# Chronology of the Year 1921

Compiled by E. W. Pickard

### INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11-United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors.

Jan. 33—President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside agression preliminary to his undertaking mediation for Armenia.

Jan. 25—Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial

ing proposal to turn Austria's financial problem over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to examine eco-nomic status of Europe with reference

to Austria.

Jun. 35—Supreme council decided Latvia and Esthonia should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 2-81, reme council fixed German reparations at 226,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period

per cent tax on exports during the period of payment.

Feb. 5—France and Poland signed mili-tary agreement for ald against invasion by Germany and Russia.

Feb. 19—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attack, taking Tiffis.

The United States formally withdrew

from the reparations commission;
Feb. 21—Supreme council in London spened Near East conference.
Teheran, capital of Persia, taken by rebel Cossacks, and the shah made pris-

oner.
Feb. 23—League of Nations council re-ceived protest of United States against in-clusion of island of Yap in territories sub-jected to mandate of Japan, and demand for a voice in disposal of former German

Feb. 27—Panamans defeated Costa Ricans in disputed territory of Coto. March 2—League of Nations council re-piled to United States that it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan, and invited United States to take part in discussions on Turkish and Afri-

can 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

lown in Paris.

March 8—Occupation of German cities of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparation de-

March 16-Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at Lon-

Allies' reparations commission notified German government it must pay \$250,000,-200 before March 23. Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and

Azerbaijan March 19—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukrainia and Po

land,
March 21—Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national
status of that region. Germany received
\$76,000 votes and Poland \$39,000.
March 23—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission
refused to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks due
March 23 and disputed commission's figures showing balance of 12,000,000,000
marks due May 1.
March 25—Greeks began offensive against

marks due May 1.
March 25-Greeks began offensive against Turks in Asia Minor.
March 39-Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive.
April 1-Greeks defeated by Turks at Eskishehr.
April 2-Washington government informed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's escaping full responsibility for the war or setting out.

responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability.

April 6-Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in gen-

April 8—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.

April 29—Japanese cabinet declined to yield on Yap mandate.

April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused.

April 27—Specific reparations bill of 132, 000,000,000 gold marks presented to Ger-

many by allied commission.

April 29—Italy indorsed United States
position concerning Yap.

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—Poles and plebiscite control forces fought in Upper Silesia.

German cabinet resigned as result of

May 6-Supreme May 5-Supreme council handed Ger-many reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance; German debt fixed at 135,600,000,000 gold marks.

May 6—President Harding resumed

American representation in councils of

the allies.

May 19-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 sending of troops or munitions into 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

and officers for war crimes opened in Leipsig.

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 Ger-

June 7-Great Britain rejected Ger-many's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory. June 18-Allies ordered Greeks not to at-tack 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 lefer offensive.

Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper

Silesia.

June 28—Germany paid 44,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission.

June 30—Greeks opened offensive against

June 30—Greeks opened offensive against
Turk Nationalists.
July 9—Poles 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. China included.
July 20—Greeks occupied Explanation, Aule July 20-Greeks occupied Eskishehr, Asla

24-Franco - British compromise reached on Silesian policy.

July 26-Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain res-July 27-United States demanded release

of American prisoners in Russia, July 20-Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief. n famine rener. 10-Supreme council decided on

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 and Pacific question, to open November 11.

Aug. 12-Supreme council decided to re-Aug. 12-Supreme council decided to re-

fer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Silesia. 19-Russian soviets and American administration agreed on relief

Aug. 21—United States government noti-fied Panama the arbitration award ceding disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines

Aug. 2:—Panama agreed to let Costa Rica occupy Coto. Aug. 2:—Japan formally accepted invita-tion to disarmament conference. United States peace treaty with Austria

United States peace treaty with Austria signed in Vienna,
Aug. 25—United States signed peace treaty with Germany in Berlin.
Aug. 27—Turks drove Greeks back across Sakaria river with heavy losses.
Aug. 29—Hostilities opened between Hungary and Austria concerning frontier.
United States peace treaty with Hungary signed in Budapest.
Sept. 1—Agreement reached to divide Lithuania into two states, one independent and one controlled by Poland,
Sept. 4—Soviet Russia and Afghanistan signed treaty.

Sept. 4—Soviet Russia and Afghanistan signed treaty.
Sept. 5—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva and elected H. A. Van Karnebeek, Holland, president.
Sept. 14—League of Nations assembly elected 11 judges of international court of justice, including John Bassett Moore of the United States.
Sept. 18—Hostilities broke out between Jugo-Slavia and Albania.
Sept. 21—Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia admitted to League of Nations.
Sept. 24—Allies ordered Hungary to evacuate Burgenland.
Sept. 39—German reichstag ratified peace ahmmunummunummunda

Sept. 30-German reichstag ratified peace Sept. 30—German reichning rather treaty with United States. Oct. 5—League of Nations assembly ad-journed after re-electing Brazil, China, Belgium and Spain nonpermanent mem-

Belgium and Spain nonpermanent members of council.

