Chronology of the Year 1923

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 1—Turkey reported mobilizing three armies to move against Constantinople, Mosul and other points.

Jan. 2—Allied premiers met in Paris and British and French plans for reparations were submitted.

Jan. 4—Conference of allied premiers in Paris broke up in disagreement. France prepared for isolated action to collect from Germany.

Jan. 5—War debt refunding negotiations begun in Washington by British and American commissions.

Jan. 9—Reparations committee declared Germany in wilful default in coal deliveries. British member voting in negative. French began move on Essen. Germans adopted passive resistance program.

Jan. 10—Germany, formally notified by France of its intention to occupy the Ruhr, protested to the allied powers and withdrew its ambassadors from France, Belgium and Italy.

Near East peace conference decided Moslems in Greece must be moved to Turkey and Christians in Turkey to Greece.

President Harding recalled American troops from Germany.

Jan. 11—French forces occupied Essen and the Ruhr.

Lithuanian irregulars occupied the Memel district, besieging the city.

Jan. 12—Reichstag, by vote of 283 to 12, backed Chancellor Cuno's "moral war" on France.

Jan. 15—German mine owners defied the French, who proceeded to extend their occupation to the entire Ruhr basin.

Lithuanians seized Memel, announcing the revolt was only against the French administration and the German currency.

Jan. 16 — Reparations commission voted Germany in default in material deliveries.

Jan. 19—Germany ordered all state employees to refuse to obey the French.

International commercial arbitration court inaugurated in Paris.

Jan. 20—French arrested many German industrial leaders and officials and seized funds in Reichsbank branches.

Jan. 23—France ordered the Ruhr isolated from the rest of Germany. Workers in Thyssen plants struck.

British and Turks split on Mosul question in Lausanne conference.

Jan. 24—American army of occupation left Germany for home.

Jan. 26 — Reparations commission voted Germany in general default.

Jan. 28—Isolation of the Ruhr from rest of Germany completed.

Jan. 29—Hundreds of German officials deported from Ruhr and Rhineland.

Jan. 31—French seized Ruhr customs and shut off all shipments of coal to unoccupied Germany.

Allies submitted peace treaty to Turks at Lausanne.

British accepted American terms for funding of war debt.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary accepted League of Nations plan to settle their boundary dispute.

Feb. 1—European nations guaranteed loan of $100,000,000 to Austria.

Feb. 3—General Allen ordered by United States to sever relations with Rhineland commission.

Feb. 4—Turks at Lausanne refused to sign peace treaty, rejecting 20 per cent of the clauses, and Lord Curzon departed.

French occupied Goddelau in Hesse.

Chancellor Cuno appointed a dictator to ration and fix prices in the Ruhr.

Feb. 8—Ismet Pasha refused British demand that he agree in writing to sign peace treaty as submitted, and Lausanne conference broke up.

Feb. 7—Turks ordered allied warships to leave Smyrna, but were defied.

Italy ratified the Washington treaties.

Central American conference in Washington ended successfully.

Feb. 16—Council of ambassadors awarded Memel to Lithuania.

Feb. 17—Poles and Lithuanians battle near Orany.

Feb. 26—Great Britain and France ordered their warships out of Smyrna harbor, as courtesy to Turkish government.

Lithuania and Poland agreed on a truce.

March 2—French crossed Rhine and occupied Mannheim, Darmstadt and Karlsruhe.

March 6—Canada signed fisheries treaty with United States.

March 18—International chambers of commerce met at Rome.

March 19—United States agreed to accept payment of $250,000,000 for expenses of Rhine army, in 12 installments.

March 23—President of Chile, in welcoming delegates to Pan-American conference, urged alleviation of "armed peace" conditions and war on alcoholism.

March 26—Socialists of England, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, in conference in Berlin, devised reparations program.

France rejected any League of Nations guarantee for neutralization of the Rhineland.

March 30—German mine owners refused to pay coal tax levied by the French.

March 31—Eleven Krupp workers killed in clash with French troops at Essen.

April 2—Turks agreed to resume peace conference at Lausanne.

April 3—League of Nations council approved loan of $129,000,000 to Austria.

April 23—Lausanne peace conference resumed. Russia excluded.

May 1—Count Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of Krupp works, arrested by French as responsible for fatal fight in Krupp works.

May 2—Germany made new reparations offer of $7,500,000,000 with many conditions.

May 7—France rejected German offer.

May 8—French court-martial gave Krupp fifteen years in prison and heavy fine. Other participants in Essen riot fined and imprisoned.

British government served ten-day ultimatum on the soviet government of Moscow demanding compliance with the laws of nations.

May 13—Great Britain told Germany her reparations offer was insufficient and invited her to make a better one.

May 21—New Socialists' Internationale of the World opened convention in Hamburg.

May 23—Russia yielded to British demands.

