

PROGRESS SLOW DURING THE YEAR

Heavy Taxes, Chaotic Financial
Conditions and Minor Wars
Hamper Recovery in 1921.

HOPE COMES NEAR ITS END

Washington Conference on Armament
Limitation the Most Important
Event—What President Har-
ding's Administration and
the Congress Have
Accomplished.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
Back to Normalcy was the slogan
of 1921, not only in America but in
all the civilized nations of the world.
But minor wars, internal economic dis-
turbances, chaotic financial conditions
in Europe, widespread unemployment,
famine in Russia and other hindrances
made progress in the right direction
slow, excepting, perhaps, in the United
States.

When the year opened the peoples
were groaning under the burden of
taxation and depression resulting from
the World War. As it drew to a close
they were still groaning but had hope-
fully turned their eyes toward Wash-
ington, where the representatives of
great powers were negotiating inter-
national agreements that would elim-
inate some of the causes of war, es-
pecially in the Far East, and limit
the means of making war. In the
success of this conference and of others
that might grow out of it lay for
the time being the hope of humanity.
Efforts to enforce the terms of the
treaty of Versailles resulted in con-
flicts among some of the new nations
created by that pact, and several of
the older nations were involved in
warfare. Germany, working fast to
recover her old position in the world
of commerce, was hampered by the
disastrous decline in the value of the
mark, and her leaders protested con-
tinually that she could not possibly
pay the war indemnity. Peace negoti-
ations between the British government
and Sinn Fein were brought to a suc-
cessful conclusion by which the Irish
Free State was constituted.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though
functioning without the co-operation
of the United States, accomplished
much during the year, chiefly through
its council, which met in Paris on
February 21 and immediately referred
proposed amendments to the covenant
to a committee. President Wilson,
who during January had withdrawn
the American representatives from the
council of ambassadors and the repa-
rations commission, on February 23,
sent to the league council a strong
protest against the inclusion of the
island of Yap in territories subject to
the mandate of Japan, and also
formally demanded for America a
voice in the disposal of the former
German colonies. The council in re-
ply said it was not concerned with
the allocation of Yap to Japan and
invited the United States to take part
in discussions concerning the Turkish
and African mandates. A month after
the Republican administration took
office Secretary of State Hughes re-
iterated Mr. Wilson's stand concerning
Yap and mandates. In general, and
later France and Italy endorsed Amer-
ica's position in the controversy over
the island, though Japan formally re-
fused to give up her mandate. There-
after that dispute was the subject of
long drawn-out negotiations between
the United States and Japan which
led to a treaty by which the United
States was assured equal rights in
Yap and other islands mandated to
Japan.

The council of ambassadors in Janu-
ary gave Germany more time to dis-
arm, appointed a commission to pass
on Austria's economic status, decided
that Latvia and Estonia should be
recognized as sovereign states, and
then fixed the German reparations at
220,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in
annual installments, and 12 per cent
tax on exports during the period of
payment. This reparations decision
created consternation in Germany and
Berlin at once began efforts to per-
suade the United States to intervene
in her behalf. The Wilson adminis-
tration made no response, but on April
2 Secretary Hughes informed Ger-
many the United States would not
containment her escaping full respon-
sibility for the war or getting out of
paying to the limit of her ability. A
few days earlier, Berlin having failed
to make the first payments, French
troops occupied Dusseldorf, Duis-
burg and Ruhrort. The British ob-
jected strongly to this independent
action and France withdrew. It would
be tedious to detail the negotiations
over the reparations bill. Suffice it to
say that Germany, with Doctor Wirth
as chancellor, was compelled to ac-
cept the figures of 135,000,000,000 gold
marks finally decided on by the su-
preme council, made the payments due
during the year but, on December 14,
announced that the in major part of
the sums due in the early part of
1922 could not be raised. And since
many economists agreed that to drive
her into absolute bankruptcy would
be disastrous to the rest of the world,
toward the close of the year there
was increasing talk of arranging a
moratorium of two to three years for
her. France was the chief objector
to such delay, as she relied on the
money due her from Germany, but

she showed signs of yielding to the
general view. Division of Upper
Silesia between Germany and Poland
caused a lot of trouble. A plebiscite
was held there in March, but both
sides asserted it was unfair and early
in May the region was invaded by
Polish irregulars. Thinly veiled support
was given them by the Warsaw gov-
ernment and also by the French and
there succeeded a long series of fights
between them and German volunteer
forces. The entente cordiale of the
allies was near to rupture, but in June
British troops entered the territory
and began clearing out the Poles. The
dispute was referred to the league
council which in October announced
the boundary lines. Neither Germany
nor Poland was satisfied but both ac-
cepted the decision.

