Alexandre III to Les Invalides.



The view of the exposition from Les Invalides.

## Art Deco was inventive, angular, and built to stand out

The style was significant for the construction of public and commercial buildings. The **American Radiator Building** in New York City, completed in 1924, is considered among the first Art Deco-style buildings in the United States.



## Used New and Different Building Materials

In addition to brick, concrete, stone and wood, steel and aluminum, terra-cotta, glass, sculpted concrete and even neon were used to create distinct architectural looks. The **Chrysler Building's** spire and stylized bird gargoyles made of steel are an iconic example.



## Created Bold Dimensions

Art Deco buildings stand out. Parapets, spires, towers, and geometric cornices create multi-dimensional rooflines. Setbacks, sharp angles, and chamfered edges create a terraced, stepped look, while rounded elements, statues, and other protruding details help create contrast and give the building depth and dimension from any angle.



## Emphasized the vertical appearance

This verticality is achieved through design elements such as texture and facade details that run vertically and tall, narrow windows. The facade of the **Art Deco Breakwater Hotel** shows how attention to detail can achieve verticality.



## Used Color and Metallic Accents

Unlike most urban buildings which were largely monotone—gray, beige, or the color of the building materials, Art Deco buildings incorporated added exterior color such as the green and white geometric accents on Detroit's **Guardian Building**.



## Ornamentation and Detailing

Art Deco buildings are known for their variety of ornamentation and detailing, including bas-reliefs, ornamental fascia and friezes, murals, and statues. Art Deco uses graphic patterns and motifs like zigzags, pyramids, chevrons, and other geometric shapes, sunbursts, and stylized florals to draw attention the building. New York City's **Fred F. French Building** incorporated all these details and more through many Mesopotamian details, including colorful bas reliefs and faience depicting winged beasts at the top of the building.

## Symmetry

A significant trait at the heart of Art Deco architecture is balance. Buildings are designed symmetrically. The **Cincinnati Union Terminal's** centered clock and the inward-facing bas-reliefs flanking the arched building, ornamentation results in a building that looks pleasingly balanced.



## THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE FLOURISHED

**The Harlem Renaissance**, a blossoming of African American culture, spanned the 1920s and 1930s. It was the most influential movement in African American literary history. In addition to literature, the movement embraced the musical, theatrical, and visual arts. Participants sought to reconceptualize “the Negro” apart from the white stereotypes that had influenced Black peoples’ relationship to their heritage and to each other. The social foundations of this movement included the Great Migration of African Americans from rural to urban spaces and from South to North, dramatically rising levels of literacy, and the creation of national organizations dedicated to pressing African American civil rights, “uplifting” the race, and opening socio-economic opportunities.



Among artists coming into their prime in 1925 were poet **Langston Hughes** who won first prize in the *Opportunity* poetry contest of 1925 for “The Weary Blues.” His poetry famously captured the life and voices of everyday Black people in Harlem, fostering pride and cultural awareness within the community. His writing challenged the stereotypes prevalent at the time and exposed the racial injustice such as segregation, discrimination and economic hardship. Hughes believed that nothing great would happen to Black people by copying the whites. Instead, Black people should create from their own culture and be proud to be Black.



Singer **Bessie Smith** defined her role as “the empress of the Blues” by tapping into her life experiences, poverty, racism, sexism, and the ups and downs of love. Her voice reverberates with the tone and color of the South and her lyrics, peppered with colloquialisms and the vocabulary of black English, brought a distinctively African American woman’s perspective into the public conversation at a time when black voices and black experiences barely registered there.



Also performing during the height of the Harlem Renaissance, **Josephine Baker** soon became an instant hit for her unique style of dancing. Swinging her hips and using her entire body in ways audiences had never seen before, her cultural influence quickly spread throughout the country and the world. Baker used her dance career to highlight the discrimination and social injustice against Black people, often refusing to perform to segregated audiences.



**Countee Cullen** was a poet, playwright and novelist. He was considered one of the most influential and important voices of the Harlem Renaissance. Cullen excelled in a school dominated by white people and went on to do so again during his years studying at New York University and then Harvard, where he earned his Master’s. His experience as a Black man in white spaces where he was respected and accepted, gave him a unique view of society. His poetry was admired and lauded by all. He achieved fame in his early twenties with works such as ‘*The Ballad of a Brown Girl*’ and ‘*Color.*’ Some of his Black peers critiqued his work for not addressing the issue of social and racial injustices experienced by blacks.

## THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE FLOURISHED



**Marcus Garvey** was a charismatic Black nationalist and ideological leader. Harlem was his base. He campaigned for segregation, claiming it was for the advancement of Black people, Black pride, and a Black economy. He emphasized the importance of repatriation with the Back to Africa movement. His teaching and alliance with the leader of the Ku Klux Klan (both believed in segregation) did not go down well with some of the other leading Black figures, namely with W.E.B Du Bois.



**Paul Robeson** was an activist, lawyer, baritone singer and actor. Because he was subjected to racism at his law firm, Robeson quit practicing law to be an actor full time. His first breakthrough role was in the 1921 Broadway musical "*Shuffle Along*," which had a successful run playing to integrated audiences. Three years later, he braved death threats to take the lead in "*All God's Chillun Got Wings*," which featured an interracial romance.



**W.E.B Du Bois**, considered one of the greatest intellectuals of the twentieth century, was a scholar and activist. Du Bois studied History at Harvard University and went on to become the first man of African descent to receive a PhD from the university. During the Harlem Renaissance era, he along with other African American activists formed the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP).



**Zora Neale Hurston** was a writer and anthropologist. Hurston broke the norms of the time by focusing her stories on the experiences of Black women. After studying in New York, she befriended writers on the cusp of prominence such as Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen and would go on to collaborate with them. Among the Black community, Hurston was a key figure; her short stories were cultural references. Hurston is considered one of the foremost women writers of the twentieth century.



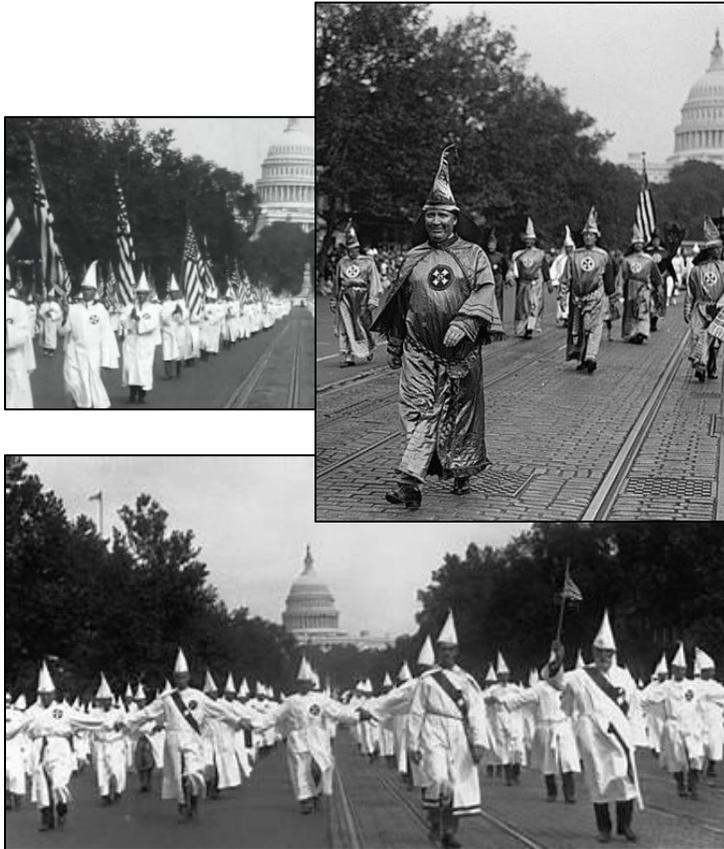
**Augusta Savage** was a sculptor and educator, who fought racism for her space in the art world. She moved to Harlem at the age of 30 to pursue her dream as an artist. She applied and was accepted for a prestigious one-year sculpture course in Paris. Realizing Savage was black, her place was rescinded. This rejection was not taken quietly, she galvanized the press to cover her discrimination, establishing a name for herself within the Harlem elite circles. A bust of a young street kid titled "Gamin" is her career defining piece of art. Her work challenged the stereotypes of Black people in

art by humanizing their depiction. She had a special affinity towards working-class children, capturing their playfulness and innocence.



# The Second Rise of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s: A Dark Chapter

## The 20's: The Second Ku Klux Klan



On Aug. 8, 1925, the Ku Klux Klan brought nearly 40,000 members in full regalia to Washington, D.C., for a march down Pennsylvania Ave.



A Klan parade in Springfield, Ohio in September 1923.

relentless propaganda to cast itself as the defender of real Americans against these “outsider” groups, but their tactics were not limited to intimidation and violence. Although cross burnings, beatings, and lynchings were among the most horrendous ways they terrorized Black Americans and other targeted populations, in many communities, the Klan exercised influence through economic pressure, boycotting businesses owned by or friendly to minority groups, and smear campaigns against political and social adversaries.



