Woodrow Wilson signed the Espionage Act of 1917 in order to prevent citizens from giving information about the U.S. to the Germans.

President Wilson said that we would have to redefine our national loyalty due to the millions of Germans living in the U.S. The U.S. Congress created the Espionage Act that was put into motion on June 15. This law is intended to prevent interference with military operations and recruitment, insubordination in the military and aiding enemies during wartime. This law punishes espionage.

The penalty for breaking this law is a $10,000 fine and two years in prison. The U.S. sent roughly about 900 people a few months after it went into motion. Philip Randolph, Eugene V. Debs, and Emma Goldman were public figures were imprisoned under this act.

The Smith-Hughes Act Creates Ag Ed

By Robert Boelter

The Smith-Hughes Act is a law made by the United States Congress that promotes vocational agriculture. This is to help train people who have or plan on entering upon the work of a farm.

It also provides federal funds for this purpose. This is an expansion and modification of the Smith-Lever act of 1914.

These are both largely based on the report and recommendation of Charles Allen Prosser’s Report of the National Commission on Aid to Vocational Education.

The first public school to offer agriculture education classes in the United States is Woodlawn High School in Virginia.

The race riot in St. Louis was a really bloody situation. It became really hectic when the blacks were hired to replace the whites.

The whites had a strike against a company called Aluminum Ore. On May 28 there was a meeting called by the white workers who were angry. They began to call complaints to the mayor of East St. Louis about the African Americans.

A rampage soon began after the news was out that a white man was robbed by a black guy. The white mobs heard about the news and began to beat on every black person they saw. Whites pulled Blacks out of cars and beat them on the streets. The governor called the National Guard to slow down the violence.

On the second of July six kids, men and women were beaten and shot to death. The white mobs set fires in African American homes. They had the chance to either run out of their home that was on fire or burn alive. But if they ran out of the burning house they would only run out and get shot.

In other parts of the city the whites began to hang the African Americans. The National Guard came again to stop the violence. It slow down but it did not completely end the violence.
Fire Destroys Part of Atlanta

By Vivian Yang
The Great Atlanta Fire happened on May 21, 1917. The fire started because of four small fires. The first fire was seen in a downtown cotton warehouse. Then, down West, there was also another fire. Firefighters came to take down the fire, but an hour later, another call was made. The fire spread quickly because of the wind and the wooden cottages. The fire spread more than fifty blocks of cities. The fire crews moved to Atlanta from cities across Georgia and nearby states. Even soldiers marched four miles to man bucket brigades.

The fire headed North through a recently built neighborhood along St. Charles Avenue, Verdado Way and Greenwood Avenue. By 10 p.m., the fire finally came to an end more than one mile north from where it began.

To stop the fire, Chief William decided to dynamite the homes in its path. Dynamiting, it would create a break for the flames so it won’t cross.

After the dynamiting worked, it created a gulch so the fire would not be able to cross. 22,000,000 gallons of water was pumped out to stop the fire, and fire trucks were sent from nine Georgia towns to stop the fire as well, coming from as far away as Macon and Augusta, Chattanooga and Knoxville in Tennessee.

The fire destroyed 1,938 buildings, 300 acres of real estate and a total of 73 city blocks. The fire left more than 10,000 people homeless. The Great Atlanta Fire destroyed a tenth of the city’s residents. Interestingly, only one person died.

Many of the people in Atlanta had to sleep in vacant spots in Edgewood Avenue. Others slept in auditoriums, in churches, theater lobbies, some even camped out in Piedmont Park. Others stayed in the Downtown offices and headquarters of fraternal organizations. First aid stations were set up to help the people.

The town was left in smoke and ash for many days.

First Woman Elected to U.S. House of Representatives

By Tadazia Davis

Jeanette Rankin was the first woman ever to get a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. She represented the State of Montana. She was one of the few suffragists elected to Congress.

Jeanette Rankin was born June 11, 1880 in Montana. She was the oldest daughter of her parents. Her father was a farmer, and her mother was a school teacher.

She graduated from Montana State University in 1902. She went to the New York School of Philanthropy. She became a social worker for a little bit in Spokane Washington. She also went to the University of Washington in Seattle.

