**1 January 1919** *HMS Iolaire*, carrying Royal Navy personnel returning from war service, goes aground near Stornoway in the Hebrides. Over 200 people are lost.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is formally declared in Smolensk as the Red Army enters the country. The Rada of Byelorussia goes into exile in Poland.

John Reed dates the preface to his book *Ten Days That Shook the World*.

Czechoslovak forces occupy Pressburg (Bratislava).

**2 January 1919**  Englishman Andrew Lang and Canadian AW Blowes, flying from Martlesham, Great Britain, reach an altitude of 9,300 meters, the highest yet achieved in an airplane.

**3 January 1919** Rebels opposing Yugoslav union lay siege to Cetinje, Montenegro.

An international organization for the relief of Europe is established under the directorship of Herbert Hoover.

**4 January 1919** Red Army troops enter Riga.

A conservative coup attempt is thwarted in Warsaw.

US President Woodrow Wilson meets with Pope Benedict XV in Rome. In the evening he speaks at the Episcopal church in Rome, attacking the imperialism of Prime Minister Orlando. Italian troops do not admit any of the Italian public, except journalists.

Charles Koechlin (51) sails from the United States for Bordeaux after two months in the country.

**5 January 1919** After an enormous leftist rally in the Alexanderplatz, Berlin and the uncontrolled takeover of several official and newspaper buildings by workers, leftist leaders decide it is time for the revolution. They form a revolutionary committee to replace the Ebert government and organize a general strike. On the same day, the German Workers Party is founded in Munich by Anton Drexler, a toolmaker and Karl Harrer, a journalist.

**6 January 1919** The general strike organized by leftists begins in Berlin. 200,000 workers march through the streets of the city.

In Cetinje, Montenegro, the Serbian army, along with some Montenegrin allies, defeat Montenegrin rebels opposing the Yugoslav union. The battle causes many deaths.

Theodore Roosevelt dies in Oyster Bay, New York.

**7 January 1919** Estonian forces, aided by Finnish volunteers, begin an offensive against the Red Army.

Workers seize and fortify the Brandenburg Gate, the government printing office, and most railroad stations in Berlin. They attack the Reichstag. Revolutionary activities begin in other German cities.

Metal workers battle police near Buenos Aires. Five workers are killed, 20 injured. Longshoremen vote to strike in the city.

The first movement of the Piano Quintet op.84 by Edward Elgar (61) is performed for the first time, at Elgar’s home, Severn House, Hampstead, London, the composer at the keyboard. See 26 April 1919 and 21 May 1919.

*Old Grandmother’s Tales* for piano op.31 by Sergey Prokofiev (27) is performed for the first time, in New York.

**8 January 1919** More gun battles rage in Berlin. All rail traffic ceases. Many civilians are killed.

**9 January 1919** The German government declares a state of siege in Berlin.Troops loyal to the German provisional government march on Berlin to dislodge the communist uprising. Artillery is used to retake the offices of the government party newspaper, *Vorwärts*. Government troops take about 300 prisoners, shooting some after capture.

Workers attending the funerals of the five men killed two days ago run amok in Buenos Aires, setting fire to a church and destroying other property. Police fire at them, killing and wounding many. This sets mobs into the city, attacking police stations, businesses, and stealing guns. President Hipólito Yrigoyen orders his officers to shoot to kill.

**10 January 1919** German troops begin to gain the upper hand against communists in Berlin. They retake several government buildings and other communist positions.

A leftist government takes control in Bremen.

In solidarity with his colleagues in France, Charles Villiers Stanford (66) resigns his membership in the Royal Academy of Arts, Berlin.

A 24-hour general strike begins in Buenos Aires, in response to the events of yesterday. Right-wing mobs join the fray, targeting Jews whom they accuse of advocating communism.

**11 January 1919** Mihály, Count Károly is elected provisional President of the Republic of Hungary by the National Council.

Government troops begin marching into the center of Berlin, without opposition. They attack the police headquarters, killing almost all the leftists within. A few escape.

The Romanian government formally annexes Transylvania.

*Eventyr*, a ballad for orchestra by Frederick Delius (56), is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London. The composer is very happy with it, as are the critics.

**12 January 1919** Government troops hold about one-third of Berlin and begin expanding their area of control.

An election to the Bavarian Landtag is a massive victory for the Majority Socialists. The Independent Socialists of head of government Kurt Eisner are humiliated. However, he will hold on to his office for another month.

Troops arrive in Buenos Aires and begin to put down the violence.

*Czech Rhapsody*, a cantata for baritone, chorus, orchestra, and organ by Bohuslav Martinu (28) to words of Jirasek, is performed for the first time, in Prague.

**13 January 1919** Government troops continue to expand their control of Berlin. Leftists abandon the general strike.

La semana trágica essentially comes to an end in Buenos Aires. Over 100 people have been killed in the violence.

**14 January 1919** Estonian forces capture Tartu from the Red Army.

Accused of being too friendly to the Germans during the occupation,Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg abdicates her throne and is succeeded by her sister Charlotte.

**15 January 1919** The leftist uprising in Berlin is over. German Communist leaders Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, are arrested by thugs employed by the Provisional Government. Liebknecht is clubbed, driven to a deserted part of Berlin, thrown from the car and shot repeatedly. Luxemburg is clubbed, stuffed into a car and shot to death. Her body is dumped into the Landwehr Canal. It will be recovered in May. Only three people will ever be convicted in connection with the crime. One serves a few months of a two-year sentence. Another is given two years for illegal disposal of a corpse. He will escape to the Netherlands. The third receives six weeks in solitary confinement. He too will escape to the Netherlands. Everyone else involved is acquitted.

The French passenger and cargo ship *Chaouia*, carrying mostly Greek soldiers, strikes a German mine in the Straits of Messina and goes down in minutes with the loss of 476 people. Only 184 survive, rescued by other ships.

At the corner of Foster and Commercial Streets in Boston, a 30 meter high tank filled with 7,500,000 litres of molasses explodes, sending molasses ten meters into the air and a lava-like flow through the streets. 21 people are killed, 150 injured. The Purity Distilling Co. will be required to pay $1,000,000 in damages to survivors and property owners.

**16 January 1919** The Ukrainian Rada declares war on the Bolsheviks.

The eighteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, banning the distribution and sale of intoxicating liquors, is ratified.

**17 January 1919** The last German troops leave Africa from Dar-es-Salaam.

**18 January 1919** Estonian forces capture Narva from the Red Army.

The Peace Conference to decide the fate of the post-war world opens in the Versailles Palace, on the anniversary of the French surrender to Germany in 1871. It recognizes the Polish government and invites their representatives to the table.

Dénes Berinkey replaces Mihály, Count Károlyi de Nagykároly as Prime Minister of Hungary.

Pianist Ignacy Jan Paderewski replaces Jedrzej Edward Moraczewski as Prime Minister of Poland.

Bentley Motor Company is established in London.

**19 January 1919** Elections for a National Constitutional Assembly are held in Germany. About 85% of the eligible electorate take part, including women for the first time. The Social Democratic Party and the Center Party (Catholic) are the big winners. They will produce a liberal constitution for the country.

At a social gathering in New York, Charles T. Griffes (34) meets Darius Milhaud (26) who is on his way from Brazil to France. The two hit it off and agree to meet again in a few days.

**20 January 1919** White forces capture Kislovodsk and Pyatigorsk.

**21 January 1919** 27 of the 106 Irish members of the British Parliament constitute themselves as the first Dáil Éireann in Dublin and announce the establishment of the Irish Republic. Only 27 of the 73 Sinn Féin MPs take part because most of the others are in jail. The same day, fighting begins as nine republicans kill two policemen in Solloghodbeg, County Tipperary.

25,000 dockworkers in Seattle go on strike in a wage dispute.

**22 January 1919** Electrical workers in Berlin go on strike for higher wages, pulling the plug before they leave. All electricity is out in the city.

The United States recognizes the Republic of Poland.

**23 January 1919** Fighting begins between Polish and Czechoslovak troops in Cieszyn over control of the region.

Ukrainians in Khotyn revolt against their incorporation into Romania. Within three days they have taken control of the region around the city.

**24 January 1919** Radio Moscow broadcasts an appeal to all communist parties to send delegates to Moscow to form a new (Third) Communist International.

Leon Kirchner (Leo Kirschner on the birth certificate) is born at 457 Georgia Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, USA, first of two children born to Samuel Kirzner, an embroiderer and Pauline (originally Sonie) Kirsner, a bookkeeper. Both parents are Jewish immigrants from Odessa, although they met in New York.

**25 January 1919** José Carlos de Mascarenhas Relvas replaces João Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa as Prime Minister of Portugal.

**26 January 1919** Beethoven’s (†91) *Egmont Overture* is performed in Rome, the first German music heard in Italy since the lifting of the wartime ban.

Elections are held in the new Republic of Poland. The resulting Sejm is broadly representative of most political philosophies.

**27 January 1919** City gas and electrical workers join a strike by longshoremen in Belfast for a 40-hour week. Electricity in the city is cut by 90%. A general strike commences in Glasgow in the same cause.

After four years internment in Germany, Ernest MacMillan (25) arrives in St. John, New Brunswick from Europe.

**28 January 1919** Nocturne and Scherzo for flute and string quartet by Arthur Foote (65) is performed for the first time, in San Francisco. See 13 April 1923.

**30 January 1919** The Violin Concerto of Frederick Delius (57) is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

**31 January 1919** Strikers battle charging police throughout Glasgow. Over the next few days, 10,000 regular army troops will occupy the city.

**1 February 1919** Romanian authorities reassert control over the Khotyn region. Thousands of Ukrainians flee to Ukraine.

The first installment of *Demian* by Hermann Hesse appears in the *Neue Rundschau*.

A production of GK Chesterton’s *Magic* opens in Zürich with Otto Luening (18) playing the young lead.

Charles T. Griffes (34) and Darius Milhaud (26) spend an afternoon together in New York. They become friends and exchange music.

**2 February 1919** Government troops attack the workers’ government in Bremen. They succeed handily after brief fighting and reopen the port.

**3 February 1919** Subway motormen in London go on strike, creating a transportation nightmare.

Sinn Fein leader Eamon De Valera and two of his compatriots escape from Lincoln Jail.

*The Velvet Lady*, a musical comedy by Victor Herbert (60) to words of Blossom, is performed for the first time in New York, at the New Amsterdam Theatre. See 23 December 1918.

**4 February 1919** Local train engineers join the strike of London motormen, exacerbating the crisis.

**5 February 1919** The Red Army takes Kiev.

White forces take Grozny.

Trials of Turkish officials accused of the murder of thousands of Armenians in Ankara Province commence in Yozgat.

The first regular daily passenger flights begin between Berlin and Weimar.

Workers walk off their jobs at La Canadiense hydroelectric plant in Barcelona to protest the political sacking of eight of their fellows.

**6 February 1919** The National Assembly of the German Republic convenes in the Court Theatre of Weimar.

The former Governor of Diyarbakir Province, Turkey, Reshid Bey, who was responsible for a good part of the Armenian genocide, shoots himself to death as he is about to be captured in Constantinople.

The Central Labor Council of Seattle votes to support dockworkers in a general strike. It is the first general strike in a United States city. Over 100,000 workers are off the job.

Percy Grainger (36) is discharged from the United States Army.

Two songs by George Gershwin (20) are performed for the first time as part of the musical comedy *Good Morning, Judge* in the Shubert Theatre, New York:  *I was so young*, to words of Bryan and Caesar, and *There’s more to the kiss than the x-x-x,* to words of Caesar.

**7 February 1919** Federal troops begin arriving in Seattle to thwart an imagined attempt by strikers to take over the city government. Press throughout the country label the general strike a Bolshevik conspiracy.

**8 February 1919** British Prime Minister David Lloyd George leaves the Versailles conference and returns home to deal with the worsening labor crisis.

**9 February 1919** In a week-long battle, White forces rout the Reds in the Caucasus.

An airplane named the Goliath makes the first commercial passenger flight from London to Paris.

