

Chronology of the Year 1921

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11—United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors. Jan. 23—President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside aggression preliminary to his undertaking mediation for Armenia. Jan. 25—Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial problem over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to examine economic status of Europe with reference to Austria. Jan. 26—Supreme council decided Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states. Jan. 29—Supreme council fixed German reparations at 200,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments of 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. Feb. 5—France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany and Russia. Feb. 19—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attack, taking Tiflis. The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission. Feb. 21—Supreme council in London opened reparations conference. Teheran, capital of Persia, taken by rebel Cossacks, and the shah made prisoner. Feb. 23—League of Nations council received protest of United States against inclusion of island of Yap in territories subjected to mandate of Japan, and demanded a voice in disposal of former German colonies. Feb. 27—Panama defeated Costa Rica in territory of Coto. March 2—League of Nations council replied to United States that it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan, and invited the United States to take part in discussions on Turkish and African mandates. March 3—German counter proposals on reparations rejected by allied supreme council as totally inadequate. Germany given until March 7 to accept terms laid down. March 8—Occupation of German cities of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhr by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparations demands. March 16—Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at London. Allies' reparations commission notified German government it must pay \$200,000,000 before March 22. Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Greece, Turkey and Azerbaijan. March 19—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukraine and Poland. March 21—Fleets held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national status of that region. Germany received 57,000 votes in plebiscite. March 22—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission refused to pay 1,000,000 gold marks due March 22 and offered to pay 100,000,000 marks showing balance of 12,000,000,000 marks due May 1. March 23—Greeks began offensive against Turks in Asia Minor. March 26—Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive. April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at Eskişehir. April 2—Washington government informed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's refusal of responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability. April 3—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in general. April 5—French government supported United States in Yap controversy. April 20—Japanese cabinet declined to yield on Yap controversy. April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused. April 27—Supreme council bill of 122,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission. April 29—Italy endorsed United States position on reparations. May 2—United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate. France called out troops for occupation of the Ruhr. May 3—Poles invaded Upper Silesia and military law was proclaimed. May 4—French and Belgian control forces fought in Upper Silesia. German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispute. May 6—Supreme council handed Germany reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting 135 days for acceptance; German debt fixed at 135,000,000 gold marks. May 6—President Harding resumed American representation in councils of the allies. May 10—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany and the reichstag voted, 221 to 175, to accept the allied ultimatum. May 20—France warned Germany the signing of treaty on reparations for Upper Silesia would be considered a warlike act. May 22—Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia. May 23—Trial of four German soldiers and officers for war crimes opened in Leipzig. May 24—Germany reassured France concerning Upper Silesia and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States. June 4—Lieut. Neumann, who sank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders. June 7—Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory. June 18—Allied forces of Greece not to attack Turkish nationalists at present. June 24—Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland. June 25—Greece rejected mediation with Turks, offered by entente, and refused to defer offensive. Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia. June 28—Germany paid 41,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission. June 29—Greeks opened offensive against Turk nationalists. July 9—Germans and Russians fighting on old German-Russian front. July 10—President Harding informally invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to conference on limitation of armaments and on Far Eastern problems, in Washington. Britain included. July 20—Greeks occupied Eskişehir, Asia Minor. July 24—France - British compromise reached on Silesian policy. July 26—Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations. Britain included. July 27—United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia. July 29—Soviet Russia agreed to release American prisoners in return for American famine relief. Aug. 10—Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-Turkish question. Aug. 11—United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on disarmament. American Pacific question, to open November 11. Aug. 12—Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Silesia. Aug. 19—Russian soviets and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms. Aug. 21—United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ceding disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines to Panama.