Oct. 7—China rejected Japan's proposals for settlement of Shantung controversy.

Oct. 10—Division of Silesia decided by League of Nations council.

Oct. 18—United States senate ratified treaties of peace with Germany. Austria and Hungary by vote of 65 to 20.

Nov. 3—Treaty between France and Turkish Nationalists announced.

Nov. 7—Great Britain entered strong protest against France-Turkish accord.

Nov. 8—Council of ambassadors approved boundaries of Albania.

Nov. 9—Allied ambassadors ordered Jugo-Slavs to get out of Albania, but latter continued their invasion.

Nov. 12.—Conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions opened

Nov. 12.—Conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions opened in Washington. Secretary of State Hughes announced the American plan—a naval holiday for ten years by Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and the scrapping of all building programs.

Nov 14—President Harding formally proclaimed peace between United States and Germany.

Nov. 15—Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy accepted American naval limitation plan in principle.

and Italy accepted American navai limita-tion plan in principle.

Nov. 16—China, in the Washington con-ference, asked recognition as an inde-pendent nation, respect for territorial rights, restitution of selzed provinces and regions, abandonment of special foreign privileges, withdrawal of foreign troops,

permission to govern her own internal af-fairs, and the open door.

League of Nations council met in Paris
Bourgeols of France elected president.

Nov. 18—Jugo-Slavia accepted the Al-banian boundaries.

Nov. 21—Premier Briand presented to armament conference France's reasons for maintaining large army, setting forth her tears of aggression by Germany, and delegates of other powers piedged France

delegates of other powers piedged France their continued support.
Conference committee on Far East adopted "bill of rights" for China.
Nov. 25—Fowers in Washington conference agreed in principle to abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.
Dec. 16—United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, in Washington conference, agreed on treaty to stabilize peace in the Pacific, to last ten years, Anglo-Japanese alliance to be abrogated Dec. 12—Four-power Pacific peace treaty

Dec. 13-Four-power Pacific peace treaty bigned.

Dec. 15—United States, Great Britain and Japan agreed on "5-5-3" naval ratio, with modifications, and on plan to maintain status quo in Pacific fortifications and naval bases with exceptions.

Dec. 14—Germany told allies she could not pay January installments of reparations.

Dec. 16-France made unexpected de-mands for naval strength.

## FOREIGN

Jan. 9-British unearthed Irish plot to blow up the houses of parliament. Jan. 12-Leygues ministry overthrown by French chamber of deputies. Jan. 15-Briand made premier of France Jan. 22—irish leaders opened "major of-fensive" against British forces.

is resigned.

Feb. 5.—Sultan of Turkey deposed as head of Mohammedan religion by Islamitic congress at Sivas and Emir Feisal appointed.

Feb. 4-Greek cabinet headed by Rhall

Feb. 27-Widespread revolt against sovi-t rule in parts of Russia. March 8-During bombardment of work-ingmen's quarters in Moscow by Botshev-ist artillery several hundred persons were cilled or wounded.

Eduardo Date, premier and minister of marine, assassinated at Madrid, Spain, March 14-Six Sinn Fein prisoners con-victed of complicity in killing of British soldiers in Ireland hanged in Mount Joy

prison.

March 15—Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier and Turkish minister of finance, assassinated by Armenian in Berlin.

March 34—Pitty communists and policemen killed in Red revolt in industrial re-

gions of central Germany.

March 27-Former Emperor Charles made attempt to regain throne of flun-gary, but Regent Horthy refused to yield March 30-Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Savia and Rumania mobilized to prevent res

toration of Charles.

April 1—Allies' council of ambassadors April 1-Allies' council of ambassadors warned Hungary the restoration of the Hapsburgs would not be tolerated, and

Hungarian national assembly condemned attempted coup of Charles.

Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, appointed ford lieutenant of Ireland

Catholic, appointed ford lieutenant of Ireland.
Coal miners of Great Britain struck.
April 5—Former Emperor Charles left Hungary for Switzerland.
April 7—Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of Republic of South China.
April 9—National Bank of Cuba suspended.
April 14—British transport workers and rallway men decided not to join in strike.

April 17-U. S. government decided Dr. Alfredo Zayas was elected president of Cuba in November. April 18—Province of Ontario, Canada, voted "bone dry." voted "bone dry."

April 29-Alfredo Zayas proclaimed President-elect of Cuba.