The 1920s was a decade of dramatic change and social upheaval in the United States, often referred to as the Roaring Twenties. It was a time of economic growth, cultural transformation, and significant social tensions—particularly around issues of race, immigration, and morality. One of the most notable and alarming developments during this period was the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).

The Klan’s ideology in the 1920s centered on white supremacy, Protestant nativism, and the enforcement of a conservative moral code. Klan members believed that Catholics, Jews, African Americans, immigrants, and other minority groups posed a threat to the “purity” and stability of America. This bigotry often aligned with a broader national climate of xenophobia, eugenics-based thinking, and racist pseudoscience. The Klan used fearmongering, scapegoating, and

## The Klan of the 1920s Demonstrates the Dangerous Power of Fear-Based Rhetoric



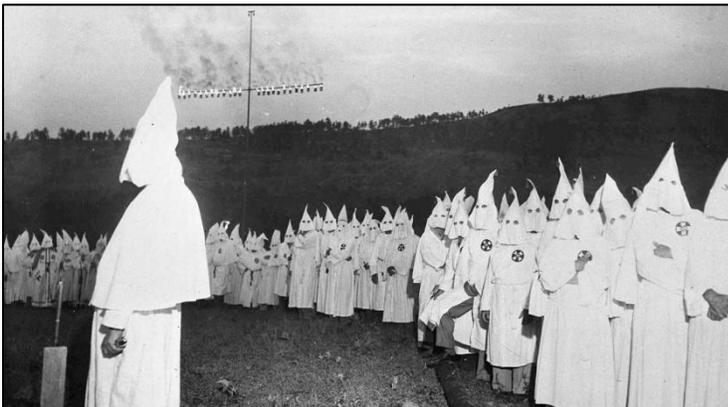
During the early to mid-1920s, the Klan's influence extended well beyond isolated marches and private ceremonies. Members sought positions of power in local, state, and even national politics. Across the country, Klan-backed candidates ran for offices ranging from school board seats to governorships. In some areas, the Klan's backing virtually guaranteed victory due to the sheer number of local members and supporters. Consequently, the Klan's interests began to shape policies at various levels of government.

By the mid-1920s, estimates of KKK membership ranged anywhere from three to five million individuals. The Klan was not a fringe movement lurking only in rural backwaters—it had significant reach in urban areas and among various demographics.

Despite the Klan's attempts to appear respectable, their activities met with significant backlash.

Newspapers sometimes uncovered scandals involving Klan leaders,

detailing the corruption, violence, and hypocrisy behind the group's patriotic façade. Over time, these acts of resistance began to weaken the Klan's grip.



Public protests, legal battles, and investigative reporting forced Americans to confront the brutality behind the hoods and robes.

Ultimately, the Klan of the 1920s was undone as much by its own internal failings as by external opposition. Corruption within the leadership ranks became increasingly apparent, with some top figures accused of embezzlement, fraud, and abuse of power. By the early 1930s, the Klan had lost much of its mainstream support, but the scars left by its campaigns of intimidation and violence persisted for decades.

The Ku Klux Klan's example during the 1920's underscores the dangerous power of fear-based rhetoric, and the ease with which it can spread when individuals feel threatened by societal change.

# March 18, 1925: The Tri-State Tornado Kills 695 People



**The “Tri-State Tornado”** killed 695 people and injured 2,027. It traveled more than 300 miles through Missouri, Illinois and Indiana on March 18, 1925. It was rated an F5 at the top of the old Fujita scale (with winds of more than 260 mph).



# The Tri-State Tornado of 1925 Caused Widespread Destruction and Death

On March 18, 1925, a massive and terrifying storm tore through the Midwest, becoming the Tri-State Tornado, the deadliest tornado in United States history. Known as America's greatest tornado disaster, this single tornado crossed three states — Missouri, Illinois and Indiana — causing complete devastation in its path.



The storm began in south central Missouri in the warm sector of a powerful low-pressure system. Cold air advection along a cold front collided with warmer, moist air, creating conditions ideal for severe thunderstorms.

According to the Storm Prediction Center and historical meteorological data, the triple point of the low's track provided the perfect setup for a continuous tornado.

Still, there is some uncertainty over whether the damage from the Tri-State Tornado and its exceptionally long path length was the result of one tornado or a tornado family. Because meteorological documentation of the event is scarce, it's impossible to say for sure.

