Chronology of the Year 1921

Compiled by E. W. Pickard

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11—United States withdrew its representative from council of ambassadors.
Jan. 19—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 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.
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 Near East 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 demand for a voice in disposal of former German colonies.
Feb. 28—Panamans defeated Costa Ricans in disputed territory of Coto.
March 1—League of Nations council replied 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 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 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 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 [illegible] before March 23.
Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and Azerbaijan.
March 18—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukrainia and Poland.
March 21—Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national status of that region. Germany received [illegible] votes and Poland [illegible].
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 23—Greeks began offensive against Turks in Asia Minor.
March 29—Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive.
April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at Eskishehr.
April 5—Washington government informed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability.
April 5—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in general.
April 8—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.
April 12—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 Germany by allied commission.
April 29—Italy indorsed United States position concerning Yap.
May 3—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 reparations dispute.
May 5—Supreme council handed Germany reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance; German debt fixed at 132,000,000,000 gold marks.
May 8—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 13—France warned Germany the sending of troops or munitions into Upper Silesia would be considered a warlike act.
May 15—Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia.
May 23—Trial of four German soldiers and officers for war crimes opened, in Leipsic.
May 2?—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 ?—Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory.
June ?—Allies ordered Greeks not to attack Turkish Nationalists at present.
Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland.
June ?—Greece rejected mediation with Turkey, offered by entente, and refused to delay offensive.
[illegible] agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia.
June 30—Germany paid 44,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission.
July ?—Greeks opened offensive against Turk Nationalists.
July ?—[illegible] and Russians fighting on [illegible] 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 ?—Greeks occupied Eskishehr, Asia Minor.
July ?—Franco-British compromise reached on Silesian policy.
[illegible] accepted invitation to [illegible] conference [illegible].
[illegible]

Aug. 22—Panama agreed to let Costa Rica occupy Coto.
Aug. 24—Japan formally accepted invitation to disarmament conference.
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. 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. 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.
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. 4—Treaty between France and Turkish Nationalists announced.
Nov. 7—Great Britain entered strong protest against Franco-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 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.
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. 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 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.
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. 2—British unearthed Irish plot to blow up the houses of parliament.
Jan. 12—Leygues ministry overthrown by French chamber of deputies.
Jan. 16—Briand made premier of France.
Jan. 23—Irish leaders opened "major offensive" against British forces.
Feb. 4—Greek cabinet headed by Rhallis resigned.
Feb. 5—Sultan of Turkey deposed as head of Mohammedan religion by Islamic congress at Sivas and Emir Feisal appointed.
Feb. 27—Widespread revolt against soviet rule in parts of Russia.
March 5—During bombardment of workingmen's quarters in Moscow by Bolshevist artillery several hundred persons were killed or wounded.
Eduardo Dato, premier and minister of marine, assassinated at Madrid, Spain.
March 14—Six Sinn Fein prisoners convicted 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 24—Fifty communists and policemen killed in Red revolt in industrial regions of central Germany.
March 27—Former Emperor Charles made attempt to regain throne of Hungary, but Regent Horthy refused to yield.
March 31—Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania mobilized to prevent restoration 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 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 railway 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."
April 20—Alfredo Zayas proclaimed President-elect of Cuba.
British coal strike negotiations abandoned.
May 10—Dr. Wirth became German chancellor.
May ?—Serious anti-British outbreak in Alexandria, Egypt.
May ?—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 the Ulster parliament.
June ?—Lloyd George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland.
July 8—De Valera agreed to conference in London and cessation of all hostilities in Ireland was announced.
July ?—De Valera received British offer for settlement of Irish troubles and took it to Dublin.
Aug. ?—Soviet Russian government abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries.
Aug. 11—Baron Byng of Vimy Ridge inaugurated governor general of Canada.
Aug. 16—Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes.
Aug. 23—Emir Feisal 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 [illegible].
Mathias Erzberger, German statesman, assassinated.
[illegible]

