Chronology of The Year 1922

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 3—War between Russia and Finland begun over alleged Finnish aid to Karelian rebels.

Jan. 6—Allied supreme council called economic and financial congress to meet in Genoa in March; Germany and Russia included.

Jan. 7—Conferees at Washington adopted resolutions forbidding submarine operations against merchantmen and banning poison gas in warfare.

Jan. 9—Briand agreed at Cannes to partial moratorium for Germany in return for defensive alliance for France with Great Britain.

Jan. 31—Shantung controversy between China and Japan settled.

Feb. 1—Washington conference adopted five-power naval limitation treaty with agreement on Pacific fortifications; adopted resolutions declaring open door in China; approved treaty for restriction of use of submarines and poison gas in warfare; Mr. Balfour announced Great Britain would restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China.

Feb. 4—Washington conference approved treaties relating to China and resolution creating international commission to revise the rules of warfare.

Feb. 6—Delegates to Washington conference signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die.

Feb. 10—President Harding submitted Washington conference treaties, with full minutes of conference, to the senate.

Feb. 11—United States and Japan signed treaty defining rights of former on Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

Feb. 15—International permanent court of justice held first session in The Hague.

Lloyd George and Poincare agreed on 10-year Anglo-French pact and postponed Genoa conference to April 10.

Feb. 26—Premier Lloyd George announced Great Britain abandoned protectorate of Egypt.

March 1—United States senate ratified Yap treaty with Japan.

March 21—United States senate ratified four-power Pacific treaty.

March 31—United States senate ratified supplement to Pacific treaty, excluding Japanese mainland, and reservation straightening out tangle over declaration concerning affairs in China.

March 29—United States senate ratified naval limitation treaty and treaty on use of poison gas and submarines in warfare.

March 31—United States ratified nine-power treaty concerning China and treaty on Chinese tariff.

April 7—Germany rejected allied reparations commission's demand that she issue 50,000,000 in additional taxes.

April 9—Colombia and Venezuela signed boundary treaty.

April 10—Economic conference of Genoa opened. Russian delegates accepted the four demands of the other nations.

April 15—Germany and Russia concluded treaty cancelling war debts and Brest-Litovsk treaty and establishing full diplomatic relations. Representatives of allies at Genoa conference surprised and angry.

April 17—Peace parley between Japan and Far East republic broken off.

April 18—Allied and little entente powers at Genoa barred Germany from participation in conference on Russia.

April 21—German delegates at Genoa agreed to keep out of discussions of Russian affairs.

April 24—France and Japan at Genoa signed accord to oppose recognition of Soviet Russia; conference deadlocked by Russia's financial demands.

May 1—Soviet Russia, in great May day demonstration at Moscow, defied "the capitalistic nations of the world."

May 2—Memorandum of allies' conditions for helping Russia handed to soviet delegates at Genoa; Belgium refused to sign and France made reservation.

May 3—France withdrew her assent to proposals made to the Russian government by Genoa conference. French press charged Lloyd George with trickery concerning Russian oil fields.

May 6—Russians at Genoa replied evasively to allied proposals.

May 14—Allies at Genoa invited United States to participate in new negotiations with Russia to begin at The Hague June 26.

May 16—United States declined invitation to The Hague conference. Russia agreed to participate.

Germany and Poland signed treaty settling Upper Silesia disputes.

Great Britain asked United States, France and Italy to co-operate with her in investigating and stopping Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor.

Tacna-Arica conference between Chile and Peru opened in Washington.

May 19—Powers at Genoa adopted eight months' truce with Russia and other soviet republics.

May 19—Genoa conference adjourned, Lloyd George warning the Russians to be more reasonable.

May 24—International bankers' committee met in Paris to plan economic recovery for Europe.

June 1—United States agreed to help investigate Turkish atrocities.

June 5—France refused to agree to reduction of German reparations.

June 15—Hague preliminary conference on Russian affairs opened.