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Wilson sent Gen. Crowder to confer with President of Cuba on conditions in the island. Jan. 3—President Wilson vetoed bill to revive War Finance corporation and senate repealed it. Capitol building of West Virginia destroyed by fire. Jan. 4—House passed bill to revive War Finance corporation, over President's veto. Jan. 9—President-elect Harding resigned as U. S. senator from Ohio. Jan. 17—Congress set limit of regular army at 150,000 men. Jan. 18—Senate rejected his membership should not be increased; 11 states lose and eight gain representatives. Jan. 23—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Max Gorky returned to his native land. Jan. 24—Senate passed the packers' regulation bill. Jan. 31—Supreme court held Judge Landis had no knowledge of extra session, preside over trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists. Feb. 5—President vetoed army reduction reduction. Feb. 7—Senate repassed army reduction reduction. Feb. 10—Senate passed emergency tariff bill. Feb. 13—Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of the Interior. Feb. 21—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry P. Fletcher named under-secretary of justice. Feb. 22—Harding completed his cabinet by selecting Edwin Denby for secretary of the navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary of the treasury; Andrew Mellon, secretary of war; Will Hays, postmaster general; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture; and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior. Feb. 28—Senate adopted resolution regarding the law of the land. March 3—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill. March 14—Charles G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States. March 11—Ohio National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, O. March 12—Chicago rioting in connection with baseball scandal. James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director of general railways. March 23—Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income. March 24—Congress met in extra session. Telephone communication between United States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal. March 25—Senate refused to review convictions of Haywood and 79 other I. W. W.s. April 12—Immediate declaration by congress of peace with Germany, complete rejection of the League of Nations covenant, and ultimate ratification of such parts of Versailles treaty as involve American rights and interests. Proposed by President Harding in his message to congress. April 14—George Harvey and Myron D. Herrick nominated ambassadors to Great Britain and France, respectively. April 15—House passed emergency tariff bill. Frank White, North Dakota, appointed treasurer of United States. April 22—House passed emergency immigration bill. April 23—National budget bill passed by senate. April 25—House passed naval bill carrying \$250,000,000. April 26—Senate adopted Knox resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end. May 2—Great Britain supreme court set aside conviction of Senator Truman S. Newberry of Michigan and 16 others for alleged violation of federal corrupt practices law. May 3—Senate passed immigration bill. May 5—House passed the budget bill. May 6—House passed army appropriation bill, reducing army to 150,000. May 11—Senate passed the emergency tariff bill. May 12—House passed Tincher bill to regulate dealings in grain futures. Gen. Pershing made chief of staff of army. May 17—General reduction of all railway wages decided on by federal railway labor board. Richard Washburn Child nominated ambassador to Italy, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman minister to China. May 25—Senate adopted unanimously Borah disarmament amendment to naval bill. Censorship of press by Post Office department abolished. May 26—Rioting broke out in Tulsa, Okla., killed many wounded; negro quarter of city burned. June 1—Senate passed navy appropriation bill carrying \$400,000,000. June 2—House passed meat packer control bill. Senate passed \$60,000,000 loan bill. June 3—A. D. Lasker of Chicago appointed chairman of U. S. shipping board. John T. Adams of Iowa elected chairman Republican national committee. June 11—House adopted Porter resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria terminated. June 17—Senate passed meat packer control bill.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—California university defeated Ohio State at football, 23-0. Davis cup won by Tilden and Johnston, American team, in New Zealand. Jan. 12—Baseball manager signed agreement giving Judge Landis full powers as head of the commission. Jan. 14—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, defeated Richie Mitchell. Feb. 7—Jack Britton, welterweight champion, defeated Ted Lewis of England. April 13—Baseball season opened. May 20—Tommy Milton in a Frontenac Club handicap 90-mile auto race, Chicago. June 4—University of Illinois won Western conference field and track meet. W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia won international tennis championship at Paris. June 5—Suzanne Lenglen beat Mollie Mallory for woman's tennis championship in Paris. June 6—University of Illinois won Western conference baseball championship. June 18—University of Illinois won National collegiate athletic meet. American team defeated British in first polo game. June 22—American team defeated British in second and final game of polo. June 24—John H. Johnson, American, and Roger Wethered, English, tied for British open golf championship. Yale defeated Harvard in annual boat race. June 25—Hutchison won play-off for British golf championship. July 2—Jack Donaghy, knocked out Georges Carpentier of France in fourth round of world's championship battle at Jersey City. July 4—W. T. Hayes of Chicago won clay court singles tennis championship. July 16—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago again won western amateur golf championship. July 22—James M. Barnes won national open golf championship at Washington. July 