"I'll Tell the World"

says the Good Judge

The man who doesn't chew this class of tobacco is not getting real satisfaction out of his chewing.

A *small* chew. It holds its rich taste. You don't have to take so many fresh chews. Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put Up In Two Styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

The Weyerhaeuser & Blackwell Company, 107 Beekman, New York City

A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS

New Year

The last leaf is torn from the calendar and we write down a new year, 1920, and begin where we left off. But we begin right. There will be no step backward. Within the past year this store has grown in volume and prestige and commands increased respect.

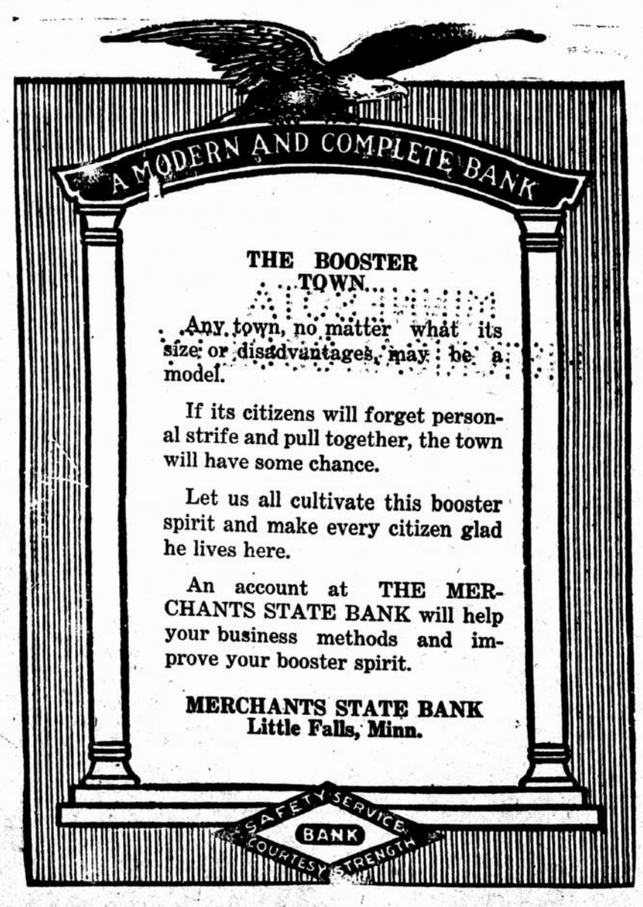
In wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and thanking you for our growth and prosperity, we promise better things—improvements in merchandise, methods and store service.

This store shall be something better than a place to hand out goods and take in money. May the New Year be kind and when time shall harvest 1920, may we all be here and able again to say

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Victor Clothing Co.

Little Falls, Minnesota



THE BOOSTER TOWN...

Any town, no matter what its size or disadvantages, may be a model.

If its citizens will forget personal strife and pull together, the town will have some chance.

Let us all cultivate this booster spirit and make every citizen glad he lives here.

An account at THE MERCHANTS STATE BANK will help your business methods and improve your booster spirit.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK
Little Falls, Minn.

Legal Blanks — A full stock of the approved form at all times. Mail orders solicited and prompt shipments guaranteed. THE HERALD, LITTLE FALLS, MINN.

FENN TO ST. PAUL

COUNTY HIGHWAY ENGINEER TO BE WITH STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

A. J. Fenn, who has for the last nine years been highway engineer of Morrison county, has resigned his position, effective yesterday, to take a position with the state highway department at St. Paul, where he will be assistant engineer of maintenance.

Mr. Fenn came to Morrison county 28 years ago and is well known to most residents. He has been at the county court house here for 19 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenn will remain here for another five or six weeks as they have business matters to close up and their property to dispose of. Their many friends here will regret their departure from this city but wish them much success where they are to locate.

ENTERTAIN AT DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Weyerhaeuser entertained at a dancing party Saturday evening at the Elks hall, in honor of their son, Carl, who is home from Harvard for the holidays. The hall was prettily decorated with evergreens in keeping with the season. Out-of-town guests here for the party were Frederick and Philip Weyerhaeuser, Edwin Davis and Frederick Jewett of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. R. Weyerhaeuser and daughter of St. Paul; and Misses Prince, Gregg, Moore and Buxton and Mr. O. R. Wilson of Minneapolis.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION.