*Angel of Death*, a symphonic poem by George Whitefield Chadwick (64), is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, New York.

**10 February 1919** In the face of thousands of federal troops and police, leaders of a general strike in Seattle vote to go back to work.

**12 February 1919** Ethnic German and Hungarian residents of Pressburg (Bratislava) protest against the occupation by Czechoslovakia. They are fired on by the Czechoslovak Legion.

By this time, the labor crisis in Britain has subsided, with most strikers gaining compromises from management.

**13 February 1919** Philipp Scheidemann becomes the first Prime Minister of the German Republic.

*In memoriam: An Irish Elegy* by Arnold Bax (35) for english horn, harp, and string quartet, is performed publicly for the first time, in London. See 10 March 1918.

**14 February 1919** The Polish Sejm constitutes itself, expresses confidence in Prime Minister Paderewski and elects Wojciech Trampczynski as its leader. General Pilsudski resigns.

The Hungarian Council of Ministers reorganizes the Budapest Academy of Music as the National Academy of Music of Hungary. Ernö Dohnányi is appointed director, Zoltán Kodály (36) is deputy director. With the fall of the Republic of Councils seven months from now, these men will come under official scrutiny. See 25 June 1920.

The Council of Ten, the leading Allied nations, approves the Covenant of the League of Nations. US President Wilson, feeling the most difficult phase of the Versailles conference to be over, departs Paris to return home for a few weeks.

Darius Milhaud (26) arrives in France from Brazil via the West Indies and New York.

**15 February 1919** Incidental music to Part I of Oehlenschläger’s play *Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp* by Carl Nielsen (53) is performed for the first time, at the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.

*Music for Four Stringed Instruments* by Charles Martin Loeffler (58) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, New York. The composer, Isabella Stewart Gardner, and Charles T. Griffes (38) are present.

**16 February 1919** Karl Seitz becomes first President of the Republic of Austria. He is President of the National Assembly and acting head of state.

A statement of aims for the Society for Private Musical Performances, written by Alban Berg (34), is signed by the society’s chairman, Arnold Schoenberg (44).

**17 February 1919** 80% of textile workers strike in solidarity with electrical workers in Barcelona. They demand union recognition and an eight hour day.

**19 February 1919** As he rides in his car to work in Paris, French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau is shot and wounded by Louis Cottin, an anarchist. Cottin is set upon by local residents and then arrested when police arrive.

**20 February 1919** Emir Habibullah of Afghanistan is murdered in Kalagosh and is succeeded by his brother Nasrullah Khan.

A largely communist crowd marches on the socialist newspaper *Népszava* (The Voice of the People) in Budapest hoping to seize the offices. In the ensuing melee, six police officers are killed and several are wounded. Béla Kun and 41 other prominent communists are arrested and beaten.

The Polish Sejm creates Józef Pilsudki Chief of State.

**21 February 1919** Fighting resumes between Germans and Poles in Poznan.

On his way to the Landtag to submit his resignation, Prime Minister Kurt Eisner of Bavaria is shot to death by Count Anton Arco-Valley, a Bavarian aristocrat monarchist, in Munich. Arco-Valley is shot three times by Eisner’s bodyguards and spirited away by police to the Foreign Ministry to save him from irate mobs. His life is later saved by a surgeon. When Socialist leader Erhard Auer opens the Landtag in place of Eisner, a butcher named Alois Lindner enters and shoots him as well as an army officer who tries to stop him. Shots then begin from the galleries. Three people are killed in the melee. The local soviet calls a three-day general strike. A 19:00 curfew is established. At night, gun battles begin.

The Allied blockade of Turkey is ended.

A general strike is called in Barcelona in solidarity with electrical and textile workers. Martial law is declared. Soldiers begin running streetcars and electrical works.

**22 February 1919** 100,000 workers demonstrate in a Social Democrat march against the communists in Budapest.

Thousands of workers in Munich begin arming themselves and disarming the bourgeoisie. The workers’ councils begin operating as a government.

Incidental music to Part II of Oehlenschäger’s play *Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp* by Carl Nielsen (53) is performed for the first time, in the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.

**23 February 1919** In Ahmadabad, Mohandas K. Gandhi appeals for civil disobedience against the proposed Rowlatt Acts. These allow, in political cases, trial without jury and internment without trial. It is his first public action against British rule in India.

**24 February 1919** Debate begins in Weimar on a new German constitution.

As President Wilson arrives in Boston from France, he is greeted by 500,000 cheering citizens.

**25 February 1919** Serfdom is abolished and land reform instituted in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Murdered socialist leader Kurt Eisner is given an elaborate funeral in Munich.

Sergey Prokofiev (27) signs a contract with the Aeolian Company to produce five piano rolls per year.

**26 February 1919** Grand Canyon National Park is established.

**27 February 1919** A Zionist delegation led by Chaim Weizmann appears before the Council of Ten at the Versailles Conference and asks that a Jewish National Homeland be created in Palestine under British mandate.

*The Planets* (without Venus and Neptune) by Gustav Holst (44) is given its first public performance, in Queen’s Hall, London while the composer is suffering from a fractured foot in Thessaloniki. On the same program is the premiere of the revised version of the *Festival Overture* for orchestra by Arnold Bax (35). See 29 September 1918.

String Quartet no.7 by Charles Villiers Stanford (66) is performed for the first time, at a student chamber music concert at the Royal College of Music, London. Also premiered is *Isobel* for voice and piano by Frank Bridge (40) to words of Goddard-Fenwick.

Victor Herbert (60) signs a recording contract with the American Piano Company (Ampico) to make piano rolls of his own compositions.

**1 March 1919** 33 Korean leaders meet in Seoul and sign a declaration of independence and send it to the Japanese governor-general. Crowds gather to hear the declaration read publicly in Seoul. Over the next year the movement grows, resulting in repressive measures by the Japanese. Over 7,000 people are believed killed, with 40,000 arrested.

German government troops attempt to recapture Halle from workers, but the force sent in is too small and is quickly overwhelmed.

Richard Strauss (54) is appointed director of the State Opera of the Austrian Republic (formerly the Vienna Court Opera). Immediately the entire staff, with a few notable exceptions, demand his withdrawal, charging that his salary is too high for “an impoverished country like the new Austria.”

France creates the Colony of Haute-Volta (Burkina Faso) within French West Africa.

**2 March 1919** The first congress of the Communist International opens in Moscow with delegates from 34 countries.

A much larger force than yesterday is sent into Halle and troops are ordered to kill anyone with a weapon.

Two Male Choruses by Bohuslav Martinu (28) to Lithuanian folk texts are performed for the first time, in Prague.

A song by George Gershwin (20), *O Land of Mine, America*, is published in the *New York American* as one of 15 winners of a patriotic song contest. Gershwin wins the smallest prize available, $100.

**3 March 1919** A communist call for a general strike sends Berlin into a frenzy of disorder, including street battles and the cessation of economic activity. Troops are given shoot-to-kill orders which they carry out. Artillery is used in the city. Bodies litter the streets. The German government gives Minister of Defense Gustav Noske dictatorial powers over the city. A state of siege is declared.

German troops attack from East Prussia east against the Red Army.

In *Schenck v. United States*, the Supreme Court upholds the Espionage Act of 1917. Free speech may be limited if it constitutes “a clear and present danger.”

**4 March 1919** White forces begin a major offensive from the vicinity of Ufa in the Urals west.

The Third Communist International is founded in Moscow.

The general strike in Halle comes to an end in the face of government troops.

Faced with bad living conditions and anxious to return home, Canadian troops at Kinmel Park, near Bodelwyddan, Wales, mutiny and riot.

The Canadian Grand Trunk Railway announces it will cease operations on 10 March.

**5 March 1919** US President Woodrow Wilson departs New York for France.

The communist-led general strike succeeds in suspending economic activity in Berlin. 30,000 government troops begin flooding into the city. They shoot at any perceived threat.

The “Commission of Fifteen”, a subcommittee of the Commission on Responsibilities and Sanctions of the Paris Peace Conference, issues a report about the culpability of Turkey in the deaths of thousands of Armenians. They cite terror, systematic massacre, rape, seizing of property (both personal and community), and its destruction, deportation and forced labor.

The rioting by Canadian troops begun yesterday at Kinmel Park in Wales is put down by loyal troops. Five men are killed, 28 injured. 51 soldiers will face court martial and 27 will serve prison terms.

**6 March 1919** The Alexanderplatz, center of the communist insurrection in Berlin, is secured by government troops. Richard Strauss (54) reports to his wife, “There was a lot of shooting today, the government troops won at Alexanderplatz, and did a thorough clear-out of the Spartacists.”

**7 March 1919** Rebels in Berlin now hold only the district of Lichtenberg which is surrounded by government troops.

**8 March 1919** An imperial decree in Constantinople orders the court martial of the Young Turk leaders who led the Ottoman government through the war and genocide.

**9 March 1919** The workers’ and soldiers’ councils in Berlin declare an end to the general strike. Minister of Defense Gustav Noske orders that anyone bearing arms against the government be shot immediately.

Egyptian nationalist leader Saad Zaghlul and three others are arrested by the British in Cairo and deported to Malta. Angry riots ensue.

Symphony no.2 op.49 by Darius Milhaud (26) is performed for the first time, in the Salle des Agricuilteurs, Paris.

**10 March 1919** Damad Adil Ferid Pasha replaces Ahmed Tevfik Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

James Joyce’s English Players’ production of *The Heather Field* by Edward Martyn opens in Zürich. Playing the 40-year-old Irish doctor is Otto Luening (18).

**11 March 1919** Members of the Volksmarine are lured to a building in Berlin where they are arrested and 29 of them are shot. Later in the day, 220 workers, including some women, are executed by machine gun in Moabit Prison.

**12 March 1919** Pranas Dovydaitis replaces Mykolas Slezevicius as Prime Minister of Lithuania.

The first American food ship arrives in Hamburg.

**13 March 1919** Remaining revolutionaries in Berlin under arms ask the German government for surrender terms. No conditions are allowed. Some surrender, the rest fight to the death. Between 1,500 and 2,000 leftists died in the insurrection. About 10,000 were wounded.

After ten days of an offensive against the Red Army, German troops control most of Lithuania and hold the port of Windau, Latvia. In every area they conquer, suspected communists are summarily shot.

US President Woodrow Wilson arrives in France for a second time, at Brest.

**14 March 1919** White forces capture Ufa.

The Ballade for piano and orchestra by Gabriel Fauré (73) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**16 March 1919** Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirsky replaces Yakov Mikhailovich Sverdlov as Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (head of state) ad interim.

**17 March 1919** Martial law in Berlin is lifted after 1,200 deaths in street battles since communists called a general strike on 3 March.

The Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals is appointed receiver for the Grand Trunk Railway.

Sergey Rakhmaninov (45) records nine rolls of recordings for the American Piano Co. (Ampico). These are his first recordings of any kind.

**18 March 1919** The Rowlatt Acts for India achieve the consent of the Viceroy. The law provides for swift, summary, and brutal justice for all those accused of sedition.

*Gaudeamus: szenen aus dem deutschen Studentenleben*, a spieloper by Engelbert Humperdinck (64), to words of Misch, is performed for the first time, in the Landestheater, Darmstadt.

**19 March 1919** The change in Czechoslovakia from Austro-Hungarian to new currency is complete.

**20 March 1919** Allied peace demands are presented to the Hungarian government in Budapest. France requires that Hungary remove all forces between the Tisza River and the Carpathian Mountains. Thinking that this will be the new national border and given 18 hours to reply, the government rejects the demands, resigns and hands power to the Social Democrats. They seek Communist support in hopes that Russia will come to their aid.

Workers in Barcelona tentatively agree to a proposed settlement of their strike. It includes a pay increase and an eight-hour day.

**21 March 1919** Social Democrats and Communists in Hungary unify their parties and issue a joint manifesto: Dictatorship of the Proletariat, organization of a proletarian Red Army to oppose Romanians who seized Transylvania last year and alliance with the Bolsheviks. The Hungarian Soviet Republic (Republic of the Councils) is proclaimed. A Revolutionary Governing Council is created, headed by Sándor Garbai.