June 16—Russian delegates joined in conference at The Hague and insisted credits to Russia should be first topic handled.

July 1—Japan completed ratification of all the Washington conference treaties.

July 6—Russians at The Hague, after submitting "amazing" budget, offered 600 concessions for $1,500,000,000 in credits.

July 10—Germany agreed to give allies control of its finances, hoping for a loan of a billion dollars, and asked moratorium on reparations.

July 17—League of Nations council met in London to ratify the mandates, America and Great Britain having reached full agreement.

July 18—Conference at The Hague ended without result owing to position of Russian delegates.

July 19—Council of League of Nations approved British mandate for Palestine and French mandate for Syria.

July 21—Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland invited as seventeen states by United States.

July 23—King Constantine proclaimed Smyrna and its hinterland an autonomous state under protection of Greece.

July 25—Conference of allied premiers in London. Poincare threatened France would act alone if necessary to compel Germany to execute the Versailles treaty. French demands referred to experts.

Aug. 1—Demurrer, Belgium, won James Gordon Bennett balloon race in Europe.

Aug. 2—French plans to coerce Germany disapproved by allied experts.

Aug. 10—United States and Germany signed agreement for determination of war claims.

Aug. 14—Allied conference in London broke up without result.

Aug. 15—Germany defaulted on payment of installment of pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Aug. 16—Turks opened great offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.

Aug. 18—Reparations commission granted Germany six months' respite.

Aug. 19—Greece, her armies routed by Turks, offered to evacuate Asia Minor if Turkey would sign armistice.

Aug. 24—League of Nations met in Geneva. Augusto Edwards of Chile elected president.

Aug. 26—Greek Trikoupis, new Greek commander, captured by Turks.

Aug. 28—Council of League of Nations blocked by action of America with any mandate.

Aug. 29—Greeks begin evacuation of Smyrna.

Aug. 31—Mustafa Kemal Pasha occupied Smyrna.

Sept. 2—Allied troops occupied Smyrna.

Sept. 3—Greek Premier Gonatas and other leaders of revolution against King Constantine executed.

Sept. 13—Western portion of Smyrna burned; loss $60,000,000; many lives lost.

Germany refused to deposit gold guarantee demanded by Belgium and defaulted on payment of private pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Sept. 15—Great Britain invited the dominions, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join in the defense of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 16—France and Italy opposed military operations against Turks.

Sept. 18—Entire British Atlantic fleet sent to Dardanelles.

Hungary admitted to League of Nations.

Sept. 19—Kemal Pasha demanded of allies immediate conference on guarantees for neutrality of the Straits and permission to send troops into Thrace.

Sept. 20—Allies agreed to conference of eight nations on Near East, excluding Russia.

Sept. 23—Allies invited Turks to peace conference, agreeing to return Constantinople, Adrianople and Thrace in return for freedom of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 25—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.

Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.

Sept. 29—Kemal Pasha accepted allies invitation to armistice parley, and to peace conference on condition that Constantinople and all of Thrace be ceded at once to Nationalist government.

Oct. 1—Turk Nationalists agreed to armistice conference at Mudania on Oct. 3 and suspended military operations.

Oct. 3—Armistice conference opened at Mudania.

Oct. 10—Allies, Greeks and Turkish Nationalists agreed to armistice convention at Mudania, providing for evacuation of Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 15 days.

Oct. 11—Mudania protocol signed.

Oct. 23—United States invited Central American republics to conference on limitation of armament and other subjects, in Washington Dec. 4.

Oct. 27—Allies invited United States to participate in Near East conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 13. Secretary Hughes replied United States would send observers. Russia invited to part of conference dealing with the Dardanelles.

Oct. 29—Turkey and Russia opened conference for economic accord.

Nov. 12—Lausanne conference postponed to Nov. 20.

Nov. 20—Near East peace conference at Lausanne opened, with return to secret diplomacy in effect.

Nov. 21—Eastern Thrace and Adrianople turned over to the Turks.

