

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 Harding'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.

When the year opened the peoples were groaning under the burden of taxation and depression resulting from the World War.

Efforts to enforce the terms of the treaty of Versailles resulted in conflicts among some of the new nations created by that pact.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The League of Nations, though functioning without the co-operation of the United States, accomplished much during the year.

The council of ambassadors in January gave Germany more time to disarm, appointed a commission to pass on Austria's economic status.

cept the figures of 135,000,000,000 gold marks finally decided on by the supreme council, made the payments due during the year but, on December 14, announced that the balance due in 1922 could not be raised.

All through the year the Greeks fought the Turkish nationalists in Anatolia, with varying fortune.

The United States formally made peace with the central powers, the treaty with Austria being signed August 24, that with Germany August 25, and the pact with Hungary August 29.

President Harding on July 10 issued informal invitations to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to send representatives to Washington for a conference on limitation of armament.

Of almost equal importance was the four-power pact accepted by the conference on December 13.

China offered some very difficult problems to the conference and all the demands of her delegates were not satisfied.

It was evident from the first that the conference could not do much in the matter of limitation of land armaments so long as the situation in central Europe remained so unsettled.

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.

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.

Charles, ex-emperor of Austria-Hungary, made two futile efforts to regain the Hungarian throne.

Russia's year was one of fighting, famine and efforts to resume relations with other nations.

Old King Peter of Serbia died in Belgrade on August 17, and four days later his son Alexander was proclaimed king of Yugoslavia.

There were communist outbreaks in Germany in March, and on August 28 Matthias Erzberger, the German statesman who signed the treaty of Versailles, was assassinated.

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was active, especially after the Washington conference opened, and on November 3 Premier Haru was assassinated.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

During the early part of the year the country was preparing for the change of administration on March 4.

On the first day of the year General Crowder was sent by President Wilson to Cuba to see what could be done to restore financial and economic conditions there.

The United States Supreme court rendered several notable decisions on January 31.

The unemployment situation became so bad during the summer that President Harding called a conference of experts on the subject.

One of the worst race riots in the history of the country broke out in Tulsa, Okla., on May 31.

The American Legion, in session at Kansas City, elected Lieut. Col. Sanford MacNider of Iowa its national commander on November 1.

Under the budget law which was passed in May Gen. Charles G. Dawes was appointed director general of the federal budget.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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and congress promptly repassed it. On January 12, \$7,100,000 was appropriated for enforcement of prohibition.

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.

Among other important measures passed were a bill to exempt American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama canal tolls.

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.

In January the national conference of state manufacturers' associations pledged support for the open shop movement.

In the packing industry there was a wage reduction in March, and a strike was narrowly averted.

Great Britain's coal miners went on strike on March 1 and for nearly four months the nation's industries were near collapse.

SPORTS

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

case of conspiracy to "throw the 1916 world's series" were acquitted by a jury, though not by public opinion.

Jock Hutchison 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 Gullford.

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 University of Illinois won the Western Conference track and field meet and the National Collegiate athletic meet in June.

On November 23, young Jake Schaefer won the world's bullock 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.

Feb. 2, Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, and Luigi Mantelli, noted composer; Feb. 8, Prince Kropotkin, nihilist leader, and Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard; Feb. 9, James Gibbons Huneker, music critic and author; Feb. 22, W. F. McCool, former Democratic national chairman; Feb. 24, Dr. E. J. V. Skiff, director of the Field Museum of Chicago.

March 1, Nicholas I, king of Montenegro; March 2, Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri; March 11, S. W. Burnham, eminent astronomer of Chicago; March 17, Dr. F. W. Gursault, educator, lecturer and preacher, of Chicago; March 19, Bert Leston Taylor of the Chicago Tribune, most famous "column conductor"; March 24, James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; March 28, Mrs. George M. Fullman, widow of the car builder, and Charles Haddon Chambers, Australian playwright; March 29, John Burroughs, beloved American naturalist.

April 3, Annie Louise Cary, once famous prima donna; April 8, Julie Opp, actress, and R. E. Wallace, pioneer dress 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, astronomer; May 5, J. A. Sletcher, editor Leslie's Weekly; May 14, Alf Hyman, theatrical manager; May 15, former Senator 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 diplomat.

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 commander of the American Legion; June 13, Gen. Jose Gomez, former president of Cuba, and H. C. Ide, former governor general of the Philippines; June 15, Judge W. A. Biondi of Florida, president of the American Bar association; 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 Baltimore; June 29, Lady Randolph Churchill.

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