May 25—Four European powers yielded on all points made by the United States and signed agreement for payment of costs of American army on the Rhine.

Great Britain declined to recognize America's right to interfere with cargoes not destined to enter this country, such as rations, or liquor stocks for crews.

May 24—Turks and Greeks at Lausanne reached agreement on reparations.

June 1—Germany asked new reparations conference on total sum, and offered annuities of 1,500,000,000 gold marks.

June 18—World court began second session in The Hague.

June 21—France withdrew Saar ordinances of March 7, to which England objected.

June 27—Pope issued letter condemning French policy in the Ruhr.

June 28—Ten Belgian soldiers killed by bomb in the Ruhr; French and Belgians took severe sanctions.

July 2—Pope urged Germany to cease sabotage and satisfy her obligations.

July 3—League of Nations council decided to investigate French regime in the Saar.

July 4—Krupp's signed working agreement with French.

July 6—Agreement on all points reached by Turks and allies.

July 7—French chamber of deputies approved Washington naval limitation treaty.

July 9—Four-power Pacific treaty ratified by French chamber.

July 11—French senate ratified naval and Pacific treaties.

July 12—Great Britain invited France and Italy to join her in reply to Germany's latest reparations note.

July 13—French troops of occupation advanced to Limberg, Barmen and Elberfeld.

July 15—Premier Poincare of France, in speech, rejected most of the demands made by British prime minister on German reparations.

July 16—Allies and Turks agreed on terms of treaty, leaving out oil concessions.

July 20—British draft of reply to Germany submitted to allies and United States.

July 24—Turks and allies signed peace treaty of Lausanne.

Aug. 3—Great Britain and France agreed on a mutual guarantee pact against unprovoked aggression, to lead to reduction of armaments.

Aug. 6—United States and Turkey signed treaties of amity and commerce and on extradition, at Lausanne.

Aug. 11—Great Britain handed to France and Belgium note declaring Ruhr occupation illegal and a failure, insisting on impartial reparations inquiry and declaring France must pay enough of the money lent her to enable Britain to pay America.

Aug. 15—United States-Mexico commissioners completed their conference.

Aug. 17—Ratifications of four-power pact and naval reduction treaty negotiated at Washington conference formally exchanged at State department.

France offered to reduce reparations claims on Germany in proportion to the amount of its debt United States and Great Britain cancel.

Aug. 21—France's reply to British note delivered to Great Britain; offered little hope of agreement.

Aug. 25—Italy demanded from Greece abject apology and reparations for murder of Italian military commissioners in Albania.

Aug. 30—Greece accepted some of Italy's demands and rejected others.

Aug. 31—Italy, declaring Greece's reply unsatisfactory, bombarded and seized Corfu and landed on Samos and other Aegean islands. Greece appealed to League of Nations.

Mexican government formally recognized by the United States.

Sept. 4—Mussolini declared Italy would withdraw from League of Nations if it insisted on arbitrating the Italo-Greek affair.

Sept. 7—Council of ambassadors upheld Italy's demands on Greece.

Sept. 8—Greece and Italy formally accepted terms laid down by council of ambassadors.

Premier Poincare of France announced Germany must settle reparations question before an economic accord could be reached.

Sept. 10—Irish Free State admitted to League of Nations.

Sept. 12—Italy agreed to evacuate Corfu on Sept. 27.

Sept. 16—Italy appointed Gen. Giardino military governor of Fiume.

Sept. 18—United States made formal demand on Spain, France and Great Britain for right to build navy coal and oil base in Tangier across from Gibraltar.

Sept. 24—Chancellor Stresemann of Germany formally announced official abandonment of passive resistance in the Ruhr.

Italy informed Jugo-Slavia it intended to keep Fiume.

Italy declined to evacuate Corfu until Greece paid 50,000,000 lire indemnity.

Sept. 25—Council of ambassadors ordered Greece to pay indemnity to Italy.

Sept. 27—Italy evacuated Corfu.

Sept. 28—America won international seaplane race off Cowes, England.

Oct. 2—Allies completed the evacuation of Constantinople.

Oct. 19—Chancellor Stresemann announced Germany would pay no more reparations.

Oct. 24—Germany asked allies for reparations conference and moratorium.

Oct. 25—France accepted British plan for appointment by the reparations commission of board of experts to fix Germany's capacity to pay.

Oct. 26—Premier Poincare announced France would not permit reduction of reparations debt by board of experts, nor abandon the guarantee.

Oct. 30 — Great Britain accepted France's reservations on reparations board of experts.

Nov. 4—Poincare said France would not yield on reparations unless her creditors yielded on debts.

Nov. 5—China refused to pay Boxer indemnity to France.

Nov. 5—United States refused to participate in examination of Germany's capacity to pay because of French restrictions.

Nov. 13—France proposed appointment of experts' committee to investigate Germany's resources and capacity to pay during the next three years.