Sept. ?—Lloyd George again invited Sinn Fein to conference in London on Oct. 11.
Oct. 2—Spanish troops killed a thousand rebellious Moors in battle.
Oct. 10—Central American Union, comprising Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, established.
Oct. 11—British-Irish conference opened in London.
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 Carlists near Budapest. Charles, Zita, Count Andrassy and other leaders taken prisoner.
Oct. 26—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. 30—President Condra of Paraguay resigned owing to revolutionary movement.
Nov. 1—Former Emperor Charles taken to exile at Funchal, Madeira.
Petliurist insurgents, invading Ukraine from Rumania, captured Kaminets-Podolsk and all of Podolia.
Nov. 5—Premier Hara of Japan assassinated.
Nov. 6—Hungarian national assembly passed law dethroning Charles and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.
Alexander sworn in as king of Jugo-Slavia.
Nov. 12—Viscount Takahashi made premier 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 announced.
Nov. 25—Crown Prince Hirohito made regent of Japan.
Nov. 26—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead revealed Britain's offer to Ireland of full dominion status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.
Nov. 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 government.
President Herrera of Guatemala ousted by revolutionists.
Dec. 7—King George freed all interned Irish prisoners.
Dec. 8—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 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 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 preside 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 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.
Feb. 28—Senate adopted resolution repealing wartime laws.
March 3—President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill.
March 4—Warren G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States.
March 11—Ohio National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, O.
March 26—Eighteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal.
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.
U. S. Supreme court 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 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 tariff bill.
Frank White, North Dakota, appointed treasurer of United States.
April 22—House passed emergency immigration bill.
April ?—National budget bill passed by senate.
April 28—House passed naval bill carrying $396,000,000.
April 30—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 H. 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 appropriation bill, reducing army to 150,000.
May 11—Senate passed the emergency tariff bill.
May ?—House passed Tincher bill to regulate dealings in grain futures.
Gen. Pershing made chief of staff of army.
May ?—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 ?—Senate adopted unanimously Borah disarmament amendment to naval bill.
Censorship of press by Post Office department abolished.
May 31—Great race riots in Tulsa, Okla.; [illegible] killed, many wounded, negro quarter of city burned.
June 1—Senate passed navy appropriation bill carrying [illegible].
[illegible]

June ?—Charles G. Dawes made director of federal budget.
June ?—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 Chile.
June 27—House passed supplementary prohibition law barring medicinal beer and wine.
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 Delaware resigned to become chancellor of state.
July 7—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont appointed senator from Delaware.
July 15—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 Illinois indicted on charges of fraud and embezzlement of state funds.
July 21—House passed the tariff bill.
Aug. 4—Senate passed agricultural credits bill.
Aug. 8—Senate passed bill prohibiting medical beer and otherwise amending the Volstead 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.
Aug. 22—Senate passed railroad administration bill.
Aug. 24—Congress recessed until Sept. 21 after passing $48,500,000 shipping board 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. 9—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. ?—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.
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 Barton Payne appointed chairman of American Red Cross.
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 C. 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 L. Kagey of Kansas, and to Siam, Edward E. Brodie of Oregon.
Oct. 4—Laurits S. Swenson of Minnesota appointed minister to Sweden.
Oct. 10—Senate passed Borah bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls.
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 Kansas City.
Nov. 1—Cordell Hull of Tennessee elected chairman of Democratic national committee.
Nov. 2—Lieut. Col. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Ia., elected national commander of American Legion.
Nov. 4—Soldier bonus bill defeated in senate.
Nov. 7—Tax Revision bill passed by senate.
Nov. 8—John F. Hylan re-elected mayor of New York. E. Lee Trinkle elected governor of Virginia. Democrats won in Kentucky.
Senate 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 buried at Arlington on Armistice day.
Nov. 18—Senate adopted conference report on anti-beer bill.
Nov. 19—House passed the maternity bill.
Nov. 21—House adopted conference report of tax bill.
Nov. 22—Porto Rico asked the removal of Governor E. Mont Reily as "incompetent and prejudiced."
Nov. 23—Tax and anti-beer bills were enacted into law and special session of congress ended.
Nov. 28—Wood-Forbes commission reported against immediate independence for the Philippines and recommended strengthening hand of American government 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, development of co-operative marketing among farmers, decentralization of industry, modification of the American valuation scheme in tariff bill, and other remedial 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 restraint of trade."
Jan. 13—National conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for open shop movement.
Jan. 21—Railway executives asked that "national working agreements" be abrogated and railroad brotherhoods appealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions.
Feb. 4—President Wilson declined to interfere in railway wage controversy.
March 5—Wage decreases of 12½ to 15 per cent, affecting over 100,000 employees of packing industry in all parts of the United States, announced.
March 16—Representatives of packing industry and its employees reached agreement 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 ?—Railway labor board ordered national working agreements terminated on July 1.
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 handlers of Chicago.
May 3—United States Steel corporation announced wage cut of 20 per cent for day labor and reduction of other wages and salaries.
May 5—Strike of Chicago stock handlers and job printers ended.
May 10—Union bakers of Chicago struck.
May ?—Railway labor board announced wage reduction averaging 12 per cent.
[illegible]

