

Chronology of the Year 1921

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 11-United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors. Jan. 23-President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside aggression preliminary to his undertaking mission for Armenia. Jan. 25-Supreme council, after rejecting proposal to turn Austria's financial problem over to the League of Nations, appointed commission to study economic status of Europe with reference to Austria. Jan. 28-Supreme council decided Latvia and Estonia should be recognized as sovereign states. Jan. 29-Supreme council fixed German reparations at 25,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments of 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment. Feb. 5-France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany and Russia. Feb. 10-Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia and the Reds started attack. Feb. 11-Turkey and the Reds started attack. The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission. Feb. 21-Supreme council in London opened reparations commission. Tehran, 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 mandatory installations, and demand for voice in disposal of former German colonies. Feb. 23-Panama defeated Costa Rica in disputed territory of Coto. March 2-League of Nations council replied to United States that it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan, and invited 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 4-Occupation of German cities of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhr by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparations demands. March 16-Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at London. Allies' reparations commission notified German government it must pay \$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, Ukraine and Poland. March 21-Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia to determine national status of that region. Germany received 67,000 votes and Poland 28,900. 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 March 23. 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 Ekeleshehr. April 2-Washington government informed by Turkey that it 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 23-Japanese cabinet declined to yield to allied reparations commission. April 25-Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused. April 27-Spanish reparations bill of 132,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission. May 2-Italy endorsed United States position on reparations. May 2-United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate. France called out troops for occupation of Upper Silesia. May 3-Poles invaded Upper Silesia and military law was proclaimed. May 4-Poles and Czechs control forces fought in Upper Silesia. German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispute. May 5-Supreme council handed German reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance. German debt fixed at 13,000,000,000 gold marks. May 6-French reparations commission American representation in councils of the allies. May 10-Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany. May 11-Supreme council of League of Nations, 21 to 13, to accept the allied ultimatum. May 20-France warned Germany the sending of troops or missions into Upper Silesia would be considered a hostile act. May 22-Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia. May 23-Trial of four German soldiers accused of war crimes opened in Leipzig. May 24-Germany reassured France concerning Upper Silesia, and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States. June 4-Lieut. Neumann, who sank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders. June 7-Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory. June 18-Allies ordered Greeks not to attack Turkish Nationalists at present. June 24-Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland. June 25-Greece rejected mediation with Turkey, offered by entente, and refused to defend its claims. Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia. June 28-Germany paid 44,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission. June 29-Greeks opened offensive against Turk Nationalists. July 3-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 Ekeleshehr, Asia Minor. July 24-France-British compromise reached on Silesian policy. July 29-Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations. July 27-United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia. July 29-Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief. Aug. 16-Supreme council decided on neutral attitude concerning the Greco-Turkish question. Aug. 11-United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific question, to open November 11. Aug. 13-Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Silesia. Aug. 18-Russian soviets and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms. Aug. 21-United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ceding disputed territory to Costa Rica must be accepted and sent battalion of marines to Panama.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1-President Wilson sent Gen. Crowder to confer with President of Cuba on conditions in the island. Jan. 3-President Wilson vetoed bill to revive War Finance corporation and sent to Congress. 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. 