1921 -- The Year of Storm, Stress and Disaster -- 1921.

mas treat at the Green Lantern Restaurant.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

Dec. 27—On the initiative of His Excellency the Governor a conference on unemployment was held at Government House. The meeting was attended by representatives from practically every organization in the city, and resulted in the formation of a strong committee to take charge of the work in hand.

General Chronology of the Year 1921.

INTERNATIONAL.

Jan. 11—United States withdrew its representatives from council of ambassadors.

Jan. 12—Victories of Turkish Nationalists over Greeks in Asia Minor announced.

Jan. 23—President Wilson asked that allies guarantee Russia from outside aggression preliminary to his undertaking mediation for Armenia.

Jan. 24—Supreme council met in Paris to discuss German disarmament and reparations. Germany given more time to diasrm.

Jan. 26—Supreme council decided Latvia and Esthonia should be recognized as sovereign states.

Jan. 29—Supreme council fixed German reparations at 226,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in annual installments, and 12 per cent tax on exports during the period of payment.

Feb. 5—France and Poland signed military agreement for aid against invasion by Germany and Russia.

Feb. 14—Red plot to overthrow governments of France, Italy and Spain on May 1 uncovered in Paris.

Feb. 19—Azerbaijan declared war on Georgia, and the Reds started attack, taking Tiflis.

The United States formally withdrew from the reparations commission.

Feb. 21—Supreme council in London opened Near East conference.

Teheran, capital of Persia, taken by rebel Cossacks, and the Shah made prisoner.

Feb. 23—League of Nations council received protest of United States against inclusion of island of Yap in territories subjected to mandate of Japan, and demand for a voice in disposal of former German colonies.

Feb. 24—Panama enraged by invasion of its territory by Costa Rican forces.

Feb. 27—Panamans defeated Costa Ricans in disputed territory of Coto.

March 2—League of Nations council replied to United States that it was not concerned with the allocation of Yap to Japan, and invited United States to take part in discussions on Turkish and African mandates.

March 3—German counter proposals on reparations rejected by allied supreme council as totally inadequate. Germany given until March 7 to accept terms laid down in Paris.

March 8—Occupation of German cities of Duesseldolf, Duisburg and Ruhrort by French troops carried out as penalty for Germany's failure to meet reparation demands.

March 16—Trade agreement under which commercial relations will be resumed by Great Britain and Russia signed at London.

Allies' relations commission notified German government it must pay $250,000,000 before March 23.

Russia and Turkey signed treaty; Armenia divided among Georgia, Turkey and Azerbaijan.

March 17—Allies agreed to postpone payment by Austria of sums to which they were entitled under peace treaty in order to avert starvation in Austria.

March 19—Peace signed at Riga by representatives of Russia, Ukrainia and Poland.

March 21—Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia to determine the future national status of that region. Germany received 876,000 votes and Poland 389,000.

March 23—Germany in her reply to ultimatum of allied reparations commission refused to pay 1,000,000,000 gold marks due March 23 and disputed commission's figures showing balance of 12,000,000,000 marks due May 1.

March 25—Greeks began offensive against Turks in Asia Minor.

March 30—Turkey protested to allies against Greek offensive.

April 1—Greeks defeated by Turks at Eskishehr.

April 2—Washington government informed Germany United States would not countenance Germany's escaping full responsibility for the war or getting out of paying its obligations to the limit of her ability.

April 5—Secretary of State Hughes sent to allies a note, taking firm stand concerning island of Yap, and mandates in general.

British reply to Washington concerning equality of treatment for citizens of all nations in mandated territory, especially in matter of oil development, held American contentions inconsistent.

April 8—French government supported United States in Yap controversy.

April 18—Germany protested to the council of ambassadors against the new allied customs regime in occupied territory.

April 20—Japanese cabinet declined to yield on Yap mandate.

April 21—Germany asked President Harding to act as mediator of reparations dispute, but he refused.

April 25—New reparations offer from Germany received by United States government.

April 26—France found new German offer unsatisfactory and Berlin began to modify it.

April 27—Specific reparations bill of 132,000,000,000 gold marks presented to Germany by allied commission.

April 29—Italy indorsed United States position concerning Yap.

May 2—United States rejected German reparations proposals as inadequate.

France called out troops for occupation of the Ruhr.

