

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

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At this time there had arisen a number of problems so difficult to handle that it seemed possible at times that the Peace Conference might be unable to reach a settlement. On March 21 it was reported that the Italian delegation threatened to withdraw from the conference unless the port of Fiume was awarded to Italy. On April 2 Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, declared that "no Asiatic nation could be happy in a League of Nations in which sharp racial discrimination is maintained." On March 11 Secretary Lansing, speaking at a dinner in honor of the American peace delegation, had given warning that the imposition of too harsh terms upon Germany would cause the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy. On the other hand, on April 8 the majority of the House of Commons sent a telegram to Lloyd George, reminding him of his election pledge to force the utmost indemnity from Germany, and on April 10 members of the French Senate signed a resolution expressing the hope that full restitution and reparation for damage would be exacted from the enemy and that the full cost of the war would be imposed upon those responsible for it.

Domestic Affairs

The return of the United States to a condition of peace was not accomplished easily. Unusual conditions existed and the people of the country were confronted with problems that had been unknown in the days before the war. One of the most striking developments of the year was the startling activity of the radical element, which was engaged apparently in a well organized effort to undermine the government and bring about a condition similar to that existing in Russia. Entirely aside from the industrial disorders, which were unusually numerous during the year, the activities of the I. W. W. and other radical groups forced the government to take unusual measures for their suppression.

Prohibition Amendment

The putting into effect of nationwide prohibition and the submission by Congress of the constitutional amendment for complete woman's suffrage were other important events of the year. Ratification of the national prohibition amendment came early in the year with a rapidity that surprised the nation. The Michigan legislature ratified the amendment on January 2 and other states acted rapidly on the measure during the ensuing month. On January 16 Nebraska's legislature acted, giving the necessary three-fourths majority for the amendment. On January 29 the State Department proclaimed the ratification of the amendment and set January 16, 1920, as the date when it would become effective.

On January 9 Attorney-General Gregory tendered his resignation, to become effective March 4, and A. Mitchell Palmer was appointed to succeed him on February 27. On January 11 Walker D. Hines was appointed director-general of the railroads to succeed William G. McAdoo, who had tendered his resignation.

The government's first blow at the radicals during the year was delivered on January 8, when Congressman Victor L. Berger and four other socialist leaders were found guilty by a federal jury in Chicago of conspiring to interfere with the successful conduct of the war. On February 18 they were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

On January 25 it was announced by the chief of staff of the army that when the war ended, on November 11, 1918, the United States had the second largest army on the western front, with 1,950,000 men. France had 2,950,000 men, and the British, including the Portuguese, 1,718,000. On February 6 the War Department reported that American casualties in Northern Russia, to the end of January, were 409 killed out of a force slightly in excess of 5,000. It was also announced by the War Department on February 12 that in the three months following the

signing of the armistice, 287,000 American troops overseas had embarked for home and that 1,330,000 men in home camps had been demobilized.

Congress Passes Suffrage

One of the first acts of the new House was to pass the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution by a vote of 304 to 89. The amendment was again brought up in the Senate on June 4 and this time was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, two more than the necessary two-thirds. Having been passed by both branches of Congress, the amendment then went to the state legislatures for ratification.

On May 17 the War Department estimated that America's participation in the war had cost \$21,294,000,000. On May 20 President Wilson, by cable, recommended to Congress that it repeal the war-time prohibition act so far as it affected the manufacture of wine and beers, but no action was taken upon the recommendation. On June 5 the postmaster-general restored control of the telegraph and telephone systems to the owners, so far as operations were concerned, but retained jurisdiction over the finances of the companies and the rates charged pending action by Congress.

The activities of anarchistic elements were manifested on June 2, when bombs were exploded simultaneously at the residences of ten men in eight Eastern cities. One bomb, which exploded at the home of Attorney-General Palmer in Washington, blew the bomb planter to pieces, but none of the intended victims were injured.

The probability that the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution would be adopted before the next presidential election was indicated by the prompt action of the legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, all of which ratified the amendment on June 10.

U. S. Goes Dry on July 1

On July 1 the war-time emergency prohibition act went into effect and for the first time in history the sale of liquor was illegal throughout the United States. On July 12 President Wilson vetoed the agricultural appro-

priation bill because of a "rider" repealing the daylight saving law. Congress promptly passed a separate bill repealing the daylight saving law and when President Wilson vetoed this measure, both Houses passed the bill over his veto on August 20.

Much of the industrial unrest existing throughout the country was attributed to the greatly increased cost of living. As prices continued to advance, the government took steps to curb profiteering and to reduce prices. On August 8 President Wilson addressed Congress on the necessity of reducing the cost of living, recommending measures designed to produce this result. Some of the legislation proposed was enacted by Congress and the Department of Justice undertook to enforce vigorously the laws prohibiting profiteering. Later it was announced that a reduction in prices had resulted, but the reduction was so small as to have little appreciable effect upon the cost of living.

