Chronology of the Year 1921

Compiled by E. W. Pickard

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INTERNATIONAL

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

Jan. 25—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 problem over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to examine economic status of Europe with reference to Austria.

to Austria.

Jan. 26—Supreme council decided Latvia

Jan. 26—Supreme council decided Latvia and Esthonia should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 29—Supreme 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 of payment.

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 Tiffis.
The United States formally withdrew

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

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

27-Panamans defeated Costa Feb. 27—Panamans defeated Costa Ricans in disputed territory of Coto. March 2—Lague of Nations council replied to Usered 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 African mandates.

can mandates.

March 3—German counter proposals on

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 'x Paris.

Marca 8—Occupation of German cities of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparation demands.
March 18—Trade agreement under which

commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at Lon-

don.
Allies' reparations commission notified
German government it must pay \$250,000,000 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 Poland. March 21-Plebiscite held in Upper Si-

lesia to determine the future national status of that region. Germany received 876,000 votes and Poland 289,000. March 23—Germany in her reply to ulti-

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
Turks in Asia Minor.
March 30—Turkey protested to allies
against Greek offensive.

April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at
Eskishebr.

Eskishehr.

April 2—Washington government in-formed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligatio her ability.

April 5-Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concern-ing island of Yap, and mandates in gen-

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

April 20—Japanese cabinet declined to
yield on Yap mandate.

April 21—Germany asked President Har-

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 Germany by allled 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.

the Ruhr.
May 3—Poles invaded Upper Silesia and

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 reparations dispute.

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

May 6-President Harding resumed American representation in councils of the allies.

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 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 the allies.

May 10-Dr. Wirth formed new ministry

officers for war crimes opened in Leipsig.

May 24—Germany reassured France con-

cerning Upper Silesia, and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United June 4-Lieut, Neumann, who sank Brit-

ish hospital ship Dever Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders. June 7-Great Britain rejected Ger-many's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles

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 defer offensive. Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper

Silesia.
June 28—Germany paid 44,600,000 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 Eskishehr, Asia
Minor.

24-Franco - British compromise reached on Silesian policy.

July 26-Japan accepted invitation to
Washington conference, with certain reser ations.

July 27-United States demanded release

of American prisoners in Russia.

July 30-Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief. Aug. 10-Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-

Airkish question.

Aug. 11-United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on d sarmament and Pacific question, to

Aug. 12-Supreme council decided to re-fer 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

Aug. 21-United States government notified Pansma the arbitration award cedling disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines

Aug. 23-Panama agreed to let Costa dica occupy Coto.

Aug. 24—Japan formally accepted invitation 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 as a 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.

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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. 19—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 Burgeniand.

Sept. 24—Allies ordered Hungary to evacuate Burgenland.
Sept. 30—German reichstag ratified peace treaty with United States.
Oct. 5—League of Nations assembly adjourned after re-electing Brazil, China. Belgium and Spain nonpermanent members of council.
Oct. 7—China rejected Japan's proposals for settlement of Shantung controversy.

bers 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 66 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 in Washington. Secretary of State Hughes announced the American plan—a navalholiday 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 Germany.

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

Nov. 16—China, in the Washington con-

Nov. 16—China, in the Washington conference, asked recognition as an independent nation, respect for territorial rights, restitution of seized provinces and regions, abandonment of special foreign privileges, withdrawal of foreign troops, permission to govern her own internal affairs, and the open door.

League of Nations council met in Paris; Bourgeois of France elected president.

Nov. 18—Jugo-Slavia accepted the Albanian boundaries.

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 fears of aggression by Germany, and delegates of other powers pledged France

delegates of other powers pledged France their continued support.

Conference committee on Far East adopted "bill of rights" for China.

Nov. 25—Powers in Washington conference agreed in principle to abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.

Dec. 10—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. 13—Four-power Pacific peace treaty signed.

signed.

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 demands for naval strength.

FOREIGN

Jan. 9-British unearthed Irish plot to Jan. 12—Leygues ministry overthrown by French chamber of deputies.