An examination will be conducted at the local postoffice on January 24 for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the position of rural carrier at Cushing and vacancies that may later occur on other rural routes from other postoffices in this county. Application blanks and information may be obtained at the local postoffice or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

FORSBERG HOME BURNED.

The residence of Sam Forsberg, near Pelkey lake, east of Little Falls, was destroyed by fire Christmas night. The fire started shortly after the family had left the home for this city. They noticed the glare from a distance and returned to the house but were unable to check the blaze and the house was a total loss.

FAIR SOCIETY GETS STATE REFUND.

The Morrison County Co-operative Agricultural Society has received from the state auditor a check for $1297 as refund for premiums paid at the last county fair. This is the first time that the fair society has received a full refund.

PAN LIBEL SUIT DROPPED.

J. Barrett, secretary of the Pan Motor company of St. Cloud, has announced that the million dollar libel suit brought against the Better Business Bureau of Minneapolis, has been dropped. This action follows the recent conviction of President Pandolfo.

The Bucks club members and ladies enjoyed a dance at the K. C. hall Friday evening.

Robert LeBlanc was operated upon for appendicitis at St. Gabriel's hospital Saturday.

Oscar Nelson, former buttermaker at the Farmers' creamery, is now in a creamery at Byron, this state.

E. A. Kling and D. M. Cameron of this city purchased the furnishings and fixtures of the West Hotel at a sheriff's sale the latter part of last week.

Mrs. M. Christiansen entertained about 40 friends at a 6 o'clock dinner Friday evening for her sister, Mrs. A. J. Frisk who, with her husband, visited at the Christiansen home. The home was decorated with evergreens.

The mail service in Little Falls and on its rural routes was handled nicely during Christmas and the usual holiday congestion was not noticed except at the stamp window in the postoffice. An extra carrier was used for the city delivery.

Word has been received here of the marriage at Spokane, Wash., on December 16 of Miss Emma Goodmanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Goodmanson of this city, to Mr. Harry M. Joy of Spokane. The bride is well known here, as she was raised and educated here. She has taught school at Spokane for several years. The groom is employed in the government service at Spokane.

YOU

Are starting out on a New Year, and so are we.

YOU

Have closed up the old expense book and opened up a new one, so have we.

YOU

Are going to try even harder to keep down expenses than you did last year, so are we.

There is only one way that we can do this, Mrs. Housewife, and that is co-operation. We need your business to keep our business. (It's a partnership isn't it?) Prices are going to be higher the coming year, than ever before, so we need your co-operation, and you need ours. Come in and investigate some of our co-operative prices.

10 bars White Laundry Soap	55c
10 bars Crystal White Soap	70c
10 bars Kirk's Flake White Soap	70c
10 lbs. Santos Coffee	$4.00
9 lbs. Rolled Oats	65c
5 boxes Matches	30c
5 lbs. Gloss Starch	45c
3 lbs. Gloss Starch	30c
5-lb. pail Brown Syrup	50c
10-lb. pail Brown Syrup	95c
5-lb. pail White Syrup	60c
10-lb. pail White Syrup	$1.10
5-gal. keg Brown Syrup	$4.80
10-lb. tub Compound Lard	$2.90