The country was aroused during the summer by a series of race riots, the first of which occurred in Washington on July 21. Four persons were killed in the rioting at the capital. On July 27 the most serious race riot of the year began in Chicago. For several days a large section of the city, of which negroes composed the principal population, was in a state of siege. It was finally found necessary to call out state troops to quell the disturbance and before order had been restored thirty-three persons had been killed and hundreds injured. About half of the killed were whites and half negroes. Other clashes between negroes and whites occurred at other points during the following weeks. On September 27 a great mob in Omaha, Nebraska, lynched a negro prisoner, set fire to the court house and attempted to hang the mayor. On September 29 two negroes were lynched by a mob at Montgomery, Alabama. On October 1 a serious battle between the races broke out at Elaine, Arkansas, and before the trouble was ended by federal and state troops five white men and eleven negroes had been killed.

In recognition of the services which he rendered as commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, General Pershing was made a general for life by act of Congress. His nomination for this post was confirmed by the Senate on September 4 and the commission was handed to General Pershing as he landed, on September 8, at New York, where he and the First Division, which accompanied him, were given an enthusiastic reception.

The United States entertained a number of distinguished officials from abroad during the latter part of the year. On September 9 Cardinal Mercier of Belgium landed at New York and began a tour of the country. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium followed the cardinal, arriving in New York on October 2. They traversed the entire country and paid an official visit to President Wilson before returning to Belgium. On November 11 the Prince of Wales, who had been in Canada for several weeks, crossed into the United States and arrived in Washington for a visit of several days.

Mexico and the U. S.

Conditions in Mexico continued to provide a perplexing problem for the United States government during the year 1919. While President Carranza maintained his government and was in control of a considerable part of the country, revolutionary activities continued and the unsettled conditions threatened several times to precipitate the long expected break between the United States and Mexico.

Rumors of extensive land concessions granted by the Mexican government to Japanese corporations caused the American State Department to institute an inquiry on March 31.

On April 23 the Mexican Department of Foreign Relations announced relative to the proposed amendment to the League of Nations covenant, taking cognizance of the Monroe Doctrine, that the Mexican government "has not recognized and will not recognize the Monroe Doctrine or any

other doctrine that attacks the sovereignty and independence of Mexico."

A new revolutionary government in Mexico was proclaimed by the followers of Villa, with General Felipe Angeles as provisional president. Villa's forces began an attack upon Juarez on June 14 and the following day, after several Americans in El Paso had been killed or wounded by shots across the border, American troops crossed to Juarez and attacked the Villa forces. After a battle, in which the Villistas were routed with a loss of forty-five men, the American troops returned across the border. On June 19 the Carranza government notified the United States that it had taken steps to protect American citizens in the state of Chihuahua.

Aeronautics

As a result of the great development of aviation during the war, rapid progress was made during the year in the use of both dirigibles and heavier-than-air machines for commercial purposes. Early in the year it became evident that there would be great competition among the larger nations in the development of peace-time air service. The United States and Great Britain took the lead in making tests of various types of aircraft.

On April 12 a new airplane record was made by a British army aviator, who flew from London to Paris, a distance of 215 miles, in seventy-five minutes. On April 17 Major Macaulay, a United States army aviator, completed a flight from San Diego, California, to Jacksonville, Florida, covering the distance at an average speed of 137 miles an hour and with four stops. On April 19 Captain E. F. White, in an army plane, made the first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York. On April 26 all records for endurance flights were broken by a United States sea plane, which remained in the air for more than twenty hours while traveling at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

On May 8 three United States Navy sea planes started from New York on the first trans-Atlantic flight by way of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Trepessay

Bay, Newfoundland, and the Azores. One of these machines, the NC-4, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, on May 27, having completed the first flight across the Atlantic in actual flying time of twenty-six hours, forty-seven minutes from Newfoundland to Portugal. Fog caused the other two planes to lose their course and abandon the flight.

In the meantime, two British aviators, Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, left Newfoundland on May 18 in the first attempt to cross the Atlantic without stop. Engine trouble forced them to descend 850 miles from Ireland and the aviators were picked up by a passing vessel.

On May 24, Lieutenant Roget, a French aviator, made a non-stop flight from Paris to Rabat, Morocco, a distance of 1116 miles. On June 7 Adjutant Casale, a French aviator, established a new record for altitude, ascending 31,152 feet.

The first non-stop flight across the Atlantic was made on June 14 and 15 by Captain John Alcock, British flyer, and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, his American navigator, who covered the 1,900 miles from Newfoundland to Ireland in a Vickers-Vimy machine in sixteen hours and twelve minutes.

The British dirigible R-34, carrying thirty-one persons, started from Edinburgh on a trans-Atlantic flight to New York on July 2 and reached its destination on July 6. The R-34 made the return trip without mishap in three days and three hours, reaching England on July 13.