Dec. 2—Russia and nations on her western border opened limitation of armament conference.

Dec. 4—Conference of Central American republics opened in Washington.

Nov. 30—Allies demanded from Germany apology and indemnity for attack on allied officers in Bavaria.

Dec. 5—British troops forced Turks to let Christian refugees leave Constantinople.

Dec. 6—Allies presented plan for control of Dardanelles to Lausanne conference. America's position stated.

Dec. 8—Turkey's plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.

Dec. 9—Allied premiers met in London to consider German reparations.

Dec. 10—German reparations plan rejected by allied premiers.

Shantung province formally restored to China by Japan.

Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers adjourned to Jan. 2, France insisting on forcible occupation of the Ruhr.

Dec. 12—Baltic states served ultimatum on Russia at Moscow which Russia rejected and disarmament conference went on rocks.

Dec. 14—Turkey agreed to join League of Nations when peace is signed and to accept measures for protection of minorities.

FOREIGN

Jan. 7—Dail Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 64 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue the fight.

Jan. 9—De Valera resigned presidency of Irish republic and was defeated for re-election, 58 to 60.

Jan. 10—Arthur Griffith elected president of Dail Eireann to establish the Irish Free State. De Valera and followers bolted.

Jan. 12—Premier Briand of France resigned because his policies at Cannes conference were opposed. Poincare made premier.

Jan. 14—Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of provisional government.

Jan. 16—Provisional government of Irish Free State installed at Dublin Castle.

Feb. 2—Premier Bonomi of Italy and his cabinet resigned.

Feb. 6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking name of Pius XI.

Feb. 12—Pius XI crowned pope.

Feb. 22—Free State and republic advocates in Ireland agreed to have referendum on treaty with England and Free State constitution three months hence and to hold no elections until then.

Feb. 23—Japanese diet rejected universal suffrage measure.

Feb. 25—New Italian cabinet formed by Luigi Facta.

Feb. 28—Princess Mary of England married to Viscount Lascelles.

March 2—Lady Rhondda won seat in house of lords creating precedent.

March 20—Irish Free State and Ulster representatives signed peace pact.

Two Portuguese aviators flew from Lisbon to the Canaries on way to Brazil.

March 31—King George signed Irish Free State act.

April 5—Portuguese aviators, en route to Brazil, flew from Canaries to Cape Verde islands.

April 18—Portuguese aviators flew from Cape Verde islands to St. Paul's Rock, 1,000 miles, but wrecked their plane on landing.

April 21—Gen. Chang Tso Lung, governor of Manchuria, seized Peking and Tien Tsin.

April 28—Great battle between armies of Generals Chang and Wu Pei Fu opened near Peking.

May 3—Gen. Juan Vincente Gomez elected president of Venezuela.

May 4—General Wu's army victorious in battle near Peking; General Chang's army in flight.

May 21—Russian government passed decree recognizing property rights within certain limits.

June 1—Old Chinese parliament met and President Hsu resigned.

Paraguay in throes of a revolution.

June 3—General Diedricha elected president of Vladivostok government.

June 5—Portuguese aviators completed their flight from Lisbon to Brazil.

Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 8—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade.

June 10—Cuban cabinet resigned.

June 11—Li Yuan-Hung assumed presidency of China and made Wu Ting-Fang premier.

Admiral Kato became premier of Japan.

June 16—General Chen captured Canton and Sun Yat Sen fled.

National election held in Ireland, advocates of treaty winning.

June 22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M. P. for an Ulster district, assassinated by two Irishmen in London.

June 24—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin.

July 10—Big revolution in Brazil crushed after several weeks' fighting.

July 19—Facta cabinet in Italy resigned, owing to actions of the Fascisti.

July 25—Bavarian government rejected national German legislation for defense of the republic.

Aug. 6—Italian Fascisti captured palace at Genoa in face of heavy gun fire of regulars. Martial law proclaimed in several provinces.

Aug. 13—Cork, last stronghold of Irish rebels, taken by Irish Nationalists.