NORTH AMERICAN GROCERY COMPANY
First Street Southeast

WE DELIVER TWICE DAILY
Phone 216

Chronology of the Year 1919

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

WAR AND PEACE

Jan. 2—President Wilson arrived in Italy.
British landed troops in Riga, Libau and Windau to combat the bolsheviki.
Jan. 3—President Wilson received in Rome.
Hoover made head of international relief organization.
Poles in full possession of Posen.
Jan. 4—New Serbian-Croatian-Slovene government formed at Belgrade.
Bolsheviki captured Riga.
Jan. 6—Civil war between government forces and the Spartacans broke out in Berlin; the latter captured the Spandau arsenal.
Jan. 7—President Wilson returned to Paris.
Berlin rioters forced Gen. Harries to haul down the American flag.
Ebert faction on top in Berlin after severe street fighting.
Jan. 9—Independent socialists set up new government in Berlin.
Jan. 10—Republic proclaimed in Luxemburg, but suppressed at once by the French.
Jan. 11—Socialist republic proclaimed in Bremen.
Count Karolyi made president of Hungarian republic.
Jan. 12—Supreme council of peace congress held its first meeting in Paris.
Spartacans defeated in Berlin.
Spartacans gained control of Constance, Baden.
Jan. 13—Many Spartacans executed in Berlin.
Jan. 15—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg abdicated and was succeeded by her sister Charlotte.
Jan. 16—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed in Berlin.
Jan. 17—Counter-revolution broke out in Petrograd and bolsheviki began retreat eastward from Esthonia.
Armistice granted Germany extended one month.
Jan. 18—Interallied peace congress formally opened.
Jan. 19—Bolshevists captured Kiev.
Polish coalition cabinet formed by Paderewski.
German elections resulted generally favorably to the majority socialists.
Jan. 20—White Russia proclaimed its union with the Russian soviet republic.
Jan. 22—Allied supreme council asked Russian factions to send representative to conference at the Princes' islands, Sea of Marmora.
Jan. 25—American troops forced to retreat from Shenkursk, northern Russia.
Peace conference adopted plan for League of Nations.
Czechs captured Oderburg from the Poles.
Jan. 26—President Wilson visited the Chateau Thierry and Reims regions.
Feb. 1—Plan of giving German colonies to allied countries as mandatories of League of Nations adopted by supreme council.
Feb. 4—Fighting between Czechs and Poles stopped by order of supreme council.
Americans defeated bolsheviki at Vistavka, northern Russia.
German government troops bombarded Bremen and ejected the Spartacans.
Feb. 6—German national assembly opened in Weimar.
Feb. 8—Russian anarchists evacuated Vilna.
Feb. 9—Polish constitutional assembly met in Warsaw.
Feb. 11—Friederich Ebert elected president of German republic and Philipp Scheidemann made premier.
Feb. 12—Republican revolt in Roumania; King Ferdinand slightly wounded.
Feb. 13—Draft of League of Nations plan completed and adopted by commission.
Gen. Denikine's anti-bolshevik army reached the Caspian after beating big soviet army and taking 31,000 prisoners.
Feb. 15—President Wilson sailed for home.
Feb. 16—Germans accepted new terms for renewal of armistice, under protest.
Feb. 19—Premier Clemenceau shot in shoulder by an anarchist.
Governments of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia formally rejected the proposal for conference at Princes' islands.
Feb. 21—Premier Kurt Eisner and several other members of the Bavarian government assassinated.
Feb. 24—President Wilson landed in Boston and spoke in behalf of League of Nations plan.
March 5—President Wilson sailed for Paris.
March 9—Many Spartacans summarily executed in Berlin after bloody battles.
March 13—President Wilson landed in France.
March 19—Ukrainians captured Lemberg from Poles.
March 22—Count Karolyi, head of provisional government of Hungary, resigned, and new government proclaimed solidarity and armed alliance with the Russian soviet government.
March 25—British Secretary of War Churchill announced Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection.
March 31—General strikes and fatal riots in Berlin and other German cities.
April 1—Several hundreds killed in strike riots in Frankfort.
April 4—Soviet government established in Munich.
Antanas Smetonas elected president of Lithuanian republic.
April 7—Ukrainian soviet troops captured Odessa.
General strike in Magdeburg, followed by riots.
April 9—Government troops regained possession of Magdeburg and Essen.
April 10—Geneva, Switzerland, chosen as seat of League of Nations.
American engineers reached Murmansk.
April 15—Gen. Haller's Polish divisions left France for Poland.
April 16—Libau seized by German troops and Lettish provisional government overthrown.
April 17—First bolshevik army, on the Pripet, surrendered to Ukrainians.
April 18—Soldiers' council took control of Vienna.
April 19—Reds put to rout in Vienna.
