Chronology of the Year 1920

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 1—Bolsheviki announced capture of Yekaterinoslav.

Jan. 3—Letvian and Polish troops took Dvinsk from the Bolsheviki.

Jan. 9—Bolsheviki reported further great successes against Denikine's troops.

Jan. 10—Ratifications of peace treaty signed, United States, Greece, China and Roumania not being represented.

Jan. 12—President Wilson issued call for first meeting of the council of the League of Nations in Paris Jan. 16.

Jan. 13—Ukrainian insurgents reported to have entered Odessa.

Jan. 14—Clemenceau and Lloyd George accepted plan giving Italy sovereignty over Fiume.

Jan. 15—Hungarian delegates were handed the terms of peace.

Jan. 16—Council of League of Nations held first meeting in Paris.

Allied supreme council advised resumption of trade relations with Russia.

Jan. 17—Supreme council called on Holland to surrender former German emperor for trial.

Jan. 19—Communists deported from U. S. crossed border from Finland to Russia.

Jan. 20—Supreme council gave Jugo-Slavia four days to agree to the Fiume settlement.

Clemenceau retired from the council of the League of Nations.

Jan. 23—Holland refused to surrender the former German emperor to the allies.

Jugo-Slavia given more time to reply to proposed Fiume settlement.

Jan. 24—Battle between Poles and Bolsheviki along the Dvina reported.

Jan. 27—General Denikine and staff refugees on British vessel at Constantinople.

Jan. 28—Jugo-Slavia rejected the Adriatic compromise offered by Italy.

Jan. 29—Ukrainians announced they had captured Odessa.

Jan. 31—Vladivostok seized by revolutionists.

Feb. 2—Peace concluded between Esthonia and soviet Russia.

Feb. 3—List of Germans accused of war crimes, headed by former crown prince, handed to German representatives by allies.

Feb. 4—Severe defeat of Bolshevik army on the Don by Russian volunteer forces announced.

Feb. 6—Russian soviet troops entered Odessa.

Feb. 7—Admiral Kolchak and his premier executed by revolutionists.

Feb. 9—Consideration of peace treaty resumed in United States senate.

Feb. 10—Danes won the plebiscite in North Schleswig.

President Wilson notified allies he would not assent to proposed settlement of Adriatic question.

Feb. 11—Letts declared armistice with soviet Russia.

Feb. 15—Supreme council agreed sultan may remain in Constantinople, under guarantee.

Roumanian army mobilized to combat invading Russians.

Feb. 16—Allies renewed their demand on Holland for extradition of ex-kaiser.

Allies agreed Germany might try the war vandals, reserving the right to try them themselves if results are contrary to justice.

Feb. 17—Premiers of allies sent conciliatory reply to Wilson's note on the Adriatic settlement.

Supreme council decided on internationalization of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

Feb. 20—Russian Bolsheviki announced the capture of Archangel.

Denikine forces recaptured Rostov-on-Don from bolsheviki.

Feb. 21—Bolsheviki occupied Murmansk.

Feb. 27—Soviet Russia made offer of peace to United States, Japan and Roumania.

March 1—Moscow reported destruction of Denikine's Kuban Cossack corps and also the capture of Stavropol.

March 5—Holland again refused to surrender former kaiser to allies.

March 6—President Wilson again rejected entente plan concerning Adriatic.

March 7—Bolsheviki decisively defeated by Poles at Mozir and Kolenkovitz, southeast of Minsk.

April 5—Japanese troops occupied Vladivostok.

April 6—French occupied Frankfort and Darmstadt because Germany was sending too many troops into Ruhr district and was otherwise disregarding the treaty.

April 8—Germany formally protested against French advance.

April 19—Allied premiers in conference at San Remo decided Sultan should remain in Constantinople and the Dardanelles should be internationalized.

April 25—Supreme council, having reached agreement on Turkey and Germany, warned Berlin treaty must be carried out, threatening force. President Wilson asked to determine boundaries of Armenia.

April 26—Poles started successful offensive against Bolsheviki in Ukraine.

April 29—Russians in Vladivostok region yielded to all Japan's demands.

May 5—Denmark occupied North Schleswig.

May 8—Kiev taken by the Poles.

May 9—Moscow announced treaty of peace between soviet Russia and republic of Georgia had been concluded.

May 11—Turkish treaty handed to Ottoman delegation.

May 17—French evacuated Frankfort.

May 18—Bolsheviki drove British from Enzeli, Persia, and started counter offensive against the Poles.

May 27—Canada filed reparation claims of $1,871,000,000 against Germany.

May 31—Capture of Resht, most important Caspian seaport, by Bolsheviki announced.

June 1—Japanese broke off negotiations with Bolsheviki for buffer state in Siberia.

June 4—Treaty of peace with Hungary signed.