She joined the women’s suffrage movement while she was in Seattle. They achieved their goal of women’s suffrage in Washington State in 1910.

Rankin ran as a progressive. She was the only member of Congress to vote against U.S. participate in in World War I.

She was a professional lobbyist for NAWSA (National American Woman Suffrage Association). Her speaking helped Montana women gain the vote in 1914.

In 1916 Rankin ran for a house seat from Montana. She had two advantages, one was her reputation as a suffragist the other is her politically well-known brother, Wellington. He was the one who financed her campaign.

The other woman suffrage leaders feared she was going to hurt their cause by losing the election. Rankin said on her election day in 1916, “I may be the first woman member of Congress, but I won’t be the last.”

Rankin pledged to work on approving the women’s suffrage amendment as well as also social welfare issues.

She defeated the front runner, John M. Evens, a Democratic Representative, by 7600 votes.

The way she went about her campaign was by doing a non-partisan one. Congress started by calling an April Session, because Germany declared the U-boats would begin attacking all Atlantic ships.

On April 2, Rankin and the other members of the 65th Congress went to the Capitol to be sworn in.
Pershing’s Troops Arrive in Europe

By Robert Bolter

John J. Pershing is a U.S. general who commanded the Pancho Villa Expedition in Northern Mexico which was launched in retaliation for Francisco “Pancho” Villa’s attack. The expedition started on March 14, 1916 and ended this year on February 7th.

On April 6th the United States declared war on Germany. The U.S. gave Pershing the command of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF).

Pershing wants to use American troops as a separate entity to the allies already there. He also wants to wait till all his equipment is in France before American troops engage in the enemy.

American troops played little part in military events up to December, 1917.

World War I Rages On!

By Robert Bolter

The U.S. has been part of this brutal war since April 6. We have become part of this war because of Germany’s actions.

On February 1, Germany started using unrestricted submarine warfare to surprise ships and sink them.

Between April 16 and 29, the French launched disastrous offense on Chemin Des Dames. They only advanced 500 yards from the coast. There were more than 250,000 casualties.

After this offensive, more than half a million French soldiers went on strike and refused to continue their failed offensive.

On May 18 the U.S. passed the Selective Service Act. This empowered our Federal Government to draft men for our army. On July 3, the American Expeditionary Force landed its first wave in France.

Czar overthrown in Russia

By Ajari Flint-Wright

Czar Nicholas II was overthrown by the Russians in 1917 because he corrupted their government and made their government run backwards so they began to lose their faith in leadership ability.

The reason they had problems was because of their involvement in World War I.

The Russians army was no match against Germany’s army.

The economy was disrupted by the war effort and moderates joined Russian elements in calling for the overthrow of Czar.

The Czar and his family was executed by Bolsheviks forces in July 1918.
Miracle of the Sun Occurs

By: Tadaria Davis

On October 13, 1917 near Fatima, Portugal 30,000 to 100,000 people gathered for what they called a “Sun Miracle”. This event all started because of what three kids saw on their way home from tending a flock of sheep.

The three children, Lucia Santos, 10, Jacinta, 7, and Francisco Marto, 9, said they saw the Virgin Mary. They told everyone that she was going to appear to them seven times before making a miracle appear.

Lucia, who is the oldest girl, was the only one to speak to her. Mary said she would appear again on the 13th day of the next six months then disappeared.

After that they ran home as fast as they could to tell their parents. Some of the villagers believed the tale and others did not. The ones who did, spread the word around quickly.

No one else saw Mary. When Lucia started describing her visions, the adults would gather around and listen. On the October 13, Mary made her last appearance which is the most famous one. That day the figure showed up and only the children could see her like all the other times.

She called herself “The Lady of the Rosary” and urged repentance and the building of the chapel from where they were.

She gave the children certain undisclosed visions as she raised her hand to the sky. Lucia said loudly “The Sun.” When everyone looked up they saw the silvery disc had emerged from behind the clouds.

The disc appeared to them seven times. The adults would gather around and listen. Lucia started describing her visions, the adults would gather around and listen.

As they could to tell their parents. Some of the villagers believed the tale and others did not. The ones who did, spread the word around quickly.