Nov. 14—Chancellor Stresemann announced he would repudiate treaty of Versailles and abandon the Ruhr and Rhineland to the French.

Nov. 21—France and Great Britain reached accord as to demands on Germany concerning former crown prince and resumption of military control commissions, and sent mild notes to Berlin.

Nov. 23—Industrial magnates of the Ruhr and Rhineland signed treaty with the French for resumption of work and payments.

Nov. 24—Germany refused protection for allied military control officers.

Nov. 27—International conference to halt rum-running opened in Ottawa, Canada.

Dec. 4—France began restoring the Ruhr to German rule.

Dec. 6—Allied warships landed troops in Canton to protect custom house from Sun Yat Sen.

Dec. 7—C. H. Griffis and two others sentenced to prison by German court for attempt to kidnap Bergdoll.

Dec 9—New treaty of friendship and commerce signed by U. S. and Germany.

Dec. 10—Council of League of Nations met in Paris.

Dec. 11—President Coolidge announced he approved of the participation of American experts in the German inquiries authorized by reparations commission.

Dec. 18—Tangier open port convention signed.

FOREIGN

Jan. 14—President Obregon of Mexico ordered expulsion of Papal Delegate Filippi as a pernicious foreigner.

Feb. 14—Italian Fascisti ordered all Free Masons to leave its ranks.

in County Kerry.

March 7—Thirteen Irish rebel prisoners, forced to wreck road barricades set up by De Valera troops, killed by mine.

Great Britain cut $37,000,000 out of navy plans.

Chinese president's plea for peace met with renewal of fighting in several provinces.

March 20—Labor party in British parliament demanded end of capitalism.

March 24—Guards doubled in Berlin as capture of secret papers revealed plan of German Nationalists to March on capital.

March 26—Twenty thousand farm laborers of Norfolk county, England, struck.

Archbishop Zepliak of Roman Catholic church condemned to death by Russian supreme court for revolutionary activities.

March 31—Mgr. Butchkavich, Roman Catholic vicar general, executed at Moscow for revolutionary activities; Archbishop Zepliak's sentence commuted to imprisonment for ten years.

Rumania prohibited all Roman Catholic congregations.

April 6—Swedish cabinet headed by Branting resigned.

April 7—Rumania threatened with civil war; Premier Bratiano resigned.

April 10—Liam Lynch, chief of staff of Irish irregulars, captured in fight and died of wounds.

April 14—Great plot of Irish republicans to kill British officials and wreck London uncovered.

April 27—De Valera ordered the Irish republicans to cease hostilities and to negotiate peace with the Free State.

May 6—Chinese bandits wrecked the Peking-Shanghai express and kidnaped many foreign passengers, including 14 Americans, demanding one million dollars' ransom.

May 8—Chinese government ordered that all demands of bandits who kidnaped foreigners should be complied with.

May 9—Irish Free State announced rejection of De Valera's peace offer.

May 20—Andrew Bonar Law resigned as prime minister of Great Britain.

May 22—Stanley Baldwin appointed British prime minister.

May 26—Communist strike and riots in the Ruhr increased in violence.

May 27—Polish cabinet resigned; Witos made premier.

June 9—Stamboulisky's peasant government in Bulgaria overthrown in almost bloodless revolution; Professor Zankoff made premier.

June 12—All foreign captives released by Chinese bandits.

Civil war broke out in Bulgaria.

President Li Yuan-hung of China fled from Peking.

June 14—Li Yuan-hung resigned as president of China.

Stamboulisky captured and killed in Bulgarian village.

June 22—Manitoba voters killed prohibition law, substituting sale by government.

July 15—Mussolini clinched his grip as dictator of Italy by forcing parliament to pass his electoral law.

July 16—British parliament rejected Labor party's motion proposing gradual transition to socialist form of government.

July 20—Gen. Francisco Villa, noted ex-chief of Mexican rebels and bandits, slain from ambush.

July 22—Belleau Wood, in France, dedicated as memorial to Americans who died there.

Aug. 6—Teixeira Gomes elected president of Portugal.

Henry Sullivan of Massachusetts swam the English channel.

Aug. 8—Chancellor Cuno presented to reichstag his rescue plan for Germany, including a gold loan, taxation on a gold value basis and a heavy levy on industries.

Aug. 12—Chancellor Cuno and the German government resigned. Gustave Stresemann undertook to form new cabinet, the first coalition majority government in Germany's history.

Aug. 15—Eamon de Valera arrested by Irish Free State.

Aug. 21—German cabinet demanded $100,000,000 from the industrialists.

Aug. 27—Irish government party won in elections.

Aug. 28—Admiral Yamamoto made premier of Japan, succeeding the late Baron Kato.

Sept. 12—Spanish army revolted against the cabinet.