Roland Rholls, in a Curtiss triplane, made a new altitude record at Roosevelt Field, New York, on July 30 by arising to a height of 30,700 feet and on September 18 he broke his own record by ascending 34,610.

A transcontinental airplane race was started simultaneously at San Francisco and New York on October 8 with sixty-five competitors. Five aviators were killed during this race. Lieutenant B. W. Maynard, known as the "flying parson," was the first to cross

the continent, arriving at San Francisco on October 11, but Lieutenant Alexander Pearson was declared the winner of the race, his actual flying time from New York to San Francisco and return being less than that of any other contestant.

Disasters

In relief from the appalling loss of life during the previous five years of war, the world saw few great disasters during 1919.

On April 28 fire destroyed two thousand buildings in the city of Yokohama, Japan, covering a large part of the business section of the city. Thousands of persons were killed in Java on May 18 by the eruption of the volcano of Kalkut.

On June 5 ninety men were killed by a powder explosion in the powder mine in Wilkesbarre, Pa. Sixty persons were killed in a tornado which destroyed the business section of Fergus Falls, Minn., on June 22. An earthquake in Tuscany, Italy, on June 29 caused the death of 127 persons and made thousands homeless.

An unusual accident occurred on July 21 when a dirigible airship, sailing over Chicago, exploded and the engine and gasoline tanks crashed through the roof of a bank building, causing the death of thirteen persons.

On September 14 more than three hundred persons were killed and thousands were rendered homeless by a hurricane and tidal wave on the gulf coast in and near Corpus Christi, Texas.

On October 28 twenty-one lives were lost when a steamship was wrecked at Muskegon, Michigan.

Necrology.

Death took a heavy toll among the leaders in many fields of world activity during 1919. The most prominent of Americans who passed away during the year was former President Theodore Roosevelt, who died suddenly at his home at Oyster Bay on January 6.

The following are among the other prominent men and women who died during the year:

January 4, Count George F. von

Hertling, German Chancellor from October, 1917, to September, 1918; January 8, Major-General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A.; January 22, George T. Oliver, former United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

February 17, Sir Wilfried Laurier, former Premier of Canada; February 22, William P. Borland, Representative in Congress from Missouri; Dr. Mary Walker, former army surgeon and noted as an advocate of male attire for women; February 27, George F. Edmunds, former United States Senator from Vermont.

March 3, Harvey Helm, member of Congress from Kentucky; March 4, Henry R. Mallory, prominent in development of American steamship lines; March 6, Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second cabinet; Edward Francis Kearney, president of the Wabash Railroad; March 14, General Roger A. Pryor, famous Confederate veteran.

April 6, John Rogers Hegeman, for twenty-seven years president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; April 8, Frank W. Woolworth, originator of the five and ten-cent store; April 20, Richard Wilson Austin, representative in Congress from Tennessee; April 21, Jules Vedrines, noted French aviator; April 28, Albert Estopinal, representative in Congress from Louisiana.

May 1, Asher C. Hinds, representative in Congress from Maine; May 13, John L. Burnett, representative in Congress from Alabama; May 17, Jose Santos Zelaya, former president of Nicaragua; May 20, Carl Chester Van Dyke, representative in Congress from Minnesota; May 29, Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France.

June 5, Manuel Franco, President of Paraguay; June 11, John C. Spooner, former United States Senator from Wisconsin; June 12, James A. Tawney, former representative in Congress from Minnesota; June 14, Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington.

July 2, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, former president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association;

July 23, J. Willard Ragsdale, representative in Congress from South Carolina; July 25, Patrick Cudahy, packer.

August 11, Andrew Carnegie, veteran steel manufacturer and philanthropist; August 28, General Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa and former Boer leader.

September 6, Admiral Baron Chas. William Beresford, British naval commander and critic; September 9, John Mitchell, labor leader; September 18, Joseph B. Thompson, representative in Congress from Oklahoma; September 21, Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York and former chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission; September 27, Adelina Patti, famous operatic singer.

October 21, Alfred T. Ringling, head of the famous circus family; October 30, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, writer; Charles Herman Steinway, piano manufacturer.

November 1, Colonel J. D. Bell, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; November 7, Hugo Hasse, head of German independent socialists; November 12, Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from Virginia.

Sporting.

With the return of peace great interest was shown in the United States in 1919 in sports of all kinds. In both amateur and professional fields, in baseball, football, boxing, golf, tennis and automobile racing competition was keen.

The 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis Speedway was revived on May 31. It was won by Wilcox in a Peugeot. Accidents during the race caused the death of three men.

The Western Intercollegiate Conference field meet was held on June 7 and was won by the University of Michigan.

The first of the important golf championship matches was held on June 12, when Walter Hagen won the national open championship. On June 21 Harry Legg won the western amateur championship.

In the pugilistic world the big event of the year was the battle for the