The Danube is opened once again to navigation.

Part I of Erik Satie’s (52) drame symphonique *Socrate*, to words of Plato translated by Cousin, is performed at La Maison des Amis des Livres in Paris before a prestigious audience. The composer is at the piano. See 3 April 1918, 24 June 1918 and 14 February 1920.

The Violin Sonata op.82 by Edward Elgar (61) is given its first public performance, in Aeolian Hall, London. The critics are “cautious and reserved.” See 14 October 1918.

**22 March 1919** The new leftist government in Hungary decrees the nationalization of large landholdings, abolition of aristocratic privileges, separation of church and state, and programs to provide basic necessities to all Hungarian children.

*Three Poems of Fiona MacLeod* op.11 for voice and piano by Charles T. Griffes (34), is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, New York the composer at the piano. Sergey Prokofiev (27) appears in the same concert accompanying three songs by Griffes. See 24 March 1919.

**23 March 1919** The first meeting of the Fascio Milanese di Combattimento takes place in a small room in Milan. An eclectic group of veterans, workers, and revolutionaries is led by an elementary schoolteacher named Benito Mussolini. They sign a manifesto which includes expansionism in the Adriatic, support for veterans, opposition to any politician advocating neutrality, and universal suffrage. It is the birth of Italian fascism.

**24 March 1919** Romanian forces defeat Bolsheviks trying to reinvest Bessarabia, near the Dniester River.

The general strike resumes in Barcelona when authorities refuse to free those imprisoned during the strike.

Karl Franz Joseph Ludwig Hubert Georg Otto Marie von Habsburg, formerly Emperor Karl I, Archduke Karl IV of Austria, King Károly IV of Hungary, King Karel III of Bohemia, crosses the border from Austria into Switzerland and exile.

*Three Poems of Fiona MacLeod* op.11 in an arrangement for voice and orchestra by Charles T. Griffes (34), is performed for the first time, in Wilmington, Delaware. See 22 March 1919.

**25 March 1919** *A Song of Agincourt* for orchestra by Charles Villiers Stanford (66) is performed for the first time, at the Royal College of Music, London.

**26 March 1919** A decree signed by Commissar of Culture Anatoly Vasilyevich Lunacharsky and Director of MUZO Arthur Lourié (27) nationalizes keyboard instrument makers and sellers.

The sixth of the Six Songs op.3 by Arnold Schoenberg (44) is performed for the first time, in the Mozartsaal, Vienna. See 26 January 1907.

**27 March 1919** The name of Pressburg is changed to Bratislava.

**28 March 1919** Hungary declares war on Czechoslovakia.

Incidental music to Larronde’s play *La Danse macabre* by Arthur Honegger (27) is performed for the first time, in Théâtre de l’Odéon, Paris.

**29 March 1919** Italy begins the occupation of Adala, Turkey and moves towards Smyrna (Izmir).

**30 March 1919** One company of United States infantry in Arkhangelsk refuses orders to return to the front and demands that all US forces be withdrawn from Russia. After prodding from their commander, they agree to return part of the way.

Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin replaces Mikhail Fyodorovich Vladimirsky as Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (head of state).

*Chanson bas* op.44, a cycle for voice and piano by Darius Milhaud (26) to words of Mallarmé, is performed for the first time, at Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, Paris. Also premiered is Milhaud’s *Trois poèmes de Léo Latil* op.2 for voice and piano.

Four Pieces op.32 for piano by Sergey Prokofiev (27) is performed for the first time, in New York.

**31 March 1919** A general strike begins in Württemberg and continues for a week.

Domingos Leite Pereira replaces José Carlos de Mascarenhas Relvas as Prime Minister of Portugal.

*Sarabande and Cortège* op.51 for orchestra by Ferruccio Busoni is performed for the first time, in Zürich Tonhalle, on the eve of the composer’s 53rd birthday.

**1 April 1919** Eamon de Valera becomes Prime Minister of Ireland.

A general strike begins in the Ruhr and continues throughout April.

The Krupp armaments factory in Munich closes. Its 4,000 workers are added to the unemployment rolls.

The Staatliches Bauhaus is founded in Weimar. Its director is Walter Gropius.

**2 April 1919** A provisional constitution and universal suffrage are promulgated for the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

Two Pieces for string quartet by Charles T. Griffes (34) is performed for the first time, in a second all-Griffes concert sponsored by the Modern Music Society of New York. It is an early version of the *Two Sketches for string quartet based on Indian Themes*. See 24 November 1920.

**3 April 1919** Nobility is abolished in Austria. The Habsburg family is removed from power and they are banished from the country, unless they openly renounce all claims to power.

**4 April 1919** The title of Chairman of the Lithuanian Council Antanas Smetona is changed to President of the Republic of Lithuania.

**5 April 1919** 35 Jews are executed by Polish troops in Pinsk, against the wall of the cathedral.

*Outside, the Storm is Raging* for male chorus by Jean Sibelius (53) to words of Schybergson is performed for the first time, in Viipuri.

A concert in the Salle Huyghens, Paris features all six of “les nouveaux Jeunes” for the first time. Premiered is the String Quartet no.4 by Darius Milhaud (26) and Sonata for two clarinets by Francis Poulenc (20).

**6 April 1919** The Rowlatt Acts enter into effect in India, which allow internment without trial and trial without jury. A general strike throughout the sub-continent protesting the law brings the country to a halt.

Impromptu for harp op.21 by Albert Roussel (50) is performed for the first time, at the home of Mlle. Goupil, Paris. See 14 December 1919.

**7 April 1919** Elections for a constituent assembly in Estonia are held today and tomorrow.

The Soviet Republic of Bavaria is proclaimed in Munich, declaring its solidarity with the soviet republics in Russia and Hungary. It is Bavaria’s third simultaneous government. Their manifesto calls for secession from Germany, alliance with Russia and Hungary, the nationalization of industry, and confiscation of large landholdings.

French forces evacuate Odessa taking with them 40,000 Russians who had sought their protection. Panic by civilians in anticipation of a Bolshevik takeover causes many suicides.

Trials of Turkish officials accused of the murder of thousands of Armenians in Ankara Province conclude in Yozgat. Former governor Kemal Bey is sentenced to death. The commander of local Yozgat troops, Major Tevfik Bey, is sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.

160,000 Belgian women sign a petition demanding the right to vote.

Incidental music to Bennet’s play *Judith* by Granville Bantock (50) is performed for the first time, in Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

Three days of voting conclude for an Estonian constituent Assembly.

Piano Sonata in a minor op.11 and Three Miniatures op.12 for piano by Howard Hanson (22) are performed for the first time, at the College of the Pacific, San Jose, California.

**8 April 1919** The Red Army enters the Crimea.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is founded.

All members of the Habsburg family are exiled from Austria.

At the request of Prime Minister Clemenceau, President Poincaré of France reduces the death sentence of Emil Cottin to ten years imprisonment. Cottin was convicted of shooting Clemenceau.

**9 April 1919** The Munich soviet begins confiscating food and weapons. Telephone, telegraph and rail service are suspended.

**10 April 1919** Former Governor Kemal Bey, found guilty of the murder of thousands of Armenians in Yozgat Province, Turkey, is hanged in Yozgat.

Four days of balloting in Hungary for a national soviet ends.

The Belgian government allows women to vote if they are the mother or widow of a soldier who died in the Great War.

The comédie musicale *Masques et bergamasques* by Gabriel Fauré (73), to words of Fauchois, is performed for the first time, in Monaco. See 16 November 1919.

Lured into a trap, Mexican revolutionary leader Emiliano Zapata is shot to death by federal troops at the hacienda of San Juan Chinameca, Morelos.

**11 April 1919** The International Labor Organization is established. It will one day be attached to the United Nations.

*Le Tombeau de Couperin* for piano by Maurice Ravel (44) is performed for the first time, in the Salle Gaveau, Paris. See 28 February 1920 and 8 November 1920.

The New Symphony Orchestra, founded and conducted by Edgard Varèse (35), makes its debut in New York.

**12 April 1919** Mykolas Slezevicius replaces Pranas Dovydaitis as Prime Minister of Lithuania.

The earthly remains of Former Governor Kemal Bey are laid to rest in Yozgat. Hundreds of Turks protest the execution, feeling that Kemal is a martyr for the nation.

The *Fantaisie* op.111 for piano and orchestra by Gabriel Fauré (73) is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris.

The first revision of Igor Stravinsky’s (36) *Suite from “The Firebird”* for orchestra is performed for the first time, in Geneva.

Epitácio Lindolfo da Silva Pessoa is elected President of Brazil.

**13 April 1919** A provisional government for the Republic of Korea is set up in Shanghai.

Native troops (Gurkhas and Baluchis) under the command of Brigadier General Reginald Edward Harry Dyer (on his third day in the city), open fire on a public meeting in the Garden of Jallianwalla near Amritsar. 379 people are killed (official count) and some 1,137 wounded (1,516 total casualties with 1,650 bullets fired). The wounded are left where they fall as General Dyer orders that nothing be done to help them.

A counterrevolution in Bavaria, led by the former head of government Adolf Hoffmann, fails miserably.

**14 April 1919** One day after the massacre at Amritsar, General Dyer allows the dead to be removed.

Under intense pressure from military authorities and thousands of arrests, the general strike ends in Barcelona.

**15 April 1919** The Cheka opens concentration camps for political opponents in Russia.

After a German officer is arrested by Latvian officials in Libau, German troops break him out of jail and thereupon arrest all the officers in the Latvian army.

In the midst of a general strike in Milan, leftists battle fascists in the streets. The socialist newspaper *Avanti!* is ransacked by fascists. Five people are killed, 30 injured. When police finally gain control of the situation, 50 rioters are arrested. Fighting with the fascists is Filippo Tommaso Marinetti of the Futurist movement.

Antonio Maura y Montaner replaces Alvaro Figueroa y Torres, Count Romanones as Prime Minister of Spain.

**16 April 1919** Romania invades Hungary to pre-empt a Hungarian attempt to reconquer Transylvania.

Most of the government of Latvia is arrested by German troops. Prime Minister Ulmanis escapes to a ship in the harbor protected by the Royal Navy. A pro-German Latvian government is installed temporarily led by Hans Joachim Paul Adolph Baron von Manteuffel.

The Land Control Act is enacted in Czechoslovakia. It provides for the expropriation of large estates and the distribution of land to peasants.

**17 April 1919** Kaarlo Castrén replaces Lauri Johannes Ingman as Prime Minister of Finland.

The French National Assembly approves an eight-hour day.

**18 April 1919** The allies inform Germany that they must send a delegation to Versailles on 25 April to receive the preliminary peace treaty.

On this date, Sergey Rakhmaninov (46) begins six days during which he makes his first gramophone recordings, consisting of five double-sided records, for Thomas Edison.

**20 April 1919** Bavarian government (communist) forces, with the help of some stone-throwing citizens, defeat another attempt by the Majority Socialists to take Munich. The battle takes place at Dachau.

**21 April 1919** Polish forces succeed in capturing Wilno (Vilnius) from the Red Army.

Several works by Béla Bartók (38) are performed for the first time, in Budapest, the composer at the keyboard: Suite for Piano op.14, Five Songs op.16 and Three Studies op.18.

*La La Lucille*, a musical comedy by George Gershwin (20) with a book by Jackson and lyrics by DeSylva, Jackson, and Ceasar, is performed for the first time, in Atlantic City, New Jersey. See 26 May 1919.

**23 April 1919** The new Constituent Assembly for Estonia convenes.

The eight-hour day becomes law in France. 1 May is made a public holiday.

US President Wilson publishes an appeal to the Italian people to be content with the territorial gains they have already achieved and not press their demands for Fiume.

**24 April 1919** Polish forces end Bolshevik rule in Lithuania, precipitating war with Russia.

The Italian delegation to the Versailles Conference, led by Prime Minister Orlando, walks out of the conference over Fiume and Dalmatia.