British coal strike negotiations aban-

10-Dr. Wirth became German May chancellor. May 22-Serious anti-British outbreak May 22—Serious anti-British outbreak n Alexandria, Egypt, May 23—Dublin custom house burned by

Sinn Feiners.
Vladivostok seized by anti-Bolshevists.
June 7-New parliament of Northern
Ireland organized in Belfast. June 22-King George formally opened he Ulster parliament. June 25-Lloyd George invited De Val-

era to a conference on Ireland, July 9-De Valera agreed to conference in London and cessation of all hestilities

in Ireland was announced.

July 21—De Valera received British offer for settlement of Irish troubles and
took it to Dublin. 5 Soviet Russian government Aug. 5 Soviet Russian government alandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries. Aug. 11-Baron Byng of Vimy Ridge in-

Aug. 21—Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Crosts and Slovenes, Aug. 23—Emir Felsal beautiful. Aug. 23-Emir Felsal became king of the Irak region, the new Arab state of Mesootamin. Aug. 25 The Irish refused Britain's of-er and Lloyd George warned them

Sept. 7—British cabinet, in answer to Sinn Fein note, asked De Valera to send delegates to another conference on Sept. 20, imposing condition that Ireland must remain within the empire. Sept. 14-Norway prohibited importation

liquors and wines containing more than

Sept. 29—Lloyd George again invited Sinn Fein to conference in London on Oct. 11. Oct. 2—Spanish troops killed a thousand 11. t. 2—Spanish troops killed a thousand rebellious Moors in battle. Oct. 10-Central American Union, com-prising Salvador, Honduras and Nica-

Oct. 11-British-Irish conference opened Oct. 19-Portuguese ministry overthrown

established

Oct. 19—Portuguese ministry overthrown by military coup and several cabinet members killed. New ministry formed by Manuel Coelho.
Oct. 21—Premier Lenin of Russia admitted economic defeat of communism.
Ex-Emperor Charles and his wife went to Hungary by airplane and Charles was proclaimed king. Little entente began preparations to attack
Oct. 24—Regent Horthy's army defeated the Cariists near Eudapest. Charles, the Carlists near Budapest. Charles, Zita, Count Andrassy and other leaders the Carlists

oct. 26-Dr. Wirth formed new minis-Oct. 26—Dr. Wirth formed new minis-try for Germany.
Oct. 29—Council of ambassadors ordered little entente to cease war threats against Hungary, and demanded that Hungary surrender Charles.
Oct. 30—President Condra of Paraguay resigned owing to revolutionary

Nov. 1-Former Emperor Charles taken to exile at Funchal, Madeira.
Petiurist insurgents, invading Ukraino
from Rumania, captured Kaminetz-Podolsk and all of Podolia. Nov. 3-Premier Hara of Japan assas-

sinated.

Nov. 6—Hungarian national assembly passed law dethroning Charles and oust-ing the Hapsburg dynasty. Alexander sworn in as king of Jugo-Nov. 12-Viscount Takahashi made pre-

Nov. 12—Viscount Takanashi made pre-mier of Japan.

Nov. 15—Seven hundred Moplah rebels killed by Gurkha garrison in India.

Nov. 17—Serious riots marked arrival of prince of Wales in Bombay.

Nov. 22—Engagement of Princess Mary of England and Viscount Lascelles an-nounced. Nov. 25—Crown Prince Hirohito made regent of Japan. Nov. 26—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead re-vealed Britain's offer to Ireland of full dominion status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.

29-Ulster rejected British plan for Ireland.
Dec. 6—British and Sinn Feln signed treaty creating the Irish Free State, within the empire.

Canada Liberals won parliamentary elections, overthrowing Meighen govern-

President Herrara of Guatemala ousted by revolutionists.

Dec. 7-King George freed all interned Irish prisoners.
Dec. S-De Valera denounced the Irish peace treaty.

Dec. 14-Ulster cabinet refused to enter Irish Free State.
Dec. 16—British parliament ratified the Irish treaty.

### 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 repassed it. Capitol building of West Virginia de-Stroyed by fire.

Jan. 4—House passed bill to revive War
Finance corporation, over President's

veto. Jan. 9-President-elect Harding signed as U. S. senator from Ohio. 9-President-elect Harding re-Jan. 17-Congress set limit of regular rmy at 175,000 men. Jan. 19—House decided its membership

should not be increased; Il states lose and eight gain representatives. Jan. 22—Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Martens and his staff deported.

Jan. 24—Senate passed the packers' regulation bill. Jan. 3i-Supreme court held Judge Land-

is had no lawful right or power to pre-side over trial of Victor Berger and other Socialists.
Feb. 5-President vetoed army reduction resolution and house repassed it. Feb. 7-Senate repassed army reduction resolution.