May 3—Poles invades Upper Silesia and military law was proclaimed.

May 4—Poles and plebiscite control forces fought in Upper Silesia.

German cabinet resigned as result of reparations dispnute.

May 5—Supreme council handed Germany reparations ultimatum and protocol, granting six days for acceptance; German debt fixed at 125,000,000,000 gold marks.

May 6—President Harding resumed American representation in councils of the allies.

May 8—German forces drove insurgent Poles from Kreuzberg, Upper Silesia.

May 10—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany and the Reichstag voted, 221 to 175, to accept the allies ultimatum.

May 20—France warned Germany the sending of troops or munitions into Upper Silesia would be considered a warlike act.

May 22—Organized "volunteer" forces of Germans attacked Poles in Upper Silesia.

May 23—Trial of four German soldiers and officers for war crimes opened in Leipsig.

May 24—Germany reassumed France concerning Upper Silesia, and Premier Briand declared he would maintain the entente with Great Britain, Italy and the United States.

May 28—Truce made in Upper Silesia.

May 29—Truce in Upper Silesia broken, Germans attacking Poles and French.

June 1—Germans routed by French garrison of Beuthen, Upper Silesia.

June 4—Lieut. Neumann, who sank British hospital ship Dover Castle, acquitted because he obeyed orders.

June 7—Great Britain rejected Germany's offer of troops for Upper Silesia, and British troops began clearing Poles from disputed territory.

June 18—Allies ordered Greeks not to attack Turkish Nationalists at present.

June 24—Council of League of Nations awarded Aland islands to Finland.

June 25—Greece rejected mediation with Turks, offered by entente, and refused to defer offensive.

Poles agreed to allies' plan for Upper Silesia.

June 28—Germany paid 44,000,000 gold marks to reparations commission.

June 30—Greeks opened offensive against Turk Nationalists.

July 9—Poles and Russians fighting on old German-Russian front.

July 10—President Harding informally invited Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to conference on limitation of armaments and on Far Eastern problems, in Washington. China included.

July 20—Greeks occupied Eskishehr, Asia Minor.

July 24—Franco-British compromise reached on Silesian policy.

July 26—Japan accepted invitation to Washington conference, with certain reservations.

July 27—United States demanded release of American prisoners in Russia.

Kemal Pasha asked the Constantinople government to intervene to stop the Greek-Turk war.

July 30—Soviet Russia agreed to release all American prisoners in return for American famine relief.

Aug. 10—Supreme council decided on strict neutrality concerning the Greco-Turkish question.

Aug. 11—United States sent formal invitations to Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific question, to open November 11.

Aug. 12—Supreme council decided to refer the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations and to send reinforcements to Silesia.

Aug. 19—Russian soviets and American Relief administration agreed on relief terms.

Aug. 21—United States government notified Panama the arbitration award ceding disputed, territory of Costa Rica must be accepted, and sent battalion of marines to Panama.

Aug. 23—Panama agreed to let Costa Rica occupy Coto.

Aug. 25—United States signed peace treaty with Austria signed in Vienna.

Aug. 24—Japan formally accepted invitation to disarmament conference.

United States peace treaty with Austria signed in Vienna.

Aug. 25—United States signed peace treaty with Germany in Berlin.

Aug. 27—Turks drove Greeks back across Sakaria river with heavy losses.

Aug. 29—Hostilities opened between Hungary and Austria concerning frontier.

United States peace treaty with Hungary signed in Budapest.

Aug. 30—Greeks resumed their advance on Angora.

Sept. 1—Agreement reached to divide Lithuania into two states, one independent and one controlled by Poland.

Sept. 3—American oil men signed agreement with Mexican government taxes.

Sept. 4—Soviet Russia and Afghanistan signed treaty.

Sept. 5—League of Nations assembly met in Geneva and elected H. A. Van Karnebeek, Holland, president.

Sept. 12—Elihu Root refused seat on bench of international court of justice.

Sept. 14—League of Nations assembly elected 11 judges of international court of justice, including John Bassett Moore of the United States.

Sept 18—Hostilities broke out between Jugo-Slavia and Albania.

Sept. 21—Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia admitted to League of Nations.

Oct. 5—League of Nations assembly adjourned after re-electing Brazil, China, Belgium and Spain nonpermanent members of council.