Aug. 14—Peace parley between warring factions in China opened in Shanghai.

Aug. 21—General Wu, military master of China, accepted policy of Dr. Sun for reorganization of China like the United States.

Aug. 22—Michael Collins, head of Irish Free State, killed in ambuscade.

Aug. 27—Sweden by popular vote rejected prohibition.

Aug. 30—General Crowder gave Cuba ten days to act on his legislative reform plan.

Sept. 7—Brazil began celebration of one hundredth anniversary of her independence.

Sept. 8—William Cosgrave elected president of Irish provisional government.

Sept. 20—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Sept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.

Raisuli, famous Moroccan bandit, surrendered to the Spanish.

Oct. 15—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Albajulia.

Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition, Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet resigned, A. Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.

Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inaugurated.

Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of Conservative party and accepted the post of prime minister.

Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet, and an election was called for Nov. 15.

Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occupied the city.

Oct. 26—Italian Fascisti prepared for militant action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned.

King George dissolved British parliament and called new one to meet Nov. 20.

Oct. 29—King of Italy invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.

Oct. 30—Premier Mussolini announced new Italian cabinet.

Oct. 31—Gen. Francisco Murguia, Mexican rebel leader, captured and shot.

Nov. 1—Angora National assembly declared the sultan of Turkey dethroned, declared the sovereignty of the nation is in the hands of the people and changed the name from Ottoman Empire to State of Turkey.

Nov. 4—Turkish Nationalists took possession of Constantinople and asked the allies to remove their troops.

Nov. 5—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm married Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.

Allies refused to evacuate Constantinople.

Nov. 13—King of Italy gave Mussolini military full power to make governmental reforms.

Nov. 14—German Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet resigned under pressure of supporting parties.

Nov. 15—Prime Minister Bonar Law won control of house of commons in British elections.

Arthur Bernardes inaugurated president of Brazil.

Nov. 16—Wilhelm Cuno accepted German chancellorship.

Nov. 17—Turkish National assembly ordered arrest and trial of the sultan; and he started for Malta on a British warship.

Nov. 18—Abdul Medjid Effendi, cousin of deposed sultan, elected caliph by Turkish National assembly.

General Feng lead coup d'etat in Peking, establishing martial law and ousting the cabinet. Dr. W. W. Yen assumed premiership.

Nov. 20—Formed new German ministry, Socialists and Communists being not represented.

Nov. 24—Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, executed by Irish Free State authorities.

Nov. 25—Italian parliament gave Premier Mussolini full power to carry out reforms.

German Chancellor Cuno given big vote of confidence by reichstag.

Nov. 28—Five former cabinet members of Greece and one general were convicted of treason in connection with the Greek debacle in Asia Minor and were executed. Great Britain protested and broke off diplomatic relations.

Dec. 2—Prince Andrew of Greece degraded and exiled for high treason.

Dec. 4—Parliament passed Irish constitution bill. Timothy Healy appointed governor general of Irish Free State.

Dec. 6—Irish Free State came into being.

Dec. 7—Ulster parliament voted to stay out of Irish Free State.

Dec. 8—Liam Mellowes and Rory O'Connor, Irish rebel leaders, executed in Dublin.

Dec. 9—Gabriel Narutowicz elected president of Poland.

Dec. 11—Pope held secret consistory and created eight new cardinals.

Dec. 16—President Narutowicz of Poland assassinated.

Ukraine parliament voted to merge with Moscow government.

Dec. 17—Moscow government ordered consuls of eleven nations to leave Vladivostok.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 3—Henry P. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Jan. 9—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose.

Jan. 12—Senate by vote of 46 to 41 seated Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, with rebuke for lavish expenditure of money in campaign.

Jan. 26—House passed anti-lynching bill.

Jan. 31—Senate passed foreign debt refunding bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Feb. 7—A. B. Houghton appointed ambassador to Germany, Theodore Brentano minister to Hungary and A. H. Washburn minister to Austria.