April 20—Evacuation of Sebastopol by allies announced.
April 21—Victory loan campaign opened in U. S.
Ukrainians took Kiev from bolsheviki.
April 24—President Wilson declared Italy could not have Fiume, and the Italian delegates abandoned the peace conference.
Mexico declared it would not recognize the Monroe doctrine, and withdrew its minister to France.
April 28—League of Nations covenant unanimously adopted by peace conference.
April 29—German peace envoys reached Versailles.
April 30—Peace council decided dispute over Kiau-Chau in Japan's favor.
May 2—Most of Munich taken by government troops.
May 4—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau invited Italy to return to peace conference, promising to give her Fiume after two years.
Surrender of Hungarian soviet government announced.
May 6—Complete peace treaty adopted by allied delegates.
Great Britain recognized independence of Finland.
Chinese cabinet instructed Chinese delegates not to sign peace treaty.
May 7—Peace treaty handed to German delegates.
U. S. recognized government of Finland.
May 14—Austrian peace delegates arrived at St. Germain.
May 15—Greek troops occupied Smyrna after fighting.
May 16—New anti-communist government of Hungary set up at Arnad.
May 18—British ships defeated bolshevik fleet in Gulf of Finland.
May 21—German delegates given extension of time to May 29 to reply to terms.
May 30—Germany's reply to peace terms submitted.
May 31—British warships defeated bolshevik fleet in the Baltic.
June 1—Rhine republic proclaimed in various cities, with Dr. Hans A. Dorten at its head.
June 2—Peace terms presented to Austria's delegates.
June 6—U. S. Senate adopted resolution asking hearing by peace congress for "free Ireland" representatives.
June 16—Allies' reply to German counter-proposals and final draft of treaty handed to Germans and seven days allowed them to sign.
June 18—President Wilson visited the ruins of Belgium.
Russian cruisers Oleg and Slava sunk by British warships.
June 19—Italian cabinet resigned, being refused a vote of confidence.
June 20—German government decided to sign peace treaty and the Scheidemann cabinet resigned.
June 21—Gustav Bauer formed new German cabinet.
Surrendered German warships at Scapa Flow nearly all sunk by their crews.
Francesco Nitti made premier of Italy.
June 22—German national assembly voted to sign treaty. Allies refused any further modification of terms.
June 23—German government officially agreed to sign the treaty.
June 25—Bloody rioting in Berlin and Hamburg.
June 26—Allies rejected appeal against dismemberment of Turkey.
June 28—Peace treaty with Germany signed at Versailles, only the Chinese delegates refusing to sign.
Warfare between Germans and Poles ceased.
June 29—President Wilson sailed from France.
July 8—President Wilson arrived at New York on George Washington.
July 9—German national assembly ratified peace treaty by vote of 208 to 115.
July 10—Official notification of ratification of peace treaty by German assembly given peace conference at Versailles.
July 11—Trade between United States and Germany ordered resumed by state department at Washington.
July 12—Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of Turkish government during war, condemned to death by Turkish court martial.
July 14—Victory parade in Paris marked Bastille day.
July 19—Great victory parade in London.
July 20—Completed text of treaty with Austria handed to delegates from Vienna.
"Terror troops" reported in control of Budapest. Bela Kun ousted.
July 21—British house of commons passed peace treaty and Anglo-French pact.
July 29—President Wilson sent Franco-American treaty to the senate.
July 31—Polish parliament ratified treaty with Germany.
Aug. 1—Socialists seized control in Hungary and Bela Kun and his communist government fled.
Aug. 4—Roumanian troops entered Budapest.
Aug. 6—Austrian delegates made counter peace proposals.
Socialist government of Hungary overthrown and Archduke Joseph put in power as governor, supported by entente.
Aug. 10—Six bolshevik battalions destroyed at battle on the Dvina.
Aug. 17—Four bolshevist vessels sunk by British fleet in Gulf of Finland.
Bolsheviki driven out of Odessa by Denikine.
Aug. 22—Archduke Joseph resigned as head of Hungarian government.
Aug. 25—Two U. S. regiments ordered from U. S. to Silesia.
Sept. 1—General Pershing sailed for home.
Martial law in Munich.
Sept. 2—Final peace terms handed to Austria.
Sept. 3—Supreme council ordered Roumanians to quit Hungary and restore loot.
Sept. 6—Austrian national assembly voted to sign peace treaty, under protest.
Supreme council awarded Spitzbergen to Norway.
Sept. 16—Dr. Karl Renner signed the peace treaty for Austria.
Peace treaty reported to U. S. senate with suggested amendments and reservations.
Sept. 12—Bolsheviki announced capture of Kolchak's southern army, 45,000 men.
D'Annunzio at head of Italian troops seized Fiume; other troops, ordered to disarm his men, mutinied.