Oct. 10—Division of Silesia decided by League of Nations council.

Oct. 18—United States senate ratified treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary by vote of 66 to 20.

Oct. 28—Soviet government of Russia asked United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to make peace with it, promising to pay nation's debts.

Nov. 1—American advisory committee and technical staff for arms conference announced.

Nov. 3—Treaty between France and Turkish Nationalists announced.

Nov. 7—Great Britain entered strong protest against Franco-Turkish accord.

Nov. 8—Council of ambassadors approved boundries of Albania.

Nov. 9—Allied ambassadors ordered Jugo-Slavs to get out of Albania, but latter continued their invasion.

Nov. 10—Montenegrin rebels proclaimed soviet republic, and Albanians checked advance of invading Serbs.

Nov. 12—Conference on limitation of armaments and Far East questions opened in Washington. Secretary of State Hughes announced the American plan—a naval holiday for ten years by Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and the scrapping of all building programs.

Nov. 14—President Harding formally proclaimed peace between United States and Germany.

Nov. 15—Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy accepted American naval limitation plan in principle.

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Nov. 16—China, in the Washington conference, asked recognition as an independent nation, respect for territorial rights, restitution of seized provinces and regions, abandonment of special foreign privileges, withdrawal of foreign troops, permission to govern her own internal affairs, and the open door.

League of Nations council met in Paris; Bourgeois of France elected President.

Nov. 18—Jugo-Slavia accepted the Albanian boundaries.

Nov. 21—Premier Briand presented to armament conference France's reasons for maintaining large army, setting forth her fears of aggression by Germany, and delegates of other powers pledged France their continued support.

Conference committee on Far East adopted "bill of rights" for China.

Nov. 25—Powers in Washington conference agreed in principle to abolition of extra territorial rights in China.

Early formation of an association of nations suggested by American administration.

Nov. 26—Anti-French demonstrations in Italian cities.

FOREIGN.

Jan. 9—British unearthed Irish plot to blow up the houses of parliament.

Jan. 12—Leygues ministry overthrown by French Chamber of Deputies.

Jan. 13—Gen. Murguia started revolution in Mexico.

Jan. 15—Briand made premier of France.

Jan. 17—Winston Churchill changed from British war minister to colonial secretary.

Jan. 22—Irish leaders opened "major offensive" against British forces.

Feb. 4—Greek cabinet headed by Rhallis resigned.

Feb. 5—Sultan of Turkey deposed as head of Mohammedan religion by Islamitic congress at Sivas and Emir Feisal appointed.

Feb. 20—British killed 13 Irish in battle near Cork.

Feb. 27—Widespread revolt against Soviet rule in parts of Russia.

March 8—During bombardment of workingmen's quarters in Moscow by Bolshevist artillery several hundred persons were killed or wounded.

Eduardo Dato, premier and minister of marine, assassinated at Madrid, Spain.

March 14—Six Sinn Fein prisoners convicted of complicity in killing of British solders in Ireland hanged in Mount Joy prison.

March 15—Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier and Turkish minister of finance, assassinated by an Armenian in Berlin.

March 17—Andrew Bonar Law, lord privy seal, resigned from British cabinet.

Kronstadt captured from Russian rebels by Bolsheviki.

March 24—Fifty communists and policemen killed in Red revolt in industrial regions of central Germany.

March 27—Former Emperor Charles made attempt to regain throne of Hungary, but Regent Horthy refused to yield.

March 28—Communist outbreaks in Saxony.

Minsk, western Russia, captured by revolutionaries.

March 30—Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania mobilized to prevent restoration of Charles.

March 31—German authorities released Nsaf and Zimmer, Americans senteneed to jail for trying to kidnap Grover Bergdoll.

April 1—Allies' council of ambassadors warned Hungary the restoration of the Hapsburgs would not be tolerated, and Hungarian national assembly condemned attempted coup of Charles.

Lord Talbot, leading British Roman Catholic, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Coal miners of Great Britain struck.

April 5—Former Emperor Charles left Hungary for Switzerland.

April 7—Dr. Sun Yat Sen elected President of Republic of South China.

April 8—Britsh rail and transport workers decided to strike in sympathy with miners, and government declared state of emergency and called out the reservists.

Gounaris made premier of Greece.

April 9—National Bank of Cuba suspended.