June 5—Ruthenians decided to join Poles in war on soviet Russia.

June 6—British warships opened fire on Turk nationalists on shore of Sea of Marmora.

June 11—Poles evacuated Kiev.

June 21—Bolsheviki opened midsummer drive against Poles.

June 27—Eleventh Bersaglieri regiment of Italian army mutinied at Ancona when ordered to Albania. Other troops overpowered rebels after battle in which many were killed.

June 30—Four hundred Italian troops killed in two-day battle with anarchists at Ancona and Piombino.

July 3—Bolsheviki captured Lemberg, Ukrainia.

July 4—Greeks captured Brussa in Asia Minor from Turks.

July 6—Allied and German representatives met at Spa, Belgium, to discuss disarmament clause of peace treaty.

July 7—Fortress of Rovno in Volhynia captured by Bolsheviki. Poles forced to retreat on 720-mile front.

July 10—Polish forces evacuated Brest-Litovsk, Vilna and Pinsk.

July 11—Allied supreme council agreed to begin negotiations with Russian Bolsheviki to conclude armistice between Bolsheviki and Poles.

Bolsheviki captured city of Minsk from Poles.

July 14—Allies and Germans agreed on coal deliveries.

Lithuania and Russia made peace and former regained towns from Poles.

July 19—Russian soviet government rejected British peace proposals for Poland.

New attack by Bolshevik armies repulsed by Poles in Volhynia, but Reds invaded Polish territory at one point.

Bulgaria called class of 1921 to fight Greeks in Thrace.

July 20—Russians suggested peace negotiations direct with the Poles.

July 21—Arabs accepted French terms concerning Syria.

July 22—Poland asked soviet Russia for armistice, and new Polish cabinet was formed with Witos as premier.

July 24—Russia consented to an armistice.

July 25—Russia offered to talk peace with allies if Wrangel surrendered.

French occupied Damascus.

July 26—Greeks took Adrianople, capturing Jafar Tayar.

July 29—Russians took Bialystok and attacked Brest-Litovsk.

July 31—Vilna abandoned to soviet forces.

Peace negotiations began at Baranovichi.

Aug. 1—Fortress of Brest-Litovsk taken by Russians.

Aug. 2—League of Nations council at San Sebastian adopted French plan for international general staff of military experts. Also adopted Root's plan for international court of justice.

Russo-Polish negotiations interrupted. Russians continuing their advance.

Turkish nationalists opened offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.

Aug. 5—League council adopted [illegible] to Riga as permanent place.

Poland agreed to send delegates at Minsk [illegible].

Aug. 8—General Wrangel reported [illegible] of soviet [illegible] in southern Russia, but later suffered setbacks.

Aug. 9—Bolsheviki rejected British plan for Danzig armistice.

Russians cut the Danzig-Warsaw railway.

Aug. 9—British labor leaders warned government against war to aid Poland.

Aug. 10—United States notified Italy it would support Poland "with all available means" against dismemberment; would never recognize the soviet regime, or permit other nations to slice off Russian territory, and suggested withdrawal of Russian troops from Poland and foreign troops from Russia as a means to end present war.

Turkish peace treaty signed.

Aug. 11—French government announced it recognized the Wrangel government in south Russia and would give it aid, and broke off relations with soviet representatives in London.

Letvia and soviet Russia signed peace treaty, and Finland and Russia agreed on an armistice.

Aug. 12—Mlawa captured by the Bolsheviki.

Aug. 13—International Seamen's union decided to prevent future wars by refusing to transport munitions.

Bolsheviki captured Soldau.

Aug. 16—Russo-Polish armistice negotiations opened at Minsk.

Great battle for possession of Warsaw.

Aug. 17—Poles repulsed Russians and launched three counter offensives.

Aug. 18—Danzig corridor cleared of Bolsheviki.

Aug. 19. Russians retreating in disorder from Poland.

Aug. 23—Poles recaptured Bialystok.

Aug. 24—Poles, having destroyed or dispersed four of the five Bolshevik armies, rejected Russian peace terms.

Aug. 26—General Wrangel opened great offensive in south Russia, taking Novorossisk and other cities and the Donetz coal basin.

Aug. 27—Reds recaptured Grodno and Poles evacuated Bialystok.

Aug. 31—Ukrainians opened drive against the Bolsheviki.

Peace conference at Minsk broke up.

Sept. 1—Budonny's Red army in Galicia destroyed by the Poles.

Sept. 3—Big defeat of Reds by General Wrangel announced.

Sept. 9—D'Annunzio proclaimed the "Italian regency of Quarnero."

Sept. 20—Ninth session of League of Nations council adjourned after persuading Poland and Lithuania to suspend hostilities and arbitrate their differences, and Finland and Sweden to arbitrate concerning the Aland Islands.