All through the year the Greeks
fought the Turkish nationalists in
Anatolia, with varying fortune, while
the allied powers held aloof, though
offering mediation which Greece re-
fused. In November France made a
treaty with the Kemalist government
which aroused protests from Great
Britain and led to diplomatic negotia-
tions.

The United States formally made
peace with the central powers, the
treaty with Austria being signed Au-
gust 24, that with Germany August 25,
and the pact with Hungary August 20.
In these treaties America reserved all
that was given her by the treaty of
Versailles which the senate had re-
fused to ratify.

President Harding on July 10 is-
sued informal invitations to Great
Britain, France, Italy and Japan to
send representatives to Washington
for a conference on limitation of
armament and Far East questions.
Acceptance from all was already as-
sured by a process of "feeling out"
and on August 11 the formal invita-
tions went out. China, Belgium, Hol-
land and Portugal being asked to par-
ticipate in discussions involving the
Far East. The foremost statesmen of
these nine powers were named as
delegates and on November 12 the mo-
mentous conference opened with im-
posing ceremony. Almost immedi-
ately Secretary Hughes put forward
America's plan for reduction and
limitation of naval armament, includ-
ing a naval holiday for ten years, the
scrapping of all shipbuilding pro-
grams, destruction of vessels to a cer-
tain point and the maintenance of
the navies of America, Great Britain
and Japan on a 5-5-3 basis. The plan
was formally accepted by the delegates
of those nations on December 15, and
to the agreement were added clauses
for the preservation of the status quo
of naval bases and fortification in the
western Pacific.

Of almost equal importance was the
four-power pact accepted by the
conference on December 13. This was
cast in the form of a treaty by which
the United States, Great Britain,
France and Japan agreed to maintain
peace in the Pacific, the Anglo-Japan-
ese treaty being abrogated.

China offered some very difficult
problems to the conference and all the
demands of her delegates were not
satisfied. The conference, however, did
enter into an agreement to remove
many of the foreign restrictions on
China and to respect the territorial
and administrative integrity of the
oriental republic and preserve the open
door for trade and industry of all na-
tions. Direct negotiations between the
Chinese and Japanese delegates re-
sulted in Japan's agreeing to restore
Shantung province to China upon re-
ceiving payment for the railway.

It was evident from the first that
the conference could not do much in
the matter of limitation of land arma-
ments so long as the situation in cen-
tral Europe remained so unsettled.
Premier Briand was present to give
voice to France's needs of protection
and fears of aggression by Germany
and possibly by Russia. His eloquent
speech so far convinced the conference
that the other powers gave as-
surance that France would never be
left in the "moral isolation" which she
feared.

President Harding has clung to his
idea that an association of nations can
be formed which would do what the
League of Nations cannot do, and on
November 25 he put forward the sug-
gestion of a continuing series of con-
ferences like that in Washington,
which presumably might result in the
formation of the association. The
idea was received with favor every-
where, except that the French de-
murred at the proposed inclusion of
Germany.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

During the first six months of the
year the guerrilla warfare between the
British forces in Ireland and the Irish
republicans continued unabated.
Murders by the Sinn Feiners and re-
prisals by the British were of almost
daily occurrence. The Irish were es-
pecially exasperated by the execution of
a number of prisoners convicted of
complicity in the killing of soldiers.
The appointment of Lord Talbot, lead-
ing British Roman Catholic, as Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland, failed of its ef-
fect. On May 25 the Sinn Feiners
burned the Dublin custom house, and
on June 30 they re-elected Eamonn de
Valera president of the "Irish repub-
lic." Meanwhile the new government of
northern Ireland was organized, with
Sir James Craig as premier, and on
June 22 King George went across to
open the Ulster parliament. De Valera
on July 9 accepted the invitation of
Premier Lloyd George to a conference
in London, and the truce was announced.
Then began the series of negotiations
that lasted through the remainder of
the year. Offers and counter-offers
were made, and finally Britain pro-
ffered Ireland full status as a dominion
within the empire, to be known as the

Irish Free State. A treaty to this
effect was ratified by the British par-
liament and submitted to the Irish par-
liament. It was not consulted, but was
given the option of becoming a part
of the Irish Free state or retaining
her status. Angriely she chose the
latter.