Feb. 16-Senate passed emergency tar-Feb. 19-Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state. Feb. 21-H. M. Daugherty appointed at-

neral by Harding, and Henry Fletcher named under-secretary of state Feb. 22-Harding completed his cabinet by selecting Edwin Denby for secretary of the navy; Herbert Hoover, secretary

of the may; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and James J. Davis, secretary of labor; Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury; John W. Weeks, secretary of war; Will Hays, postmaster general; Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interlog. the interior. Feb. 28-Senate adopted resolution repealing wartime laws.

March 3-President Wilson vetoed emer-

gency tariff bill.

March 4-Warren G. Harding inaugu-March 11—Ohio National Guardsmen quell race rlot at Springfield, O. March 26—Eighteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal.

James C. Davis of lowa appointed di-James C. Davis of lowa appointed di-rector general of railways.

March S-Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income.

April II-Congress met in extra session. Telephone communication between Unit-d States and Cuba opened by Presidents Harding and Menocal.
U. S. Supreme court refused to review convictions of Haywood and 79 other I.

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 the 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 tarin bill. Frank White, North Dakota, appointed reasurer of United States.

April 2-House passed emergency immigration bill.

April 25-National budget bill passed by

enate. April 28—House passed naval bill carrying \$196,000,000.

April 20-Senate adopted Knox resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria at an end.

May 2-U. S. Supreme court set aside conviction of Senator Truman S. Newberry of Michigan and 16 others for alleged violation of federal corrupt practices act, holding the act void.

May 3-Senate passed immigration bill.

May 5-House passed the budget bill.

May 10-House passed army appropriarying \$196,000,000.

iy 10-House passed army appropria-bill, reducing army to 150,000 iy 11-Senate passed the emergency

May 13-House passed Tincher bill to egulate dealings in grain futures. Gen. Pershing made chief of staff of May 17-General reduction of all railway decided on by federal railway

bor 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

Censorship of press by Post Office de-partment abolished.

May 2!—Great race riots in Tulsa, Okla.; killed, many wounded; negro quarter 55 killed, many wounded; negro quarter of city burned. June 1-Senate passed navy appropriaion bill carrying \$491,000,000, June 3-House passed meat packer con-

trol bill.

Senate passed \$50,000,000 farm loan bill.

June 8-A. D. Lasker of Chicago appointed chairman of U. S. shipping board.

John T. Adams of lows elected chairman Republican national committee.

Senate passed army bill, providing for army of 150,000.

June 11- Fox A. Harrow Co. June Il-Roy A. Haynes, Ohlo, took of-

June 13-House adopted Porter resolu-tion declaring war with Germany and Austria terminated. June 17-Senate passed meat packer con-trol bill.

June 22-Charles G. Dawes made director of federal budget.

June 24—Secretary of the Navy Denby publicly reprimanded Admiral Sims for indiscreet utterances in London speech. C. B. Warren of Detroit appointed am-bassador to Japan and W. M. Collier of Washington ambassador to Chile. June 17-House passed supplementary prohibition law barring medicinal beer

June 30-William Howard Taft made chief justice of Supreme court of U. S. House adopted modified resolution declaring war with Germany ended.

July 1-Senate adopted peace resolution.

July 2-President Harding signed the peace resolution.

July 5-Senator J. O. Wolcott of Dela-ware resigned to become chancellor of

July 7—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont ap-pointed senator from Delaware. July 15—Senate shelved soldier bonus July 16-Senate shelved soldier bonus bill indefinitely at President's request. July 20-Senate passed the Sweet bill for soldiers' relief bureau. Gov. Small and Lieut. Gov. Sterling of llimois indicted on charges of fraud and embezziement of state funds.

July 21—House passed the tariff bill.

Aug. 4—Senate passed agricultural cred-

Aug. 4—Senate passed agricultural credits bill.

Aug. 5—Senate passed bill prohibiting medical beer and otherwise amending the Voistead act.

Aug. 9—Sweet soldier relief bill signed by President and Col. C. R. Forbes made director of the veterans' bureau.

Bill for federal regulation of boards of trade passed by senate.

trade passed by senate.

Aug. 20-Tax revision bill passed by

Aug. 29—Tax revision bill passed by house.

Aug. 22—Senate passed railroad administration bill.

Aug. 24—Congress recessed until Sept. 21 after passing \$48,600,000 shipping board deficiency bill and the billion-dollar farm exports credit bill, and extending the dye embargo to Jan. I. 1922.

Aug. 30—President Harding issued proclamation ordering bands of West Virginia miners to cease insurrectionary movements and disperse.

Sept. 2—Regular army troops sent into the West Virginia mine region.

Gen. Leonard Wood accepted post of governor general of Philippines.

Sept. 3—West Virginia insurgents surrendered to U. S. troops.

Sept. 3—President Harding appointed Charles E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root and Oscar W. Underwood to represent U. S. in conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions.