Jan. 15-Briand made premier of France. Jan. 22-Irish leaders opened "major of-'ensive" against British forces Feb. 4-Greek cabinet headed by Rhal-

is resigned. 5.-Sultan of Turkey deposed as head of Mohammedan religion by Islam-itic congress at Sivas and Emir Feisal Feb. 27-Widespread revolt against sovi-

det rule in parts of Russia.

March 8-During bombardment of workingmen's quarters in Moscow by Boishevist artillery several hundred persons were killed of wounded.

Eduardo Dato, premier and minister of marine assessingted at Madrid, Spain

narine, 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

March 15-Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier and Turkish minister of finance, assassinated by Armenian in Berlin. March 24—Fifty communists and police-men killed in Red revolt in industrial re-

glops of central Germany.

March 27-Former Emperor Charles march 22-Former Emperor Charles made attempt to regain throne of Hungary, but Regent Horthy refused to yield March 30-Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Siavia and Rumania mobilized to prevent restoration of Charles.

toration of Charles.

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 lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Coal miners of Great Britain struck. April 5-Former Europeror Charles left Hungary for Switzerland. April 7-Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of Republic of South China. April 9-National Bank of Cuba sus-April 14-British transport workers and

April 17-U. S. government decided Dr. Alfredo Zayas was elected president of Cuba in November. April 18-Province of Ontario, Canada, oted "bone dry." April 29—Alfredo Zayas proclaimed resident-elect of Cuba. British coal strike negotiations aban-

May 10-Dr. Wirth became German chancellor.

May 22—Serious anti-British outbreak
n Alexandria, Egypt.

May 25—Dublin cusjom house burned by

Sinn Felners.
Viadivostok seized by anti-Bolshevists.
June 7-New parliament of Northern
Ireland organized in Belfast. Ireland organized in Bellast.
June 22—King George formally opened
the Ulster parliament.
June 25—Lloyd George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland.
July 9—De Valera agreed to conference

in London and cessation of all hostilities in Ireland was announced. July 21—De Valera received British of-fer for settlement of Irish troubles and took it to Dublin.

Aug. 9-Soviet Russian government abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries.

Aug. 11-Baron Byng of Vimy Ridge in-Aug. 11—Iaron Bying of vimy Ridge in-augurated governor general of Canada. Aug. 21—Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes. Aug. 22—Emir Felsal became king of the Irak region, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

Aug. 26—The Irish refused Britain's offer and Lloyd George warned them
against delaying settlement.

Mathias Erzberger, German statesman,
assassinated.

Aug. 27—Malabar district of British Indie out under military rule because of in-

Aug. 27.—Malabar district of British India put under military rule because of serious rioting by Moplahs.

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 of liquers and wines continuing more than

of liquors and wines containing more than It per cent alcohol.

Lloyd George received reply from De Valera insisting on Ireland's right to secede, and thereupon canceled the proposed conference.

Sept. 29-Lloyd George again invited inn Fein to conference in London on Oct. H. Oct. 2-Spanish troops killed a thousand

Oct. 19—Central American Union, com-prising Salvador, Honduras and Nica-ragua, established.

Oct. 11—British-Irish conference opened

Oct. 11—British-Irish conference opened in London.
Oct. 12—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 entents began preparations to attack.
Oct. 24—Regent Horthy's army defeated the Carlists near Budapest. Charles, Zlia, Count Andrassy and other leaders taken prisoner.

Zita, Count Andrassy and other leaders taken prisoner.
Oct. 28—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany.
Oct. 29—Council of ambassadors ordered little entente to cease war threats against Hungary, and demanded that Hungary surrender Charles.
Oct. 39—President Condra of Paraguay resigned owing to revolutionary movement.

resigned owing to revolutionary move-ment.

Nov. 1—Former Emperor Charles tak-en to extle at Funchal, Madelra.

Petlurist insurgents, invading Ukraine from Rumania, captured Kaminetz-Po-dolsk and all of Podolia.

Nov. 3—Premier Hara of Japan assas-sinated. sinated.

sinated.

Nov. 6—Hungarian national assembly passed law dethroning Charles and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.

