PRR CHRONOLOGY 1919

June 2004 Edition

Jan. 1, 1919	USRA General Order No. 56 increases express rates by 8% in Official Territory.
Jan. 1, 1919	USRA takes over operation to American Railway Express Company to save it from bankruptcy. (RRH)
Jan. 1, 1919	War Industries Board dissolved.
Jan. 1, 1919	Cumberland Valley President Moorhead C. Kennedy returns from military service.
Jan. 1, 1919	William A. Patton (1849-), Assistant to the Pres. and longtime confidential clerk to A.J. Cassatt, retires after 54 years of service. (see 12/1918)
Jan. 3, 1919	PB&W purchases property of Baltimore & Sparrow's Point Railroad from Pennsylvania Steel Company under agreement dated Nov. 13, 1918.
Jan. 5, 1919	Association of Railway Executives issues statement opposing five- year extension of USRA as proposed by McAdoo. (NYT)
Jan. 6, 1919	Cleveland voters approve ordinance calling for new Union Terminal to be located on the Public Square instead of on the lakefront; railroads given one year to assent.
Jan. 6, 1919	USRA ends workers' passenger train service between North Eddystone station and Baldwin Locomotive Works; effective date; last run probably Jan. 4.
Jan. 6, 1919	RF&P opens rebuilt double track belt line around the west side of Richmond from Acca to Falling Creek on Atlantic Coast Line; used by passenger trains for first time; also opens new Broad Street Station, designed by John Russell Pope, and closes old station at Byrd Street and old passenger connecting track; Broad Street Station is located on the stub of the old RF&P main line and features a loop track, with all trains operating through the station in the same direction . (Mordecai)

Jan. 7?, 1919	Shop craft unions apply to USRA for large increase to cover cost of living and to match wages paid by war industries. (LC, Conlon - verify date)
Jan. 8, 1919	Committee of Railway Executives, including Samuel Rea, Daniel Willard, T. DeWitt Cuyler, Howard, Elliott, Julius Kruttschnitt and Alfred P. Thom, appear before Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to present railroads' opposition to extension of government control. (NYT)
Jan. 8, 1918	PRR Board cancels purchase of 45 vessels of McAllister Lighterage Line, Inc., in New York harbor and sells stock back to McAllister Brothers for \$550,000; authorizes application for \$25 million government loan to cover its share of \$36.6 million cost of 11,500 freight cars ordered by USRA. (MB)
Jan. 8, 1919	USRA abolishes piece work in all shops on Lines West. (LC)
Jan. 9, 1919	Abolition of piece work in shops becomes effective on all railroads, 98% of workers having voted against it. (Conlon)
Jan. 9, 1919	Maritime unions strike in New York harbor; PRR ferries tied up at 10:00 AM; tugs, lighters and South Amboy tows also stopped. (LC)
Jan. 10, 1919	McAdoo's assistant, Walker D. Hines of Santa Fe, named Director General of Railroads; Hines refuses to push aggressively for rate hikes to meet rising costs; most of \$1 billion federal deficit for USRA operation incurred between Nov. 1918 and Feb. 1920. (USRA, Hines, Stover)
Jan. 10, 1919	Turnbull Murdoch named Federal Manager of Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway and Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway under USRA; gives up corporate office of VP; both lines placed in Allegheny Region. (AR)
Jan. 11, 1919	Pres. Wilson orders National War Labor Board to intervene in New York harbor strike. (LC)
Jan. 12, 1919	New York harbor marine strike ends pending National War Labor Board decision. (LC)
Jan. 14, 1919	Chicago Union Station Company issues \$6.15 million in 5% bonds to finance construction.
Jan. 1919	USRA removes restrictions on construction of Chicago Union Station.

Jan. 1919	USRA applies to Congress for \$750 million appropriation.
Jan. 18, 1919	Gen. Pershing awards Gen. W.W. Atterbury the Distinguished Service Cross. (Davis)
Jan. 22, 1919	PRR Board authorizes freight station and delivery tracks at 2nd & Mulberry Streets, Harrisburg.
Jan. 24, 1919	PRR holds dedication dinner for Hotel Pennsylvania. (NYT)
Jan. 25, 1919	Pennsylvania Terminal Real Estate Company opens Hotel Pennsylvania across 7th Avenue from Penn Station in New York; McKim, Mead & White, architects; at 2,200 rooms, is largest hotel in the world until 1927; underground passage connects directly with 7th Avenue Subway and Penn Station; operation leased to E.M. Statler organization. (NYT, Ballon)
Jan. 27, 1919	Cleveland passes amended ordinance governing construction of Union Terminal on Public Square. (MB)
Jan. 28, 1919	NYC opens Commodore Hotel on southeast corner of Grand Central Terminal site; at 2,000 rooms, second in size to Hotel Pennsylvania; the Commodore is a hotel for the commercial traveler, not a luxury hotel like the Biltmore. (NYT)
Jan. 29, 1919	Eighteenth Amendment ratified instituting Prohibition effective Jan. 16, 1920.
Early 1919	USRA abandons mandatory table d'hôte meals in dining cars and rinstates à la carte service, even though it means more time per meal and overcrowding diners. (USRA)
Feb. 1, 1919	Axel Vogt retires; William Frederic Kiesel, Jr., named Mechanical Engineer.
Feb. 1, 1919	USRA abolishes piece work in all shops on Lines East.
Feb. 1919	Work resumes on Harrison Street viaduct at Chicago.
Feb. 6, 1919	PRR reduces office staff as cost-saving measure. (ATO)
Feb. 7, 1919	Woodbury & Salem RPO discontinued. (Kay)
Feb. 15, 1919	USRA executes operating agreement for Lines West; compensation set at \$15.15 million per year.