23—Yale-Harvard athletes defeated Cambridge-Oxford team. July 25—Pete Herman won bantamweight title from Joe Lynch. Aug. 27—Ernest W. Johnson knocked out Johnny Wilson in fight for middleweight championship. Aug. 2—Former members of Chicago World Sox and others accused of conspiracy to "throw" the 1919 world series games. Aug. 25—Walter Hagen of New York won Western Open Golf championship, at Cleveland. Ella Hank of Canton, O., won Grand American Trapshooting handicap. Aug. 27—American tennis team won Davis cup, defeating Japanese. Sept. 6—Miss America II set world's record for water craft by making 85.67 miles in 24 hours. Sept. 19—William Tilden II won national tennis championship. Sept. 20—Jesse Gifford of Boston won national amateur golf championship. Sept. 29—New York Giants won National league pennant. Oct. 1—New York Yankees won American league pennant. Oct. 6—Peter Manning trotted world's record mile in 1:57.4. Oct. 7—Ernest Hollins of New York won national women's golf championship. Oct. 13—New York Giants won world's championship. Oct. 24—Halifax schooner Bluenose won international fishermen's race. Nov. 19—University of Iowa won Western conference football championship. Dec. 1—Yale defeated Yale. Nov. 23—Jake Schaefer won world's bantamweight championship, defeating Hoppe. Dec. 17—John Layton won curling championship from Archie Kleckhefer.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 15—Twelve naval seaplanes completed flight from San Diego, Cal., to the Canal zone. Feb. 27—J. T. Christensen, president of Associated Air Mail Pilots, killed in crash at Cleveland. Feb. 28—Air mail routes, except New York-San Francisco, ordered abandoned. June 5—Laura Bromwell, famous aviatrix, killed by fall of plane. Nov. 29—Swiss balloon won international race cup, traveling from Brussels to Dublin. Sept. 28—Lieut. J. A. MacReady made world altitude record, 46,800 feet, at Dayton, O. Nov. 3—Albert Acosta won Pulitzer trophy at Omaha for flying miles at average speed of 15 miles an hour, world record for closed course.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 3—Supreme Court of United States held that labor unions are not members held accountable to the anti-trust laws where they depart from their "normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual conspiracy or conspiracy in restraint of trade." Jan. 12—National conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for open shop movement. Feb. 2—Congress met in regular session. President Harding submitted to congress the first national budget, for government expenses of 1922, showing reduction of 10 per cent. Dec. 6—President Harding in message suggested labor court to end strikes, development of co-operative marketing and industrialization of industry, modification of the American valuation scheme in tariff bill, and other remedial measures.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—John W. Steele, "Coal Oil John," at Fort Crook, Neb. Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial German chancellor. Jan. 7—James G. Scripps, newspaper publisher in California. Jan. 13—Henry Reinhardt, American air collector and dealer. Jan. 21—National conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for open shop movement. Mary W. Whitney, astronomy professor emerita at Vassar. Feb. 29—Frank I. King, grain man and philanthropist, in Toledo, O. Rear Admiral E. W. Taussig, U. S. N., retired. March 11—John Francis Murphy, American landscape painter. Jan. 31—Frederick H. Parkhurst, governor of Maine. Feb. 8—Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard University, former speaker. Feb. 9—James Gibbons Hunker, author and music critic, in New York. Feb. 12—Bishop J. P. Farrelly of Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, O. Feb. 18—Dr. A. D. Hepburn, former president of Miami university, at Oxford, O. Feb. 22—W. F. McCombs, former Democratic national chairman, in Greenwich, Conn. Feb. 24—Dr. F. J. V. Skiff, director of Michigan State University, at Detroit. March 1—Nicholas I, king of Montenegro. March 2—Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, former speaker. March 8—Thomas H. Fayter, former United States senator from Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky. March 11—W. B. Burnham, retired professor of astronomy at University of Chicago, at Chicago. March 17—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, educator, lecturer, minister, at Chicago. March 19—Bert Leston Taylor, journalist, in Chicago. March 24—James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the American Catholic hierarchy, at Baltimore, Md. March 25—John Burroughs, American naturalist. Levi Ankeny, former United States senator from Washington. April 3—Annie Louise Cary, once famous prima donna, in Norwalk, Conn.

DISASTERS

Jan. 15—Pachuca, Mexico, inundated by breaking of dam; many killed or injured. Jan. 20—British submarine and crew of 56 lost. Jan. 24—Four-million-dollar fire in business section of Athens, Ga. Feb. 25—United States destroyer Woolsey sunk in collision off Panama, 16 lost. Feb. 27—Thirty-seven killed and many injured in railway collision at Forter, Ind. March 25—Thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo, Japan. April 15—Fire in Manila rendered 15,900 homeless. April 16—Four thousand buildings destroyed by fire in Hakodate, Japan. April 18—Hundred killed by tornado in southern Utah. May 23—United States ambulance plane wrecked in storm at Indian Head, near Washington; Lieut. Col. Archie Miller, former Congressman Maurice Connolly, H. A. Batchelder and four army officers killed. June 3—Terrible floods in eastern Colorado killed hundreds of persons in Pueblo and elsewhere and caused vast property losses. June 6—Steamer Alaska wrecked near Eureka, Cal.; 43 lives lost. June 24—Zif-Zif, giant dirigible built in England for United States, broke in two and exploded over Hull on trial trip; 46 killed, including 16 members of American crew. Sept. 10—Disastrous floods in San Antonio, Texas, and vicinity; several hundred lives lost. Sept. 27—About 1,500 killed, thousands injured and towns ruined, Germany, destroyed by explosion in nitrate plant.