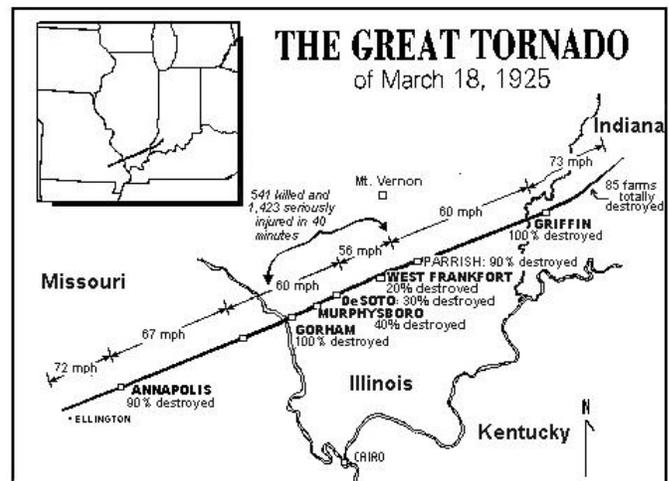
Whatever the case, the average forward speed of the tornado was about 59 mph (95 km/h), and it remained on the ground for over 3.5 hours. The tornado traveled approximately 219 miles (352 km), an unprecedented path length.

The tornado passed through several communities as it continued its destructive rampage, finally crossing the Wabash River into southwest Indiana. Finally, after three hours of devastation, this massive storm dissipated in Pike County, Indiana. The 1925 Tri-State Tornado caused widespread destruction, with a death toll of 695 people and over 2,000 injured. It's estimated to have caused \$16.5 million damage in 1925 dollars.

It wasn't just the intensity of the tornado that made it deadly, but also the lack of tornado forecasting. In 1925, the National Weather Service (then called the U.S. Weather Bureau) did not issue tornado warnings, leaving communities unprepared.

The tornado's path, combined with its high speed and the timing — during school and work hours — increased casualties. In some towns, funeral services were held for dozens of victims at once. Many of the injured had to be transported to distant hospitals, and dozens died later of their injuries.

The Great Tri-State Tornado remains the benchmark for significant tornadoes. It holds records for the longest continuous tornado path and the highest death toll in the U.S. The tornado crossed the Mississippi River and carved through mining towns, farmland and densely populated areas.



## 25 Trivia Questions for 1925 History

1. Who was the President of the United States in 1925?
2. What was the Biggest Number One Song of 1925?
3. What is the longest-running radio broadcast in US history?
4. Focused on New York City, what publication debuted in 1925?
5. Who won the 1925 World Series?
6. What car company used the slogan: "Ask the Man Who Owns One"?
7. How much did a Loaf of Bread cost in 1925?
8. Later the theme for basketball legends The Harlem Globetrotters, what song was written and released in 1925?
9. What was the average household income in 1925?
10. How many people lived in the United States in 1925?
11. Although now known as an American chain of hotels and motels, what company started as a restaurant in 1925?
12. What company used the slogan: "Often a Bridesmaid, Never a Bride"?
13. Who won the Stanley Cup in 1925?
14. In 1925, what was the average life expectancy in the United States?
15. What temporary roadside accommodation began appearing in 1924?
16. How much did a dozen eggs cost in 1925?
17. Which celebrity was NOT born in 1925? Margaret Thatcher, Johnny Carson, Malcolm X or Marilyn Monroe?
18. What famous trial took place in Dayton, Tennessee, in which a high school teacher, John Scopes, was accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act?

Challenge your friends to a TRIVIA CONTEST and find out how much you know about 1925. Make up your own rules for the contest. The questions without answers are on two sheets. There are 25 questions flowed by 10 bonus questions.

The questions with answers follow these two sheets.

19. What (now) considered to be a literary classic book didn't get recognized until World War II?
20. The Maxwell Motor Company was founded in 1904, but in 1925 it was reorganized into what other American car company?
21. Authorized in 1925, what oversized National Memorial features George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln?
22. A popular mail-order catalog company opened its first store in Chicago. What was the name of that store?
23. How much did an average Ford Model T cost in 1925?
24. How much did a gallon of gas cost in 1925?
25. What invention was introduced to help painters by the 3M Company?

**Bonus Questions:**

1. Later the first home of the San Francisco 49ers and Oakland Raiders, what California stadium opened in 1925?
2. What was the highest-grossing movie of 1925?
3. Name the 5 primary ingredients in a Reuben Sandwich...
4. What Horse won the Kentucky Derby in 1925?
5. What popular fad did the Chicago Department of Public Health say, "caused no ill health effects from headaches or eye strain"?
6. What deadly weather event killed nearly 700 people in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana?
7. Who was the Pope in 1925?
8. What honor did Nellie Tayloe Ross and Ma Ferguson share?
9. What was the Bestselling Fiction Book in 1925?
10. Who was the American Vice-President in 1925?