Sept. 20—Holm O. Bursum elected U. S. senator from New Mexico.

Sept. 21—Congress reconvened and President Harding submitted treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary.

J. C. Grew nominated minister to Switzerland, and Dr. J. D. Prince of New Jersey minister to Denmark.

Sept. 26—Conference on unemployment opened in Washington.

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Sept. 26—Conference on unemployment opened in Washington.
Sept. 27—Fifty-fifth annual encampment G. A. R. opened in Indianapolis.
Sept. 29—Lewis S. Pilcher of Brooklyn elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R. Sept. 30—Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation separated.
Oct. 3—John Harton Payne appointed chairman of American Red Cross.
William H. Taft sworn in as chief justice of Supreme court. ice of Supreme court.
Oct. 4—President Harding appointed the following ministers: To Panama, Dr. John Glover South of Kentucky; to Nic-aragua, John E. Ramer of Colorado; to aragua, John E. Ramer of Colorado: to Venezuela, Willis O. Cook of South Da-kota; to Guatemaia, Roy Davis of Mis-souri; to Czechoslovakia, Lewis Einstein of New York; to Bulgaria, Charles S. Wilson of Maine; to Finland, Charles L. Kagey of Kansas, and to Slam, Edward E. Brodle of Oregon. Oct. 6—Lauritz S. Swenson of Minnesota appointed misster to Sweden

appointed minister to Sweden.
Oct. 10-Senate passed Borah bill exempting American constwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls, Oct. 15—Leonard Wood inaugurated gov-ernor general of Philippines. Oct. 29—Governor Frazier and other

Nonpartisan league state officials of North Dakota ousted by recall election. Oct. 31—American Legion convention opened in Kansas City. Nov. 1—Cordell Hull of Tennessee elected chairman of Democratic national committee. committee.
Nov. 2-Lieut. Col. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Ia., elected national com-mander of American Legion. Nov. 5-Soldier bonus bill defeated in

senate. Nov. 7—Tax Revision bill passed by Nov. 8-John F. Hylan re-elected may-or of New York. E. Lee Trinkle elected governor of Virginia. Democrats won in Kentucky.

extended emergency tariff act indefinitely.

Nov. 9—America's unknown dead soldier reached Washington and lay in state beneath the dome of the capitol.

J. W. Riddle of Connecticut appointed ambassador to Argentina.

Nov. 11—America's Unknown Soldier Nov. 11—America's Unknown Soldies buried at Arlington on Armistice day. Nov. 18—Senate adopted conference re-port on anti-beer bill.

Nov. 19-House passed the maternity Nov. 21-House adopted conference report of tax bill.

Nov. 22-Porto Rico asked the removal of Governor E. Mont Relly as "incompetent and prejudiced." Nov. 23-Tax and anti-beer bills were enacted into law and special session of

oncress ended. Nov. 29-Wood-Forbes commission re-ported against immediate independence for the Philippines and recommended ported against immediate independence for the Philippines and recommended strengthening hand of American govern-

ment there.
Dec. 5—Congress met in regular session President Harding submitted to congress the first national budget, for government expenses of 1923, showing reduction of half a billion.

Dec. 6—President Harding in message suggested labor court to end strikes, develop, sent of co-operative marketing among farmers, decentralization of industry, modification of the American valuation scheme in tariff bill, and other remedial measures. edial measures

# INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 3-Supreme Court of United States held that labor unions or their members are accountable to the anti-trust laws where they depart from their "normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in re-straint of trade." Jan. 12-National conference of state

manufacturers' associations pledged sup-port for open shop movement. Jan. 31—Railway executives asked that "national working agreements" be abro-gated, and railroad brotherhoods ap-pealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions.

Feb. 6-President Wilson declined to interfere in railway wage controversy.

March 8-Wage decreases of 12% to 11 per cent, affecting over 100,000 employees of packing industry in all parts of the United States, announced. March 23-Representatives of packing in-

dustry and its employees reached agree-ment at Washington and prevented threatened strike, March 31-Coal miners of Great Britain went on strike and state of emergency was proclaimed by the king.

April 15-Railway labor board ordered national working agreements terminated

on July I.

May 1—May day strikes and lockouts
involved the building trades of Chicago,
job printers of the country, marine workers of Atlantic coast and livestock han-Chicago 3-United States Steel corporation announced wage cut of 20 per cent for day labor and reduction of other wages

nd salaries. May 5-Strike of Chicago stock handlers job printers ended, y 20-Union bakers of Chicago struck May 20-Union bakers of Chicago struck.
May 21-Railway labor board announced
wage reduction averaging 12 per cent.
June 10-Leckout of Chicago building inistries ended. Judge Landis chosen ar

biter of wage scale.