April 12—British miners rejected government proposals for settling strike.

April 14—British transport workers and railway men decided not to join in strike.

April 15—General Gonzales started a new revolution in Mexico.

April 17—U.S. government decided Dr. Alfredo Zayas was elected President of Cuba in November.

April 18—Province of Ontario, Canada, voted "bone dry."

April 21—President Leguia ruling Peru as dictator.

April 29—Alfredo Zayas proclaimed President-elect of Cuba.

British coal strike negotiations abandoned.

May 10—Dr. Wirth became German Chancellor.

May 22—Serious anti-British outbreak in Alexandria, Egypt.

May 25—Dublin custom house burned by Sinn Feiners.

Vladivostok seized by anti-Bolshevists.

June 7—New parliament of Northern Ireland organized in Belfast.

June 20—British imperial conference opened.

De Valera re-elected President of "Irish Republic."

June 22—King George formally opened the Ulster parliament.

June 25—Lloyd George invited De Valera to a conference on Ireland.

June 27—Italian cabinet resigned.

July 4—All-Ireland conference opened in Dublin; Ulster not represented.

July 9—De Valera agreed to conference in London and cessation of all hostilities in Ireland was announced.

July 21—De Valera received British offer for settlement of Irish troubles and took it to Dublin.

July 23—Spain announced rebellious Moroccans had defeated Spanish troops.

Aug. 8—Imprisoned members of Dail Eireann all released.

Aug. 9—Soviet Russian government abandoned state ownership of all but a few of the largest industries.

Aug. 11—Baron Byng of Vimy Ridge inaugurated governor general of Canada.

Aug. 12—De Valera rejected Britain's offer to Ireland.

Aug. 21—Alexander proclaimed king of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes.

Aug. 23—Emir Feisal became king of the Irak region, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

Aug. 26—The Irish refused Britain's offer and Lloyd George warned them against delaying settlement.

Mathias Erzberger, German statesman, assassinated.

Aug. 27—Malabar district of British India put under military rule because of serious rioting by Moplahs.

Sept. 7—British cabinet, in answer to Sinn Fein note, asked De Valera to send delegates to another conference on Sept. 20, imposing condition that Ireland must remain within the empire.

Sept. 8—Great battle between armies of north and south China at Ichang.

Sept. 12—Revolutionary plot at Constantinople discovered.

Sept. 14—Norway prohibited importation of liquors and wines containing more than 14 per cent. alcohol.

Lloyd George received reply from De Valera insisting on Ireland's right to secede, and thereupon cancelled the proposed conference.

Sept. 20—Ponikowski formed new Polish cabinet.

Sept. 26—Lloyd George again invited Sinn Fein to conference in London on Oct. 11.

Oct. 2—Spanish troops killed a thousand rebellious Moors in battle.

Oct. 10—Central American Union, comprising Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, established.

Oct. 11—British-Irish conference opened in London.

Oct. 19—Portuguese ministry overthrown by military coup and several cabinet members killed. New ministry formed by Manuel Coelho.

Oct. 21—Premier Lenin of Russia admitted economic defeat of communists.

Ex-Emperor Charles and his wife went to Hungary by airplane and Charles was proclaimed king. Little entente began preparations to attack.

Oct. 22—Chancellor Wirth and German cabinet resigned.

Demitroff, Bulgarian war minister, assassinated.

Oct. 24—Regent Horthy's army defeated the Carlists near Budapest, Charles, Zita, Count Andrassy and other leaders taken prisoner.

Oct. 26—Dr. Wirth formed new ministry for Germany.

French chamber gave Premier Briand vote of confidence after bitter debate.

Oct. 29—Council of ambassadors ordered little entente to cease war threats against Hungary, and demanded that Hungary surrender Charles.

Oct. 30—President Condra of Paraguay resigned owing to revolutionary movement.

Oct. 31—British house of commons by vote of 439 to 43 approved Lloyd George's negotiations with the Irish.

Nov. 1—Former Emperor Charles taken to exile at Funchal, Madeira.

Petlurist insurgents invading Ukraine from Rumania, captured Kamin-etz-Podolsk and all of Podolia.

Nov. 3—Premier Hara of Japan assassinated.

Nov. 6—Hungarian national assembly passed law dethroning Charles and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.