Alexander sworn in as king of Jugo-12-Viscount Takahashi made pre-Nov. 15—Viscount Takanashi made pre-mier of Japan. Nov. 15—Seven hundred Moplah rebels

Nov. 13—Seven nundred Mopian receis 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 announced.

Nov. 25—Crown Prince Hirohito made regent of Japan.

Nov. 28—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead revealed 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 Fein 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. 8-De Valera denounced the Irish ence treaty.
Dec. 14-Ulster cabinet refused to enter Dec. 14 Uniter Carlos Irish Free State. Dec. 16—British parliament ratified the

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 sen-ate repassed it. Capitol building of West Virginia destroyed by fire.

Jan. 4—House passed bill to revive War.

Finance corporation, over 9-President-elect Harding re-

Jan. 9—President-elect Harding resigned as U. S. senator from Ohlo.
Jan. 17—Congress set limit of regular army at 175,000 men.
Jan. 19—House decided its membership should not be increased; 11 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. 31—Supreme court held Judge Landis had no lawful right or power to pre-

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 tariff bill.

Feb. 19—Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state.

Feb. 21—H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry P. 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 commerce, and James J. Davis, 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 interior. the interior. Feb. 28—Senate adopted resolution re-

pealing wartime laws.

March 3-President Wilson vetoed emergency tarin bill.

March 4—Warren G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States.

March 11—Ohlo National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, O.

March 25—Eighteen men indicted in Chi-

ago in connection with baseball scan-James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of railways.

March 28—Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income. April 11-Congress met in extra session. Telephone communication between United States and Cuba opened by Presidents

Harding and Menocal. D. S. Supreme court refused to review onvictions 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 the Versailles treaty as involve American rights and interests proposed by President Harding in his message to congress. 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 26-National budget bill passed by

April 28—House passed naval bill car-rying \$295,000,000. April 30—Senate adopted Knox resolu-

April & 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 15 others for alleged violation of federal corrupt practices act, holding the act void.

May 3-Senate passed immigration bill.

May 10-House passed the budget bill.

May 10-House passed army appropriation bill, reducing army to 150,000.

May 11-Senate passed the emergency tariff bill.

13-House passed Tincher bill to regulate dealings in grain futures.

Gen. Pershing made chief of staff of May 17-General reduction of all rallway

wages decided on by federal railway bor board. Richard Washburn Child nominated am bassador 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 31—Great race riots in Tulsa, Okla.: 25 killed, many wounded; negro quarter of city burned.

June 1—Senate passed navy appropria-tion bill carrying \$424,000,000.

June 2—House passed meat packer con-trol bill.

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

Senate passed \$60,000,000 farm loan bill.

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

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

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

June 11—Roy A. Haynes, Ohio, took office as national prohibition commissioner.

June 13—House adopted Porter resolution declaring war with Germany and Austria terminated.

June 17—Senate passed meat packer control 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 ambassador to Japan and W. M. Collier of Washington ambassador to Chie.

June 27—House passed supplementary prohibition law barring medicinal beer and wine

and wine

June 20-William Howard Taft made
chief justice of Supreme court of U. S.

House adopted modified resolution declaring war with Germany ended.

claring 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 Delaware resigned to become chancellor of

ware resigned to become chancellor of state.
July 7—Gen T. Coleman Du Pont appointed senator from Delaware.
July 16—Senate shelved soldler 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 Illinois indicted on charges of fraud and embezziement of state funds.
July 21—House passed the tariff bill.
Aug. 4—Senate passed agricultural credits bill.
Aug. 5—Senate passed bill prohibiting

its bill.

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

Aug. 20—Tax revision bill passed by house.

house.

Aug. 22—Senate passed railroad adminis-tration bill. Aug. 24—Congress recessed until Sept. 21 after passing \$48,500,000 shipping board deficiency bill and the billion-dollar farm

deficiency bill and the billion-dollar farm exports credit bill, and extending the dye embargo to Jan. 1, 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.

ions.

Sept. 26—Holm O. Bursum elected U. S. enator from New Mexico.

Sept. 21—Congress reconvened and Pres-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.

Sept. 27-Fifty-fifth annual encampment Sept. 2:—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 Barton Payne appointed chairman of American Red Cross. William H. Taft sworn in as chief just-les of Suprame court.