Sept. 14—Spanish cabinet resigned; directorate established under presidency of Gen. Primo Rivera, leader of the revolution.

Sept. 19—William Cosgrave re-elected president of Irish Free State.

Sept. 23—King Boris dissolved Bulgarian parliament and proclaimed a state of siege because of Communist and peasant uprisings.

Sept. 26—Germany officially abandoned passive resistance in the Ruhr. Bavaria revolted and named Gustave von Kahr as dictator of the state.

Sept. 27—President Ebert appointed War Minister Gessler military dictator of Germany. Miners in the Ruhr declared a general strike.

Sept. 28—Bulgarian revolt crushed with capture of Ferdinandovo.

Oct. 1—Monarchists captured fortress of Kustrin, Prussia.

Last vestige of civil rule abolished in Spain, all municipal governments being dissolved.

Oct. 2—Kustrin recaptured by German government troops.

Oct. 3—German cabinet resigned and Chancellor Stresemann began formation of a virtual directorate.

Oct. 4—Revolution started in northern Portugal.

Oct. 5—Marshal Tsao-Kun elected president of China.

German Socialists yielded to Stresemann.

Oct. 7—Finland refused to pay Russia indemnity for death of cheka agent.

Oct. 8—Reichstag, by heavy majority, gave Chancellor Stresemann vote of confidence.

Oct. 9—Chancellor Stresemann refused demands of Hugo Stinnes and other industrialists, which would have made them dictators of Germany.

Oct. 10—France refused to negotiate with Germany on resumption of work in the Ruhr, preferring to deal with the industrial barons. Panic on Berlin bourse, the mark going to 7,000,000,000 to the dollar.

Oct. 13—Reichstag confirmed Chancellor Stresemann as dictator.

Oct. 17—Socialist government of Saxony and Thuringia defied Stresemann.

Oct. 21—Rhineland republic set up in Aix la Chapelle; movement spread to other cities.

Oct. 23—Communists fought bloody battle with police in Hamburg; 44 killed. Rhineland separatists ousted from several cities.

Chancellor Stresemann yielded to Bavaria's demand for greater autonomy for the German states.

Oct. 27—German government ordered dismissal of Saxony cabinet.

Oct. 28—Saxon government defied the reich.

Oct. 29—Chancellor Stresemand ousted the Saxon cabinet.

Angora assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Mustapha Kemal president.

Oct. 30—Ismet Pasha made premier of Turkey.

Bavarian monarchists mobilized for march on Berlin.

Nov. 1—Krupp signed Ruhr accord with French.

Nov. 2—Socialists quit German cabinet and Stresemann assumed dictatorial powers.

Nov. 8—Hitler and Ludendorff tried to overthrow Bavarian government by royalist coup. Von Seeckt made supreme military dictator of Germany by President Ebert.

Nov. 9—Putsch of Bavarian Fascisti suppressed and Ludendorff arrested.

Nov. 10—Former Crown Prince Frederick William returned to Germany.

Nov. 12—Adolf Hitler arrested.

Nov. 26—Rhineland separatists captured Mainz.

Nov. 21—Mobs from Upper Silesian towns looted and burned estates of rich farmers who refused to sell food; many killed.

Nov. 23—German Chancellor Stresemann and his cabinet, denied a vote of confidence by the reichstag, resigned.

Nov. 25—Dr. Heinrich Albert made chancellor of Germany.

Nov. 27—Failing to form a ministry, Doctor Albert resigned as German chancellor.

Nov. 28—Matthes, head of Rhineland republic, ousted by associates.

Nov. 29—Stegerwald failing to form German cabinet, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, Catholic leader, was made chancellor.

Dec. 2—Germany completed negotiations for foreign loan to support her new currency.

Dec. 4—Many German manufacturers arrested for big tax frauds.

Dec. 6—Conservatives defeated in British elections. Rebellion in Mexico, led by Adolfo de la Huerta.

Dec. 11—British Conservative government decided to retain office until meeting of new parliament.

Dec. 16—Liberals won in Greek elections.

Dec. 17—The Greek government informed King George it considered it advisable for him to leave Greece until the national assembly had decided on the regime best befitting the country.

Dec. 18—King and queen of Greece went to Rumania.

Dec. 29—Secret papal consistory opened in the Vatican.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Secretary of the Interior Fall announced his retirement from the cabinet on March 4.

Jan. 2—President Harding vetoed the Bursum bill for larger pensions.

Jan. 6—Senate requested the President to recall troops from Germany.

Jan. 8—House judiciary committee voted for dismissal of impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty.

Jan. 11—Ira Nelson Morris, minister to Sweden, resigned.

Jan. 15—Harry Pratt Judson, president of University of Chicago, resigned; E. DeW. Burton selected to succeed him.

Jan. 19—Senate passed the agricultural credits bill.

Five defendants in Herrin mine massacre trial acquitted.