A delegation from the Brno National Theatre meets with President Masaryk in Prague to discuss the turnover of the German Theatre in Brno to the Czechs. Among the committee is Leos Janácek (64) who is meeting the President for the first time.

**25 April 1919** Prime Minister Orlando arrives in Rome from Paris amidst angry crowds shouting “Down with Wilson!”

A package arrives at the Atlanta apartment of former Senator Thomas Hardwick. It is opened by the Hardwick’s maid, Ethel Williams, and explodes, removing her hands. Mrs. Hardwick receives shrapnel wounds and facial burns. Senator Hardwick is not at home. The explosion will alert police and postal authorities who find about 30 mail bombs believed sent by anarchists or communists to various government and economic leaders.

**26 April 1919** Hungarian Colonel Károly Kratochvil surrenders his Székely Division to the invading Romanians. On the same day, Czechoslovak forces invade Hungary from the north.

Oskars Borkovskis replaces Hans Joachim Paul Adolph Baron von Manteuffel as Head of State and Prime Minister of Latvia.

The Piano Quintet op.84 by Edward Elgar (61) is performed completely for the first time, privately at the London home of Leo Schuster. See 7 January 1919 and 21 May 1919.

**27 April 1919** The Ottoman court trying those accused of genocide of Armenians in Yozgat district finds that the actions of the defendants were not an isolated event but “the result of a premeditated decision taken by a central body...”

Sergey Rakhmaninov (46) and Jascha Heifetz appear at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, at an event to support the Victory Liberty Loan. Both perform set pieces and then auction their encores to the highest bidder. Rakhmaninov receives a bid of $1,000,000 for his Prelude in c# minor. However, the high bidder is Ampico, a small reproducing piano company who has Rakhmaninov under contract. They do it for the publicity.

**28 April 1919** The Red Army begins a counterattack towards the Urals.

A train carrying the German delegation to the peace conference in Paris departs Berlin.

*The Bells of San Marie* for voice and piano by John Ireland (39) to words of Masefield is performed for the first time, in Wigmore Hall, London.

**29 April 1919** German government troops which recently invaded Bavaria meet their first real resistance from communists in the suburbs of Munich. They succeed in surrounding the city.

The German delegation arrives at Vaucresson. They are brought by car to their hotel at Versailles, some 20 km away, to avoid angry crowds at the Versailles station.

Citizens of the Dodecanese Islands vote for union with Greece.

**30 April 1919** French troops and the Crimean government evacuate Sevastopol.

Officials of the Republic of Councils (communist) in Munich begin to execute royalist and conservative prisoners they have been holding in the Luitpold Gymnasium. 20 are killed before higher officials put a stop to it.

President Wilson accedes to the European view that all of Germany’s concessions in Shantung (Shandong) province should be transferred to Japan. When the Versailles Conference formally accepts this, China leaves the conference.

**1 May 1919** Mount Kelud in the Netherlands East Indies erupts killing 5,000 people in 104 villages.

The Hungarian Red Army invades Czechoslovakia, seizing large portions of Slovakia. They will leave in June.

As the communist government and Red Army in Munich collapses, soldiers of the German Freikorps enter the city and run amok in an orgy of killings, beatings, and rape, partly spurred on by exaggerated reports of last night’s executions. Over the next week, hundreds of people will be killed, including Gustav Landauer, the Minister of Education.

Horse soldiers and police attack a peaceful, albeit unauthorized, demonstration by socialists in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. The socialists retaliate with rocks and the two sides battle for most of the afternoon. The official count is two killed, 428 injured.

In New York, members of the US Army and Navy attack the offices of *The Call*, a socialist newspaper. The offices are destroyed and ransacked while newspaper employees are beaten or defenestrated. Police watch.

In Cleveland, soldiers disrupt a May Day celebration when they demand that veterans in the demonstration remove their uniforms. The dispute between the two groups escalates into a fullscale battle. Army tanks and police wielding truncheons come to the aid of the soldiers and begin attacking the demonstrators. One person is killed and hundreds injured.

**2 May 1919** Counterrevolutionaries raid the Hungarian embassy in Vienna.

**3 May 1919** *Ballata and Ballabile* for cello and orchestra op.160 by Charles Villiers Stanford (66) is performed for the first time, in Wigmore Hall, London. This is in a piano reduction. See 8 August 1988.

**4 May 1919** The Bolshoy Theatre Orchestra begins giving symphony concerts in Moscow, conducted by Sergey Koussevitzky.

Demonstrations are held in Peking and throughout China to protest the transfer of Germany’s rights in Shantung (Shandong) province to Japan. The events of this day spawn a new movement among intellectuals to reform the nation and awaken the masses.

**5 May 1919** Gyula, Count Andrássy becomes the Prime Minister of the counterrevolutionary government of Hungary, centered in Arad.

The League of Red Cross Societies is founded.

**6 May 1919** When members of the Freikorps massacre 21 members of a Catholic workingmen’s society, the bourgeoisie of Munich turn against the Freikorps and their week-long reign of terror.

Henry Cowell (22) is discharged from the United States Army at Fort Ontario, New York.

**7 May 1919** The victorious Allies present the draft Treaty of Versailles to the German delegation, heretofore excluded from negotiations. They are given two weeks to submit any comments. In a brief statement, the Germans reject the war guilt clause.

France, Great Britain, and the US authorize Greece to land troops at Smyrna (Izmir) to protect Christians.

The former German South West Africa is taken over by South Africa.

Violin Sonata op.165/2 by Charles Villiers Stanford (66) is performed for the first time, in Wigmore Hall, London.

**8 May 1919** Leaders in Ruthenia agree to join Czechoslovakia.

Otto Strandman is named the first Prime Minister of Estonia.

The text of the Versailles Treaty reaches Berlin by special courier.

Virtual civil war in Bavaria ends with the restoration of order by government troops. In nine days of fighting, 557 people have been killed.

A mob of sailors and white citizens roams the streets of Charleston, South Carolina assaulting any blacks they find. Two black men are killed, 17 people are injured. Marines are called in to restore order.

**9 May 1919** In Belgium, suffrage is guaranteed for all men, and women who are mothers or widows of war dead, and female prisoners held by the Germans during the war.

**10 May 1919** In Constantinople, Gustav Holst (44) receives a telegram informing him that the *Hymn of Jesus* has been granted one of five awards given by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Cello Concerto no.1 by Heitor Villa-Lobos (32) is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Municipal, Rio de Janeiro, under the baton of the composer.

**11 May 1919** Andrievs Niedra replaces Oskars Borkovskis as Head of State and Prime Minister of Latvia.

Claude Debussy’s (†1) Rhapsody for saxophone, completed by Roger-Ducasse, is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris.

**12 May 1919** The German National Assembly is moved from Weimar to Berlin as a gesture of national unity. They begin to debate, and reject the Versailles Treaty. All parties denounce all sections of the document.

*Something about Love* by George Gershwin (20) to words of Paley, is performed for the first time as part of the musical comedy *Lady in Red* in the Lyric Theatre, New York.

**13 May 1919** Estonian forces launch a second offensive against the Red Army.

The Bavarian government-in-exile returns to Munich from Bamberg as the Freikorps leaves the province.

**14 May 1919** The Austrian delegation arrives at the Versailles Conference.

**15 May 1919** Greece lands troops at Smyrna (Izmir) protected by Allied ships.

*Deux poèmes tupis* op.52 for women’s voices and handclaps by Darius Milhaud (26) is performed for the first time, in Théâtre Vieux Colombier, Paris.

**16 May 1919** Sonata for piano op.3 by Alois Hába (26) is performed for the first time, in the Akademie für Musik und darstellende Kunst, Vienna.

**17 May 1919** *Alborada del gracioso*, an orchestral work by Maurice Ravel (44), transcribed from the movement of the same name from his piano work *Miroirs*, is performed for the first time, in Paris. See 6 January 1906 and 3 February 1907.

**18 May 1919** Australian Harry Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve of Great Britain take off from St. John’s Newfoundland in an attempt to be the first to cross the Atlantic non-stop.

Hollywood luminaries DW Griffith, Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, and Douglas Fairbanks join together to form their own distribution company called United Artists.

**19 May 1919** The Kelut volcano erupts on Java, killing over 5,000 people. Over 100 villages are destroyed.

The Danish ship *Mary* witnesses Hawker and Grieve landing in the ocean about five km from them. They effect a rescue in heavy seas, but there is no wireless on board to notify the world.

Mustafa Kemal arrives in Samsun as Inspector-General for central Anatolia. He begins organizing forces to oppose the Allied occupation of Turkey. Many former Young Turk loyalists join.

The Polish government mandates universal health care.

Hungary launches an offensive against Czechoslovakia. They achieve a series of successes.

The Supreme Court of Canada reverses the Drysdale decision of 27 April 1918 in the Halifax Explosion. All subsequent appeals will find that the two ships are equally to blame.

The 66th Congress of the United States convenes in Washington. The opposition Republican Party controls both houses.

**20 May 1919** Massive nationalist demonstrations begin in Constantinople and continue through 23 May. They protest the Allied occupation of Turkey.

Since the fliers Hawker and Grieve have not been heard from since they left Newfoundland two days ago, it is assumed that they have gone down in the Atlantic.

**21 May 1919** The Hungarian Red Army retakes Miskolc from the Czechoslovaks.

Mohammed Said Pasha replaces Hussein Rushdi Pasha as Prime Minister of Egypt.

Two chamber works of Edward Elgar (61), String Quartet op.83 and Piano Quintet op.84, are given their first public performances, at Wigmore Hall, London. See 14 October 1918, 7 January 1919, and 26 April 1919.

**22 May 1919** German troops capture Riga.

An Ottoman court in Trebizond hands down verdicts in the Armenian genocide. It finds Governor-General Jemal Azmi and Yenibahcheli Nail Bey of the Committee of Union and Progress responsible for the order to massacre Armenians. They are sentenced to death in absentia. Hehmet Ali, a customs inspector, is sentenced to ten years of forced labor. The Chief of Police is sentenced to one year in prison. Others implicated are acquitted.

**23 May 1919** The State Normal School at Los Angeles becomes the Southern Branch of the University of California (later UCLA).

**24 May 1919** The Swedish Riksdag grants women the right to vote.

**25 May 1919** The Danish ship *Mary* sends a visual signal to a coast guard station in Scotland that it has the fliers Hawker and Grieve on board.

*Légende* op.66 for viola or violin or alto saxophone and orchestra by Florent Schmitt (58) is performed for the first time, in Paris (violin solo).

**26 May 1919** An Armenian Republic is declared.

8,000 British troops reach Arkhangelsk. They will replace US troops who are being withdrawn on orders of President Wilson.

Allied leaders in Paris announce that they plan to support the White government of Admiral Kolchak to establish itself in control of Russia.

A production of Oliver Goldsmith’s *She Stoops to Conquer* by James Joyce’s English Players opens in Zürich. In the role of Tony Lumpkin is Otto Luening (18).

*La La Lucille*, a musical comedy by George Gershwin (20) with a book by Jackson and lyrics by DeSylva, Jackson and Ceasar, is performed in New York for the first time, in the Henry Miller Theatre, New York. It is Gershwin’s first full score for Broadway and will see 104 performances. See 21 April 1919.

**27 May 1919** *NC-4*, a Curtiss flying boat commanded by Lt. Com. Albert C. Read, reaches Lisbon, having flown from Trepassy Bay, Newfoundland, with stops in Horta, Azores and Ponta Delgada. It is the first transatlantic crossing by air.

Australian Harry Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve of Great Britain are given a hero’s welcome in London by thousands of admirers. The will be received by the King and Queen tomorrow.

Corning Glass Works of Corning, New York receives a US patent for Pyrex®.

**28 May 1919** King Ferdinand of Romania grants full citizenship to his country’s Jews.

In a surprise move, 67 Turkish suspected war criminals, currently detained by the royal government, are seized by British troops. Some are removed to the island of Mudros, the rest to Malta.