Sept. 15—China decreed separate peace with Germany.
Sept. 19—Peace treaty handed to Bulgarian delegates.
Sept. 22—Italians ousted from Trau by American marines, who turned town over to Jugo-Slavs.
Sept. 27—Peace conference ordered ultimatum to Germany on evacuation of Lithuania by Von der Goltz' troops.
Oct. 1—Italians and Serbs fought in Spalato; 200 killed.
Russian northwestern army began offensive against bolsheviki.
Oct. 2—Fall amendments to peace treaty rejected by the senate.
French chamber of deputies ratified peace treaty and treaties with America and Great Britain.
Oct. 6—Bolsheviki evacuated Dvinsk after great defeat.
Peace treaties ratified by Italy by royal decree.
Oct. 8—Germans and Russians attacked Riga.
Oct. 10—King George signed British ratification of German treaty.
Oct. 11—Part of Riga taken by Russo-German force and Letts landed at Libau for counter-attack.
France ratified the German treaty.
Oct. 13—League of Nations officially brought into being.
Oct. 15—General Denikine announced capture of Orel and other victories over bolsheviki.
Oct. 16—Russian northwest army took Pskov and Tsarskoe Selo.
Oct. 17—Kronstadt taken by British fleet.
Oct. 23—Bolsheviki recaptured Tsarskoe Selo and Krasnoe Selo from White army.
Oct. 25—Reverses for Denikine and Kolchak reported.
Oct. 26—White army resumed advance on Petrograd.
Nov. 3—Bolsheviki recaptured Gatchina from Yudenitch.
Nov. 7—Lodge preamble to treaty ratification adopted by senate, 48 to 40.
Supreme council ordered Roumanian troops out of Hungary at once.
Nov. 13—Senate adopted reservation to Article X of league covenant.
Nov. 14—D'Annunzio seized Zara, Dalmatia.
Nov. 15—Ten drastic reservations to treaty adopted by senate.
General Yudenitch retreated to Esthonian border and resigned command of Russian Northwest army.
Bolshevists captured Omsk.
Nov. 19—Senate rejected ratification of treaty with and without reservations.
Nov. 21—Lettish troops captured Mitau from German-Russ army.
Nov. 27—Treaty of peace with Bulgaria signed.
Dec. 7—Russian bolsheviki offered terms of peace to Esthonia.
Dec. 8—Supreme council warned Germany that allies would denounce armistice if protocol were not signed.
Dec. 12—Bolsheviki captured Kharkov, Denikine's base in southern Russia.
Dec. 14—Agreement reached by England, France and Italy that Italy shall have Fiume; D'Annunzio to hand city over to regulars.
Dec. 17—Bolsheviki announced capture of Kieff and Kupiansk.
Dec. 18—German delegates declared Germany could not deliver the 400,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for sinking of interned warships at Scapa Flow.
Objections by D'Annunzio's troops blocked the turning over of Fiume to the Italian regulars.
David Lloyd George announced the allies would make peace with Turkey without waiting longer for America.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Michigan legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.
Jan. 7—Legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma and Colorado ratified the prohibition amendment.
Supreme court declared constitutional the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory.
Jan. 8—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, Socialists, convicted in Chicago of sedition and disloyalty.
Tennessee, Idaho and Maine legislatures ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 9—West Virginia ratified prohibition amendment.
Attorney General Gregory resigned, effective March 4.
Jan. 14—Prohibition amendment ratified by Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina.
Jan. 15—Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and New Hampshire ratified dry amendment.
Jan. 16—Nebraska ratified prohibition amendment, making the three-fourths majority necessary, and Missouri and Wyoming followed.
Forty-six I. W. W.'s convicted of conspiracy in Sacramento, Cal.
Jan. 17—Wisconsin and Minnesota ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 21—Nevada ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 29—State department proclaimed ratification of prohibition amendment and set Jan. 16, 1920, as date when it is effective.
Feb. 10—Suffrage amendment beaten in senate by one vote.
Feb. 18—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, socialists, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for violating espionage act.
Feb. 25—New revenue law, signed by president, went into effect.
Feb. 27—H. C. Wallace, Tacoma, appointed ambassador to France.
A. Mitchell Palmer made attorney general.
March 1—Norman Hapgood made minister to Denmark.
March 3—Victory loan bill passed by senate.
March 4—Congress adjourned sine die.
April 7—Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to Italy, resigned.
April 16—Hugh Gibson appointed first U. S. Minister to Poland.
April 29—Postmaster General Burleson directed return of cable companies to private ownership May 2.
April 30—Plot to kill many prominent Americans with mailed bombs uncovered.