Charles, ex-emperor of Austria-Hun-
gary, made two futile efforts to regain
the Hungarian throne. On March 27 he
appeared in Hungary without forces
and claimed the crown, but Regent
Horthy refused to step aside. Czecho-
slovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania
mobilized to frustrate the coup and the
allied council of ambassadors warned
Hungary that the restoration of the
Hapsburg regime would not be toler-
ated. So Charles returned to his place
of refuge in Switzerland. But he was
not through, for on October 21 he and
his wife, Zita, went by airplane to
Hungary and rallied a considerable
number of supporters who proclaimed
Charles king. Again the "little en-
tente" prepared for action, but Regent
Horthy led his army out of Budapest
and defeated the Carlists in a real bat-
tle. The former emperor and empress
were taken prisoner, as were a number
of prominent Hungarian nobles. The
allies decreed that Charles must be
exiled, and in November he and Zita
were taken to Funchal, Madeira.

Russia's year was one of fighting,
famine and efforts to resume relations
with other nations. The soviet gov-
ernment held its own against repeated
revolts, which included risings of the
workmen of Moscow, of peasants
under Antonov, and an invasion
of the Ukraine by Petliura, which for
a time threatened to be successful.
Failure of the crops brought a terrible
famine in the Volga region. Many
thousands starved to death and even
the American relief administration,
which took charge of the situation,
could only partially check the disaster.
In seeking to break through the ring
of isolation surrounding it, the Moscow
government gradually receded from its
communist principles. It sought the
aid of foreign capital, and on August
9 it abandoned state ownership of all
but a few of the largest industries.
Treaties were made with the Baltic
states and with Turkey, and tempt-
ing offers of concessions were held
out to other nations. In a notable
pronouncement on October 21 Premier
Lenin admitted the economic defeat
of communism.

Old King Peter of Serbia died in
Belgrade on August 17, and four days
later his son Alexander was pro-
claimed king of Yugoslavia. He was
reluctant to leave Paris, however, and
it was not until November 6 that he
went to Belgrade and assumed his
crown. Portugal was upset by sev-
eral revolutionary movements toward
the close of the year. On August 10
the ministry was overthrown by a mili-
tary coup and several cabinet mem-
bers, including Premier Grijao, were
assassinated. A few days later a plot
of the royalists was uncovered, and in
November Carvalho de Azevedo led a re-
volt. Because of these disorders and
of the spread of bolshevism the pow-
ers began consideration of a plan for
intervention. Spain had rebels, also,
the tribesmen of Morocco. Against
them she maintained a wearying and
expensive warfare for months. And
while on the subject of rebellion, men-
tion must be made of the revolt of
the Mohals on the Malabar coast of
India, which caused the British gov-
ernment much annoyance and not a
few lives.

There were communist outbreaks in
Germany in March, and on August 26
Matthias Erzberger, the German states-
man who signed the treaty of Ver-
sailles, was assassinated. Doctor Wirth,
who became chancellor on May 10,
resigned with his cabinet on October 22,
but was persuaded to remain in office
and form a new ministry. In Novem-
ber there were riots in many German
cities due to the high prices of food.