June 26-Railway shopmen voted to reject wage reduction.

June 28-British coal miners' strike set-Railway labor board abolished timeand-a-half pay for overtime work, bu extended other national agreements in

definitely July 12—Rail labor board ordered wages of railway express employees reduced six cents an hour on August 1.

Aug. 19-United States Steel corporation |

Aug. 19-United States Steel corporation announced further wage reduction for unskilled labor.

Sept. 7-Judge Landis, as arbiter for building trades of Chicago district, reduced wages 10 to 35 per cent and established new working rules and conditions. Sept. 15-Big packing companies installed shop representation system.

Sept. 20-Open shop for carpenters established in Chicago.

Oct. 15-General railway strike called.

Oct. 15-General rallway strike called start October 30. support strike by rail brotherhoods. Oct. 25-Railway labor board announced it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had decided.

Oct. 23—Rallway strike order cancelled by brotherhood chiefs.

Nov. 1-Milk wagon drivers of New York district struck.

Nov. 14—Garment workers of New York

Three thousand teamsters of Chicago

struck.

Nov. 16—Chicago teamsters' strike ended.

Nov. 18—Packing house employees, under shop representation plan, voluntarily voted a 10 per cent cut in wages.

Dec. 1—Open shop principle for railroad shop crafts recognized in working rules handed down by railway labor board.

Dec. 5—Packing industry butchers struck in some cities. in some cities.

Supreme Court of United States ruled picketing is illegal, but organizing in non-

union plants is legal.

Dec. 7—Fatal strike riots at Chicago packing plants. packing plants.

Dec. 9—Eastern railroads served notice of reduction of wages for 750,000 employees.

Dec. 14—Kansas state troops called out to check riots of striking miners.

SPORTS Jan. 1—California university defeated Onio State at football, 28-0. Davis cup won by Tilden and Johnston, American team, in New Zealand. American team, in New Zealand.

Jan. 12—Baseball magnatos signed agreement giving Juage 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 of England.

April 13-Baseball season opened.

May 30-Tommy Milton in a Frontenac
won Indianapolls 500-mile auto race.

June 4-University of Illinois won Western conference field and track meet.

W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia won international tomas chambers in a Paris

national tennis championship at Paris.
June 5—Suzanne Lenglen beat Molla
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

olo game, June 22—American team defeated British

in second and final game of pole.

June 24-Jock Hutchison, America, and Roger Wothered, England, 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 Dempsey knocked ont 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 cham-

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.
July 25-Bryan Downey knocked out July 7-Bryan Downey knocked out Johnny Wilson in fight for middleweight

championship.

Aug. 2-Former members of Chicago
White Sex and others acquitted of conspiracy to "throw" the 1919 world series 26-Walter Hagen of New York Aug. 26-Walter Hagen of Acw won Western Open Golf championship, at won Western Open Golf championship, at Cleveland. Ellis Haak of Canton, O., won Grand

American Trapshooting handicap.
Sept. 3—American tennis team won
Davis cup, defeating Japanese.
Sept. 6—Miss America II set world's record for water craft by making 80.567 miles an hour at Detroit. Sept. 19—William Tilden II won national tennis championship. Sept. 24-Jesse Guilford 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%.
Oct. 8-Miss Marion Hollins of New York
won national women's golf championship.
Oct. 13-New York Glants won world's

Oct. 24-Hallfax schooner Bluenose won Oct. 24—Hallfax schooner Bluenose won international fishermen's race.

Nov 19—University of Iowa won Western conference football championship.

Harvard defeated Yale.

Nov. 23—Jake Schaefer won world's balk-line championship, defeating Hoppe.

Dec. 17—John Layton won three-cushion championship from Augie Kleckhefer.

# **AERONAUTICS**

Jan. 15-Twelve navy seaplanes com-pleted flight from San Diego, Cal., to the Canal zone.

April 27-J. T. Christensen, president of
Associated Air Mail Pilots, killed in crash Associated Air Mail Phots, killed in crash at Cleveland.

June 1—Air mail routes, except New York-San Francisco, ordered abandoned. June 5—Laura Bromwell, famous avia-trix, killed by fall of plane. Sept. 20—Swiss balloon won international race cup, traveling from Brussels to Dub-

lin.
Sept. 28-Lieut. J. A. MacReady made world's altitude record, 40,800 feet, at Day-Nov. 3—Albert Acosta won Pulitzer trophy at Omaha, flying 150 miles at aver-age speed of 176 miles an hour, world rec-

## closed course.

NECROLOGY Jan. 1-John W. Steele, "Coal Oil Johnny," at Fort Crook, Neb. Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollwegg, orner imperial German chancellor.

Jan. 7-James G. Scripps, newspaper publisher, in California.

Jan. 13-Henry Reinhardt, American art collector and dealer.