Polish-Russian peace conference opened at Riga.

Sept. 23—Poles and Lithuanians resumed hostilities.

Oct. 9—Vilna seized by Polish troops under Zeligouski.

Oct. 12—Poland and soviet Russia signed peace treaty.

Wrangel began offensive against new Sixth soviet army.

Oct. 14—Russo-Finnish peace treaty signed.

Oct. 17—Japanese and Korean troops fought in Manchuria.

Defeat of Wrangel near Kakhovka announced.

Nov. 1—Serious defeats of Wrangel's forces announced.

Nov. 10—Italy and Jugo-Slavia reached agreement on Adriatic dispute.

Nov. 13—Complete collapse of Wrangel's forces in the Crimea.

Nov. 15—League of Nations assembly opened first meeting in Geneva; Paul Hymans of Belgium elected president.

Nov. 16—Ukrainians routed by Reds, losing Kiev and other towns.

Spain agreed to join the allies in policing the Vilna district.

Nov. 19—Germany notified League of Nations that the treaty of Versailles had been violated by the allies in the matter of mandates, and demanded her former colonies.

Nov. 23—Scandinavian amendments to League of Nations covenant voted down by committee on general organization. Commission on Armenian situation appointed.

Peace negotiations between Poland and soviet Russia resumed, the Polish troops withdrawing to armistice line.

Nov. 25—League of Nations council asked United States to mediate between Armenia and Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Nov. 28—International council of war veterans of allied countries formed in Paris.

Nov. 29—Italy started to force D'Annunzio out of Fiume.

President Wilson accepted invitation of league council to mediate between Armenia and the Turks.

Dec. 1—D'Annunzio declared war on Italy.

Austria voted membership in League of Nations.

Russian Reds took Erivan and established soviet rule for Russian Armenia.

Dec. 2—Great Britain, France and Italy warned Greece against restoring Constantine to throne.

Dec. 3—Argentine delegates withdrew from League of Nations assembly because of refusal to consider amendments to covenant.

Armenia and Turkish nationalists signed peace treaty.

Dec. 8—President Wilson declined to appoint American representatives on League of Nations disarmament commission.

Dec. 10—League of Nations assembly postponed until next session decision on naval and economic blockade.

Dec. 12—Russian soviet government protested to Great Britain, France and Italy against their "brutal interference" in the affairs of Greece.

Dec. 13—League of Nations assembly adopted statute for permanent international court of justice.

Holland broke off diplomatic relations with Jugo-Slavia because of "a long series of insults."

Dec. 15—Austria was admitted to the League of Nations. Spain, Brazil, Belgium and China made elective members of the league council.

Dec. 16—Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland and Luxemburg admitted to League of Nations.

Dec. 17—Albania admitted to Leagde of Nations.

Dec. 18—Meeting of League of Nations assembly closed.

Dec. 21—Great powers warned Spain against attempts in the cortes to strangle foreign enterprises.

FOREIGN

Jan. 13—Dr. Jose Luis Tamayo elected president of Ecuador.

Great mob attacked reichstag in Berlin and was routed by troops, 35 being killed and scores wounded.

Jan. 17—Paul Deschanel elected president of France.

Jan. 18—Millerand made French premier.

Feb. 6—Active rebellion against Japanese rule broke out in Korea.

Feb. 22—Serious revolution in Honduras.

Feb. 25—Irish home rule bill introduced in parliament.

March 1—Admiral Horthy elected regent of Hungary.

March 7—Big rebellion in Honan province, China.

March 12—Overthrow of Ebert government in Berlin, Germany, by counter revolutionists headed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and monarchists.

March 14—Fifteen persons killed, 100 wounded in clashes between strikers and police at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

March 15—Council of old German cabinet meeting at Stuttgart, Germany, refused to negotiate with the reactionary faction headed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp.

March 17—Dr. Wolfgang Kapp resigned as chancellor of Germany.

Four hundred persons killed, hundreds wounded, when German cruiser Eckernfoerde bombarded workmen at Kiel who opposed Kapp government.

March 18—Ebert government regained control in Berlin, Doctor Kapp's troops leaving.

March 20—Lord mayor of Cork assassinated by masked persons.

March 21—Three thousand persons killed in fighting at Leipsic, Germany, before Ebert troops captured city.

March 22—Gustav Noske, minister of defense of Germany, resigned.

March 25—German cabinet headed by Premier Bauer resigned.

March 27—Hermann Mueller, premier of new German cabinet.

Noverossiysk, last base of General Denikine in south Russia, captured by Bolsheviki.

March 26—King Christian of Denmark announced refusal to comply with ultimatum of social democrats who demanded reinstatement of Zahle ministry. People demanded republic.