Jan. 22—House passed resolution for constitutional amendment prohibiting further issuance of tax-exempt securities.

Jan. 24—Federal Judge E. T. Sanborn of Tennessee nominated by President Harding to be associate justice of Supreme court to succeed Justice Pitney.

Jan. 25—House voted, 204 to 77, to approve report of judiciary committee giving Attorney General Daugherty clean bill of health in impeachment investigation.

Jan. 29—Robert Woods Bliss nominated as minister to Sweden.

Feb. 5—Senate passed the rural credits bill.

Feb. 7—Last American troops from Germany landed at Savannah, Ga.

Feb. 9—House passed British debt funding bill.

Feb. 16—Senate passed British debt-funding bill.

E. Mont Reily resigned as governor of Porto Rico.

Feb. 19—Senate confirmed appointment of Senator Poindexter as ambassador to Peru.

Supreme court ruled a Hindu cannot be naturalized.

Feb. 21—President Harding appointed Hubert Work secretary of the interior and Harry S. New postmaster general, effective March 4.

Richard M. Tobin of San Francisco nominated for minister to the Netherlands.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines appointed director of the veterans' bureau.

Feb. 28—Ship subsidy bill killed in senate.

Mondell of Wyoming appointed member of War Finance corporation and Towner of Iowa governor of Porto Rico.

March 1—House passed rural credits bill.

Senate requested President to urge nations to limit production of habit-forming drugs.

March 2—Investigation ordered by senate into charges of waste and mismanagement of veterans' bureau.

March 4—Congress adjourned after Democratic filibuster tied up legislation.

March 5—President and Mrs. Harding and party started for vacation in Florida.

March 7—Wisconsin senate, 26 to 4, defeated bill to abolish National guard.

March 10—United States debt commission arranged to fund Finland's $9,000,000 war debt.

March 14—Charles F. Cramer, general counsel for veterans' bureau, killed self on eve of senate investigation.

March 17—Attorney General Daugherty said President Harding was candidate for renomination.

Two Federal court decisions forbade search of autos and homes by dry agents without search warrants.

March 31—Mayor of Gary, Ind., and 54 others convicted of liquor conspiracy.

April 3—Judge W. E. Dever, Democrat, elected mayor of Chicago.

April 6—Defendants in Herrin (Ill.) mine massacre case again acquitted.

April 8—President Harding returned from vacation in South.

April 16—United States Supreme court upheld constitutionality of Capper-Tincher grain futures act.

April 19—Government began suit to stop speculation in sugar futures.

Mrs. A. W. Cook of Pittsburgh, Pa., elected president-general of D. A. R.

April 24—President Harding committed the administration to world court plan in New York speech.

Charles B. Warren, former ambassador to Japan, and John Barton Payne of Chicago named as American members of United States-Mexican commission.

April 30—Supreme court, in 7 to 2 decision, barred foreign vessels carrying liquor into American ports, but overruled Daugherty opinion that American ships cannot sell liquor outside territorial limits.

May 2—Charles E. Ruthenberg, noted radical, was found guilty of violating the Michigan anti-syndicalism law.

May 3—Army monoplane piloted by Lieutenants MacReady and Kelly made nonstop flight from Hempstead, N. Y., to San Diego, Cal.

May 4—New York legislature repealed state prohibition law.

May 5—E. H. Cunningham of Iowa made member of federal reserve board, and E. E. Jones of Pennsylvania member of farm loan board.

May 11—Frank McManamy of Washington, D. C., made member of interstate commerce commission.

May 15—Advisory committee of 100 named by Secretary Work to survey problems of the American Indians.

May 17—Alva B. Adams appointed United States senator from Colorado.

May 21—William R. Day resigned as umpire of the United States-German mixed claims commission; Judge E. B. Parker of Texas appointed to succeed him.

June 4—United States Supreme court declared unconstitutional state laws barring the teaching of foreign languages in schools.

Convention of Shriners opened in Washington.

June 11—Supreme court held Kansas industrial court was without power to regulate wages in packing houses.

June 20—President Harding started on his trip to the West and Alaska.

Sentences of 24 men imprisoned for obstructing conduct of war commuted by the President.

June 23—United States seized sealed liquor stores on several British liners at New York.

June 26—Interstate commerce commission abolished "assigned car" practice in coal transportation.

June 28—Budget Director Lord announced surplus of $310,000,000 for fiscal year.

July 1—R. W. Bowden resigned as American observer on reparations.

July 4—Convention of radicals opened in Chicago.

July 5—President Harding sailed from Tacoma for Alaska.

July 6—Farmer-Labor party in Chicago convention repudiated the Reds who tried to form Federated Farmer-Labor party on communistic lines.

July 7—Army balloon won national elimination contest. Lieutenants Roth and Null, piloting a navy balloon, lost in Lake Erie.