Jan. 21-Congressman Charles Booher of Missouri Jan. 21—Congressman Charles Booner of Missouri. Mary W. Whitney, astronomy professor emeritus at Vassar. Jan. 29—Frank I. King, grain man and philanthropist, in Toledo, O. Rear Admiral E. W. Taussig, U. S. N., retired 30-John Francis Murphy, American landscape painter, Jan. 31-Frederick H. Parkhurst, gover-

8-Prince Kropotkin, Russian Nihilist leader. Feb. 8-Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard university. Feb. 9—James Gibbons Huneker, author and music critic, in New York.
Feb. 12-Bishop J. P. Farrelly of Roman
Catholic diocese of Cleveland, O.
Feb. 14-Dr. A. D. Hepburn, former
president of Miami university, at Oxford. Feb. 22-W. F. McCombs, former Demo-cratic national chairman, in Greenwich, Feb. 24-Dr. F. J. V. Skiff, director of field museum, Chicago. March 1-Nicholas I, king of Montenegro. March 2-Representative Champ Clark

of Missouri, former speaker. March 8—Thomas H. Paynter, former United States senator from Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky, March 11-S. W. Burnham, retired proessor of astronomy at University of Chi-ago, at Chicago. March 17-Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, eduvator, lecturer, minister, at Chicago March 19-Bert Leston Taylor, journalst, in Chicago. March 24—James Cardinal Gibbons, arch-

bishop of Baltimore and primate of the American Catholic hierarchy, at Baltimore, Md.
March 29-John Burroughs, American naturalist Levi Ankeny, former United States senator from Washington.
April 3—Annie Louise Cary, once famous
prima donna, in Norwalk, Conn.

April 6-M. D. Berlitz, founder of lan-

April 6-M. D. Berlitz. tounder of guage schools, in New York.
April 8-Juhe Opp (Mrs. William Faversham), actress, in New York.
April 9-Archbishop Walsh of Dublin.
Sydney Fisher, Canadian statesman.
April 10-Federal Judge J. C. Pritchard, former United States senator, at Asheville, N. C. April 11-Augusta Victoria, former em-

April II—Augusta Victoria, former empress of Germany.

April 18—Marshall M. Kirkman, railroad authority and author, in Chicago.

April 27—Mrs. Lucy Flower, pioneer educator of Wisconsin and Chicago.

April 20—John Robinson, retired circus owner, at Miami, Fla.

May 3—Dr. W. R. Brooks, discoverer of many comets, at Geneva, N. Y.

May 15—Former United States Senator T. B. Catron of New Mexico.

May 17—W. W. Canada, for 19 years United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

ico.
May 18-Franklin K. Lane, former sec-retary of the interior, at Rochester. Minn. May 19-Edward D. White, chief justice of United States Supreme court, in Wash-

ington.

May 21—Mrs. Ella I. Rood, founder of Audubon scelety, in Chicago.

May 25—Emile Combes, French states-B. Ledyard, chairman Michigan Cen-H. B. Ledyard, chairman Michigan Carral board.
May 28-Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Jugo-Slav statesman.
Very Rev. Dr. Andrew Morrissey, coadjutor general of the Congregation of the Holy Cross and former president of Notre Dame university.
May 29-Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, Civil May 29-Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, Civil May 29-Brig. Gen. Horace New York.

may 21-Brig. Gen. Horace Forter, Civil war veteran and diplomat, in New York. June 5-Rt. Hon. William T. Crooks. labor leader of England. June 7-Alvin T. Hert. Republican national committeeman from Kentucky. Brig. Gen. J. W. Ruckman at Brook-line Mass. Brig. Gen. J. W. Ruckman at Brook-ilne, Mass.
June 8-Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., na-tional commander of American Legion, killed in automobile accident at Indianapolis. June 9-Col. William Hester, president June 3-Col. William Hester, president Brooklyn Daily Eagle. June 13-Gen. Jose Gomez, former presi-dent of Cuba, in New York. H. C. Ide, former governor general of Philippines. June 15-Judge W. A. Blount of Florida, president American Ear association.

president American Ear association.
June 16-William E. Mason, congressman-at-large from Illinois.
June 22-Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., authority on Semilic literature.
Gen. C. H. Taylor, editor of Boston Gen. C. H. Taylor, editor of Boston Globe, June 28—Prof. Elias Colbert, veteran Journalist and astronomer of Chicago, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, former cabinet member June 29-Lady Randolph Churchill, in June 29—Lady Randorph London.
June 20—Maj Gen. Edward Fielding.
vice president Volunteers of America.
July 3—John F. Wallace, famous engineer, in Washington.
July 15—Dr. W. E. Stone, president Purdue university, killed in mountain climbing accident.

ing accident. . July 24-Judge Septimus Hanna, leade in Christian Science church.
July 29-Robert E. Burke, former Demo-cratic leader of Chicago.
Charles B. Cory, ornithologist, at Ash-land, Wis. July 31-Edgar Saltus, author, in New York city. Aug. 2-Enrico Caruso, operatic tenor, Aug. 2-Enrico Caruso, operatic tenor, in Naples, Italy. Aug. 6-John G. Jenkins, Wisconsin jur-ist, at Milwaukee. Congressinan R. A. James of Virginia.