March 31—Japanese troops stationed at Nikolaevsk, Siberia, defeated in battle with Russian forces, 700 Japanese killed.

April 1—House of commons passed Irish home rule bill, 338 to 94.

Ian Macpherson, chief secretary for Ireland, resigned.

April 2—Ebert government at Berlin reached compromise agreement with workingmen; civil war ended.

April 4—Many government buildings burned by Irish rebels throughout Ireland on Easter Sunday.

April 12—Many noncombatants killed in Guatemala City when Estrada Cabrera government was overthrown by rebels. New government formed with Carlos Herrera as president.

April 15—Tacna and Tacaya, Mexico, [illegible] Francisco Villa surrendered to the Mexican government.

April 16—Ex-Premier Carranza of Mexico [illegible] conference with the cabinet.

April [illegible]—Newspaper reporting Rodolfo Gallegos, sent by Carranza, [illegible] Americans border troops [illegible].

May 3—City of Juarez joined the Mexican revolt.

May 7—Reds occupied Mexico City; Carranza fled.

May 8—Obregon's forces occupied Tampico.

May 11—French government ordered dissolution of General Federation of Labor.

May 16—Joan of Arc canonized by Pope Benedict.

May 20—Venustiano Carranza, fleeing president of Mexico, killed by former comrades.

May 24—Adolfo de la Huerta elected provisional president of Mexico.

June 1—Pope announced Catholic sovereigns might visit the king of Italy.

De la Huerta took oath as president of Mexico.

June 5—Leaders of six Chinese provinces voted to secede from the Canton government.

June 8—Italian cabinet resigned.

June 10—Albanians and Italians fought for Avlona.

June 25—Seventeen persons killed and scores wounded in civil warfare in Londonderry, Ireland.

June 30—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, retired.

July 8—Arthur Meighen, minister of interior of Canada, succeeded Sir Robert Borden as prime minister of Canada.

July 11—President Guerra of Bolivia ousted and Baptiste Savedra made provisional president.

July 18—Prince Joachim, youngest son of former kaiser, committed suicide in Berlin.

July 21—Riots broke out in Belfast, lasting several days, ten or more killed.

Jul[illegible]—Francisco Villa surrendered to the Mexican government.

July 28—Esteban Cantu, governor of Lower California, in rebellion against Mexican government.

Aug. 1—Dr. D. Porras elected president of Panama.

Aug. 2—Irish coercion law passed by commons.

Aug. 9—Irish coercion bill became law. British government fined Archbishop Manix of Australia at Penzance under technical arrest.

Aug. 12—Premier Venizelos of Greece wounded by assassins in Paris.

Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork and ten assistants arrested while attending a Sinn Fein court.

Aug. 14—Five persons killed in rioting near Dublin castle.

Aug. 15—Cantu revolt in Lower California, Mexico, ended.

Aug. 16—Dr. Manuel Gondra inaugurated president of Paraguay.

Aug. 23—Bolshevist revolt reported in Campeche, Mexico.

Aug. 28—Fatal rioting in Belfast.

Aug. 29—Carlos Herrera elected president of Guatemala.

Sept. 4—Bolshevist uprisings in Italy; soviet rule established in many industrial plants.

Sept. 5—Obregon elected president of Mexico.

Sept. 14—Serious anti-Bolshevik rioting reported in Petrograd.

Sept. 15—Paul Deschanel, president of France, resigned.

Sept. 18—Workers in southern Italy seize many industrial plants.

Sept. 20—Fortress of Mantua, Italy, blown up by anarchists.

Sept. 21—City of Balbriggan, Ireland, raided and partly burned by British police.

Sept. 23—Alexandre Millerand elected president of France.

Sept. 24—Georges Leygues made premier of France.

British police in Ireland raided three more towns, making eight in a week.

Sept. 25—Italian workers and employers made agreement and reign of communism in industrial plants ended.

Uprisings of Sicilian peasants, who started to seize all lands.

Sept. 29—German wireless station at Nauen, largest in world, officially opened.

Oct. 17—One of Cork hunger strikers died in jail.

Oct. 20—Jugo-Slavia declared a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with the Serbian royal family the reigning dynasty.

Oct. 22—Swedish cabinet headed by Branting resigned.

Oct. 25—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died of starvation in Brixton prison.

Alexander, king of Greece, died.

Oct. 28—Admiral Coundouriotis elected regent of Greece.

Nov. 2—Alfredo Zayas elected president of Cuba.

Drys badly defeated in Scottish prohibition elections.

Nov. 11—Irish home rule bill passed house of commons.

Nov. 13—Hunger strike of Sinn Fein prisoners called off.

Nov. 14—Venizelos' party defeated in Greek elections.

Nov. 15—Sebastopol captured by the Bolsheviki.

Nov. 17—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned and Rhallis formed new cabinet.