May 1—May day riots in many cities.
May 7—President called extra session of congress for May 19.
May 19—Special session of congress opened; Gillett elected speaker.
Frederick Gillett elected speaker of next house.
May 20—President Wilson's cabled message read to congress.
May 21—House adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.
May 27—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough elected president of Northwestern university.
June 2—Anarchist plot to destroy homes of law enforcement officials in eight eastern cities attempted. Two persons killed.
June 4—Senate adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.
June 5—Postmaster General Burleson surrendered operation of telegraph and telephone systems to the companies.
June 10—Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan ratified woman suffrage amendment.
July 1—Wartime emergency prohibition law went into effect.
July 11—Federal trade commission reported to President that packers planned complete control of all foodstuffs.
July 12—President Wilson vetoed agricultural bill because of its provision repealing daylight saving law.
July 13—President A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert of Nonpartisan league of North Dakota found guilty by jury at Jackson, Minn., of conspiracy to teach disloyalty.
July 21—Race riots in Washington, four persons killed.
July 27—Race riots in Chicago; two killed, many hurt.
July 28—Chicago race war spread; 36 in all were killed and hundreds hurt.
July 30—State troops in action to quell Chicago race riots.
July 31—Government relinquished control of the telegraph and telephone systems.
Aug. 1—Congress repealed daylight-saving law.
Aug. 6—President Wilson ordered civil and criminal proceedings against the "Big Five" packers.
Aug. 8—President Wilson addressed congress on high cost of living.
Aug. 14—Henry Ford won libel suit against Chicago Tribune, with nominal damages.
Aug. 15—President Wilson vetoed the daylight-saving repeal act.
Aug. 20—Daylight-saving repeal bill passed over president's veto.
A. Mitchell Palmer confirmed by senate as U. S. attorney general.
Sept. 2—Bill to make Pershing general for life passed by congress.
Sept. 3—President Wilson started on speaking tour of country.
Sept. 4—Pershing nominated general and confirmed by senate.
Sept. 5—Secretary of Commerce Redfield resigned, effective Oct. 31.
Prohibition enforcement bill passed by senate.
Sept. 6—Charles M. Galloway resigned as federal civil service commissioner, and attacked Postmaster General Burleson.
Sept. 7—Great fake stock swindle plot bared by arrests in Chicago.
Five hundred convicts at Pontiac, Ill., revolted and killed a guard.
Sept. 8—General Pershing landed at New York and was given great reception and commissioned general for life.
Sept. 9—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium landed at New York.
Sept. 12—Col. J. D. Bell, Brooklyn, elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.
Sept. 18—Thanks of congress given to General Pershing.
Sept. 26—President Wilson's trip ended by his illness.
Sept. 28—Great mob in Omaha lynched negro prisoner, fought police, set fire to courthouse and almost killed Mayor E. P. Smith.
Sept. 30—Brand Whitlock made ambassador to Belgium.
Oct. 1—Five white men and eleven negroes killed in race war at Elaine, Ark.
Oct. 2—King and queen of the Belgians landed in New York.
Oct. 20—International trade conference opened in Atlantic City.
Oct. 27—President Wilson vetoed prohibition enforcement bill and house repassed it.
Oct. 28—Senate passed prohibition enforcement bill over president's veto and it became law.
Farmer's national congress opened in Hagerstown, Md.
Oct. 31—Secretary of Commerce Redfield retired from the cabinet.
Nov. 4—Republicans won election in Massachusetts, New York and Kentucky and Democrats won in New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi. Wets won in Ohio.
Nov. 7—Hundreds of Reds arrested by federal agents all over country.
Nov. 11—I. W. W. members fired into American legion parade at Centralia, Wash., killing four ex-soldiers; one of murderers lynched.
Prince of Wales arrived in Washington.
President Wilson left his bed for first time in six weeks.
Nov. 12—Franklin D'Olier elected national commander of American legion.
Nov. 15—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass appointed U. S. senator from Virginia.
Nov. 18—House adjourned.
Nov. 19—Senate adjourned.
Nov. 29—U. S. Senator Newberry of Michigan and 134 others indicted for election frauds.
Dec. 1—Regular session of congress opened.
Dec. 2—President Wilson's message read to congress.
Congressman J. W. Alexander of Missouri made secretary of commerce.
Dec. 10—Republican national committee set the convention for June 8 in Chicago.
Dec. 11—Dr. H. A. Garfield resigned as fuel administrator.
Dec. 13—Senator Johnson, California, announced his candidacy for presidency.