Feb. 8—Senate passed the house co-operative marketing bill.

Feb. 17—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.

Feb. 18—Federal Judge K. M. Landis resigned effective March 1.

Feb. 27—Supreme court ruled Nineteenth, or woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional.

Feb. 28—President Harding, in address to congress urged subsidies for American merchant marine which will amount to $15,000,000 in first year and $30,000,000 annually thereafter.

March 2—Dr. Hubert Work appointed postmaster general.

March 3—House of representatives passed soldiers bonus bill.

March 4—House voted to add $15,000,000 to rivers and harbors appropriation.

March 29—House passed army bill with appropriation for army of 115,000.

April 15—House, in committee of the whole, voted 177 to 130, to amend navy bill to provide for 86,000 men instead of 67,000.

Senate voted to extend 3 per cent immigration law for three years.

April 19—House clinched "big navy" action by vote of 221 to 148, and then passed the bill.

April 20—Pan-American meeting of women opened in Baltimore.

April 21—Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for flood control and relief in Mississippi river valley.

May 1—United States Supreme court found packers' control act constitutional.

May 2—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in the Indiana Republican primaries. Samuel M. Ralston nominated by the Democrats.

May 6—House passed $17,000,000 soldier hospital bill.

May 20—A. H. Geissler, Oklahoma, appointed minister to Guatemala.

May 24—Interstate commerce commission ordered rail freight rates reduced about 10 per cent, effective July 1.

May 30—Lincoln memorial at Washington dedicated.

June 2—Senate passed army bill providing for army of 125,000 enlisted men.

June 5—United States Supreme court held labor organizations could be sued for violations of Sherman anti-trust law.

June 19—Senate passed navy appropriation bill, providing for 86,000 enlisted men.

Minnesota Republicans renominated United States Senator F. B. Kellogg, and Democrats renominated Mrs. Anna D. Olesen.

June 21—Illinois Supreme court upheld the convictions of William Bross Lloyd and 18 other members of the Communist-Labor party for sedition.

June 22—Striking miners in Williamson county, Illinois, slaughtered 19 strike-breakers and mine guards.

June 24—Gov. Len Small of Illinois found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud the state.

June 27—Wisconsin Democrats nominated Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh for United States senate.

June 28—Senator P. J. McCumber defeated for renomination in Republican primaries of North Dakota by Lynn J. Frazier.

July 1—General Lord succeeded General Dawes as director of the budget.

July 11—James H. Wilkerson named to succeed K. M. Landis as United States district judge.

July 13—Robert B. Howell nominated for senate by Republicans of Nebraska and Senator Hitchcock renominated by Democrats.

Aug. 11—John W. Davis elected president American Bar association.

Aug. 15—Maj. David A. Reed appointed to succeed the late United States Senator Crow of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 18—Senate passed the McCumber tariff bill.

Aug. 22—House passed bill to create coal investigating commission.

Aug. 24—Secretary of State Hughes sailed for Brazil.

Aug. 29—Senator Hiram Johnson renominated by California Republicans.

Aug. 31—Senate passed soldiers' bonus bill.

House passed emergency fuel bill, designed to prevent profiteering in coal.

Proposed Midvale-Republic-Inland Steel merger cited by federal trade commission as unfair competition, in violation of trade commission act.

Sept. 1—House passed bill to prevent forced discharge of 1,000 army officers.

Sept. 3—Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned from Supreme court.

Sept. 5—Republicans of Wisconsin renominated Senator LaFollette and Governor J. J. Blaine.

Former Senator George H. Sutherland appointed to Supreme court.

Senate passed the emergency fuel bill.

Sept. 7—Thirty-eight men indicted for participation in the Herrin coal mine massacre in Illinois.

Sept. 8—Senate passed Borah bill creating coal investigating commission.

Twenty-one more indicted for Herrin massacre.

Sept. 11—Senate bonus bill accepted by conference.

Republicans won Maine election by normal majority. Senator Hale and Governor Baxter being reelected.