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Influenza Pandemic Kills an Estimated 20 Million

By Vivian Yang

An influenza pandemic killed more people than the war World War 1. The number of people who died was between 20 to 40 million.

In a single year, more people died of the influenza pandemic. The influenza pandemic is also known as the “Spanish Flu” or “La Grippe”. The influenza pandemic got their name “Spanish Flu” because it was the first country to be struck with the flu.

The flu infected the soldiers that were on board transport ships and was brought to Europe. It also caused the French soldiers illness as well.

As the flu traveled throughout Spain, it infected people in most European countries. It then started to spread to Russia, India, China and Africa.

The first phase of influenza pandemic is a fever. The fever is also known as the “Three Day Fever.” When the fever strikes, it appears without warning. During this first stage, some die, while some recovers from it.

In the fall, the illness was far more severe because of victims died within hours of the first symptoms. Other victims suffocate with their lungs filling with fluid. As the disease starts to spread, scientists, doctors and health officials could not figure out what the disease was.

The illness infected more than 25 percent of the U.S. population and 657,000 Americans died during the pandemic. Many of the victims who lost their lives during this spread of disease were mostly the younger people.

The adults were healthier. During this time of the sickness, there were no vaccines or effective drugs to help treat the flu or preventing it from spreading further more.

The influenza pandemic affected everyone. One quarter of the US and one-fifth of the world was infected, making it impossible for a lot for the people to escape it.

Also, the flu was so bad that the people who did not catch it, lucky enough to avoid the infection, had to help and participate with the public health to restrain the spread of the disease. Even gauze masks were to be worn when out in the public. Stores could not even hold sales and the funerals were only to 15 minutes.

When coming to specific towns, it was required to have a signed certificate to enter or else they will not be able to enter.

Mata Hari
Arrested as a Spy

By Da-Ju Perry

Mata Hari, the international spy was arrested and tried for espionage in France. She was convicted and executed.

Mata Hari was born in Leeuwarden, Netherlands on August 7, 1876. She was born with the name Margaretha Geertruida Zelle. She was the first born of her mother’s four children. She was spoiled by her father who was a hat maker and he invested in oil which he spent on her.

In her later years, many countries started to wonder if she was a spy or a double agent. They did not believe she was smart enough to pull it off by herself.

The French were sure that she was a spy so they arrested her. She then was sentenced to life in prison. She was later shot and killed on October 15, 1917 at the age 41.

Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition Planned

By: Tadaria Davis

This was an expedition lead by Ernest Shackleton. He just came back from the Nimrod Expedition that lasted for two years, when he started planning this one.

His whole motive for this was others being able to reach the South Pole, when he had failed. He was only concerned because he had come so close to his goal.

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1917 Year-in-Review: Entertainment

First Jazz Record Created

By Robert Boelte

The first jazz record was recorded this year on February 26. “Livery Stable Blues” by Dixieland Jass Band was made for the Victor label in New York. This record was released in May and became a big success. The band that recorded this record consists of five musicians. When the band arrived in New York they received a letter offering the band an audition in Columbia Graphophone Company. The audition took place on Wednesday January 31. The Band recorded two songs on the record for Victor Talking Machine Company. They recorded “Livery Stable Blues” and “Dixie Jass Band One Step”.

Ernest Bloch Debuts new Composition at Carnegie Hall

By Robert Boelte

Composer and violinist Ernest Bloch wrote Schelomo a year ago. It premiered at the Carnegie Hall on May 13, 1917, performed by cellist Hans Kindler. This concert included the premiere of Ernest’s “The Israel Symphony” which he conducted. “Three Jewish Tone Poems” was also played which premiered two months ago in Boston. Ernest Bloch played violin at the age of 9 and soon after began composing. Bloch studied music at a conservatory in Brussels. One of his teachers was a celebrated Belgian violinist Eugene Ysaye. From 1900-1901 he studied composition in Germany with Ivan Knorr at the Hoch Conservatory.