The chauvinistic element in Japan
was active, especially after the Wash-
ington conference opened, and on No-
vember 3 Premier Hara was assassi-
nated. Viscount Takahashi succeeded
him. The emperor of Japan suffered a
complete mental and physical break-
down some time last year, and Crown
Prince Hirohito was made regent on
November 25. He had lately returned
from a tour of Europe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

During the early part of the year
the country was preparing for the
change of administration on March 4.
President-elect Harding resigned as
senator from Ohio on January 9, and
the next day he asked that prepara-
tions for an elaborate inauguration be
canceled, feeling that it would be in-
consistent with the urgent need for
economy. On February 19 Mr. Har-
ding announced the appointment of
Charles E. Hughes as his secretary of
state—a choice that met with general
approval—and on succeeding days he
completed his cabinet with these
names: Secretary of the treasury, An-
drew W. Mellon; secretary of war,
John W. Weeks; attorney general,
Harry M. Daugherty; postmaster gen-
eral, Will H. Hays; secretary of the
navy, Edwin Denby; secretary of the
interior, Albert B. Fall; secretary of
agriculture, Henry C. Wallace; sec-
retary of commerce, Herbert C. Hoover;
secretary of labor, James J. Davis. Mr.
Harding was inaugurated on March 4
with simple, dignified ceremony, and
President Wilson, despite his contin-
ued illness, was able to be present.
The senate, in extra session, confirmed
the cabinet and a number of other ap-
pointments, and adjourned on March
15.

On the first day of the year General
Crowder was sent by President Wil-
son to Cuba to see what could be done
to restore financial and economic con-

ditions there, upset by the collapse of
the sugar boom. He remained on the
island for a long time and succeeded
in his mission to a considerable ex-
tent. On April 11 telephone communi-
cation between the United States and
Cuba was opened by an exchange of
greetings between Presidents Harding
and Menocal.

The United States Supreme court
rendered several notable decisions. On
January 31 it held that Judge Landis
had no lawful right or power to pre-
side over the trial of Victor Berger and
other Socialists. On March 28 it ruled
that profits from sale of corporate
stocks and bonds and capital assets
are taxable as income. On April 11 it
refused to review the convictions of
Haywood and 79 other I. W. W. mem-
bers. The conviction of Senator New-
berry of Michigan and others for al-
leged violation of the corrupt prac-
tices act was set aside on May 2, the
act being held void. On June 30 Wil-
liam Howard Taft was appointed chief
justice and was sworn in on October 3.

The unemployment situation be-
came so bad during the summer that
President Harding called a conference
of experts on the subject. It began its
sessions on September 26 and, after a
long study, established a central bu-
reau and started local employment
movements throughout the country.
The resulting relief was but partial,
for business itself was suffering a gen-
eral depression.

One of the worst race riots in the
history of the country broke out in
Tulsa, Okla., on May 31. Before it
was quelled the negro quarter of the
city and been burned and 35 persons
had been killed and many wounded.

Labor troubles of long standing in
West Virginia culminated in an insur-
rectionary movement by miners which
called forth a proclamation by the
President ordering them to disperse.
Federal troops were sent into the re-
gion and the miners soon surrendered.

A commission, headed by Gen. Leon-
ard Wood, was sent to the Philippines.
It reported in November, recommend-
ing against immediate withdrawal of
the United States from the islands.
Meantime General Wood was offered
and accepted the post of governor gen-
eral.

The American Legion, in session at
Kansas City, elected Lieut. Col. Har-
ford MacNider of Iowa its national
commander on November 1. The Le-
gion had as guests Marshal Foch of
France, General Diaz of Italy, Ad-
miral Beatty of England and other
distinguished warriors. These same
visitors and many other eminent per-
sons participated on Armistice Day,
Nov. 11, in the ceremony of the burial
of America's unknown soldier in the
National cemetery at Arlington.

Under the budget law which was
passed in May Gen. Charles G.
Davis was appointed director general
of the federal budget and he and his
aids made notable progress in the way
of cutting down the expenses of the
government.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Not a great deal of legislation was
passed by the Republican congress
during the last two months of Presi-
dent Wilson's administration. The
President vetoed the bill to revive the
War Finance corporation on January
2, and congress promptly repassed it.
On January 12, \$7,000,000 was ap-
propriated for enforcement of prohibition.
The house decided, on January 19, that
its membership should not be in-
creased. After much debate congress
set the limit of the regular army at
175,000 men. Mr. Wilson vetoed the
measure, but it was passed over his
veto. On February 26 the President
signed the Winslow bill, making avail-
able to the railroads \$370,000,000 from
the government guarantee fund.