July 8—United States anthracite commission reported in favor of government supervision of mines but against government ownership.

July 10—President Harding landed at Juneau, Alaska.

July 10—Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate, elected United States senator from Minnesota.

July 17—Philippine cabinet and other officials resigned after controversy with Governor General Wood.

July 28—President Harding taken ill in San Francisco.

July 29—President Harding worse; California program canceled.

July 30—President Harding gravely ill with bronchopneumonia.

Aug. 2—President Harding died suddenly in San Francisco.

Aug. 3—Calvin Coolidge took oath as President at Plymouth, Vt., and went to Washington.

Harding funeral train started from San Francisco for Washington.

Aug. 8—State funeral services for Mr. Harding held in the capitol, Washington.

Aug. 10—Warren G. Harding's body placed in vault at Marion; memorial services in all lands.

Aug. 13—President Coolidge gave full approval to Harding budget system.

Coal commission summoned heads of anthracite operators and miners to conference.

Governor Walton of Oklahoma placed Tulsa under martial law after renewed floggings.

Aug. 14—Ex-Congressman C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia appointed secretary to President Coolidge.

Aug. 15—Powerful bootlegging ring of Savannah, Ga., broken up by 81 arrests.

Aug. 21—Anthracite negotiations collapsed.

Aug. 22—Successful tests made for coast-to-coast air mail service.

Aug. 24—Governor Pinchot asked by President Coolidge to try to settle anthracite problem.

Aug. 29—Governor Pinchot offered compromise plan to avert anthracite strike.

Aug. 30—Savage riot in Perth Amboy, N. J., when big mob attacked Ku Klux Klan meeting.

F. E. Scobey, director of the mint, resigned, effective October 1.

Aug. 31—Anthracite miners and operators not satisfied with Pinchot plan, and strike begins, but negotiations continued.

Sept. 3—American relief measures for Japan earthquake victims started on great scale.

Sept. 5—G. A. R. in annual parade in Milwaukee.

Sept. 6—G. M. Saltzgaber of Vanwert, O., elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R.

Sept. 7—Anthracite miners' representatives accepted Pinchot's proposals.

Sept. 15—Governor Walton put all Oklahoma under martial law.

Sept. 26—Under orders from Governor Walton, the Oklahoma National Guard prevented the meeting of the house of representatives in special session.

Sept. 29—Governor Walton of Oklahoma proclaimed indefinite postponement of special election which was to decide whether legislature should meet to investigate his actions.

Oct. 1—Governor Walton of Oklahoma abandoned military opposition to special election of October 2, but called new election for December 4.

Oct. 2—Oklahoma voted decisively in favor of constitutional amendment authorizing the state legislature to convene itself to consider impeachment charges against state officials.

Oct. 4—Resignation of George Harvey, ambassador to England, announced.

Oct. 11—Oklahoma legislature met and prepared for impeachment of Gov. Jack Walton.

Oct. 18—John R. Quinn of California elected commander of American Legion.

Oct. 22—Lower house of Oklahoma legislature voted to impeach Governor Walton and the senate suspended him from office.

Oct. 26—Former United States Senator Frank B. Kellogg named ambassador to Great Britain.

Nov. 12—United States Supreme court decided aliens can be prohibited by states from owning land, provided there is no treaty stipulation to the contrary.

Robert J. Grant of Denver made director of the mint.

Nov. 15—Senator Hiram Johnson formally declared himself a candidate for Republican presidential nomination.

Nov. 18—Governor Walton of Oklahoma found guilty by senate court of impeachment and ousted from office.

Nov. 21—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, fake North pole discoverer, convicted of oil stock frauds and sentenced to prison.

Nov. 24—Former Governor Walton of Oklahoma indicted on criminal charges.

Nov. 30—Gov. W. T. McCray of Indiana indicted for embezzlement.

Dec. 3—Sixth-eighth congress met but progressive Republican bloc prevented organization of the house.

Dec. 4—In South Dakota state proposal conventions the Republicans indorsed Coolidge, Democrats picked McAdoo, and Farmer-Laborites favored LaFollette for presidential candidates.

Dec. 5—House organized, Speaker Gillet being re-elected.

Dec. 6—President Coolidge delivered his message to congress.

Dec. 10—United States Supreme court recessed until January 2.

Dec. 12—Republican national committee selected Cleveland as place and June 10 as date for national convention.

Dec. 13—Conference of representatives of anthracite using states opened at Harrisburg, Pa.

Dec. 15—President Coolidge ordered release of all remaining imprisoned violators of war laws.

Dec. 17—W. G. McAdoo formally announced his candidacy for Democratic presidential nomination.

Dec. 27—American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Cincinnati.

DISASTERS

Jan. 3—Twenty persons killed in collapse of bridge at Kelso, Wash.

Feb. 5—Mine explosion at Dawson, N. M., entombed and killed 120 men.