Sept. 12—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Townsend of Michigan and Senator Poindexter of Washington renominated by Republicans.

Sept. 15—House adopted conference report on tariff bill.

Sept. 19—President Harding vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill.

Senate adopted conference report on tariff bill.

Sept. 20—House overrode President's veto of bonus bill, but senate sustained it.

Sept. 21—President signed tariff bill.

Sept. 22—Congress adjourned.

Conrad E. Spens appointed federal fuel distributor.

Sept. 23—Herrin mine massacre grand jury completed its work, having returned 214 indictments.

Triennial conclave of Episcopalian church closed, denying members marriage with divorcees, refusing women place in church management, and passing other important church legislation.

Six killed in crash of army bombing planes at Mineola, L. I.

Sept. 25—G. A. R. in annual encampment at Des Moines, Ia.

Sept. 26—United States Senator Freylinghuysen of New Jersey renominated.

Sept. 28—Dr. J. W. Willett of Tama, Ia., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Oct. 3—Mrs. W. H. Felton appointed United States senator from Georgia, to succeed the late Senator Thomas Watson.

Oct. 5—Attorney General Daugherty in sweeping decisions ruled liquor off of American ships throughout the world and barred foreign ships from American ports if they have liquor aboard, sealed or unsealed.

Oct. 10—President Harding appointed the coal fact finding commission.

Oct. 16—Great Britain rejected Secretary Hughes' appeal for treaty granting reciprocal right of search and seizure of ships outside territorial limits.

American Legion convention opened in New Orleans.

Oct. 20—Alvin M. Owsley of Texas elected national commander of American Legion.

Oct. 22—Judge Hand in New York federal court upheld Attorney General Daugherty's ruling against all ships bringing liquor into United States ports.

Oct. 24—Supreme Court Justice W. R. Day resigned, effective Nov. 14.

Nov. 7—Elections resulted generally in Democratic victories. Republican majority in congress greatly reduced.

Nov. 9—President Harding called extra session of congress for Nov. 20.

Nov. 13—United States Supreme court held Japanese are not eligible to naturalization.

Nov. 18—Truman H. Newberry resigned as senator from Michigan.

Nov. 20—Extra session of congress opened.

Nov. 21—President Harding asked congress to pass ship subsidy bill.

Mrs. W. H. Felton sworn in to act for a day as senator from Georgia.

Nov. 23—Pierce Butler, of St. Paul, Minn., appointed associate justice of supreme court to succeed Justice Day.

Nov. 24—Government began series of suits against contractors who built war camps, alleging fraudulent expenditures.

Nov. 27—Senate defeated the bill for a loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia.

Nov. 29—Governor Small of Illinois pardoned William Bross Lloyd and 15 other Communists convicted of violating the state espionage law.

House passed ship subsidy bill.

Mayor James Couzens of Detroit appointed United States senator to fill out term of Truman H. Newberry, resigned.

Dec. 4—Extra session of congress ended and regular session began. President submitted second annual budget calling for $3,078,840,331 for fiscal year 1924.

Dec. 6—Two army officers and four enlisted men killed in airplane collision at Langley field.

Dec. 8—President Harding in message to congress called for strict and literal enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system, improvement of transportation and outlawry of railroad strikes, and provision for drafting in war all national resources.

Dec. 12—New Illinois constitution rejected by people.

Dec. 15—Representative T. W. Harrison of Virginia, Democrat, unseated for election irregularities.

Dec. 16—Associate Justice Pitney of United States Supreme court resigned.

Dec. 18—Governors of 16 states conferred with President Harding on prohibition enforcement.

House passed navy bill appropriating $325,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 22—United States railway labor board announced new code of working rules that reduces pay and saves roads $60,000,000 annually.

Jan. 30—Omaha packing house butchers called off their strike.

Jan. 31—Judge Landis made final wage award for 1922 for Chicago building trades.

Feb. 3—Chicago Building Trades council accepted the Landis wage award.