Nov. 21—Many killed and injured in raids in Dublin following the murder of 14 British officers there.

Nov. 23—Top of Mount Blanc fell off and caused great avalanche.

Nov. 26—Arthur Griffith, acting president of the "Irish republic," and other Irish leaders arrested.

Nov. 27—Big Sinn Fein arson plot in London foiled.

Nov. 28—Irish plotters set fire to several large warehouses on Liverpool water front and killed two men.

Fifteen auxiliary police recruits ambushed by Sinn Feiners near Kilmichael, Ireland.

Dec. 1—Obregon inaugurated president of Mexico.

Dec. 4—Greek people voted for restoration of Constantine.

Dec. 8—Greek government invited Constantine to return to the throne, despite warning by Great Britain, France and Italy.

General raids throughout Cork by British police.

Dec. 9—Dr. Michael Hainisch elected president of Austria.

Dec. 10—Martial law proclaimed in south Ireland.

Dec. 12—Part of Cork's business section burned in reprisal for Sinn Fein raid.

Dec. 18—Negotiations for peace in Ireland broken off by demand that Lloyd George deal with De Valera direct.

King Constantine arrived in Athens.

Dec. 20—Eighteen killed and many wounded in battle between English and Irish in County Tipperary.

Farrow's bank, London, with 75 branches, failed.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Thousands of Reds arrested in many cities. Raids continued daily.

Taking of the census begun.

Jan. 3—Department of Justice revealed radical plot to overthrow the government.

War Finance corporation announced loans of $17,000,000 to aid exporters.

Jan. 6—Kentucky and Rhode Island ratified suffrage amendment.

Jan. 7—Five Socialists were denied their seats in New York legislature.

Jan. 8—Democratic national committee selected San Francisco for the convention, opening June 28.

Jan. 10—House of representatives again denied Victor Berger his seat.

Senate passed Sterling sedition bill.

Jan. 12—United States Supreme court refused New Jersey Liquor Dealers' association permission to start original proceedings to test constitutionality of prohibition amendment.

Internal revenue office ruled all liquor, except in bonded warehouses or homes, was liable to seizure.

Jan. 14—Oregon ratified suffrage amendment.

Jan. 17—National prohibition amendment to Constitution in effect.

Jan. 27—David F. Houston appointed secretary of the treasury and Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa secretary of agriculture.

Henry P. Fletcher resigned as ambassador to Mexico.

Jan. 28—South Carolina refused to ratify suffrage amendment.

Feb. 6—Virginia senate rejected federal suffrage amendment.

Feb. 7—Secretary of the Interior Lane resigned, effective March 1.

Feb. 9—Democrats of the house voted to reject any universal military training legislation.

Feb. 12—Arizona ratified suffrage amendment.

Feb. 13—John Barton Payne, Chicago, appointed secretary of the interior.

Secretary of State Lansing resigned at the request of President Wilson.

National American Suffrage association opened its last convention in Chicago.

Feb. 16—Subcommittee of house reported great extravagance, waste and incompetence in aircraft production, severely criticising Secretary Baker, Colonel Disque and Director Ryan.

Feb. 19—New Mexico ratified suffrage amendment.

Feb. 21—Railway bill conference report adopted by house.

Feb. 23—Senate adopted conference report on railway bill.

Feb. 24—Charles R. Crane, Chicago, named minister to China.

Feb. 25—Bainbridge Colby selected for secretary of state.

Feb. 26—G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona made minister to Siam.

Feb. 27—Court order entered divorcing big packers from business not directly related to food packing.

Feb. 28—Louisiana became twenty-second state to ratify woman suffrage amendment.

March 1—Federal Judge Geiger in Milwaukee upheld Wisconsin's 2.9 per cent beer law.

New Jersey [illegible] tax from [illegible] 2½ per cent beginning [illegible].

United States Supreme court decided United States Steel corporation is not an illegal combination.

Railroads returned to owners.

Sir Auckland Geddes accepted as British ambassador to United States.

President Wilson let it be known he would not be candidate for re-election.

March 10—West Virginia assembly ratified suffrage amendment.

United States submarine H-1 wrecked near Magdalena bay. Lt. Commander J. R. Webb and three of crew lost.

March 15—United States senate adopted new Article X reservation to peace treaty by vote of 56 to 26.

United States Supreme court granted permission to state of New Jersey to institute original proceedings to test validity of prohibition amendment.

John Barton Payne retired as chairman of shipping board and was sworn in as secretary of interior.

March 18—United States senate adopted resolution by vote of 45 to 38 declaring for self-determination for Ireland.

House of representatives passed army appropriation bill providing for army of 299,000 enlisted men and 17,800 officers.

March 19—German peace treaty with league covenant failed of ratification in senate.