Explosion in mine near Cumberland, B. C., killed 30 men.

Feb. 18—Twenty-two patients and three attendants killed in insane asylum fire on Ward island, New York.

March 2—Fifteen miners killed in blast at Arista, W. Va.

March 10—One hundred and fifty Greek soldiers drowned when transport Alexandre sunk.

April 15—Six hundred persons killed by tidal waves in Corea and Japan.

May 14—Flood and fire partly destroyed Hot Springs, Ark.

May 17—Severe earthquake at Quito, Ecuador.

Seventy-three killed in burning of schoolhouse at Cleveland, S. C.

June 10—Disastrous floods in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

June 15—Reports received of earthquakes in Persia in which 6,000 perished.

June 17—More earthquakes in Persia; 2,000 killed.

June 18—Mt. Etna in violent eruption; several towns destroyed.

Aug. 14—Explosion in coal mine at Kemmerer, Wyo., killed 99 men.

Aug. 15—Terrific typhoon at Hongkong, destroying vessels, property and lives.

Aug. 21—Million dollars' damage done by flood in Arkansas valley, Colorado.

Sept. 1—Earthquakes and resultant fires destroyed most of Tokyo and Yokohama and other cities; 225,000 killed.

Sept. 8—Nine United States destroyers and one liner wrecked on coast of southern California in fog; 27 lives lost.

Sept. 15—Typhoon and floods killed 5,000 in Japan.

Sept. 17—Sixty blocks of Berkeley, Cal., destroyed by fire.

Sept. 22—Three balloons destroyed by lightning in Gordon Bennett cup race starting in Belgium; five balloonists killed, including two Americans.

Sept. 27—Forty persons killed when Burlington train plunged into river at Lockett, Wyo.

Nov. 6—Twenty-seven miners killed by gas explosion in West Virginia.

Dec. 1—Nearly 500 killed by bursting of dam near Bergamo, Italy.

Dec. 9—Nine killed, many injured in wreck of Twentieth Century train at Forsythe, N. Y.

Dec. 15—Destructive earthquake in Colombia and Ecuador.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 3—Erie railway signed new wage agreement with shop crafts workers.

Jan. 21—Railway labor board restored to signalmen the eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime.

March 22—Thousand men at Michigan City Pullman plant struck in protest against employment of negroes.

March 28—Armour-Morris packer merger formally completed.

April 9—Steel industry raised wages of common labor 11 per cent and adjusted pay of other classes.

April 13—Chicago packing house employees and building trades workers given raise of pay.

May 21—Pennsylvania railroad gave shopmen $4,000,000 pay raise.

Aug. 2—Elbert H. Gary announced immediate elimination of the 12-hour day in the steel industry and adjustment of wages.

Aug. 21—Anthracite operators and miners broke off wage negotiations.

United Typothetae of America ordered by federal trade commission to discontinue practices which the commission declared would enable employing printers to maintain standard prices for commercial printing.

Aug. 24—Governor Pinchot selected by President Coolidge to handle the anthracite problem.

Aug. 29—Compromise plan to settle anthracite trouble offered by Pinchot.

Aug. 31—Anthracite strike officially begun, negotiations continuing.

Sept. 2—Pinchot's compromise plan accepted by leaders of anthracite miners.

Sept. 8—Miners and operators agreed on resumption of mining on September 20.

Oct. 8—American Federation of Labor, in convention at Portland, Ore., voted against formation of a labor party and also against the recognition of soviet Russian government.

Oct. 11—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of A. F. of L.

Dec. 3—Federal railway labor board increased wages of maintenance of way men on seven railways. Many other roads reached separate agreements.

Dec. 5—Railway labor board increased pay of pullman conductors.

Dec. 11—Rock Island railway renewed wage agreement with engineers.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—W. T. Whiting, Wisconsin paper mill magnate, at Stevens Point, Wis.

Rev. Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, noted Spiritualist, in Chicago.

Jan. 7—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, eminent Jewish divine and scholar, in Chicago.

Jan. 10—George Hamlin, noted American tenor.

Jan. 11—Constantine, former king of Greece.

W. M. Moore, financier, in New York.

Jan. 13—Congressman Nestor Montoya of New Mexico.

Alexandre Ribot, French statesman.

Frederic Harrison, English philosopher and historian.

Jan. 18—Wallace Reid, motion picture star.

Jan. 22—Max Nordau, famous German philosopher, in Paris.

Jan. 25—Dr. Paul Reinsch, former United States minister to China, in Shanghai.

Jan. 31—Henry Clews, New York banker.

Feb. 6—E. E. Barnard, astronomer of the University of Chicago.

Feb. 10—Former Senator J. A. Hemenway of Indiana.

Prof. W. C. Roentgen, discoverer of the X-ray, in Munich.

Judge Martin A. Knapp of Federal Court of Appeals.