10-Senate set limit of regular army at 175,000 men. Jan. 19-House decided its membership should not be increased; 11 states lose eight seats in representation. Jan. 20-Soviet Russian "Ambassador" Martens and his staff deported. Jan. 24-Senate passed the packers' regulation of a bill for the regulation of packers. 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 repealed it. Feb. 7-Senate repealed army reduction resolution. Feb. 16-Senate passed emergency tariff bill. Feb. 18-Harding announced appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state. Feb. 21-H. M. Daugherty appointed attorney general by Harding, and Henry C. 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 the interior; and a cabinet general, Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, and Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior. Feb. 23-Senate adopted resolution repealing wartime laws. March 3-President Wilson vetoed emergency tariff bill. March 4-Mrs. Helen G. Harding inaugurated President of the United States. March 11-Ohio National Guardsmen quell race riot at Springfield, O. March 12-Sixteen men indicted in Chicago in connection with baseball scandal. James C. Davis of Iowa appointed director general of the new Federal Reserve bank. March 28-Supreme court held profits from sale of corporate stock and bonds and capital assets are taxable as income. April 1-Postponed to a later session. Telephone communication between United States and Cuba opened by President Harding and Menocal. Dec. 1-Harding refused to review Congress' request to ratify the Versailles treaty as it involved American rights and interests proposed by President Harding in his message to Congress. April 14-George Harvey and Myron D. Herrick, ambassadors to Great Britain and France, respectively. April 15-House passed emergency tariff bill. April 17-U. S. government decided Dr. Alfredo Zayas was elected president of Cuba in November. April 18-Province of Ontario, Canada, voted to join the confederacy. April 23-Alfredo Zayas proclaimed President-elect of Cuba. British coal strike negotiations abandoned. May 10-Dr. Wirth became German chancellor. May 22-Serious anti-British outbreak in London. May 23-Dublin custom house burned by Sinn Feiners. Vladivostok seized by anti-Bolsheviks. Aug. 22-Parliament of Northern Ireland organized in Belfast. June 22-King George formally opened the Ulster parliament. June 23-George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland. July 9-De Valera agreed to conference in London and announced of all hostilities in Ireland was announced. July 21-De Valera received British offer for settlement of Irish troubles and took it to Dublin. 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. 21-Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes. Aug. 22-Norway became a kingdom of the North. The new Arab state of Mesopotamia. Aug. 26-The Irish refused Britain's offer of neutrality, and warned them against delaying settlement. Matthias Erzberger, German statesman, assassinated. Aug. 27-Maharaj district of British India taken under military rule because of serious rioting by Mohlahs. Sept. 7-British cabinet, in answer to De Valera's request, De Valera to send delegates to another conference on Sept. 30, imposing condition that Ireland must remain within the empire. Sept. 7-Norway prohibited importation of liquors and wines containing more than 14 per cent alcohol. Lloyd George received reply from De Valera that Ireland's rights were conceded, and thereupon canceled the proposed conference.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 12-Two men in balloon crossed Atlantic. Jan. 13-Charles G. Dumas made director of federal budget. Jan. 14-Secretary of the Navy Denby publicly reprimanded Admiral Sims for misleadingly misleading in London speech. C. B. Warren of Detroit appointed ambassador to Japan and W. M. Collier of Washington ambassador to Chile. Jan. 15-Big packing companies installed shop representation system. Sept. 20-Open shop for carpenters established in Chicago. Oct. 15-Genera railway strike called. Oct. 20-Open shop for carpenters established in Chicago. Oct. 20-Nine allied unions refused to support strike by rail brotherhoods. Oct. 25-Railway labor board announced it would not consider wage cut requests until all working rule questions had been decided. Oct. 25-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. 15-Chicago teamsters' strike ended. Nov. 15-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. 9-Packing industry butchers struck in some cities. Supreme Court of United States ruled picketing illegal, but organizing in non-union plants is legal. Dec. 9-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. 11-California university defeated Ohio State at football, 25-0. Davis cup won by Tilden and Johnston, American team, in New Zealand. Jan. 12-Basball manager signed agreement giving Judge Landis full powers as head of the commission. Feb. 14-Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, defeated Richie Mitchell, former champion. Feb. 14-Jack Britton, welterweight champion, defeated Ted Lewis of England. April 13-Baseball season opened. May 12-Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, won Indianapolis 500-mile auto race. June 4-University of Illinois won Western conference field and track meet. June 4-University of Philadelphia won international tennis championship at Paris. June 6-Suzanne Lenglen beat Molla Mallory for women's tennis championship in Paris. June 6-University of Illinois won Western conference baseball championship. June 18-University of Illinois won National collegiate athletic association American team defeated British in first polo game. June 22-American team defeated British in second polo game. June 24-Jock Hutchison, American, and Roger Wethered, England, tied for British open golf championship. June 24-Jack Dempsey won 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 New Jersey City. July 2-Mit 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 23-Peter Herman won bantamweight title from Joe Lynch. July 27-Bryan Downey knocked out Johnny Wilson in fight for middleweight championship. Oct. 