March 20—Truman H. Newberry, junior United States senator from Michigan, and 16 others convicted by jury at Grand Rapids, Mich., of having conspired criminally in 1918 to violate election laws. Newberry fined $10,000 and sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

March 23—Bainbridge Colby sworn in as secretary of state.

Government control of bituminous coal withdrawn by President Wilson, effective April 1.

March 27—Federal grand jury at Indianapolis indicted 125 coal operators and miners on charges of conspiracy in central bituminous district to limit production and maintain excessive prices.

April 24—Director General of Railroads Hines resigned, effective May 15.

April 26—Supreme Court declared the Reading company and certain of its subsidiaries an illegal combination.

May 13—Socialists nominated Eugene Debs for president and Seymour Stedman for vice president.

May 15—Senate adopted Knox peace resolution.

May 18—Secretary of the interior Payne made director general of railroads.

May 21—House adopted senate peace resolution.

May 24—President Wilson asked congress for authority to accept the mandate for Armenia.

Investigation of presidential campaign expenses begun by the senate.

May 27—President Wilson vetoed Knox peace resolution.

May 28—Water power conservation bill passed by congress.

June 1—United States Supreme court decided ratification of a constitutional amendment is not subject to submission to popular referendum.

Senate declined to give President authority to accept Armenian mandate.

June 4—President Wilson vetoed budget bill. Congress passed bill increasing pay of postal employees.

Undersecretary of State Frank Polk resigned.

June 5—Congress adjourned, President Wilson letting several important measures die without his signature.

June 7—United States Supreme court declared valid both the prohibition amendment and the Volstead enforcement act.

June 8—Republican national convention opened in Chicago.

June 12—Republicans nominated Warren G. Harding of Ohio for president and Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for vice president.

July 6—Democrats in San Francisco nominated James M. Cox of Ohio for President and Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, for vice president.

July 8—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough resigned as president of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

July 14—Parley P. Christensen, Salt Lake City, nominated for president by Farmer-Labor party in Chicago, after bolt by committee of forty-eight and single taxers.

July 20—George White, Marietta, Ohio, elected chairman Democratic national committee.

July 21—Prohibitionists opened national convention in Lincoln, Neb., and nominated W. J. Bryan for president by acclamation.

July 22—Bryan declining, the Prohibitionists nominated Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio for president and D. Leigh Colvin of New York for vice president.

Senator Harding notified of nomination by Republicans.

July 27—Governor Coolidge notified of vice presidential nomination.

July 31—Interstate commerce commission authorized freight, passenger and Pullman rate increase amounting to about a billion and a half annually.

Aug. 2—Twenty Communist Labor leaders found guilty of sedition in Chicago.

Aug. 5—Fatal anti-foreign riots in West Frankfort, Ill.; state troops sent.

Street car strike riots in Denver; several persons killed.

Aug. 7—Governor Cox formally notified of his nomination.

Aug. 13—Increase of 12½ per cent in express rates authorized by interstate commerce commission.

Aug. 18—Tennessee, the last state necessary, ratified woman suffrage amendment.

Aug. 26—Ratification of suffrage amendment proclaimed by Secretary of State Colby.

Sept. 6—Big farm machinery manufacturers called violators of trust laws by federal trade commission.

Sept. 13—Maine went Republican by 65,000.

Sept. 15—Terrific explosion at Wall and Broad streets, New York, laid to Reds; thirty persons killed and 300 injured.

Sept. 21—Three Socialists, re-elected to New York assembly, ousted; two seated, but resigned.

Sept. 24—W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

President Wilson declined to abrogate trade treaties, as asked by congress in the merchant marine act.

Sept. 29—Col. J. W. Galbraith, Jr., Cincinnati, elected national commander of the American Legion.

Walter Dill Scott elected president of Northwestern university.

Oct. 7—The 1920 population of continental United States announced as 105,683,108.

Nov. 2—Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge elected President and vice president of United States; Republican landslide.

California voters indorsed the anti-alien land law.

Nov. 25—Irish mob in New York attacked Union League club because British flag was flying.

Dec. 3—Secretary of State Colby started on formal visit to South America.

Dec. 4—President-elect Harding returned from Canal Zone.

Dec. 6—Congress began the short session.

Dec. 7—Nobel peace prize awarded to President Wilson.

President Wilson's message to congress urged independence for the Philippines and a loan to Armenia.

Dec. 9—C. J. Vopicka resigned as United States minister to the Balkan states.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo retired.

Dec. 13—House passed bill suspending immigration for 14 months.

House adopted resolution repealing wartime laws.

Senate adopted resolution for revival of war finance corporation to aid the farmers.

Dec. 14—Government crop report showed shrinkage in values of nearly five billion dollars compared with 1919.

Dec. 15—Senate passed bill authorizing farmers' co-operative marketing associations.