Alexander sworn in as king of Jugo-Slavia.

Nov. 12—Viscount Takahashi made premier of Japan.

Ulster cabinet rejected British plans for Ireland, offering substitute.

Nov. 14—British cabinet refused Irish plan.

Nov. 15—Seven hundred Moplah rebels killed by Gurkha garrison in India.

Nov. 17—Serious riots marked arrival of Prince of Wales in Bombay.

Nov. 21—Food riots and strikes spreading over Germany.

Fatal rioting in Belfast.

Nov. 22—Engagement of Princess Mary of England and Viscount Lascelles announced.

Nov. 25—Crown Prince Hirohito made regent of Japan.

Nov. 26—Lord Chancellor Birkenhead revealed Britain's offer to Ireland of full dominion status with reservations concerning tariff and naval facilities.

Nov. 29—Ulster rejected British plan for Ireland.

Dec. 1—Serious bread riots in Vienna; many Americans attacked.

DISASTERS.

Jan. 18—Pachuca, Mexico, inundated by breaking of dam; many killed or injured.

Jan. 20—British submarine and crew of 56 lost.

Jan. 24—Four-million-dollar fire in business section of Athens, Ga.

Feb. 26—United States destroyer Woolsey sunk in collision off Panama; 16 lost.

Feb. 27—Thirty-seven killed and many injured in railway collision at Porter, Ind.

March 19—Armour grain elevator in Chicago, largest in world, destroyed by explosion and fire; six men killed; $6,000,000 loss.

March 26—Thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo, Japan.

April 1—Fire in Manila rendered 15,000 homeless; damage $3,000,000.

April 14—Four thousand buildings destroyed by fire in Hakodate, Japan.

April 15—Hundred killed by tornado in southern states.

May 29—United States ambulance plane wrecked in storm at Indian Head, near Washington; Lieut. Col Archie Miller, former Congressman Maurice Connolly, H. A. Batcheldei and four army officers killed.

June 2—Terrible floods in eastern Colorado killed hundreds of persons in Pueblo and elsewhere and caused vast property losses.

Aug. 6—Steamer Alaska wrecked near Eureka, Cal., 48 lives lost.

Aug. 24—ZR-2, giant dirigible built in England for United States, broke in two and exploded over Hull on trial trip; 46 killed, including 16 members of American crew.

Sept. 16—Disastrous flood in San Antonio, Tex., and vicinity; several hundred lives lost.

Sept. 21—About 1,500 killed, thousands injured and town of Oppau, Germany, destroyed by explosion in nitrate plant.

Sept. 27—Typhoon in Japan killed hundreds of persons.

Oct. 25—West coast of Florida ravaged by great storm.

Oct. 29—Several towns near Vancouver, B.C., destroyed and 35 lives lost by cloudburst.

Nov. 27—Tidal wave in Philippines destroyed several towns and drowned many natives.—Copyright, 1922, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(In aid of Fund to Improve Accommodation of Presbyterian College.)

LECTURE

By REV. R. J. POWER, M.A., in the Presbyterian Hall,

FRIDAY, January 13th, 1922, at 8 p.m.

Subject: "Abraham Lincoln in Story."

Mr. Benedict, U. S. Consul, will preside and several selected musical numbers will be rendered. Further particulars later. Admission 50c. dec29,2i,th,s

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Just Folks
by Edgar A. Guest

THE OLD YEAR.

I heard the Old Year talking, and he seemed to say to me:
"I'm what mankind has made me, not what I hope to be.
I did not bring the failures, my days were bright and new,
I was the time allotted—the work was man's to do.

"I am what others made me, I had no will or choice,
Through all the days of trial I was not given a voice.
If victory came, man earned it—his was the faith and power;
If sorrow came, God sent it—I furnished but the hour.

"I came here empty-handed, a year that was to be,
And what I am in passing mankind has made of me;
I am their petty failures, their glory, their success,
I am their souls' advancement, their shame and happiness.

"I was not born in evil nor governed by the stars,
I brought to none high honors, to others ugly scars;
Only my days were numbered, I was the time for toil,
And each has reaped the harvest as he has tilled the soil.

"I am what men have made me, not what I hoped to be,
And so shall be the New Year which soon shall follow me.
Our days are good or evil, as each man serves and strives,
For years are but the records on which men write their lives."

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