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. July 11-Hank of Canton, O., won Grand American Trapshooting handicap. Sept. 3-American tennis team won Davis cup, defeating Japan. Sept. 3-John Laxton won three-cushion world for water craft by making 30.07 miles an hour at Detroit. Sept. 19-William Tilden II won national tennis championship. Sept. 24-Jesse Gullford of Boston won national amateur golf championship. Sept. 25-New York Giants won National league pennant. Oct. 1-New York Yankees won American league pennant. Sept. 27-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 championship. Oct. 24-Halfax schooner Bluenose won international fishermen's race. Nov. 19-University of Iowa won Western conference football championship. Harvard defeated Yale. Nov. 23-Jake Schaefer won world's balking championship, defeating Hoppe. Dec. 15-University of Iowa won three-cushion championship from Angie Kleckhefer.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 3-Supreme Court of United States held that labor unions or their members are accountable to the anti-trust laws and liable for their "notorious and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade." April 1-National conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for open shop movement. April 3-Railway executives asked that "national working agreements be abrogated and the railroad brotherhoods appealed to President Wilson to prevent wage reductions. Feb. 6-President Wilson declined to interfere in railway wage controversy. March 8-Wage decreases of 12 1/2 to 15 per cent, affecting over 100,000 employees of packing industry in all parts of the United States, announced. 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.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1-John W. Steele, "Coal Oil Johnny," at Fort Crook, Neb. Jan. 1-Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial German chancellor. Jan. 7-James G. Scripps, newspaper publisher, in California. Jan. 12-Henry Renhardt, American art collector and dealer. Jan. 21-Congressman Charles Booher of Missouri. Feb. 15-W. Whitney, astronomy professor emeritus at Vassar. Jan. 28-Frank I. King, grain man and philanthropist, in Toledo, O. Feb. 2-Admiral E. W. Taussig, U. S. N., retired. Jan. 30-John Francis Murphy, American landscape painter. 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. 9-Bishop J. Farrelly of Roman Catholic diocese of Cleveland, O. Feb. 14-Dr. A. D. Hepburn, former president of Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio. Feb. 22-W. F. McCombs, former Democratic national chairman, in Greenwich, Conn. Feb. 24-Dr. F. J. V. Skiff, director of Field museum, Chicago. March 1-Nicholas I, king of Montenegro. March 2-Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, former speaker. March 3-Thomas H. Paynter, former United States senator from Kentucky, at Frankfurt, Ky. March 15-S. W. Burnham, retired professor of astronomy at University of Chicago. March 15-Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, educator, lecturer, minister, at Chicago. March 15-Bert Leston Taylor, journalist, in Chicago. March 23-James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the American Catholic hierarchy, at Baltimore, Md. March 23-John Burroughs, American naturalist. Levi Ankeny, former United States senator from Washington. April 3-Annie Louise Cary, once famous prima donna, in Newark, Conn.

DISASTERS

Jan. 18-Pachuca, Mexico, inundated by breaking of dam; many killed or injured. Jan. 20-British submarine and crew of 56 lost. Jan. 24-Four-million-dollar fire in business section of Athens, Ga. Feb. 25-United States destroyer Woolsey sunk in collision off Panama, 15 lost. Feb. 25-Thirty-seven killed and many injured in railway collision at Porter, Ind. March 25-Thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo, Japan. April 1-Fire in Manila rendered 15,000 homeless; damage \$,900,000. April 14-Four in London buildings destroyed by fire in Hakodate, Japan. April 15-Hundred killed by tornado in southern states. May 29-United States ambulance plane wrecked in storm at Indian Head, Md.; former congressman Maurice Connolly, H. A. Hatchler and four army officers killed. June 3-Terrible floods in eastern Colorado killed hundreds of persons in Pueblo and elsewhere and caused vast property losses. June 6-Steamer Alaska wrecked near Eureka, Cal.; 48 lives lost. Aug. 24-Ship "Theodore" in collision in England for United States; 13 in two killed, including 16 members of American crew. Sept. 10-Disastrous flood in San Antonio, Tex., and vicinity; several hundred lives lost. Sept. 21-About 1,500 killed, thousands injured and town of Orizaba, Mexico, destroyed by explosion in nitrate plant.