President Harding called congress
in extra session on April 11 and nearly
all the rest of the year it was busy
with the task of redeeming the pledges
of the Republican party, with what
success must be left to individual
judgment. Among the first bills passed
were emergency tariff and immigra-
tion acts; a new army bill cutting the
army down to 150,000; and the budget
bill. On April 30 the senate adopted
a resolution declaring the war with
Germany and Austria at an end; on
June 13 the house adopted a resolu-
tion of similar purport, and the mea-
sure was finally passed on July 4 and
signed the next day by President
Harding. Repeated efforts to pass a
soldiers' bonus bill came to naught,
but a soldiers' relief bureau was cre-
ated on August 2 and Col. C. R. Forbes
was made its director. The house
passed both a tax revision bill and a
tariff bill, but the senate did not get
around to the latter. The tax mea-
sure was enacted into law on Novem-
ber 21.

Among other important measures
passed were a bill to exempt American
coastwise shipping from payment of
Panama canal tolls; a bill for govern-
ment regulation of the packing indus-
try; the \$48,500,000 shipping board
deficiency bill; the billion-dollar farm
exports credit bill; and various mea-
sures relating to enforcement of the
prohibition amendment, including one
forbidding the manufacture and sale
of beer as medicine.

The extra session came to an end
on November 23, and on December 5
congress met for the regular session.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Two strong tendencies in the world
of labor marked the year in the United
States. One was toward a reduction
of wages, as a part of the "return to
normalcy," and the other was toward
the establishment of the open shop.
Neither both were contested by or-
ganized labor, not wholly successfully.
The railway executives took the lead
in both movements, but had many fol-

lowers. In January the national con-
ference of state manufacturers' asso-
ciations pledged support for the open
shop movement. On the last day of
that month the railway executives
asked that the national working agree-
ments be abrogated; the railroad
brotherhoods appealed to President
Wilson to prevent wage reductions but
he refused to interfere. By order of
the railway labor board some of the
existing agreements were terminated
on July 1 and a wage cut averaging 12
per cent was put into effect. The rail-
ways later announced they would ask
further wage cuts. The membership
of the brotherhoods decided by vote
that a strike should be called on Oc-
tober 30, but nine allied unions refused
to support such a strike, and on an-
nouncement by the board that it would
not consider wage cut requests until
all working rule questions had been
decided the strike order was canceled.
On December 1 the board reconstituted
the working rules so that the open
shop principle was recognized.

In the packing industry there was a
wage reduction in March and a strike
was narrowly averted. In September
the large packing plants installed the
shop representation system and in No-
vember, under this plan, the employees
consented to a further reduction of 10
per cent. The meat cutters repudiated
this and called a strike on Dec. 5.

There were many minor strikes,
most of them short lived. Samuel
Gompers was re-elected president of
the American Federation of Labor
which held its convention in Denver
in June.

Great Britain's coal miners went on
strike on March 1 and for nearly four
months the nation's industries were
near collapse. The rail and transport
workers refused to go out and the
government would not yield to the
demands that the mines be national-
ized, so the miners returned to work
on June 28 without having gained
much.

SPORTS

It was a great year for sports. In
all lines there was activity and pros-
perity, and international contests
were numerous.

Organized baseball, which had suf-
fered from the White Sox scandal,
rehabilitated itself by the appoint-
ment of Judge Landis as supreme ar-
biter. The New York Giants and the
New York Yankees won the National
and American league pennants, re-
spectively, and in the series for the
world championship the Giants were
victorious. The former members of
the Chicago White Sox who were ac-
cused of conspiracy to "throw the 1919
world's series" were acquitted by a
jury, though not by public opinion.

Jack Hutchinson of America won
the British open golf championship in
June. In this country the titles went
as follows: Western amateur, Charles
Evans, Jr.; national open, James M.
Barnes; western open, Walter Hagen;
national amateur, Jesse Guilford.
The feature in pugilism was the
battle for the world's heavyweight
title between Jack Dempsey and
Georges Carpentier of France on July
2. The Frenchman was knocked out
in the fourth round. Benny Leonard
defended the lightweight title against
Richie Mitchell on January 14; Jack
Britton, welterweight champion, de-
feated Ted Lewis of England on Feb-
ruary 7, and Pete Herman won the
bantamweight title from Joe Lynch on
July 25.