Aug. 8-Thomas S. Howland, vice president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, in Eeston.

John D. Spreckles, Jr., in San Fran-Aug. 11-William C. Hook of Kansas, jurist. Aug. 13-Samuel P. Colt, rubber manu-facturer, at Bristol, R. I. Aug. 17-King Peter of Serbia, at Beigrade Aug. 19-Maj. Gen. Harry A. Greene, U. S. A., retired, at Oakland, Cal. Demetrios Rhallys, former premier of Greece. Aug. 23-Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian

statesman. Aug. 25-Peter Cooper Hawitt, American Aug. 25—Peter Cooper Hawitt, American inventor, in Paris.
Aug. 31—Field Marshal Count von Buelow, in Berlin.
Sept. 2—Austin Dobson, English poct.
Sept. 11—Marquis of Milford Haven (Prince Louis of Battenberg), in London.
Former United States Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island.
Sept. 15—Peer O. Stromme, journalist and author, at Madison, Wis.
Sept. 18—Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic bishop of Sloux Falls, S. D.
Sept. 21—Sir Ernest Cassel, British financier. Sept. 28-Engelbert Humperdinck, German composer. Oct. 1-Former Federal Judge P. S.

Grosscup of Chicago, at sea.
Oct. 2—David S. Bispham, American
baritone, in New-York.
Former King William II of Wurtem-States senator from Pennsylvania.

Oct. 18-Ludwig III, former king of Bayaria.
Oct. 21-Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon. Oct. 23—Dr. W. M. King, president emeritus of Cornell college, Iowa. Nov. 3—Dan R. Hanna, capitalist and publisher of Cleveland, O.

Nov. 5-Rev. Antoinette L. B. Blackwell, first woman ordained as minister in United States, at Elizabeth, N. J.

Nov. 13-C. H. Prior, pioneer railway builder, in Minneapolis.

Mrs. George J. Gould (Edith Kingdon), at Lakewood, N. J.

Nov. 20-Lawrence C. Earl, American painter, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 22-Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, operatic soprano, in Co. publisher of Cleveland, O. Casa Miranda, operatic soprano, in Co penhagen. Henry M. Hyndman, British Socialist

leader.
Nov. 24—Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow, artist and last surviving son of the poet Longfellow, in Boston.
Nov. 27—Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesey, hero of "lost battalion," suicide at sen.
Nov. 28—Abdul Baha Abbas, leader of the Bahaists, at Halfa, Syria.
Nov. 29—Ivan Caryll, musical comedy composer, in New York.
Lord Mount Stephen, creator of Canadian Pacific railway system.
Dec. 16—Sir Arthur Pearson, noted English publisher.
Victor Jacobl, composer, in New York.

# ish publisher. Victor Jacobi, composer, in New York, Dec. 11—Earl of Halsbury, former Britsh lord high chancellor. Dec. 12—H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, ormer commissioner of pensions. Dec. 16—Congressman J. A. Elston of California. John W. Duntley, millionaire manufacturer of pneumatic tools, in Chicago. Dec. 16-Camille Saint-Saens, French

omposer and musician.

DISASTERS Jan. 18—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 26-United States destroyer Woolsey sunk in collision off Fanama; 16 lost,
Feb. 27-Thirty-seven killed and many injured in railway collision at Porter, Ind. March 25—Thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo, Japan. April 1—Fire in Manila rendered 15,600 April 1-Fire in Mannia rendered 15,000 homeless; damage \$3,000,000. April 14-Four thousand buildings de-stroyed by fire in Hakodate, Japan. April 15-Hundred killed by tornado in

April 15—Hundred killed by tornado in southern states.

May 29—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 Colo-rado killed hundreds of persons in Pueblo and elsewhere and caused vast property

Aug. 6-Steamer Alaska wrecked near Aug. 5-Steamer Alaska wrecked near Eureka, Cal., 48 lives lost. Aug. 24-ZR-2, giant dirigible built in England for United States, broke in two and exploded over Hull on trial trip 48 killed, including 16 members of American

rew. Sept. 10-Disastrous flood in San Antonio, Tex., and vicinity; several hundred lives Sept. 21-About 1,500 killed, thousands inured and town of Oppau, Germany, de-stroyed by explosion in nitrate plant,