Play on Prison Reform turned into Movie

By Vivian Yang

Justice was a silent film, a movie based on a play in 1910 by John Galsworthy. He was an English novelist and a playwright. He was born in England at Kingston Hill in Surrey. His family was wealthy, and from an early age he was sent to boarding schools. Galsworthy attended school at New College, Oxford where he trained to be a barrister. Eventually, he turned down to be a lawyer, and studied abroad where he began writing after his family’s business instead. Still travelling, at the age of 28, Galsworthy began writing. He began writing as a hobby, but was soon published in 1904. His stories were published under the name John Sinjohn. As he wrote stories, he began writing based on his life. He wrote and judged based on his experience. He also started identifying himself with the world of his novels. In 1910, his most famous play, Justice led to a prison reform in England.

German Operetta Turned into Musical

By Vivian Yang

Maytime is a musical based on a German operetta in 1913, which was composed by Walter Kollo, Rudolf Bernauer, and Rudolf Schanzer. The Maytime musical first started in 1917, by Sigmund Romberg, while the lyrics and book was by Rida Johnson Young, and Cyrus Wood. The Maytime operetta was also the second longest running book musical in the 1910s. This made Romberg to become one of the famous creators of operettas. The musical is set place in New York, during the 1840s. It is about a women being in love with one of her father’s employer. The father eventually finds out, and rejects her from dating him, and wanting her to marry a wealthy drunken libertine. But, at the end, she and the employer eventually find their way of going through the hardship, and marry. In Broadway, August 1917, the original production was opened at the Shubert Theatre. With the musical being a hit, it later moved to the 44th Street, Broadhurst, and Lyric Theatre.

Courtneidge Musical Debuts in London

By De-Ja Perry

On September 14 1917 Robert Courtneidge opened his musical The Boy at Adelphi Theater in London. The musical was a stage play. There are many books Songs & Lyrics. The Boy was one of the largest musicals written at the time. The play is scheduled to move to Australia and it stars Gladys Moncrieff. Two other comedies were The Maid of Mountains and Oh Boy which were both musicals in 1917. They were both almost as popular as The Boy.
1917 World Series was the year that the Chicago White Sox beat the New York Giants. The White Sox beat them by a total of four games to two. The Chicago White Sox also finished the season (1917) with a 100-54 record, making it their first 100-win season.

In Game 1 of the series in Chicago, the Sox won 2-1 with a complete game by Eddie Cicotte. Then in Game 2, the Sox won by a score of 7-2 with another complete round by Red Faber.

In New York, where Game 3 was being played, the Sox did not win; though Cicotte made a home run. They could not make a single run against the Giants starter Rube Benton. They lost 2-0.

In Game 4, the White Sox were also shut down with a score of 5-0 by Ferdie Schupp. Faber threw another complete game but lost, making the series even from 2-2.

In Game 5, the Sox were going down of the seventh inning from 5-2. Luckily, they rallied to score three in seventh, and also scoring three in the eighth, which they won by 8-5. The final two innings were pitched by Faber.

The Sox took an early lead of 3-0 in Game 6. Faber and the team won with another complete game by 4-2. The Sox and Faber were World Championship.

Seattle Wins Stanley Cup

By Vivian Yang

During the 1917 Stanley Cup Final by the Pacific Coast Hockey Association, Seattle Metropolitans took the championship from Montreal Canadians by three games to one, making them the first United States based team to win the championship.

The place where they played their last game was at Seattle Ice Arena. Only games one and three were played at the PCHA seven-man rules, while games two and four were played at National Hockey Association (NHA) six-man rules.

In game one, the Canadians were led by Didier Pitre’s four goals to victory to a 8-4.

Game three there was no score until Morris made a goal after ten minutes. During this game, the Seattle Metropolitans were hold back from scoring, and winning by Montreal Canadian’s goalie Georges Vezina. With this holding back, it caused Coutu (Montreal) and Rickey (Seattle) to have their third fight.

The Seattle Metropolitans were held off, but luckily held a one-goal lead in the end. Montreal’s Foyston scored a goal, while Morris (Seattle) scored a quick pair of goals, leading them to victory, and a lead of 4-0.

As Seattle kept winning, the Canadians tried fighting back. But, as a result was blocked by the defenses of Seattle. The Seattle Metropolitans scored three times in the second period, making the game impossible for the other team to win.

Seattle defeated the National Hockey Association against the Montreal Canadians, and won the 1917 Championship by three games to one with a score of 19 to 3. Most of the scores were made by Bernie Morris.