April 1—Union anthracite and bituminous coal miners began strike.

May 10—United States labor board forbade railroads to use contract system of farming out jobs.

May 28—United States railway labor board cut wages of maintenance of way employees 13.2 per cent—about $50,000,000 a year.

June 6—United States railway labor board cut about $60,000,000 off the yearly pay of railroad shopmen; union heads ordered strike ballots sent out.

June 16—United States railway labor board reduced wages of clerks, signalmen and stationary firemen about $28,000,000 a year.

June 23—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of American Federation of Labor.

July 1—Railway shopmen went on strike.

July 3—United States rail labor board "outlawed" the striking mechanical crafts unions.

July 4—Railroad maintenance of way employees postponed strike indefinitely.

July 10—President Harding proposed that striking coal miners return to work at old scale and that new scale be arbitrated.

July 11—President Harding issued proclamation warning striking shopmen against interfering with mails or interstate transportation.

July 14—Railway stationary engineers, firemen and oilers ordered to strike on July 17.

July 17—President Harding's arbitration plan failing of acceptance, he told the mine operators to reopen their mines under protection of federal troops and the flag.

Sheriff and four others killed in mine-strike fight at Cliftonville, W. Va.

July 22—A. F. of L. inquiry board upheld Landis award in Chicago and recommended reorganization of local building trades council.

July 25—Interstate commerce commission, declaring existence of national emergency because of the strikes, took charge of traffic distribution of fuel and food.

Aug. 1—Chicago street car and elevated employees struck against reduced pay.

Railway executives rejected President Harding's plan that strikers returning to work be reinstated in seniority rights.

Aug. 3—Rail strikers accepted President Harding's plan with reservations.

Aug. 4—Chicago street car strike settled by compromise.

Aug. 7—President Harding proposed that striking shopmen return to work and that both sides submit seniority question to labor board.

Aug. 9—Brotherhood men refused to move trains on the Santa Fe system unless guards were withdrawn from shop towns.

Aug. 11—Many trains in West tied up by sporadic strikes of brotherhood men.

Aug. 13—Railway executives accepted President Harding's plan, with conditions. Striking shopmen rejected it.

Aug. 15—Operators and miners signed agreement at Cincinnati ending coal strike except in Indiana and Illinois. Former wage scale holds.

Aug. 18—President Harding laid industrial situation before congress and suggested legislation making decisions of labor board enforceable and creating a coal commission.

Aug. 22—Illinois coal strike settled, men winning their demands.

Sept. 1—Government obtained sweeping injunction in Federal court in Chicago restraining striking shop crafts from interfering with operation of railways.

Sept. 2—Anthracite strike settled, old wage scale continued.

Sept. 13—Shopmen's strike broken by separate agreements with many roads. Executive council of A. F. of L. demanded impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

Sept. 23—Federal Judge Wilkerson sustained the injunction against the union railway shopmen.

Oct. 1—About 2,500 Great Lakes seamen struck.

Nov. 13—Chicago Building Trades council reorganized on basis of Landis award.

Dec. 7—National Association of Railway Executives abandoned handling of labor questions nationally.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—Greek destroyer blown up by torpedo explosion, 50 killed.

Jan. 28—Roof of moving picture theater in Washington collapsed under weight of snow, 97 killed and 133 injured.

Feb. 2—Twenty-five men killed by explosion in mine at Gates, Pa.

Feb. 21—United States army dirigible Roma, bought from Italy, destroyed by fall and explosion near Hampton Roads; 34 men killed, 8 injured.

March 15—One fireman killed, score injured in Chicago fire that destroyed Springer block and damaged the Burlington Railway Office building, with property loss of $3,000,000.

March 22—British submarine H-42 sunk in Mediterranean with crew of 2, after collision with destroyer.

March 29—Famous church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre near Quebec burned.

April 14—Destructive floods throughout Mississippi river valley.

April 17—Fatal and destructive tornadoes in southern Illinois and Indiana.