The first Citroën rolls off the assembly line in Paris.

**29 May 1919** The German response to the draft Treaty of Versailles, consisting of 25,000 words, condemns reparations, war guilt, and territorial provisions.

British astronomer Arthur Eddington observes a total eclipse of the sun on the island of Principe. The photographs he takes prove Einstein’s theory that light is bent by gravity.

Charles Strite invents the popup toaster in Stillwater, Minnesota.

**30 May 1919** The Hungarian Red Army begins an offensive north and within a few days will take most of Slovakia.

Five of the Sechs Lieder op.68 by Richard Strauss (54) to words of Brentano, are performed for the first time, in Berlin.

**31 May 1919** Academic March for orchestra by Jean Sibelius (53) is performed for the first time, at Helsinki University.

**1 June 1919** A British expedition into Afghanistan, in response to frequent Afghan incursions into India, engages Afghan forces.

*Inno a Roma* for chorus and instruments by Giacomo Puccini (60) to words of Salvatori, is performed for the first time, in the National Stadium, Rome. The composer calls it “a load of rubbish.”

**2 June 1919** The delegation from Austria led by Karl Renner receives the draft peace treaty at the chateau St. Germain-en-Laye.

A bomb blast in Washington damages the homes of Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer and Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt. Five other homes in the area are damaged. The bomber, probably an anarchist, is killed in the explosion. Nine other bombs explode across the country. Only one person, an innocent bystander, is killed.

The first public concert devoted to the music of Paul Hindemith (23) takes place at the newly founded Verein für Theater-und Musikkultur in Frankfurt-am-Main. Works premiered include the Violin Sonata op.11/1, the Viola Sonata op.11/4 and the String Quartet no.2 op.10. The composer appears as violist in the quartet, as pianist in the two sonatas.

**3 June 1919** After two days of fighting, Afghanistan asks for an armistice with the British.

**4 June 1919** The Constituent Assembly approves a new constitution for Estonia.

Ukrainian nationalists take Komenetz-Podolski.

US marines land in Costa Rica during a coup.

*Hymne* for voice, string quintet, organ, and piano by Charles Martin Loeffler (58) is performed for the first time, in the Unitarian Church, Medfield, Massachusetts, conducted by the composer.

**5 June 1919** Feeling that the proposed peace treaty at Versailles is far too harsh and will have severe consequences for all, John Maynard Keynes resigns as economic advisor to British Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

Eugene Leviné, one of the leaders of the Communist government of Bavaria earlier in the year, is executed by firing squad in Munich.

67 alleged anarchists are arrested for the Washington bomb blasts of 2 June.

*La Boutique fantasque*, a ballet with music of Gioachino Rossini (†50) arranged by Ottorino Respighi (39), is performed for the first time, by the Ballets Russes, in the Alhambra Theatre, London.

**6 June 1919** Comenius University, the first Slovak institution of higher education, is established in Bratislava.

Finland declares war on the Bolshevik government in Russia.

*Five Songs from “Der siebente Ring”* op.3 by Anton Webern (35) to words of George is given its first complete performance, in Vienna.

Two works by Igor Stravinsky (36) are premiered by the Society for Private Performances, Vienna: *Pribaoutki*, for solo voice and chamber ensemble to anonymous words, and *Berceuse du chat*, for solo voice and three clarinets. These are the first performances with the instrumental ensembles. See 22 February 1918 and 20 November 1918.

*Winter Waters* for piano by Arnold Bax (35) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London. Also premiered is *Variations on Cadet Rousselle* for voice and piano by Frank Bridge (40), John Ireland (39), Arnold Bax, and Eugene Goossens to traditional French words.

*Children’s March—Over the Hills and Far Away* by Percy Grainger (36) is performed for the first time with band, at Columbia University.

**8 June 1919** At an afternoon memorial to Guillaume Apollinaire in Paris, Francis Poulenc’s (20) song cycle *Le Bestiaire*, to words of Apollinaire, is performed publicly for the first time, the composer at the keyboard.

*Angel Face*, a musical play by Victor Herbert (60) to words of RB Smith and HB Smith, is performed for the first time, at the Colonial Theatre, Chicago. See 29 December 1919.

**9 June 1919** The Red Army takes Ufa and Orenberg.

**10 June 1919** The King-Crane Commission, sent by US President Wilson to assess conditions in the former Ottoman Empire, arrives at Jaffa. In their final report they will recommend the establishment of an independent Armenian state.

**12 June 1919** The University of Rochester buys the DKG Institute of Musical Arts from George Eastman for the sum of one dollar.

**13 June 1919** After a funeral procession of the dispossessed, the body of Rosa Luxemburg is laid to rest in Berlin.

**14 June 1919** Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries are expelled from the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets.

The first nonstop flight across the Atlantic begins at St. John’s Newfoundland as John Alcock and Arthur Whitten Brown take off in their Vickers Vimy bomber.

The *USS Castine* enters the port of Limón, Costa Rica threatening to land marines. President Frederico Tinoco resigns.

**15 June 1919** John Alcock and Arthur W. Brown complete the first non-stop transatlantic flight, flying from St. John’s Newfoundland to Derrygimla Bog, Ireland in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

Incidental music to Claudel’s (after Aeschylus) play *Les Choëphores*, by Darius Milhaud (26) is performed for the first time, in a concert setting, in Paris. See 27 March 1935.

*Nuit de Walpurgis classique* op.38, a symphonic poem by Charles Koechlin (51), is performed for the first time, in Salle Gaveau, Paris.

Horatio Parker’s (55) cantata *A.D. 1919*, to words of Hooker, is performed for the first time, at Yale University in memory of students and alumni of Yale killed in the Great War.

**16 June 1919** The victorious Allies respond to the German response of 29 May. They reject the German grievances and present a slightly modified Treaty of Versailles to the German delegation along with an ultimatum to sign. If they do not sign within five days, the armistice will be ended and the allied armies will resume their march to Berlin. Except for a small skeleton staff, the German delegates leave for home.

Police battle a communist demonstration in Vienna. Seven people are killed, over 60 injured.

*Ziegfeld Follies of 1919* opens in the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, with some music by Victor Herbert (60).

**17 June 1919** About 50 communists escape from the prison in Weimar and attack the building where the German cabinet is deliberating over the Versailles treaty. They are beaten off by guards.

400 Canadian soldiers, already angered by the lack of repatriation, attack the police station in Epsom, England, where several of their fellows are held after a pub brawl. They then riot through the streets of the town, destroying property. One policeman is killed, eleven injured.

A concert version of *El sombrero de tres picos*, a ballet by Manuel de Falla (42) to a scenario by Martínez Sierra after Alarcón, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Eslava, Madrid. This ballet is a reworking of *El corregidor y la molinera*. See 22 July 1919.

**19 June 1919** 03:00 The German cabinet takes a series of votes on whether to accept the Versailles Treaty. They are evenly divided.

Oxford University confers on Ralph Vaughan Williams (46) an honorary DMus.

In the face of nationwide strikes, the government of Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando is soundly defeated in a vote of confidence.

The Turkish National Congress is founded in Ankara by Mustafa Kemal to oppose the partition of Turkey in the Versailles Treaty. Founders sign the Amasia Protocol to fight partition and the Sultan.

Silvestre Revueltas (19) graduates from Chicago Musical College in violin, harmony, and composition.

*The Answer of the Stars*, a cantata by Frederick S. Converse (48) to words of Howe, is performed for the first time, for commencement day ceremonies of the Harvard Alumni Association.

**20 June 1919** 01:00 Hopelessly split over the Versailles Treaty, the German cabinet resigns.

Frederick S. Converse (48) receives an honorable discharge from the Massachusetts State Guard.

The String Quartet no.1 of Arthur Honegger (27) is performed for the first time, in Paris.

Harry Partch (17) graduates from high school in Albuquerque, New Mexico, three months after his father’s death.

Teatro Yagüez in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico is destroyed by fire. As many as 150 people are killed.

**21 June 1919** Having heard that the armistice may soon be ending, the German Fleet of 75 ships is scuttled in Scapa Flow by its crews. Some crews are fired upon by the British killing six Germans and injuring ten others. 24 ships survive.

Gustav Bauer replaces Philipp Scheidemann as Prime Minister of Germany. The new cabinet decides to ask for a vote of confidence from the National Assembly, and to ask for permission to sign the peace treaty without the war guilt clauses.

Gustav Holst (44) reaches Taranto from Constantinople.

A month of labor unrest across Canada culminates in a bloody clash between police and workers in Winnipeg, resulting in one death and 29 injuries.

**22 June 1919** After furious debate, the German National Assembly votes 237-138 to accept the Treaty of Versailles except for the trial of alleged war criminals (including the Kaiser) and the War Guilt Clause. The decision is immediately relayed to Paris. Five hours later, the Allies tell the Germans that they have less than 24 hours to sign the treaty without changes or the invasion of Germany will begin.

After being ordered back to France, British troops in Surrey mutiny and form a soviet. Two battalions are sent to subdue them. 400 of the mutineers are arrested and over a thousand are transferred.

Gustav Holst (44) boards a train in Taranto heading north. During the afternoon, the passengers take part in a “bug hunt.”

*The White Peacock*, a solo ballet by Charles T. Griffes (34), is performed for the first time, in New York.

**23 June 1919** Estonian and Latvian forces defeat Germans and their Latvian allies at Cesis, thus insuring the independence of Estonia and Latvia.

Francesco Saverio Nitti replaces Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando as Prime Minister of Italy.

In an unrecorded vote, the German National Assembly in Weimar accepts the Versailles Treaty unconditionally.

17:00 The German delegation at Versailles informs the Allies of their acceptance of the treaty. This takes place two hours before the invasion of Germany is set to begin. Wild celebrations take place in Paris and London through the night. In most German cities, patriotic demonstrations take place, soon turning into rioting armed mobs. Supreme Commander of the German armies, Paul von Hindenburg, resigns his post.

*The Enchanted Fiddle* for voice and piano by Arnold Bax (35) to words of the composer is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

Two compositions for piano by Samuel Barber (9) are performed for the first time, at 105 West Gay Street, West, Chester, Pennsylvania, in a recital by students of William Hatton Green: *At Twighlight*, and *Lullaby*.

**24 June 1919** Antal Dovcsák replaces Sándor Garbai as Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Hungary.

Gustav Holst (44) arrives in Faenza from Taranto.

*Les soirées de Petrograde* op.55, a cycle for voice and piano by Darius Milhaud (26) to words of Chalupt, is performed for the first time, in Paris.

**25 June 1919** As his train stops near Turin, Gustav Holst (44) learns that the Germans agreed to the Treaty of Versailles.

**26 June 1919** The will of wealthy merchant Augustus D. Juilliard is probated in Goshen, the seat of Orange County, New York. To the surprise of everyone, he leaves $5,000,000 to create the Juiliiard Musical Foundation. (Actually, the amount is closer to $13,000,000)

**27 June 1919** Gustav Holst (44) arrives in Paris from Faenza.

The news of the Juilliard bequest appears on the front page of the *New York Times.* The musical world is stunned, pleasantly so.

Three Lieder op.67/2,4,6 by Richard Strauss (55) to words of Goethe, are performed for the first time, in Dresden.

**28 June 1919** Five years to the day after Archduke Franz Ferdinand was shot to death, the Treaty of Versailles is signed, officially ending the Great War and redrawing the map of the world. Representatives from 27 countries affix their names to the treaty. Celebrations take place in Paris and London.

Gustav Holst (44) arrives in Boulogne, crosses the Channel and arrives in London at 23:00.

**29 June 1919** Commander-in-chief von Timroth replaces Andrievs Niedra as Head of State and Prime Minister of Latvia.

**30 June 1919**  White forces capture Tsaritsyn (Volgograd).

**1 July 1919** The Red Army takes Perm.

Alfredo Ernesto de Sá Cardoso replaces Domingos Leite Pereira as Prime Minister of Portugal.

Daily airmail service begins between New York and Chicago.