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 33 per cent and established new working rules and conditions.
Sept. 10—Big packing companies installed shop representation system.
Sept. 30—Open shop for carpenters established in Chicago.
Oct. 15—General railway strike called, to start October 30.
Oct. 25—Nine allied unions refused to support strike by rail brotherhoods.
Oct. 26—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 struck.
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.
Supreme Court of United States ruled picketing is illegal, but organizing in nonunion plants is legal.
Dec. 7—Fatal strike riots 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 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 30—Tommy Milton in a Frontenac won Indianapolis 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 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 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 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 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.
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 games.
Aug. 26—Walter Hagen of New York won Western Open Golf championship at Cleveland.
Elis 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 1:57¾.
Oct. 8—Miss Marion 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.
Harvard defeated Yale.
Nov. 22—Jake Schaefer won world's balk-line championship, defeating Hoppe.
Dec. 17—John Layton won three-cushion championship from Augie Kieckhefer.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 15—Twelve navy seaplanes completed flight from San Diego, Cal., to the Canal zone.
April 27—J. T. Christensen, president of Associated Air Mail Pilots, killed in crash at Cleveland.
June 1—Air mail routes, except New York-San Francisco, ordered abandoned.
June 5—Laura Bromwell, famous aviatrix, killed by fall of plane.
Sept. 20—Swiss balloon won international race cup, traveling from Brussels to Dublin.
Sept. 28—Lieut. J. A. MacReady made world's altitude record, 40,800 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 Johnny," 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 art collector and dealer.
Jan. 21—Congressman Charles Booher of Missouri.
Mary W. Whitney, astronomy professor emeritus at Vassar.
Jan. 25—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, governor of Maine.
Feb. 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. 13—Bishop J. P. Farrelly of Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, O.
Feb. 14—Dr. A. D. Hepburn, former president of Miami university, at Oxford, O.
Feb. 23—W. F. McCombs, former Democratic national chairman, in Greenwich, Conn.
Feb. ?—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 5—Thomas H. Paynter, former United States senator from Kentucky, at Frankfort, Ky.
March 11—S. W. Burnham, retired professor of astronomy at University of Chicago, at Chicago.
March ?—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, educator, lecturer, minister, at Chicago.
March ?—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 29—John Burroughs, American naturalist.
Levi Ankeny, former United States senator from Washington.
April ?—Annie Louise Cary, once famous [illegible], in Norwalk, Conn.
April 4—M. D. Berlitz, founder of language schools, in New York.
April 5—Julie Opp (Mrs. William Faversham), actress, in New York.
April 8—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 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, Fla.
May 2—Dr. W. R. Brooks, discoverer of many comets, at Geneva, N. Y.
May 16—Former United States Senator T. B. Catron of New Mexico.
May 17—W. W. Canada, for 18 years United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
May 18—Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior, at Rochester, Minn.
May 19—Edward D. White, chief justice of United States Supreme court, in Washington.
May 21—Mrs. Ella F. Rood, founder of Audubon society, in Chicago.
