

Chronology of the Year 1919

WAR AND PEACE

Dec. 11—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. 16—Republican national committee met in convention at Chicago.
Dec. 17—Dr. H. A. Garfield resigned as fuel administrator.
Dec. 18—Senator John Johnson, California, announced his candidacy for presidency.
Dec. 18—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time prohibition act.
Dec. 19—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time rationing.
Dec. 19—Victor Berger, convicted Socialist, re-elected to congress from Fifth Wisconsin district.
Dec. 20—Congress passed bill to discontinue all their dead lines.
Dec. 19—Victor Berger, convicted Socialist, re-elected to congress from Fifth Wisconsin district.

Jan. 5—Great strike of marine workers of New York begun.
Bloody battles between strikers and troops in Huenan, China.
Jan. 6—New York strike ended pending arbitration by war labor board.
Jan. 13—General strike in Lima and Callao.
Jan. 21—Great strike in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Feb. 4—Building Trades Employers' association took 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' strike.
April 20—New England phone strike settled.
May 4—Chicago milk drivers' strike.
May 15—Great general strike in Winnipeg.
May 16—Chicago milk wagon drivers won their strike.

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- June 1—Toronto strike called off.
- June 5—Commercial telegraphers' union members in southeast struck.
- June 8—Detroit carmen struck.
- June 9—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.

July 2—Strike of Atlantic coast ship
workers ended.
July 2—Chicago surface and elevated
car men struck.
July 2—Police of London and English
provinces called on strike, but few re-
sponded.
Aug. 1—Chicago street car strike ended
by compromise.
Railroad shop workers of U. S. struck.
Aug. 6—Brooklyn Rapid Transit work-
ers struck.

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

voted to call off strike.
Sept. 6—Actors won their strike.
Sept. 9—Three strikers killed in riot
in Hammond, Ind.
Unifonized police o' 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. 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

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. 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. 25—Government's efforts to end

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. 3—Fuel Director Garfield issued drastic orders for conservation of coal.
Dec. 4—Compromise offer from President Wilson presented to miners' officials.

conditions for future, and called off their
strike.
Dec. 13—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

Feb. 17—Portuguese government announced royalist rebellion was ended.
March 12—Wireless telephony established between Canada and Ireland.
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