## 25 Trivia Answers for 1925 History (with ANSWERS)

**1. Who was the President of the United States in 1925?**

*Calvin Coolidge (August 2, 1923 – March 4, 1929)*

**2. What was the Biggest Number One Song of 1925?**

*(tie) I'll See You in My Dreams by Isham Jones and Ray Miller OR Yes Sir! That's My Baby by Gene Austin*

**3. What is the longest-running radio broadcast in US history?**

*The Grand Ole Opry (based in Nashville, Tennessee)*

**4. Focused on New York City, what publication debuted in 1925?**

*The New Yorker*

**5. Who won the 1925 World Series?**

*The Pittsburgh Pirates won, beating the Washington Senators (4 games to 3)*

**6. What car company used the slogan: "Ask the Man Who Owns One"?**

*Packard*

**7. How much did a Loaf of Bread cost in 1925?**

*9 cents*

**8. Later the theme for basketball legends The Harlem Globetrotters, what song was written and released in 1925?**

*Sweet Georgia Brown by Ben Bernie and Maceo Pinkard*

**9. What was the average household income in 1925?**

*\$5,249.16*

**10. How many people lived in the United States in 1925?**

*The population was an estimated 115,829,000 people.*

**11. Although now known as an American chain of hotels and motels, what company started out as a restaurant in 1925? (Hint: 28 flavors of Ice Cream)**

*Howard Johnson's*

**12. What company used the slogan: "Often a Bridesmaid, Never a Bride"?**

*Listerine Mouthwash*

**13. Who won the Stanley Cup in 1925?**

*In 1925, The Victoria Cougars won over the Montreal Canadiens (3 games to 1)*

**14. In 1925, what was the average life expectancy in the United States?**

*Men – 57.6 years, Women – 60.6 years.*

**15. What temporary roadside accommodations began appearing in 1924?**

*Motels (Motorists Hotel). The Milestone Mo-Tel opened in San Luis Obispo, California*

**16. How much did a dozen eggs cost in 1925?**

*55 cents*

**17. Which celebrity was NOT born in 1925? Margaret Thatcher, Johnny Carson, Malcolm X or Marilyn Monroe?**

*Marilyn Monroe was born in 1926.*

**18. What famous trial took place in Dayton, Tennessee, in which a high school teacher, John Scopes, was accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act?**

*The Scopes Monkey Trial, regarding teaching the theory of evolution in public schools. William Jennings Bryan argued for the prosecution, while Clarence Darrow, the famed defense attorney, spoke for Scopes.*

**19. What (now) considered to be a literary classic book didn't get recognized until World War II?**

*The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald*

**20. The Maxwell Motor Company was founded in 1904, but in 1925 it was reorganized into what other American car company?**

*Chrysler*

**21. Authorized in 1925, what oversized National Memorial features George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln?**

*Mount Rushmore. It was completed in 1941.*

**22. A popular mail-order catalog company opened its first store in Chicago. What was the name of that store?**

*Sears, Roebuck and Co. (Sears)*

**23. How much did an average Ford Model T cost in 1925?**

*\$260*

**24. How much did a gallon of gas cost in 1925?**

*\$0.22 per gallon*

**25. What invention was introduced to help painters by the 3M Company?**

*Masking tape*

## Bonus Questions (with ANSWERS)

**1. Later the first home of the San Francisco 49ers and Oakland Raiders, what California stadium opened in 1925?**

*Kezar Stadium*

**2. What was the highest-grossing movie of 1925?**

*Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ*

**3. Name the 5 primary ingredients in a Reuben Sandwich...**

*Meat, Sauerkraut, (Swiss) cheese, Russian (or Thousand Island) dressing and rye bread.*

**4. What Horse won the Kentucky Derby in 1925?**

*Flying Ebony*

**5. What popular fad did the Chicago Department of Public Health say, "caused no ill health effects from headaches or eye strain"?**

*Crossword Puzzles*

**6. What deadly weather event killed nearly 700 people in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana?**

*The Tri-State Tornado on March 18, 1925. It was the deadliest tornado in United States history.*

**7. Who was the Pope in 1925?**

*Pope Pius XI, February 6, 1922 – February 10, 1939*

**8. What honor did Nellie Tayloe Ross and Ma Ferguson share?**

*Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first female governor in the United States (Wyoming). Twelve days later, Ma Ferguson became the second (Texas).*

**9. What was the Bestselling Fiction Book in 1925?**

*Soundings by A. Hamilton Gibbs*

**10. Who was the American Vice-President in 1925?**

*Charles G. Dawes (March 4, 1925 – March 4, 1929)*

*The office of vice president was vacant from August 2, 1923 – March 4, 1925*