May 25—Emile Combes, French statesman.
H. B. Ledyard, chairman Michigan Central 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 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 Indianapolis.
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 of Philippines.
June 15—Judge W. A. Blount of Florida, president American Bar association.
June 16—William E. Mason, congressman-at-large from Illinois.
June 23—Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., authority on Semitic literature.
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 ?—Lady Randolph Churchill, in London.
June 30—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.
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 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 railway, in Boston.
John D. Spreckles, Jr., in San Francisco.
Aug. 11—William C. Hook of Kansas, jurist.
Aug. 13—Samuel P. Colt, rubber manufacturer, at Bristol, R. I.
Aug. 17—King Peter of Serbia, at Belgrade.
Aug. 19—Maj. Gen. Harry A. Greene, U. S. A., retired, at Oakland, Cal.
Demetrios Rhallys, former premier of Greece.
Aug. 22—Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian statesman.
Aug. 25—Peter 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.
Former United States Senator George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island.
Sept. 15—Peter O. Stromme, journalist and author, at Madison, Wis.
Sept. 18—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. O'Gorman, Catholic bishop of Sioux 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. 3—David S. Bispham, American baritone, in New York.
Former King William II of Wurtemberg.
Oct. 12—Philander Case Knox, United States senator from Pennsylvania.
Oct. 18—Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria.
Oct. 21—Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U. S. A., retired.
Oct. ?—Dr. W. M. King, president emeritus of Cornell college, Iowa.
Nov. 2—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 Copenhagen.
Henry M. Hyndman, British Socialist leader.
Nov. 24—Ernest Wadsworth Longfellow, artist and last surviving son of the poet Longfellow, in Boston.
Nov. ?—Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesey, hero of "lost battalion," suicide at sea.
Nov. 28—Abdul Baha Abbas, leader of the Bahaists, at Haifa, Syria.
Nov. ?—Ivan Caryll, musical comedy composer, in New York.
Lord Mount Stephen, creator of Canadian Pacific railway system.
Dec. 10—Sir Arthur Pearson, blind English publisher.
Victor Jacobi, composer, in New York.
Dec. 11—Earl of Halsbury, former British lord high chancellor.
Dec. 12—H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, former commissioner of pensions.
Dec. 15—Congressman J. A. Elston of California.
John W. Duntley, millionaire manufacturer of pneumatic tools, in Chicago.
Dec. 16—Camille Saint-Saens, French composer and musician.

DISASTERS

Jan. ?—Pachuca, Mexico, inundated by breaking of dam; many killed or injured.
Jan. ?—British submarine and crew of [illegible] lost.
Jan. 24—Four-million-dollar fire in business 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 ?—Thousand houses destroyed by fire 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 southern states.
May 28—United States ambulance plane wrecked in storm at Indian Head, near Washington; Lieut. Col. Archie Miller, former Congressman Maurice Connolly, [illegible] A. Batcheldor 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.
Aug. ?—Steamer Alaska wrecked near Eureka, Cal.; [illegible] lives lost.
Aug. ?—ZR-2, giant dirigible built in England for United States, broke in two and [illegible] Hull on trial trip; [illegible] killed, including 16 members of American crew.
Sept. 10—Disastrous flood in San Antonio, Tex., and vicinity; several hundred lives lost.
Sept. 21—About 1,000 killed, thousands injured and town of Oppau, Germany, destroyed by explosion of chemical plant.