Dec. 16—Senate passed bill forbidding strikes on railroads.

Dec. 20—Permanent merger of four express companies authorized by interstate commerce commission.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 8—Steel strike called off by workers' committee.

Jan. 20—General railway strike in Italy; martial law in principal cities.

Feb. 9—Three hundred thousand members of Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers ordered to strike February 17.

Feb. 11—Director General Hines refused to raise wages of railway employees and dispute was referred to the President.

Feb. 14—Rail unions agreed to hold wage demands and strike in abeyance as asked by President Wilson.

Feb. 27—General railway strike called in France.

March 1—French railway strike settled.

March 5—Two thousand railway express employees at Chicago struck.

March 16—General railway strike called in Germany.

March 30—One thousand clerks employed in Chicago city hall on strike for increased wages.

March 31—Bituminous coal miners accepted 27 per cent wage increase and eight-hour day awarded by President Wilson's coal commission.

April 1—Chicago city hall clerks ended strike; granted wage increase.

April 5—Nine thousand switchmen em-

[illegible]

April 8—Representatives of railroads and thirty [illegible] of rail [illegible] conference with representatives of labor [illegible] changes in interpretation of rules governing payment of meals and allowances of [illegible].

June 7—Forty-second convention of American Federation of Labor opened in Montreal.

June 19—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor for thirty-ninth time.

July 20—United States labor board awarded six hundred millions increase in wages to all classes of railway workers, about half what was asked.

July 22—Rail unions ordered referendum vote on wage award.

July 23—Illinois coal miners on strike.

July 25—Indiana and Kansas coal miners strike.

July 29—International Harvester company announced it would pay its employees 60 per cent of its profits after 7 per cent had been paid on invested capital.

July 31—Striking miners ordered back to work.

Aug. 10—Wage increases totaling more than $30,000,000 awarded employees of American Railway Express by United States railway labor board.

Aug. 27—New York longshoremen struck in sympathy with "Free Ireland" and Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork.

Aug. 29—New York street car men struck.

Sept. 1—Outlaw strike paralyzed the anthracite fields.

Sept. 12—Outlaw strike of railway men in Chicago district ended.

Oct. 16—Coal miners of Great Britain struck, demoralizing the nation's industries.

Nov. 2—British mine strike called off.

Dec. 13—New England cotton mills reduced wages of 80,000 workers about 22½ per cent.

Dec. 15—Several big industrial concerns announced wage reductions and discontinuance or reduction of dividends.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Thomas Hume, millionaire lumberman, at Muskegon, Mich.

Jan. 2—Paul Adam, French novelist.

Jan. 14—Charles E. Magoon, former governor of canal zone.

John F. Dodge, automobile manufacturer, of Detroit.

Jan. 16—Reginald De Koven, American composer.

Jan. 20—Alfred Parsons, British painter.

Jan. 24—Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, author, at Yonkers, N. Y.

Jan. 27—J. B. Wilson, Texas cattle magnate.

Jan. 30—Hi Henry, noted minstrel, in New York.

Henry U. Mudge, prominent railway executive, in Denver.

Feb. 4—E. P. Ripley, chairman of Santa Fe railway, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

O. C. Barber, founder of Diamond Match company, at Barberton, O.

Feb. 8—Rev. James H. Buckley, editor Christian Advocate, at Morristown, N. J.

Feb. 10—C. F. Gunther, pioneer candy manufacturer of Chicago, and art connoisseur.

Feb. 11—Gaby Deslys, noted French dancer.

Baron Edmond de Rothschild, head of French branch of great banking house.

Feb. 12—Julius Chambers, author and explorer, in New York.

Feb. 13—Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison, U. S. A.

Feb. 20—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., discoverer of north pole.

Feb. 22—Maj. R. W. Pullman, superintendent of Washington police.

Feb. 24—Franklin Murphy, former governor of New Jersey.

Feb. 26—John C. Olmsted, famous landscape architect, at Brookline, Mass.

March 1—United States Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama.

March 2—Arthur H. Bullen, British publisher.

Karl von Martins, noted German chemist.

John O'Shea, editor Catholic Standard and Times, at Philadelphia.

March 4—George D. Smith, noted authority on rare books, in New York.

March 15—Former Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire in Washington.

March 19—Albert Rouillier, artist and collector of rare prints, at Chicago.

March 26—Dr. Thomas H. Owen, director of department of archives and history of Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala.

William Thomas Smedley, American artist, at New York.

March 29—Miss Minnie Webb Curtis, former national president of W. C. T. U., at Dallas, Tex.

March 30—Charles F. Browne, landscape artist, of Chicago, at Waltham, Mass.

March 31—Edwin Warfield, former governor of Maryland, at Baltimore.

April 1—Dr. William Martin, medical director United States navy, retired, at San Francisco.