William H. Taft sworn in as chief justice of Supreme court.
Oct. 4—President Harding appointed the following ministers: To Panama, Dr. John Glover South of Kentucky; to Nicaragua, John E. Ramer of Colorado; to Venezuela, Willis O. Cook of South Dakota; to Guatemala, Roy Davis of Missouri; to Czechoslovakia, Lewis Einstein of New York; to Bulgaria, Charles S. Wilson of Maine; to Finland, Charles I. Kagey of Kansas, and to Siam, Edward E. Brodie of Oregon.
Oct. 6—Lauritz S. Swenson of Minnesota appointed minister to Sweden.

Oct 6—Lauritz S. Swenson of Minnesota appointed minister to Sweden.
Oct. 10—Senate passed Borah bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal toils.
Oct. 15—Leonard Wood inaugurated governor 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 Kanasa 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 commander of American Legion.

Nov. 5—Soldier bonus bill defeated in

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 burded at Arlington on Armistice day. Nov. 11—America's Unknown Soldier buried at Arlington on Armistice day. Nov. 18—Senate adopted conference re-port on anti-beer bill. Nov. 19—House passed the maternity bill.

Nov. 21-House adopted conference re Nov. 21—House adopted conference re-port of tax bill.

Nov. 22—Porto Rico asked the removal of Governor E. Mont Reily as "incom-petent and prejudiced."

Nov. 22—Tax and anti-beer bills were enacted into law and special session of congress ended.

Nov. 29—Wood-Forbes commission re-ported against immediate independence for the Philippines and recommended strengthening hand of American govern-Dec. 5-Congress met in regular session

President Harding submitted to congress the first national budget, for government expenses of 1923, showing reduc-Dec. 6—President Harding in message suggested labor court to end strikes, development of co-operative marketing among farmers, decentralization of indus-

try, modification of the American valuaedial 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

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

March 8-Wage decreases of 12% to 15 per cent, affecting over 100,000 employees of packing industry in all parts of the inited States, announced. March 23-Representatives of packing in-

threatened strike. March 31-Coal miners of Great Britain went on strike and state of emergency proclaimed by the king. Il 15-Railway labor board ordered national working agreements terminated

July 1. May 1-May day strikes and lockouts nvolved the building trades of Chicago, ob printers of the country, marine work-rs of Atlantic coast and livestock hanof Chicago, 3 United States Steel corporation announced wage cut of 30 per cent for day labor and reduction of other wages

May 5-Strike of Chicago stock handlers and job printers ended. May 20-Union bakers of Chicago struck. May 21-Railway labor board announced age reduction averaging 12 per cent. June 19-Lockout of Chicago building in-ustries ended. Judge Landis chosen ar-June 19-13 order of Charles of Industries ended. Judge Landls chosen arbiter of wage scale

June 25-Railway shopmen voted to reject wage reduction.

June 25-British coal miners' strike set-Railway labor board abolished time-

and-a-half pay for overtime work, extended other national agreements 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 announced further wage reduction for un-skilled labor.

Sept. 7-Judge Landis, as arbiter for

Sept, 7—Judge Landis, as arbiter for building trades of Chicago district, re-duced wages 10 to 36 per cent and estab-lished new working rules and conditions. Sept. 15—Bag packing companies in-stalled shop representation system. Sept. 20—Open shop for carpeniers es-tablished in Chicago. Oct. 15—General railway strike called.

to start October 30.
Oct. 22—Nine allied unions refused to support strike by rail brotherhoods.
Oct. 25—Railway labor board announced Oct. 25—Railway labor board announced it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had been decided.

Oct. 28—Railway 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

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 wag.s.

Dec. 1—Open shop principle for railroad shop crafts recognized in working rules fianded 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 rists at Chicago Dec. 7-Fatal strike rists at Chicago 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 Ohio State at football, 28-0.
Davis cup won by Tilden and Johnston, American team, in New Zealand.
Jan. 12—Baseball magnates 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, weiterweight champion, defeated Ted Lewis of England.
April 13—Baseball season opened.

pion, defeated Ted Lewis 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 tennis championship at Paris.