Georgetown Hoyas Begin 4th Year of Basketball

By Tadazia David

Georgetown Hoyas men's basketball team represented Georgetown University in National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Their head coach for the fourth season was John O’Reilly. Their caption was Bob O’Lone for the second year in a row.

The Hoyas were independent and did not play in any specific conference. The players did not have numbers on their jerseys.

Their overall record at the end of the season was 8-6. When Georgetown played their home games, they played them at Ryan’s Gymnasium in Washington D.C, on Georgetown's campus.
Historical News Rock
1917 YEAR-IN-REVIEW: SPORTS

Boxing Great Bob Fitzsimmons Dies

By De-Ja Perry

Boxing great Bob Fitzsimmons died on October 22. He won the middleweight World’s Championship.

Bob Fitzsimmons was born May 26, 1863 in Helston, Cornwall. Bob, his parents and siblings moved to New Zealand when he was 9 years old. He was the youngest of 12 kids.

He went by the nickname “Ruby Roberts.” He joined his brother and father in the blacksmith forge so he can learn the trade. Working helped him gain powerful strength in his arms and shoulders. It helped him fight better when he began boxing.

He began boxing when entered the tournament that Jem Mace organized in New Zealand and he won. He also won the following year and knocked out four others then he became a professional boxer.

He was also the World’s Champion. He won a lot of fights and got put in the Guinness book of world records. He was also known as the freckled wonder.

He had really good fighting skills even though he did not like the training.

In 1883 he began professional boxing in Australia. He had about won 28 fights then finally lost won to Mick Dooley and lost the middleweight title.

He soon then moved to the United States. In 1890 and fought for times but he only won three. In New Orleans he won the middleweight championship for knocking out Jack Dempsey. He beat Dempsey so bad that Dempsey was begging for him to stop.

He could not fight Jim Hall because the police stopped the fight and broke it off. He won many different championships but he did not get to be the first lightweight champ because he won the heavyweight championship first.

His record showed that he had 66 wins, 59 knock outs, 8 loses, 4 draws, 19 contest and 2 no decisions.

But that all ended when he died in Chicago in October 22, 1917.

Webfoots Win Rose Bowl

By Tadazia Davis

On January 1, the Oregon Webfoots and the Penn Quakers went head to head in the Rose Bowl. The Rose Bowl is an East-West football game.

This event was held at the Tournament Park Stadium in Pasadena, California. Twenty-seven thousand people showed up to watch this game.

This was the third Rose Bowl game since the Rose Bowl was created.

The MVP this year was John Beckett; he played for Oregon. John Beckett was also Oregon’s team captain. This was Oregon’s only Rose Bowl win so far.

Oregon and Washington were both undefeated in the Pacific Coast Conference. They were tied in going into their head-to-head meeting. Even though Washington had one more conference win then Oregon, Oregon was invited to the Rose game before their last game.

Oregon was led by the two brothers Shy and Tollis Huntington. No points were scored in the first or second quarter. In the third quarter Shy gave a 15 yard pass to Cloyd Tegert making a touchdown. Then came the fourth quarter were Shy runs a one yard touchdown, which kept them in the lead with 14-0.
John Appleby (1840-1917)
By Robert Boelter

John Appleby was a great inventor who was born in Westmoreland, New York in 1840.

In 1844 his family of 17 took a boat to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. When he was 18 he invented a basic knotting system to bind grain bundles with twine.

No one was interested in his idea at the time. This invention of his soon became interesting to people and is being used in farms and major manufacturers.

He sold his grain binder machine in 1881 to Champion Machine.

He served during the American Civil War from 1862-1865. He served with the 23rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Appleby invented and patented a manual magazine feed breech loading needle gun during the war. The U.S. government rejected his idea.

He soon sold his idea for $500. His weapon idea was later used by the Prussian Army.

In 1905 John patented a horse-drawn cotton harvesting machine.

This brilliant inventor died in November of this year.

Frank Bacon
March 22, 1862-January 25, 1917

By Robert Boelter

Soccer Manager Frank Bacon died on Jan. 25.