April 4—Bishop Mathew S. Hughes of Portland, Ore., at Cleveland.

April 6—Laurent Honore Marqueste, sculptor, in Paris.

Bishop Joseph S. Key of Methodist church at Sherman, Tex.

April 8—Dr. John A. Brashear, former chancellor of University of Pittsburgh, and astronomer.

April 10—Judge Richard S. Tuthill, at Chicago.

April 12—Most Rev. John Baptist Crozier, archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland.

April 14—Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic leader, at Chicago.

April 16—Theodore N. Vail, chairman of American Telephone and Telegraph company, at Baltimore.

April 26—Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke, American author, at Manila.

May 4—R. J. Belford, publisher, at Los Angeles.

May 9—Bishop J. H. Vincent, founder of the Chautauqua assembly and of the Rockefeller foundation, in Chicago.

May 11—William Dean Howells, in New York.

May 16—Levi P. Morton, former vice president.

Robert B. Glenn, member international joint commission.

May 17—Col. W. D'A. Mann, inventor and publisher, in Morristown, N. J.

May 18—Dr. John N. Stockwell, noted astronomer, in Cleveland, O.

June 1—Rear Admiral W. W. Hendrickson, U. S. N.

June 3—Dr. Charles Augustus Stoddard, noted author, in New York.

June 5—Rear Admiral Winterhalter, U. S. N.

Rhoda Broughton, British novelist.

June 14—Mme. Rejane, famous French actress.

Crown prince of Siam.

June 18—George W. Perkins, financier, at Stamford, Conn.

July 4—Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of United States army, in London.

Representative Dick I. Morgan of Eighth Oklahoma district.

July 10—Lord John Arbuthnot Fisher, first lord of British admiralty.

July 11—Ex-Empress Eugenie, last empress of France, at Madrid, Spain.

July 12—Rear Admiral Henry Tudor Brownell Harris, U. S. N., at Southampton, England.

July 21—Arthur J. Eddy, Chicago, author, art critic and lawyer.

July 22—William K. Vanderbilt, in Paris.

July 28—W. M. Reedy, editor and publisher of the Mirror, of St. Louis.

Aug. 1—J. Frank Hanley, former governor of Indiana, killed in auto accident.

Marquis of Queensberry, in Johannesburg.

Aug. 2—Isham Randolph, noted civil engineer, in Chicago.

Dr. Luis Galvin, Dominican minister to United States.

Aug. 6—Commander C. M. Howe, U.S.N.

Rev. Dr. H. C. Herring, general secretary national council of Congregational churches.

Aug. 9—J. E. McCall, United States district judge for western Tennessee.

Aug. 10—James O'Neill, veteran American actor.

Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen, U. S. N., retired.

Aug. 12—Walter Winans, noted American artist and sportsman, in London.

Aug. 16—Sir Norman Lockyer, eminent scientist, at Sidmouth, England.

Aug. 20—Mme. Etelka Gerster, famous soprano, in Italy.

Aug. 22—Andreas Zorn, famous Swedish painter.

Au. 26—James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture, at Traer, Iowa.

Aug. 29—Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris.

Sept. 2—Cardinal Mendez, archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain.

Sept. 17—Egerton Castle, English novelist.

Sept. 20—George Nasmyth, American sociologist, at Geneva.

Sept. 21—Dr. Eric Doolittle, noted astronomer, in Philadelphia.

Sept. 26—S. P. Avery, art patron and philanthropist, at Hartford, Conn.

Jacob H. Schiff, New York banker and philanthropist.

Oct. 2—W. Murray Crane, United States senator, at Dalton, Mass.

Oct. 6—Miguel de Palacios, noted Spanish author.

Oct. 10—Rev. Dr. H. Stuck, archdeacon of the Yukon.

Oct. 13—Mrs. Ogden Mills, social leader in New York and Paris.

C. M. Alexander, famous evangelist, in Birmingham, England.

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Nov. 2—Louise Imogen Guiney, American poet and essayist, in England.

Nov. 3—G. W. Stevens, president Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Nov. 9—Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria.

Maj. R. W. McClaughry, former warden of Leavenworth and Joliet penitentiaries.

Nov. 10—Henry Thode, noted German historian.

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U. S. N., retired.

Nov. 14—Alston Ellis, president of Ohio university.

Nov. 15—Thomas Shields Clarke, sculptor and painter, in New York.

Nov. 18—Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey.

Thomas J. Coolidge, former minister to France, at Boston.

Nov. 22—George W. Breck, noted mural decorator.

Nov. 23—Commodore E. C. Benedict of New York.

Mrs. Margaret Brewster, writer, in Modesto, Cal.

Nov. 26—Jake L. Hamon, Republican national committeeman from Oklahoma.