**3 July 1919** Janis Cakste resumes power as Chairman of the Latvian Peoples Council. Karlis Ulmanis replaces Commander-in-chief von Timroth as Prime Minister of Latvia.

The German National Assembly adopts black, red, and gold for the national colors. They are the symbol of the 1848 revolution.

**5 July 1919** A Turkish court-martial of the wartime leaders of the Ottoman Empire finds them guilty of involving the country in the Great War and the genocide of the Armenians. Most of the dozens of people found guilty in this and other tribunals will escape official punishment.

**6 July 1919** The British *R-34* arrives in Mineola, New York, having made the first transatlantic crossing by a dirigible.

**8 July 1919** Woodrow Wilson receives a hero’s welcome as he returns to the United States at Hoboken, New Jersey.

**9 July 1919** The German National Assembly votes in Weimar to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

**10 July 1919** A Kirghiz Revolutionary Committee is set up.

Vlastimil Tusar replaces Karel Kramar as Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

The Polish Sejm calls for the expropriation of large estates.

**11 July 1919** The wartime blockade of the Central Powers is officially ended.

The Parliament of the Netherlands mandates an eight-hour workday.

*Cyprès lauriers* op.156 for organ and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns (83) is performed for the first time, at the Casino in Ostend, the composer at the organ.

**12 July 1919** The Allied Supreme Economic Council officially ends its boycott of Germany.

Alois Hába (26) graduates from the second year at the Akademie für Musik und darstellende Kunst in Vienna. He was a student of Franz Schreker (41).

The director general of the French Services in the United States informs Charles Martin Loeffler (58) that he has been named a Chevalier of the Légion d’Honneur.

**13 July 1919** The British dirigible *R-34* arrives at Pulham aerodrome in Norfolk from Mineola, New York, thus completing the first return crossing of the Atlantic by any type of aircraft.

**15 July 1919** Red forces capture Yekaterinberg.

**17 July 1919** The Republic of Finland is established. Regent Mannerheim confirms the republican constitution.

Czechoslovakia enacts child labor laws to protect against capitalist exploitation.

**19 July 1919** At a Peace Day celebration in Luton, England, ex-servicemen go on a rampage of destruction, including burning down the Town Hall.

About 400 soldiers and 300 civilians set out to avenge an alleged attack by black men on a white woman in Washington. They attack any black person they find. Police break up the mob.

**20 July 1919** Hungary attacks the Romanians across the Tisza.

More attacks on blacks in Washington occur as a white mob, led by soldiers, rampages.

Joaquin Sánchez de Toca Calvo replaces Antonio Maura y Montaner as Prime Minister of Spain.

**21 July 1919** In an interview in *Excelsior* dated today, Gustave Charpentier (59) declares himself in favor of women’s suffrage, with some reservations.

Having armed themselves during the day, the blacks of Washington are prepared for another night of rampage by whites. In the ensuing melee in the streets, six people are killed, hundreds injured, and 300 arrested. Police and cavalry finally move in to stop the carnage.

**22 July 1919** 2,000 troops enter Washington to stop the violence of the last three days.

*El sombrero de tres picos*, a ballet by Manuel de Falla (42) to a scenario by Martínez Sierra after Alarcón, is staged for the first time, at the Alhambra Theatre, London. This ballet is a reworking of *El corregidor y la molinera*. During the day, Falla is informed that his mother is near death and he departs London immediately, missing the premiere. She dies today, before he can reach her home. The ballet, however, is a smashing success. See 17 June 1919.

**23 July 1919** A congress of Turkish nationalists meets at Erzurum to organize resistance to the partition of Anatolia. They choose Mustafa Kemal as their chairman.

After three days of advances across the Tisza, the Hungarian Red Army is beaten back by Romanian forces.

**24 July 1919** Red forces capture Chelyabinsk.

**25 July 1919** Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg becomes the first president of the Republic of Finland.

The orchestration of *In a Vodka Shop* by Arnold Bax (35) is performed for the first time, in the Alhambra Theatre, London.

**27 July 1919** As a black teenager appears to swim across the line separating white from black sections of a Chicago beach, white swimmers begin throwing stones at him. He is struck and drowns. A battle begins between beachgoers of the two races.

**28 July 1919** White forces capture Kamyshin on the Volga.

Epitacio da Silva Pessôa replaces Delfin Moreira da Costa Ribeiro as President of Brazil.

Evening. Whites attack blacks in Chicago, continuing the violence of yesterday. Fullscale battles take place in the city. Seven people are killed.

**29 July 1919** White forces capture Poltava.

Romanian troops force the Hungarian Red Army back across the Tisza River.

More all out battles between the races take place throughout Chicago. 14 people are killed, over 150 injured.

**30 July 1919** 3,000 members of the Illinois militia are called out to restore order during race riots in Chicago. To avoid confrontation with the troops, the combatants turn to arson to attack their adversaries.

**31 July 1919** After initial gains, Hungarian troops are forced by Romanians into disorderly retreat. By today, Romanian troops are within 100 km of Budapest.

The National Union of Police and Prison Guards in Great Britain calls a strike for recognition of their union. About half the police officers in Liverpool go out. Looting and rioting ensues through the city. The military is brought in to quell disturbances.

Over 30 cases of arson are reported in racial unrest in Chicago tonight. In the fighting, 38 people have been killed, over 500 injured and over a thousand are homeless.

Symphony no.3 “A Guera” by Heitor Villa-Lobos (32) is performed for the first time, in Rio de Janeiro, at a concert in honor of King Albert of Belgium. The composer receives five curtain calls.

**1 August 1919** In the face of the very unfavorable military situation, the Revolutionary Governing Council in Hungary resigns. Gyula Peidl, leader of the Social Democrats replaces Antal Dovcsák as Prime Minister of Hungary and becomes acting head of state. Béla Kun and others flee to Vienna.

**3 August 1919** Romanian troops enter Timisoara.

**5 August 1919** At the Turkish Nationalist Congress in Angora (Ankara), Mustafa Kemal declares himself independent of Constantinople.

**6 August 1919** Romanian troops with their White Hungarian allies occupy Budapest and surround the National Palace while a cabinet meeting is in session. They arrest the government of Social Democrat Gyula Peidl and set up the Habsburg Archduke Joseph as head of state. The occupiers begin arresting 7,000 people, while soldiers run amok. There is widespread looting and innocent civilians are summarily shot, their belongings stolen.

**7 August 1919** István Friedrich replaces Gyula Peidl as Prime Minister of Hungary.

An actors’ strike closes twelve theatres in New York and others in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The actors demand recognition of Actors Equity Association.

**8 August 1919** War between Great Britain and Afghanistan ends in the Treaty of Rawalpindi. Afghanistan is allowed to retain control over its foreign affairs. This is seen as the independence of Afghanistan.

The Parliament of Belgium ratifies the Versailles treaty.

**9 August 1919** 11:30 Ruggero Leoncavallo dies of nephritis in Villino Giannini, a home he is renting on Via Stella in Montecatini, Kingdom of Italy, aged 62 years, five months, and one day.

**10 August 1919** Two weeks of race rioting in Chicago end. 38 people were killed, 537 injured and 1,000 black families left homeless.

**11 August 1919** The Weimar Constitution is signed into law by German President Friedrich Ebert.

The Boston Social Club, a union of policemen, is granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor.

A funeral ceremony takes place in Montecatini in memory of Ruggero Leoncavallo. Among the mourners are Giacomo Puccini (60) and Pietro Mascagni (55).

Andrew Carnegie dies in Lenox, Massachusetts at the age of 83.

**12 August 1919** The mortal remains of Ruggero Leoncavallo are transported from Montecatini to Florence for burial at Cimitero Monumentale delle Porte Sante.

**13 August 1919** The US government authorizes the shipment of arms to anti-Communist fighters in Russia.

**14 August 1919** German Prime Minister Gustav Bauer’s title is changed to Chancellor.

The *Chicago Tribune* is found guilty of libel for calling Henry Ford an anarchist. Ford is awarded trial costs plus $.06.

**15 August 1919** The Red Army begins a counterattack pushing the Whites 200 km down the Volga.

Juho Vennola replaces Kaarlo Castrén as Prime Minister of Finland.

King George V grants royal assent to the Police Act. It forbids police from striking and creates a system of binding arbitration.

**16 August 1919** A two-day uprising by Poles against Germans takes place in Silesia.

**18 August 1919** White forces capture Kherson and Nikolayev.

Motorboats of the Royal Navy attack the Bolshevik fleet at Kronstadt. They damage two battleships and sink a submarine tender.

**19 August 1919** Ljubomir Davidovic replaces Stojan Protic as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

**21 August 1919** Friedrich Ebert, who has been serving as provisional president, takes the oath as the first President of the Republic of Germany.

After over a year in jail as an enemy alien, former Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor Karl Muck sails for Europe.

**23 August 1919** White forces retake Chelyabinsk and Odessa.

**24 August 1919** Archduke Joseph of Austria resigns as Hungarian head of state. He is replaced by István Friedrich.

The first regular Zeppelin service begins between Friedrichshafen and Berlin.

**25 August 1919** Aircraft Travel and Transport begins the first scheduled passenger service by air on a route between London and Paris.

**27 August 1919** Comrade Lenin signs an order placing all photography and filmmaking under the People’s Commissariat of Education.

The Red Army captures Kupyansk. They have advanced 150 km in ten days.

**28 August 1919** The King-Crane Commission, sent by US President Wilson to assess conditions in the former Ottoman Empire, submits their final report. They recommend the establishment of an independent Armenian state.

**30 August 1919** Race riots erupt in Knoxville, Tennessee after a white mob is thwarted in a lynch attempt. Over the next two days, six people are killed, 20 injured with $50,000 damage. US troops sent to quell the violence fire indiscriminately in black neighborhoods.

**31 August 1919** White forces capture Kiev.

**3 September 1919** Jan Christiaan Smuts replaces Louis Botha as Prime Minister of South Africa.

Women are granted the right to vote in Italy.

US President Woodrow Wilson departs Washington by train on a speaking tour to raise support for the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

Scherzo for orchestra by Arnold Bax (35) is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

**4 September 1919** Turkish nationalist leaders meet for a week in Sivas, led by Mustafa Kemal, to chart the future for Turkey.

**5 September 1919** Three sections of the *Pequena Suite* for cello and orchestra by Heitor Villa-Lobos (32), is performed for the first time, in the Salão Nobre, Rio de Janeiro. The composer is soloist.

**6 September 1919** A final agreement is worked out between Actors’ Equity and theatre owners in New York. The month-long strike is ended.

**7 September 1919** Irish nationalists attack a party of 16 British soldiers in Fermoy. They shoot four, killing one and seriously injuring the rest with clubs, stealing their weapons.

Birkenfeld becomes part of Oldenburg once again.

**8 September 1919** After a coroner’s jury finds the death of a British soldier yesterday to be not premeditated, British soldiers from a local station march into Fermoy, Ireland and ransack the town.

General John J. Pershing arrives in New York from Europe to a hero’s welcome.

The Police Commissioner for Boston suspends 19 leaders of the policemen’s union. The police vote almost unanimously to go on strike.

Charles T. Griffes (34) signs a contract with the Aeolian Company to create piano rolls of his compositions.

**9 September 1919** Policemen in the city of Boston go on strike. Widespread looting, theft, and vandalism begins.

**10 September 1919** The Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye establishes the boundaries of the Republic of Austria. Austria recognizes the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Austria makes the following cessions: Slovenia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and parts of Styria to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Bukovina to Romania, eastern Galicia and Krakow to Poland, and Southern Tyrol, Trent, Görz (Gorizia), Istria, and Trieste to Italy. Austria is forbidden to join in union with Germany. Prime Minister Bratianu of Romania resigns rather than sign the treaty because it does not give Romania more territory. The terms will take effect next 16 July.

Karl Amadeus Hartmann (14) is admitted as a student at the Lehrerbildungsanstalt in Pasing, near Munich.