April 18—Four hundred carloads of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying center of city.

April 24—Sudden flood at Fort Worth, Tex., killed several score of persons.

April 27—Levee breaks in Louisiana made 10,000 homeless.

May 19—P. & O. liner Egypt sunk in collision with French freighter, 98 lost.

June 11—Great storm swept New York city and vicinity, 50 persons killed and vast damage done.

June 12—Three hundred drowned by flood in San Salvador.

July 31—Great conflagration in European business quarter of Hongkong.

Aug. 1—Forty persons killed in wreck of pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France.

Aug. 2—Fifty thousand lives lost in typhoon at Swatow, on China coast.

Aug. 5—Thirty-seven killed and 128 injured in railway collision at Sulphur Springs, Mo.

Aug. 17—Towns of Fairbanks, Silver Creek and Pimlo, Minn., destroyed by forest fires.

Aug. 26—Japanese cruiser Nitaka sank in typhoon, 300 lives lost.

Aug. 28—Forty-seven men entombed in burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal.; all found dead 22 days later.

Aug. 29—Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo, 316 lives lost.

Sept. 25—Ammunition stores exploded by lightning destroyed Falconara fort, Italy, killing 174 soldiers and injuring a thousand.

Oct. 6—More than 90 reported killed in disastrous forest fires in northern Ontario and Quebec. Several towns destroyed.

Oct. 21—Fifteen burned to death in New York tenement fire.

Oct. 31—Webb City, Mo., wrecked by tornado.

Nov. 9—Eighty men killed by gas explosion in coal mine near Spangler, Pa.

Nov. 10—Earthquake and tidal waves in Chile killed hundreds and did vast damage.

Nov. 19—Eighty lives lost when Mexican steamer sank at La Bomba.

Nov. 22—Eighty-four men killed by dust explosion in mine near Birmingham, Ala.

Dec. 8—Business district and many homes of Astoria, Ore., burned, loss $15,000,000.

Something He Can Teach Her.

"I simply couldn't teach my wife to drive the car. Gave it up and let somebody else do it."

"Well?"

"Same with bridge. She wouldn't listen to me at all. Hired a tutor for her."

"Well?"

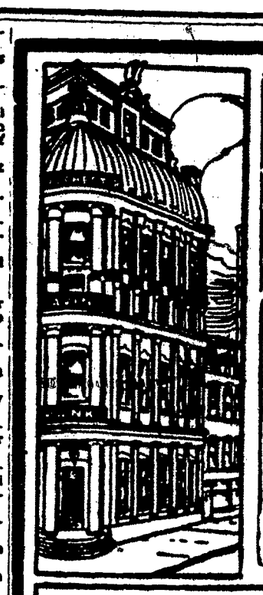
"Dancing was another art we learned separately. Always wrangled when we tried the new steps together, but, at that, there's one thing she's willing to let me teach her."

"What is that?"

"She insists that I must teach her how to blow cigarette smoke through her nose."

Teaches Dog to Harvest Hickory Nuts

E. C. Hoomer, of Ellensville, N. Y., has trained an Airdale puppy to aid him in harvesting hickory nuts in a grove near his hunting camp. The dog creates a disturbance under the hickory trees, and squirrels protest by hurling nuts at him. Hoomer then calls off his dog and collects the nuts



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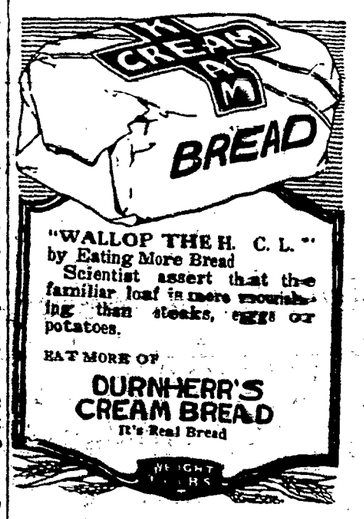

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