Dec. 15—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time prohibition act.
Dec. 16—Senator Harding, Ohio, announced his candidacy for Republican nomination for presidency.
Dec. 17—Big packers agree to discontinue all their side lines.
Dec. 19—Victor Berger, convicted Socialist, re-elected to congress from Fifth Wisconsin district.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 9—Great strike of marine workers of New York begun.
Bloody battles between strikers and troops in Buenos Aires.
Jan. 12—New York strike ended pending arbitration by war labor board.
Jan. 13—General strike in Lima and Callao, Peru.
Jan. 31—Great strike in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Feb. 4—Building Trades Employers' association declared a lockout in New York.
Feb. 6—General strike in Seattle to support striking shipbuilders.
Feb. 10—Seattle general strike called off.
March 4—Marine workers at New York struck again.
April 15—New England telephone workers struck.
April 20—New England phone strike settled.
May 14—Chicago milk drivers struck.
May 15—Great general strike in Winnipeg.
May 16—Chicago milk wagon drivers won their strike.
May 26—General strike called in Calgary and Edmonton, Canada.
May 29—General strike in Toronto.
June 3—Toronto strike called off.
June 5—Commercial telegraphers' union members in southeast struck.
June 8—Detroit carmen struck.
June 10—General strike of telegraph operators started.
June 22—Gompers re-elected president of A. F. of L.
June 23—A. F. of L. declared for 44-hour week for all crafts and U. S. employees.
July 18—Building Employers' association of Chicago locked out 200,000 employees because of carpenters' strike.
Boston street car men on strike.
July 28—Strike of Atlantic coast ship workers ended.
July 29—Chicago surface and elevated car men struck.
July 31—Police of London and English provinces called on strike, but few responded.
Aug. 1—Chicago street car strike ended by compromise.
Railroad shop workers of U. S. struck.
Aug. 6—Brooklyn Rapid Transit workers struck.
Fourteen railroad unions demanded increased wages.
Aug. 7—Actors on strike in New York.
Aug. 12—Actors' strike spread to Chicago.
Aug. 14—Railway shopmen voted to return to work.
Aug. 24—Pacific coast railways tied up by strike.
Aug. 25—President Wilson granted 4-cent an hour raise to railway shopmen and issued explanatory statement to public, calling for industrial truce.
Aug. 26—Railway shopmen's committee rejected President Wilson's offer and ordered vote on strike by the men.
Aug. 29—Pacific coast railway men voted to call off strike.
Sept. 6—Actors won their strike.
Sept. 9—Three strikers killed in riots in Hammond, Ind.
Unionized police of Boston struck.
Sept. 10—State troops called to Boston; seven persons killed in riots.
Steel workers' committee called strike for September 22 against United States Steel corporation.
Sept. 19—Carpenters' strike in Chicago district ended by victory for union.
Sept. 22—Great strike of steel workers begun. Two killed and several hurt in riots in Pittsburgh region.
Sept. 27—British railway men struck.
Sept. 29—Strike begun in Bethlehem steel works.
Oct. 1—Lockout and strike in printing trade in New York; many publications suspended.
Oct. 5—Serious strike riots in Gary, Ind.
British rail workers' strike ended by compromise.
Oct. 6—Federal troops sent to Gary and martial law proclaimed in Gary, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor.
Industrial conference opened in Washington.
Oct. 10—New York harbor tied up by strikes.
Oct. 14—Nation-wide strike of soft coal miners ordered for Nov. 1.
Oct. 15—New York harbor workers' strike called off.
Oct. 22—Labor bloc withdrew from industrial conference because its resolution on collective bargaining was rejected.
Oct. 24—Industrial conference dissolved.
Miners rejected all offers of compromise.
Oct. 28—International congress of working women opened in Washington.
International labor conference opened in Washington.
Oct. 31—Government obtained injunction against the coal strike.
Nov. 1—Strike of soft coal miners began.
Nov. 8—Federal Judge Anderson ordered mine leaders to call off strike by Nov. 11.
Nov. 11—Miners' union officials canceled the strike order.
Nov. 23—New York printers voted to abandon strike.
Nov. 27—Government's efforts to end coal strike by negotiation failed, miners rejecting offer of 14 per cent increase in wages.
Dec. 1—War time coal order renewed by Fuel Administrator Garfield.
New industrial conference opened in Washington.
Dec. 2—General strike in Rome, Milan and Florence, Italy.
Dec. 8—Fuel Director Garfield issued drastic orders for conservation of coal.
Dec. 9—Compromise offer from President Wilson presented to miners' officials.
Dec. 10—Miners accepted President Wilson's offer of 14 per cent wage increase and commission to determine scale and conditions for future, and called off their strike.
Dec. 18—London tailoring contractors and garment workers struck.