Davis and Johnston, the American
tennis team, won the Davis cup in
New Zealand on January 1, and Til-
den won the international champion-
ship in Paris on June 4, and the
American championship on September
19. The Americans again won the
Davis cup on September 3 by defeat-
ing the Japanese team.

The University of Illinois won the
Western Conference track and field
meet and the National Collegiate
athletic meet in June. Yale defeated
Harvard in their annual boat race on
June 24. The University of Iowa won
the Western Conference football
championship, and Harvard beat Yale
on November 19. The East was given
two jolts in football, for the Uni-
versity of Chicago defeated Princeton
and Centre college of Kentucky beat
Harvard.

On November 23 young Jake Schaefer
won the world's baltline champion-
ship long held by Willie Hoppe.

NECROLOGY

Just the names of the well-known
men and women who passed away in
1921 would fill much space. Among the
shining marks found by Death were
these: Jan. 1, Dr. Theobald von Beth-
mann-Hollweg, former German imper-
ial chancellor; Jan. 3, Ferdinand
Schlesinger, Wisconsin capitalist; Jan.
7, James G. Scripps, publisher of many
newspapers; Jan. 13, Henry Reinhardt,
famous American art collector and
dealer; Jan. 19, Daniel Barto, profes-
sor of agriculture in the University of
Illinois; Jan. 21, Congressman Charles
Boomer of Missouri, and Mary M. Whit-
ney, famous astronomer at Vassar; Jan.
22, "Cap" Streeter, the noted Chicago
lake front squatter; Jan. 30, John
Francis Murphy, American landscape
painter; Jan. 31, Gov. F. H. Parkhurst
of Maine.

Feb. 2, Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop
of Milan, and Luigi Manicelli, noted
composer; Feb. 8, Prince Kropotkin,
anarchist leader, and Prof. Barrett Wen-
dell of Harvard; Feb. 9, James Gibbons
Huneker, music critic and author; Feb.
22, W. F. McCombs, former Demo-
cratic national chairman; Feb. 24, Dr.
F. J. V. Skiff, director of the Field
Museum of Chicago.

March 1, Nicholas I, king of Monte-
negro; March 2, Congressman Champ
Clark of Missouri; March 11, S. W.
Burnham, eminent astronomer of Chi-

cago; March 17, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus,
educator, lecturer and preacher, of
Chicago; March 19, Berlieston Tay-
lor of the Chicago Tribune, most fa-
mous "column conductor"; March 24,
James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of
Baltimore; March 25, Mrs. George M.
Fullman, widow of the car builder,
and Charles Haddon Chambers, Aus-
tralian playwright; March 29, John
Burroughs, beloved American natural-
ist.

April 3, Annie Louise Cary, once
famous prima donna; April 8, Julie
Opp, actress, and B. E. Wallace, pioneer
circus man; April 9, Archbishop Walsh
of Dublin, Sydney Fisher, Canadian
statesman, and Ernesto Nathan, former
mayor of Rome; April 11, Augusta
Victoria, former empress of Germany;
April 30, John Robinson, noted circus
owner.

May 3, Dr. W. R. Brooks, astron-
omer; May 5, J. A. Snelcher, editor Les-
lie's Weekly; May 14, Alf Hyman, the-
atrical manager; May 15, Former Sen-
ator T. B. Catron of New Mexico; May
18, Former Secretary of the Interior
Franklin B. Lane; May 19, Edward D.
White, chief justice of the United
States Supreme court; May 29, Gen.
Horace Porter, war veteran and diplo-
mat.

June 5, W. T. Crooks, noted British
labor leader; June 7, Alvin T. Hart,
Republican leader of Kentucky; June 8,
Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national com-
mander of the American Legion; June
13, Gen. Jose Gomez, former president
of Cuba, and H. C. Ide, former gov-
ernor general of the Philippines; June
15, Judge W. A. Blount of Florida,
president of the American Bar asso-
ciation; June 16, William E. Mason,
congressman-at-large from Illinois;
June 22, Dr. Morris Jastrow, authority
on Semitic literature, and Gen. C. H.
Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe;
June 28, Charles J. Bonaparte of Bal-
timore; June 29, Lady Randolph
Churchill.