State militia are called out to calm the city of Boston during the police strike. Two people are killed by troops when they fail to disperse. In response, crowds of citizens begin attacking the soldiers.

A very intense hurricane strikes the Florida Keys. It will cross the Caribbean and hit Texas in a few days. Somewhere between 600-900 people are killed, mostly on ships at sea.

**11 September 1919** Viscount French, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, bans the Dail Eireann as dangerous.

The government then institutes searches and seizures throughout the country.

Great Britain announces that it will withdraw its troops from Murmansk and Arkhangelsk.

United States Marines land in Honduras.

*HMS Hermes* is launched on the River Tyne. It is the first aircraft carrier built expressly for that purpose. However, it will not be commissioned for four years.

Troops in Boston are attacked when they try to make arrests. One person is killed. The riots essentially come to an end today. The police union leaders inform Governor Calvin Coolidge that they are willing to return to work while negotiating. The governor responds that there is nothing to negotiate and endorses a plan to fire all the strikers.

**12 September 1919** Gabriele D’Annunzio and a force of 3,100 Italian nationalists occupy Fiume in an effort to keep it from being awarded to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

A German war veteran named Adolf Hitler attends his first meeting of the German Workers Party in the Sternecker beer hall in Munich. When one attender suggests the secession of Bavaria, Hitler rises to make an impassioned impromptu speech against such a notion. Everyone at the meeting is stunned by his speaking ability.

The Dáil Éireann is declared illegal by the British government.

While vacationing with his wife in Blue Hill, Maine, Horatio Parker (55) is taken to a hospital in Bangor for an appendectomy.

Boston Police vote to return to work. The mayor sacks all of them.

**15 September 1919** By presidential proclamation, China is now at peace with Germany.

The White army begins an offensive to take Petrograd.

While President Wilson is in Portland, Oregon on a nationwide tour in support of the Versailles Treaty, the United States Senate begins to debate its ratification.

**16 September 1919** Ethel Smyth (61) meets Edith Somerville, an author, artist, and farmer, for the first time, at a railroad station in Ireland. They will become lovers.

**18 September 1919** The Parliament of the Netherlands grants voting rights to its female citizens.

**19 September 1919** The US Coast Guard cutter *Tuscarora* positively identifies the wreck of the Spanish *SS Valbanera* on Half Moon Shoal off Key West, Florida. It went down sometime between 8-13 September. No trace of the 488 people on board is ever found.

Sonata no.1 for violin and piano and Sonata no.1 for cello and piano by Willem Pijper (25) are performed for the first time, in Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. The composer plays piano in both.

**20 September 1919** The White Army captures Kursk.

**21 September 1919** The Orient Express resumes regular runs between Paris and Constantinople.

**22 September 1919** Steelworkers in the United States begin going out on strike. At its height, 250,000 steelworkers will be off the job.

**25 September 1919** The Moscow Communist Party headquarters is bombed by anarchists. Several people are killed.

Leos Janácek (65) is nominated as professor of the master class in composition at Prague Conservatory, with residence in Brno.

**26 September 1919** The newly formed government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia transforms the Brno Organ School into the Brno Conservatory.

Carl Nielsen (54) and Anne Marie Brodersen Nielsen are granted a separation in Copenhagen. They will be reconciled in 1922.

Gabriel Fauré (73) is granted a one-year renewal as director of the Paris Conservatoire, with the understanding that it is time for him to go. He is going deaf.

**27 September 1919** British troops complete the evacuation of Arkhangelsk.

Because of continuing advances by Whites, the Bolshevik government places the Moscow district under martial law.

Railroad workers in Britain go out on a nationwide strike for higher wages. The government reinstates rationing of certain food items. Demobilization and leaves are suspended.

After over three weeks since he left Washington, President Woodrow Wilson abandons his nationwide speaking tour in Wichita, Kansas. His attempt to gain support for the League of Nations has left him exhausted and his physician orders rest.

Suite for viola and piano by Ernest Bloch (39) is performed for the first time, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

**28 September 1919** White forces, with six British tanks, attack southeast from Narva, Estonia towards the rail link at Luga, about 150 km south of Petrograd.

After travelling over 25,000 km in support of the Treaty of Versailles, President Wilson returns exhausted to Washington.

Voters in Luxembourg approve the continuation of the current monarchy and economic union with France.

A mob of whites gathers before the courthouse in Omaha, Nebraska where a black man is being held on an accusation of rape. Unable to reach him, they begin to ransack the town, stealing firearms in particular, and assaulting policemen for their weapons. When the mayor appears at the courthouse door to deny them entry, a mob of about 3,000 assault him and then carry him off to be lynched. He is saved by police just as he is being strung up to a lamppost. Still frustrated, the mob sets the courthouse on fire, shooting into the building all the while. The sheriff and his deputies remove about 70 prisoners to the roof, the mob fighting through the flames after them. The accused black man is pushed into their clutches. He is hung in short order while the crowd shoot at the body for ten minutes. What remains of the body is dragged from the back of a police vehicle into the black district of the city. A bonfire is created and the remains thrown on it. Three people die in the melee, and over 58 are injured.

**29 September 1919** In disarray over what to do about Fiume, the Italian Parliament is dissolved and new elections are called for 16 November.

Federal troops arrive in Omaha to maintain order. Fights between groups of whites and blacks are dispersed by soldiers.

The first and fourth movements of the Symphony no.1 “O Imprevisto” by Heitor Villa-Lobos (32) are performed for the first time, in Rio de Janeiro. See 30 August 1920.

**30 September 1919** Somwhere between 100-200 people are killed in a race riot in Elaine, Arkansas.

**1 October 1919** Artur Vaitoianu replaces Ion I. Constantin Bratianu as Prime Minister of Romania.

White racists riot in Elaine, Arkansas leaving 200 blacks dead in the streets.

**2 October 1919** 08:00 President Woodrow Wilson suffers a stroke at the White House which paralyzes his left side. He lingers near death for several days. The President’s true medical condition is not released to the press.

**4 October 1919** *Summer Night* op.90/5, a song for voice and piano by Jean Sibelius (53) to words of Runeberg, is performed for the first time, in Helsinki.

**5 October 1919** António José de Almeida replaces João do Canto e Castro Silva Antunes as President of Portugal.

A compromise settlement is reached in the British rail strike begun 27 September. There has been no violence associated with the strike.

**6 October 1919** The White Army captures Voronezh, 470 km south of Moscow.

Voters in Norway favor prohibition by a 3-2 margin.

Ali Riza Pasha replaces Damad Adil Ferid Pasha as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire.

Aleksandur Stroymenov Stamboliiski replaces Todor Ivanov Todorov as Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

**7 October 1919** Ernestas Galvanauskas replaces Mykolas Slezevicius as Prime Minister of Lithuania.

Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (KLM) is founded in the Netherlands.

**10 October 1919** *Die Frau ohne Schatten* op.65, an opera by Richard Strauss (55) to words of Hoffmannsthal, is performed for the first time, at the Vienna Staatsoper. It is generally well received, but most don’t understand it.

**11 October 1919** White forces take Yamburg, 160 km from Petrograd.

*Song of the Earth*, a cantata by Jean Sibelius (53) to words of Hemmer, is performed for the first time, in Turku, directed by the composer.

*Ditirambo tragico* for orchestra by Gian Francesco Malipiero (37) is performed for the first time, in London.

**12 October 1919** White Army forces capture Chernigov (Chernihiv, Ukraine). It is as far as they will advance.

British troops evacuate Murmansk.

Whites begin a major offensive towards Petrograd.

**13 October 1919** The French Parliament ratifies the Treaty of Versailles.

The White Army takes Orel from the Reds.

**14 October 1919** General demobilization is ordered by French President Raymond Poincaré.

*The Adoration* for voice and piano by John Ireland (40) to words of Symons, is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

**16 October 1919** White forces take Gatchina, 40 km south of Petrograd.

The Harbord Mission, sent by US President Wilson to the Armenians and led by General James Harbord, submits its final report. They estimate that from 800,000 to over 1,000,000 Armenians have been killed. They put the blame entirely on Turkey and urge in the strongest terms that Turkey never be allowed rule over Armenia again.

*A chi la giarrettiera?*, an operetta by Ruggero Leoncavallo (†0), is performed for the first time, in the Teatro Adriano, Rome.

Brief incidental music for Martínez Sierra’s play *El corazón ciego* by Manuel de Falla (43) is performed for the first time, in Teatro Eslava, Madrid.

**17 October 1919** Encouraged by United States government concern over the possible monopoly of international communications by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, The Radio Corporation of America is incorporated by General Electric.

Four Pieces for clarinet and piano op.5 by Alban Berg (34) are performed for the first time, by the Society for Private Performances, Vienna.

**18 October 1919** Karol Szymanowski (37) publishes the first of two counterrevolutionary articles in the White newspaper *War and Peace*.

A subway opens in Madrid over three-and-a-half kilometers of track.

**19 October 1919** *The Japanese Suite* op.33 by Gustav Holst (45) for orchestra is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London.

**20 October 1919** White Army forces besiege Pulkovo, just south of Petrograd within sight of the city.

A counterattack by the Red Army recaptures Orel from the Whites.

**21 October 1919** White forces begin their final assault on Petrograd. But a spirited defense, including naval guns, followed up by a Red counterattack, sends them into retreat to Gatchina, 40km south of the city.

The Austrian Reichsrat ratifies the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye which dissolves German Austria and creates the Republic of Austria.

*Fennimore and Gerda*, an opera by Frederick Delius (57) to his own words after Jacobsen, is performed for the first time, at the Opernhaus, Frankfurt-am-Main. It is a success, and Delius is called to the stage several times.

**23 October 1919** Incidental music to Locke’s play *The Dream Song* by Victor Herbert (60) is performed for the first time, at the Central Music Hall, Chicago.

**24 October 1919** The Red Army recaptures Voronezh from the Whites.

Prelude in e flat minor for piano by Bohuslav Martinu (28) is performed for the first time, in Prague.

Two songs by George Gershwin (21), *Swanee*, to words of Caesar and *Come to the Moon*, to words of Paley and Wayburn, are performed for the first time, at the opening of the Capitol Theatre, New York.

The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra gives its inaugural performance, in Trinity Auditorium.

**27 October 1919** Sonata no.1 for cello and piano op.11/3 by Paul Hindemith (23) is performed for the first time, in Frankfurt-am-Main along with the premiere of *Melancholie* op.13, a cycle of songs for voice and string quartet to words of Morgenstern.

Edward Elgar’s (62) Cello Concerto op.85 is performed for the first time, in Queen’s Hall, London the composer conducting. The hall is not full, but those attending are enthusiastic about a rather lackluster performance.

**29 October 1919** The US Congress overrides President Wilson’s veto of the Volstead Act, which enables the implementation of prohibition.

**1 November 1919** In spite of a federal injunction, 400,000 coal miners go on strike in the US.

The United States government opens Indian reservations in Arizona to prospectors.

**6 November 1919** Sir Frank Dyson and Dr. AC Crommelin announce to a meeting of the Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society that expeditions in Brazil and Africa have proven Einstein’s theory of relativity, thus undermining the conclusions of Newton and Euclid.

PCGG, a privately owned Dutch radio station, begins broadcasting from The Hague. It is the first European radio station which can be heard internationally.

**7 November 1919** The Allies send an ultimatum demanding that Romania withdraw from Hungary and that Romania sign treaties guaranteeing peace and minority rights.

Federal agents in the United States raid suspected communist headquarters in eleven cities. Many of the aliens arrested are held incommunicado for several weeks.

**8 November 1919** Several small works by Igor Stravinsky (37) are performed for the first time, in Lausanne: *Piano-rag Music,* Three Easy Pieces for piano duet, Five Easy Pieces for piano duet, and Three Pieces for clarinet.

Wagner (†36) is performed in France for the first time since the beginning of the war, in an orchestral concert in Paris. A poll of the audience reveals 4,983 in favor, 213 against performances of Wagner.

700 state and local police raid the offices of two communist parties in New York, arresting 500 people.