FOREIGN

Jan. 20—Royalist revolution broke out in Portugal.
Jan. 21—The Irish parliament met in Dublin and proclaimed the independence of Ireland.
Jan. 25—Portuguese royalists defeated in several battles.
Feb. 17—Portuguese government announced royalist rebellion was ended.
March 19—Wireless telephony established between Canada and Ireland.
April 13—Open rebellion in the Punab, India.
June 13—Serious anarchist riots in Zurich, Switzerland.
July 1—Great food riots in Forli, Italy.
July 8—King Emmanuel of Italy issued decree that profiteers will be fined $3,000 and imprisoned and goods confiscated.
July 11—Resignation of Viscount Ishii as Japanese ambassador to United States announced by government at Tokyo.
July 28—Doctor Pessoa inaugurated president of Brazil.
Aug. 6—Antonio Almeida elected president of Portugal.
Aug 8—About 80 killed in food riots in Chemnitz, Germany.
Aug. 12—Shah of Persia fled his country.
President Tinoco of Costa Rica fled. Batista Quiroz took the office.
Aug. 13—Viscount Grey made British ambassador to America.
Aug. 16—Suppression of Sinn Feiners in County Clare, Ireland, caused much fighting.
Sept. 8—Honduras revolutionists forced President Bertrand to flee the country.
Kinjuro Shidehara appointed Japanese ambassador to United States.
Sept. 25—Luxemburg voted to retain Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler.
Oct. 7—Norway adopted prohibition, excepting wines and beer, by plebiscite.
Nov. 6—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma.
Nov. 15—Lady Astor elected member of British parliament.
Nov. 19—Radicals routed in French elections.
Nov. 26—British government proclaimed suppression of Sinn Fein and like organizations throughout Ireland.
Dec. 19—Assassins attempted to kill Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MEXICO

April 16—General Blanquet, revolutionist leader, killed in fight.
May 29—Villistas proclaimed revolutionary government with Gen. Felipe Angeles as provisional president.
June 14—Villa forces began an attack on Juarez.
June 15—Several Americans in El Paso having been killed or wounded by shots from Villistas, American troops crossed to Juarez and attacked the Villa forces.
June 16—American troops routed Villistas at Juarez and returned to El Paso.
July 6—Armed Mexicans attacked and robbed boatload of American sailors near Tampico.
Aug. 16—British charge ordered from Mexico by Carranza.
Aug. 17—Two American army aviators held for ransom by Mexican bandits.
Aug. 19—U. S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits.
Aug. 21—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops and President Wilson refused. Punitive expedition killed four bandits.
Aug. 24—Pursuit of Mexican bandits by U. S. troops abandoned.
Aug. 29—Complete victory of Carranza in elections announced.
Sept. 1—President Carranza in address to congress defended Mexico against accusations, denounced League of Nations and defied Monroe Doctrine.
Sept. 2—U. S. army aviator shot by Mexicans near Laredo, Tex.
Sept. 9—Mexican government protested against U. S. aviators flying over Mexico.
Mexican rebel organizations appealed to United States to restore order in Mexico.
Nov. 2—Zapatistas surrendered to government forces.
Nov. 15—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured.
Nov. 19—U. S. requested immediate release of Consular Agent Jenkins arrested at Puebla on charge of complicity with bandits who kidnaped him.

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