July 3, John F. Wallace, eminent en-
gineer; July 10, Douglas Stuart, author
and journalist; July 12, Harry Hawker,
famous British aviator; July 15, Dr.
W. E. Stone, president of Purdue uni-
versity; July 20, Robert E. Burke,
prominent Democrat of Chicago, and
Charles B. Cory, ornithologist; July 31,
Edgar Saltus, author.

Aug. 2, Enrico Caruso, the famous
operatic tenor; Aug. 6, John G. Jen-
kins, Wisconsin jurist; Aug. 11, Wil-
liam C. Hook, jurist, of Kansas; Aug.
12, Alexander Block, noted Russian
poet; Aug. 13, Samuel P. Colt, leader in
rubber industry; Aug. 17, King Peter of
Serbia; Aug. 19, Demetrios Phyllis,
Greek statesman; Aug. 23, Sir Sam
Hughes of Canada; Aug. 25, Peter
Cooper Hewitt, noted American inven-
tor; Aug. 31, Field Marshal Count von
Buelow, German war leader.

Sept. 2, Austin Dobson, English
poet; Sept. 11, Former Senator George
F. Wetmore of Rhode Island; Sept. 15,
Peer Stromme, American author and
journalist; Sept. 21, Sir Ernest Cas-
selle, British financier; Sept. 28, Engel-
bert Humperdinck, German composer.

Oct. 1, Former Federal Judge Peter
Grosscup of Chicago; Oct. 2, David
Bispham, American baritone, and Wil-
liam H. former king of Wurttemberg;
Oct. 12, Philander Case Knox, senator
from Pennsylvania; Oct. 18, Ludwig
III, former king of Bavaria; Oct. 21,
Maj. Gen. W. W. Waterspoon, U. S. A.;
Oct. 25, "Bat" Masterson, writer
and former noted westerner; Oct. 26,
Henry Oyen, American novelist.

Nov. 3, Dan Hanna, capitalist and
publisher, of Cleveland, O.; Nov. 5,
Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, first woman
ordained as a minister in the United
States; Nov. 13, C. H. Prior of St.
Paul, railway builder, and Mrs. George
J. Gould; Nov. 20, Lawrence C. Earl,
American painter; Nov. 22, Christine
Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda,
once famous operatic soprano, and
Henry M. Hyndman, British socialist
leader; Nov. 27, Lieut. Col. C. W.
Whittlesley, hero of the "Lost Battal-
ion"; Nov. 28, Abdul Baha Abbas, lead-
er of the Bahais; Nov. 29, Ivan
Caryll, composer, and Lord Mount Ste-
phen, creator of the Canadian Pacific
railway system.

Dec. 10, Sir Arthur Pearson, famous
blind publisher of England; Dec. 11,
the earl of Halsbury, former British
lord high chancellor; Dec. 12, H. Clay
Evans of Tennessee, former commis-
sioner of pensions; Dec. 15, Congres-
man J. A. Elston of California, who
committed suicide; Dec. 16, Camille
Saint-Saens, noted French composer.

DISASTERS

Floods, tornadoes and conflagrations
cost many lives and vast property
losses in 1921. A four-million-dollar
fire destroyed the business section of
Athens, Ga., on January 24. The Ar-
mour grain elevator in Chicago, larg-
est in the world, was wrecked by fire
and explosion on March 19, the loss
being \$6,000,000. A thousand houses
in Tokyo were destroyed by flames in
March, and in April fire in Manila
rendered 15,000 homeless and 4,000
buildings were burned in Hakodate,
Japan. The Southern states were
struck by a tornado on April 15, 100
persons being killed. On June 3 came
the terrible floods in eastern Colorado
in which hundreds lost their lives and
immense property damage was done.
San Antonio, Tex., experienced a dis-
astrous flood on September 10.

The two most startling disasters
occurred abroad. On August 24 the
giant dirigible ZR-2, built by the Brit-
ish for the United States, broke in
two while over Hull, England, on her
last trial trip. Forty-six men were
killed, including 15 members of the
American crew that was to bring the
vessel across the ocean.

On September 21 a great nitrate
plant at Oppau, Germany, blew up.
The town was wiped out, about 1,500
persons were killed and thousands
were injured.

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