June 6—Suzanne Lenglen beat Molla
Mallory for woman's tennis championship
in Paris.

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—Jock Hutchison, America, and Roger Wethered, England, tied for British 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.

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 July 25-Tale-Harvard at the Cambridge-Oxford team.

July 25-Pete Herman won bantamweight title from Joe Lynch.

July 27-Bryan Downey knocked out Johnny Wilson in fight for middleweight

championship.

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

Ellis Haak of Canton, O., won Grand American Trapshooting handicap.

Sept. 3—American tennis team won Davis cup, defeating Japanese.

Sept. 6—Misa 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 champlonship.

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 Giants won world's hampionship. Oct. 24—Halifax schooner Bluenose won

international fishermen's race.

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

Harvard defented Yale.

Nov. 22—Jake Schaefer won world's Nov. 23—Jake Schaeter won balk-line championship, defeating Hoppe Dec. 17—John Layton won three-cushior championship from Augie Kieckhefer.

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 Al and Filos, kneed in class 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-Sept. 28-Lieut. J. A. MacReady made world's altitude record, 40,500 feet, at Dayton, O.

Nov. 3—Albert Acosta won Pulitzer trophy at Omaha, flying 150 miles at average speed of 176 miles an hour, world record for closed course.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1-John W. Steele, "Coal Oil Jonnny," at Fort Crook, Neb. Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hellwegg, former 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.
Mary W. Whitney, astronomy professor mary W. Whitney, astronomy professor emeritus al Vassar. Jan. 29-Frank-I. King, grain man and philanthropist, in Toledo, O. Rear Admiral E. W. Taussig, U. S. N., retired. Jan. 30-John Francis Murphy, American landscape painter, Jan. 31—Frederick H. Parkhurst, gover-

of Maine. eb. 8-Prince Kropotkin, Russian Nihilist leader. Feb. 8-Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard university, Feb. 9-James Gibbons Huncker, 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

Feb. 24-Dr. F. J. V. Skiff, director of Field museum, Chicago. March 1-Nicholas I, king of Monte March 2-Representative Champ Clark f Missouri, former speaker. March 8-Thomas H. Paynter, former nited States senator from Kentucky, at

rankfort, Ky. March 11-8, W. Burnham, retired pro-essor of astronomy at University of Chiago, at Chicago. March 17-Dr. Frank W. Gunzaujus, eduator, lecturer, minister, at Chicago. March 19 Bert Leston Taylor, Journalst, in Chicago. March 24 James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the American Catholic hierarchy, at Balti-more, Md.

March 29-John Burroughs, American inturalist. 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, .ounder of tan-April 9-M. D. Berlitz, ounder of language schools, in New York.
April 8-Julie Opp (Mrs. William Faversham), actress, in New York.
April 9-Architishop Walsh of Dublin.
Sydney Fisher, Canadian statesman.
April 10-Federal Judge J. C. Pritchard,
former United States senator, at Asheville,
N. C.

April II-Augusta Victoria, former er 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 30—John Robinson, retired circus owner, at Miami, Fia.

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.

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

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

May 25—Emile Combes, French states-

H. B. Ledyard, chairman Michigan Cen-tral 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 the Holy Cross and former president of Notre Dame university.

May 29-Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, 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 Brookline, Mass.

June 8-Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of American Legion, killed in automobile accident at Indian-apolis.

apolis.

June 9-Col. William Hester, president Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
June 13—Gen. Jose Gomez, former president of Cuba. In New York.
H. C. Ide, former governor general ot H. C. Ide, former governor general of Philippines.

June 15—Judge W. A. Biount of Florids, president American Bar association, June 16—William E. Mason, congress-man-at-large from Illinois.

June 22—Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., au-thority on Semitic literature.

Gen. C. H. Taylor, editor of Boston Globe.

June 28—Prof. Elias Colbert, veteran ournalist and astronomer of Chicago. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, former cabinet member.

June 29—Lady Randolph Churchill, in
London.

June 30—Maj. Gen. Edward Fielding. vice president Volunteers of America.
July 2-John F. Wallace, famous engineer, in Washington.
July 15-Dr. W. E. Stone, president Purdue university, killed in mountain climbdue university, killed in mountain climbing accident.