**10 November 1919** In the case of *Abrams v. United States* the US Supreme Court rules that the government can curtail free speech that is used to urge citizens to refrain from war production.

**11 November 1919** American Legionnaires attack the IWW hall in Centralia, Washington and lynch organizer Wesley Everest.

**12 November 1919** Several chamber works by Heitor Villa-Lobos (32) are performed for the first time, in the Teatro Municipal, Rio de Janeiro: Valsa musica from the *Simples coletânea* for piano, the Piano Trio no.2, the String Quartet no.3 and the songs *Festin pagão* to words of de Carvalho, *Cascavel* to words of Júnior, and the *Cromo no.3*.

**13 November 1919** The German government decrees unemployment compensation and retains wartime price and rent control.

**14 November 1919** The Red Army takes Omsk, the capital of autonomous Siberia. The Siberian government moves to Irkutsk.

Under Allied pressure, Romanian troops leave Budapest.

**16 November 1919** Admiral Horthy makes his triumphal entry into Budapest at the head of the right-wing army. This army never fought the Romanians or the Communists. Its only experience is in persecuting Jews and leftists. Over the next half year, this army will act increasingly independently and illegally. In the “white terror” 5,000 people will be killed, 70,000 imprisoned, many exiled. Their targets are Jews and leftists in particular.

The suite from Gabriel Fauré’s (74) comedie musicale *Masques et Bergamasques* op.112 is performed for the first time, at the Paris Conservatoire.

In general elections in Italy, the Liberal parties lose their majority. The Socialist Party gains over 100 seats to become the second-largest party. The conservative Peoples Party also does well.

Elections are held for the first Belgian Parliament since the Great War. The Socialist and Catholic Parties each hold 70 seats in the Chamber of Representatives but the Catholic Party holds the edge in the Senate.

*Poem* for flute and orchestra by Charles T. Griffes (35) is performed for the first time, to critical acclaim, in Aeolian Hall, New York.

**17 November 1919** The Red Army recaptures Kursk.

*Cançao árabe* for voice and piano by Heitor Villa-Lobos (32) to words of de Carvalho, is performed for the first time.

**18 November 1919** Jaan Tönisson replaces Otto Strandman as Prime Minister of Estonia.

**19 November 1919** The United States Senate votes to reject the Treaty of Versailles.

**20 November 1919** Just one month old, the Radio Corporation of America gains a controlling interest in its chief rival, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

*Fantaisie* for piano and orchestra by Claude Debussy (†1) is performed for the first time, in London.

**21 November 1919** Following the rejection of the Versailles Treaty by the Senate, President Wilson orders the removal of the US peace commissioners from Paris.

**23 November 1919** Yusof Wahba Pasha replaces Mohammed Said Pasha as Prime Minister of Egypt.

The International Labor Conference, meeting in Washington, endorses the eight-hour day.

**24 November 1919** Károly Huszár replaces István Friedrich as Prime Minister of Hungary.

Piano Sonata no.2 by Arnold Bax (36) is performed for the first time, in Aeolian Hall, London.

The definitive version of the Symphony no.5 by Jean Sibelius (53) is performed for the first time, in Helsinki in the presence of President Kaarlo Ståhlberg, the composer conducting. He also directs the premiere of his *Six Humoresques* for violin and orchestra opp.87&89. The newly revised symphony is highly lauded.

**25 November 1919** Unable to achieve international recognition, the right-wing Hungarian government of István Friedrich resigns. Károly Huszár replaces István Friedrich as Prime Minister and acting head of state at the head of a much broader coalition.

Already illegal in some counties, the British government bans Sinn Féin, the Irish Volunteers, Cumann na mBan, and the Gaelic League throughout Ireland.

**27 November 1919** Bulgaria agrees to peace with the allied powers in the Peace of Neuilly. Romania receives southern Dobrudja back. Some small territories go to The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes while Greece gets western Thrace. Bulgaria’s army is limited and it is forced to pay reparations.

**28 November 1919** At a parliamentary by-election for Plymouth Sutton, Viscountess Astor is elected to the House of Commons.

*The Pleasure-Dome of Kublai Khan* op.8 for orchestra by Charles T. Griffes (35) is performed for the first time, in Symphony Hall, Boston, to favorable reviews. The composer is in attendance.

**29 November 1919** Henry Cowell (22) performs a successful all-Cowell concert in Wannamaker’s Department Store in New York.

**30 November 1919** In the first general election in France since 1914, the conservative Democratic and Republican Union wins the most seats. Moderately rightist parties also do well.

**1 December 1919** Richard Strauss (55) enters upon duties as director of the State Opera of the Austrian Republic.

Viscountess Astor becomes the first woman to sit in the British Parliament.

Radio station XWA goes on the air in Montreal on an experimental basis. It is the first broadcaster to the public in the western hemisphere.

*Autrefois* for two sopranos and small orchestra by Jean Sibelius (53) to words of Procopé is performed for the first time, at the opening of the Gösta Stenman gallery in Helsinki.

**2 December 1919** The former Imperial Opera House in Petrograd closes due to extreme winter cold and the inability to obtain fuel during the Russian Civil War.

**3 December 1919** The Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence River opens for rail traffic. It is the longest cantilever bridge in the world.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir dies at the age of 78 at Cagnes-sur-Mer in Provence.

**4 December 1919** Alexandru Vaida-Voevod replaces Artur Vaitoianu as Prime Minister of Romania.

Charles T. Griffes (35) makes his last public appearance at a Boston performance of *The Pleasure-Dome of Kublai Khan*.

**5 December 1919** Representatives of Estonia and the Bolshevik government begin peace negotiations in Tartu.

Senators Albert Fall and Gilbert Hitchcock visit President Wilson in his sickroom at the White House. They find and report to their colleagues that the President, contrary to rumor, is alive, conscious, and in full control of the government.

**6 December 1919** After nine months, the state of siege is lifted in Berlin.

*The Song of the Nightingale*, a symphonic poem by Igor Stravinsky (37), is performed for the first time, in Geneva. See 2 February 1920.

**9 December 1919** Ignacy Jan Paderewski resigns as Prime Minister of Poland after his proposals for true land reform are defeated by conservatives.

Bending to Allied pressure, Romania signs peace treaties with Austria and Bulgaria and guarantees citizenship rights to ethnic and religious minorities.

*The Great God Pan*, a choral ballet by Granville Bantock (51), is performed for the first time, in St. Andrew’s Hall, Glasgow.

Horatio Parker (56) and his wife depart New Haven for New York where they will begin a Caribbean cruise to recuperate from his recent appendectomy.

**10 December 1919** Brothers Ross and Keith Smith land their plane in Darwin, Northern Territory having made the first flight from London to Australia. The 18,170 km flight took 28 days.

After six weeks, the coal miners’ strike in the US is settled.

*La boîte à joujoux*, a ballet by Claude Debussy (†1) to a scenario by Hellé, is performed for the first time, at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris. The work, left unfinished at the composer’s death, was partially orchestrated by André Caplet.

Charles T. Griffes (35) collapses and is taken to the Master’s house at the Hackley School, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, where he is employed. He is confined to bed. A doctor diagnoses pleurisy.

**12 December 1919** Red forces capture Kharkov.

Manuel Allendesalazar Muñoz de Salazar replaces Joaquin Sánchez de Toca Calvo as Prime Minister of Spain.

**13 December 1919** In spite of losing many seats, the ruling Nationalist Party of Prime Minister Billy Hughes wins the Australian general election.

Leopold Skulski replaces Ignacy Jan Paderewski as Prime Minister of Poland.

Pietro Mascagni’s (56) operetta *Si*, to words of Lombardo and Franci, is performed for the first time, at the Teatro Quirino, Rome. Although the composer is upset by cuts made by the conductor, the opera is a moderate success. Mascagni does not attend the premiere.

**14 December 1919** Red forces take Novonikolayevsk (Novosibirsk).

The Third Symphony “Sinfonia brevis de Bello Gallico” by Vincent d’Indy (68) is performed for the first time, in the Salle Gaveau, Paris. The first public performance of Impromptu op.21 for harp by Albert Roussel (50) takes place at the same concert. See 6 April 1919.

*Sports et divertissements* for piano by Erik Satie (53) is performed for the first time, privately at the Paris home of Mme Vogel. See 31 January 1922.

**16 December 1919** German forces evacuate Latvia and Lithuania.

Red troops capture Kiev.

Luigi Illica dies near Castel’Arquato at the age of 62.

**17 December 1919** The Austrian Parliament mandates an eight-hour day.

Elections to the New Zealand Parliament see modest gains for the ruling Reform Party. Women vote for the first time.

**18 December 1919** Horatio William Parker dies at his daughter’s home in Cedarhurst, New York, USA, of pneumonia, aged 56 years, three months, and three days. He was on his way to a Caribbean cruise to recuperate from a recent appendectomy when he was stricken by pneumonia in New York.

**19 December 1919** Irish nationalists ambush the car of Lord French, Viceroy for Ireland, in Dublin. He escapes without injury. His guards kill one of the attackers.

The first international presentation of the music of Les Nouveaux Jeunes takes place at the Institut des hautes Etudes de Belgique in Brussels. Works by Erik Satie (63), Louis Durey, Georges Auric, Arthur Honegger (27), Darius Milhaud (27), Francis Poulenc (20), and Germaine Tailleferre are performed. A conference on new music accompanies the concert.

Three orchestral works by Charles T. Griffes (35), *Notturno*, *Bacchanale* and *Clouds* are performed for the first time, in Philadelphia.

*My Golden Girl*, a musical comedy by Victor Herbert (60) to words of Kummer, is performed for the first time, in Stamford, Connecticut, the composer conducting. See 2 February 1920.

**20 December 1919** A funeral in memory of Horatio Parker is held in St. Mary’s Church, Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts.

**21 December 1919** 249 alleged communist aliens seized on 7 November and held incommunicado on Ellis Island, are deported from New York under the Sedition Act, which allows for penalties against those who criticize the state.

For the first time since early September, the National Guard stands down in Massachusetts. Over 1,000 new policemen have been hired. They are granted raises, pensions, and improved working conditions, in short, everything the strikers were demanding.

**23 December 1919** *The Birthday of the Infanta*, a ballet-pantomime by John Alden Carpenter (43) after Wilde, is performed for the first time, in Chicago. It is an immediate public and critical success.

**24 December 1919** Having obtained permission from the Polish consulate in Odessa, Karol Szymanowski (37) arrives in Warsaw, fleeing the Russian Civil War.

**27 December 1919** Four songs by Albert Roussel (50) are performed for the first time, at the Sallee des Agriculteurs, Paris: Deux mélodies op.19 to words of Jean-Aubry and Oliphant, and Deux mélodies op.20 to words of Chalupt. See 9 December 1928.

Gabriel Fauré’s (74) song cycle *Mirages* op.113 to words of de Brimont is performed for the first time, by the Société National de Musique, Paris, the composer at the piano. It is Fauré’s last performance with the SNM.

*Morris Gest’s Midnight Whirl*, a revue with book by DeSylva and Mears and music by George Gershwin (21), is performed for the first time, at Century Grove, Century Theatre.

**29 December 1919** The Council of People’s Commissars in Russia closes all vaudeville and light music theatres, claiming that they are detrimental to the educational needs of the proletarian masses.

*Angel Face*, a musical play by Victor Herbert (60) to words of RB Smith and HB Smith, is performed for the first time, in New York at the Knickerbocker Theatre. See 8 June 1919.

**30 December 1919** Red forces capture Yekaterinoslav (Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine).

**31 December 1919** Estonia concludes an armistice with the Bolsheviks in Tartu.

Silvestre Revueltas marries Jule Klaracy, a bookkeeper and music student, in Chicago. She immigrated from Austria in 1906. It is his 20th birthday.

Six-and-a-half years after becoming engaged, Ernest MacMillan (26) marries Elsie Keith, the daughter of an engineer and inventor, in St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church in Toronto.

©2004-2016 Paul Scharfenberger

17 July 2016