Feb. 14—Rt. Rev. C. D. Williams, bishop of Michigan.

Feb. 22—Mrs. John A. Logan.

George R. Peck, noted lawyer and orator.

Feb. 24—Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Russia and Germany.

Feb. 26—Former United States Senator George C. Perkins of California.

March 1—Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York.

March 2—William G. Beale, prominent Chicago attorney.

March 3—Orson Smith, Chicago banker.

March 6—Charles D. Norton, New York banker.

March 13—Chancellor James R. Day, churchman and educator.

March 22—Milo D. Campbell, member federal reserve board.

March 24—Judge Donald L. Morrill of Illinois Appellate court.

Senator Samuel D. Nicholson of Colorado.

March 26—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in Paris.

March 27—Congressman John R. Tyson of Alabama.

April 5—Earl of Carnarvon.

Horace Boies, former governor of Iowa.

April 10—Oliver F. Fuller, pioneer Chicago wholesale druggist.

Stuyvesant Fish, financier and railway man, in New York.

George A. Yule, Wisconsin financier, at Kenosha.

April 11—John G. Rodgers, vice president of Pennsylvania railroad.

W. T. Hazen former head of United States secret service.

April 14—Bishop G. Mott Williams of the Episcopal diocese of Europe.

April 17—Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, presiding bishop of Episcopal church in United States, in St. Louis.

Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, pastor of "Little Church Around the Corner" New York city.

April 22—Maj. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin in Denver.

April 28—United States Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

April 30—Emerson Hough, American author.

Bishop Alfred Harding of Episcopal church, in Washington.

May 1—Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, United States navy, retired.

May 4—Congressman John W. Rainey of Chicago.

May 11—Brig. Gen. H. M. Robert, author of "Robert's Rules of Order," at Hornell N. Y.

May 14—Dr. J. A. Macdonald, former editor of Toronto Globe.

May 16—George Jay Gould in Mentone, France.

May 20—Dr. Florenz Ziegfeld, veteran leader in musical education, in Chicago.

May 28—Joseph W. Folk, former governor of Missouri.

May 31—Claude Kitchin, congressman from North Carolina.

June 10—Louis Viaud (Pierre Loti) famous French writer.

June 15—Gen. Luis Terrazas, once Mexico's richest man.

Maurice Hewlett, English novelist.

June 16—John McParland, president International Typographical union.

June 22—Edward R. Potter, noted American sculptor.

July 2—Rt. Rev. James Ryan, bishop of Alton, Ill.

July 9—William R. Day, former associate justice of United States Supreme court.

July 10—Helen Ring Robinson, writer and politician and Colorado's first woman state senator.

Congressman Luther W. Mott of Oswego, N. Y.

July 11—Albert Chevalier, English actor.

July 12—United States senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont.

July 15—Dr. L. Wilbur Messer, leader of Y. M. C. A., in Chicago.

July 16—Louis Couperus, Dutch novelist.

John M. Siddall, editor American Magazine.

July 19—Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, captain of the Maine when it was blown up in 1898.

William Holabird of Chicago, architect.

July 30—Sir Charles Hawtrey, English actor.

Aug. 2—Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States.

Aug. 3—Randall Parrish, author, in Peoria, Ill.

Aug. 10—Juaquin Sorolla, Spanish painter.

Aug. 17—Marie Wainwright, actress, in Scranton, Pa.

Aug. 23—Baron Kato, premier of Japan.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, American author.

Aug. 31—Thomas Mosher, publisher, in Portland, Me.

Sept. 7—Edward Payson Dutton, publisher, of New York.

William R. Thayer, American author and journalist.

Sept. 15—Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, botanist, in Chicago.

Sept. 18—Paul J. Rainey, explorer and hunter, at sea.

Sept. 19—Max Bohm, American artist.

Sept. 23—Viscount Morley, British statesman and author.

Sept. 27—Edwin O. Cooley, educator, in Chicago.

Oct. 24—Dr. Boris Sidis, psychopathologist, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Oct. 26—Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, famous electrician, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Oct. 30—Andrew Bonar Law, former prime minister of Great Britain.

Nov. 3—G. R. Huntington, president of the Soo railway.

Nov. 4—S. R. McCall, former governor and congressman from Massachusetts.

Nov. 13—Clifford Thorne, noted attorney of Iowa, in London.

Nov. 17—Anthony Caminetti, former United States commissioner of immigration.

Nov. 18—George C. Taylor, president American Railway Express company, in New York.

Nov. 24—Frederick Dixon, former editor of Christian Science Monitor.

Dec. 1—Karl of Lorebburn, former British lord chancellor.

A. G. Bennett, veteran newspaper editor, at Danville, N. Y.

Dec. 5—Sir William MacKenzie, Canadian railway magnate.

Bishop James Atkins of M. E. Church, South.

Dec. 8