He was born on March 22, 1862 in Bristol City. He was a soccer director of Bristol City but was installed as a temporary manager the team.

He was the manager from October 1910- January 1911. He was installed manager due to the dismissal of Harry Thackert.

In January 1911 Sam Hollow took over for his third spell as manager. This would be his last spell as manager.

Frank was also the landlord of the Masonic Hotel. He was the manager from 1897.

He died in hometown managing his hotel.

Bill Clay (November 23, 1874-October 12, 1917)
By: Tadazia Davis

Bill Clay was a American baseball player who played for the Philadelphia Phillies.

He played a total of three games. He was an outfielder.

The last time he was seen was in the major leagues was August 12th, 1902. His batting average was .250.

He was born in November 23, 1874 in Baltimore, Maryland.

He was 42 when he died on October 12th in York, Pennsylvania.

He was also famous for shows that he organized for cowboy themes, as he toured in Europe, and the United States

Buffalo Bill was his nickname. He had gotten a contract to supply Kansas Pacific Railroad workers with buffalo meat after the American Civil War. Cody had also killed over 30 buffalos in 18 months, which got him into a match with William Hayden and Brun.

He was married in Mount Hope Cemetery, in the City of Rochester.

Buffalo Bill Cody
February 26, 1846- January 10, 1917

By Vivian Yang

Showman “Buffalo” Bill Cody died of heart failure at his sister’s home on January 10. He was an American soldier, a bison hunter, and a showman.

He became worldwide famous for his Wild West Shows, which was being toured in North America, and Europe. Many people were into seeing a piece of the American West.

Bill Cody was also featured in novels by Emilio Salgari, who met Cody in Italy, after seeing his shows.

Buffalo Bill Cody was born on February 26, 1846. His name was William Frederick Cody. He was born in the Iowa Territory, in Le Claire. He lived in Canada for several years until his family moved to the Kansas Territory.

In 1865, Cody married Louisa Frederici. They had four children together.

Serving as a scout to the US Army, Bill received a Medal of Honor in 1872.

By Ajat Fynn-Wright
Scott Joplin was an African American pianist. He became famous for ragtime compositions and he was also titled “King of Ragtime.”

During his career he wrote 44 original pieces. One of his first pieces was a really big hit.

Joplin was born into a family that was very musical. In the late 1880’s he left his job as a laborer with the railroad, and traveled around America to be a musician.

In 1894 Joplin moved to Sedalia, Missouri and made living a piano teacher. He later taught ragtime composers. Arthur Marshall, Scott Hayden and Brun Campbell.

Joplin started publishing music in 1895. He published Maple Leaf Rag in 1899 which brought him a whole lot of fame.

He later moved to St. Louis. In 1901, he continued to make and publish music; he also participated in community events.

Scott Joplin
(1867/1867-1895/April 1, 1917)

Queen Liliuokalani
September 2, 1832- November 11, 1917

By Vivian Yang

Liliuokalani, the only queen of Hawaii, and the last monarch died on November 11 from complications due to a stroke.

Liliuokalani was born on September 2, 1832. She was born to the chiefess Kaka’ako and King Kamehameha III.

She was born to the Kamehameha dynasty, who owned all the islands except Kauai.

Liliuokalani was educated at the Chief’s Children’s School with two of her brothers, where she became fluent in English.

Liliuokalani was one of 15 children.

On September 16, 1862, Liliuokalani married John Owen Dominis. Her husband was a governor of Hawaii and had many affairs.

Unfortunately, her marriage was not a happy one. Dominis was unfaithful, and had many affairs.

Liliuokalani was the only queen regent of Hawaii, and the last monarch. She was also known as Lydia Kamaka’eha Paki, and her name was Lydia K. Dominis when married.

On April 10, Liliuokalani was crowned as the new he to the throne of Hawaii by her brother Kalakaua. She was known as ‘Crown Princess’, and by her name Liliuokalani.

She got her name from the premier Elizabeth Kina’u, who had an eye infection on the day of Liliuokalani birth.

The meaning of the name was Smarting (Li), wounding (Li), and Sore eyes (Kama’eha’eha).

Her husband who crowed her Princess, he changed her name to Liliuokalani. She became really famous. The name “The Smarting of the Royal Ones.”