July 24—Judge Septimus Hanna, leader in Christian Science church.

July 29—Robert E. Burke, former Democratic leader of Chicago.

Charles B. Cory, ornithologist, at Ashland, Wis.

July 31—Edgar Saltus, author, in New York city.

Aug. 2—Enrico Caruso, operatic tenor, in Naules, Italy.

York City.

Aug. 2—Enrico Caruso, operation
in Naples, Italy.

Aug. 6—John G. Jenkins, Wisconsin jurist, at Milwaukee.

Congressman R. A. James of Virginia.

Aug. 8—Thomas S. Howland, vice president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy raliin Boston.

In San Fran-Aug. 11-William C. Hook of Kansas Aug. 13—Samuel P. Colt, rubber manu-facturer, at Bristol, R. I. Aug. 17—King Peter of Serbia, at Bel-

Aug. 19—Maj. Gen. Harry A. Greene, U. A., retired, at Oakland, Cal. Demetrios Rhallys, former premier of Greece.
Aug. 23-Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian statesman.
Aug. 25-Peter Cooper Hewitt, American Aug. 31—Feler Cooper Hewitt, American inventor, in Paris.

Aug. 31—Field Marshal Count von Buelow, in Berlin.

Sept. 2—Austin Dobson, English poet.

Sept. 11—Marquis of Milford Haven (Prince Louis of Battenberg), in London.

P. Wetmore of Rhode Island.

Sept. 15—Peer O. Stromme, journalist and author, at Madison, Wia.

Sept. 18—Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic bishop of Sloux Falls, S. D.

Sept. 21—Sir Ernest Cassel, British financier. 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-

Former United

berg.
Oct. 12-Philander Case Knox, United
States senator from Pennsylvania.
Oct. 18-Ludwig III, former king of Oct. 18—Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria.
Oct. 21—Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., retired.
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. Antolnette L. B. Blackwell.

Nov. 5-Rev. Antoinette L. B. Blackwell, first woman ordained as minister in United States, at Elizabeth, N. J. Nov. 12-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 soprane, in Copenhagen. penhagen. Henry M. Hyndman, British Socialist 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 battailon," suicide at sea.
Nov. 28—Abdul Baha Abbas, leader of the Bahaista, at Halfa, Syria.
Nov. 29—Ivan Caryli, musical comedy composer, in New York.
Lord Mount Stephen, creator of Canadian Pacific railway system.
Dec. 10—Sir Arthur Pearson, noted Eng.

Dec. 16—Sir Arthur Pearson, noted Eng-lish publisher.
Victor Jacobi, composer, in New York, Dec. 11—Earl of Halsbury, former Brit-ish lord high chancellor.
Dec. 12—H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, former commissioner of pengions. former commissioner of pensions.

Dec. 15-Congressman J. A. Eiston of California. W. Duntley, millionaire manufac-John Dec. 16—Camille Saint-Saens, French composer and musician.

DISASTERS

Jan. 18-Pachuca, Maxico, 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 busireas section of Athens, Ga. Feb. 26-United States destroyer Woolsey sunk in collision off Panama: 16 lost.
Feb. 27-Thirty-seven killed and many injured in railway collision at Porter, Ind. March 29—Thousand houses destroyed by ire in Tokyo, Japan. April 1—Fire in Manila rendered 15,000 homeless; damage \$3,000,000.

April 14—Four thousand buildings destroyed by fire in Hakodate, Japan.

April 15—Hundred killed by tornado in May 29—United States ambulance plane wrecked in storm at Indian Head, near Washington; Lieut. Col. Archie Miller, former Congressman Maurice Connolly, H. Batchelder and four army officers

June 3-Terrible floods in eastern Colorado killed hundreds of persons in Pueblo and elsewhere and caused vast property losses.

Aug. 6—Steamer Ainska 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; 46 killed, including 16 members of American

Sept. 10-Disastrous flood in San Antonie lost.

Sept. 21—About 1,500 killed, thousands in ured and town of Oppau, Germany, destroyed by explosion is nitrate plant.