Feb. 1919	USRA reports average of 451,026 freight cars idle daily because of collapse of traffic, highest number under USRA. (USRA)
Feb. 1919	Pres. Wilson appoints Progressive Joseph B. Eastman (-1944) to ICC. (Guide)
Feb. 17, 1919	Trenton & Long Branch RPO established, restoring service via Monmouth Jct. (Kay)
Feb. 22, 1919	PRR stops work on new freight yard between 52nd and 56th Streets in West Philadelphia; with heavier locomotives and longer trains now in service, yard as laid out in 1914 is too short; would require expensive relocation of Darby Creek line to run west of City Line Ave. connecting with old main between Overbrook and Merion. (CE)
Feb. 22, 1919	Monroe Street Bridge over Chicago River, first element of Chicago Union Station project, opens. (CE)
Feb. 25, 1919	National War Labor Board issues award in New York marine strike case; no wage increase but grants 8-hour day at 12 hours pay; tug crews to work four 12-hour days per week; ferry crews six 8-hour days; lighter crews six 10-hour days. (LC)
Feb. 26, 1919	PRR Board approves abandonment part of Shuman Run Branch serving Vinton Collieries No. 2 & 3; also abandonment of Holderbaum Branch from Cessna to Holderbaum (2.62 miles). (MB)
Mar. 1, 1919	Eden B. Hunt appointed Superintendent of Employes' Saving Fund. (ATO)
Mar. 1, 1919	Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad branch from Dock Jct. to Erie Docks ceded from Lines West to Renovo Division of Lines East. (Buchan)
Mar. 3, 1919	U.S. Supreme Court upholds war restrictions on freedom of speech.
Mar. 4, 1919	Senate adjourns; Republican filibuster led by Sens. LaFollette, Sherman and France prevents passage of \$750 million USRA appropriation; Pres. Rea issues statement deploring action of Congress. (NYT)
Mar. 4, 1919	Maritime unions strike railroad and private harbor operations at New York; ferry passengers forced to use Hudson & Manhattan

Tubes. (NYT)

Mar. 4, 1919	LIRR Board authorizes abandonment of Huntington Railroad trolley line. (MB)
Mar. 6, 1919	USRA announces new terms for higher wages and decreased hours to maritime unions in bid to end strike. (NYT)
Mar. 7, 1919	USRA sets new wage schedules for private boat operators in New York harbor effective Mar. 1. (LC)
Mar. 8, 1919	Maritime unions return to work on railroad craft in New York Harbor; strike continues against private tug and barge operators, who denounce USRA. (NYT)
Mar. 9, 1919	Frederick Gilbert Bourne (-1919), LIRR director and Pres. of Singer Sewing Machine Company, dies. (MB)
Mar. 11, 1919	Director General hosts conference of bankers and railroad managers, including Samuel Rea, in Washington to consider USRA crisis after Congress fails to pass \$750 million operating appropriation; current bills payable on PRR about \$22 million; Hines has sought emergency loans from War Finance Corporation; special Finance Committee of Seven headed by Howard Elliott of Northern Pacific created to disburse loans. (Hines, NYT)
Mar. 11, 1919	At annual meeting, PRR stockholders approve increasing debt by \$75 million. (AR)
Mar. 12, 1919	PRR Finance Committee holds special meeting on USRA funding crisis; appproves temporary loan of \$22 million to pay bills pending Congressional appropriation. (MB)
Mar. 12, 1919	Philadelphia & Port Deposit RPO extended to Philadelphia & Perryville RPO via Octoraro Branch. (Kay)
Mar. 15, 1919	USRA creates Finance Committee and Committee on Purchases, with John Skelton Williams Chairman of both. (USRA)
Mar. 1919	Postwar contraction bottoms out; brief recovery begins. (NBER)
Mar. 1919	USRA reports average of 183,993 coal cars idle daily because of large stockpiles left by end of war. (USRA)
Mar. 19, 1919	USRA stops all expenditures for betterments and new lines because

of failure of appropriation bill. (NYT)

Mar. 19, 1919	Standard Time Act authorizes ICC to set boundaries of time zones.
Mar. 19, 1919	BC&A stockholders approve draft agreement with USRA covering operation. (MB)
Mar. 26, 1919	Branch & Pittsburgh RPO renamed Torrance & Pittsburgh RPO. (Kay)
Mar. 27, 1919	William Bender Wilson (1839-1919), PRR official and historian, dies at 80. (Info. has 2/27!!)
Mar. 27, 1919	MD&V Railway stockholders approve draft agreement with USRA covering compensation. (MB)
Mar. 30, 1919	USRA again imposes Daylight Saving Time through Oct. 25, 1919. (USRA)
Apr. 1, 1919	Cumberland Valley Railroad merged into PRR under agreement dated Jan. 22, 1919.
Apr. 1, 1919	Moorhead C. Kennedy appointed Resident VP of Cumberland Valley District.
Apr. 1, 1919	USRA establishes consolidated ticket office in Union Arcade Building at Pittsburgh.
Apr. 3, 1919	LIRR Board approves loan to Ocean Electric Railway to permit it to buy three cars from Huntington Railroad. (MB)
Apr. 9, 1919	Samuel Rea elected a director of Southern Pacific Company. (NYT)
Apr. 9, 1919	Robert S. Lovett of Harriman interests reelected a director of NYC. (AR)
Apr. 11, 1919	USRA Regional Director A.H. Smith discharges several railroad tugboat crews for refusing to tow grain and coal boats. (NYT)
Apr. 14, 1919	Maritime unions at New York Harbor vote in favor of resuming strike against USRA. (NYT)
Apr. 1919	W.W. Atterbury tours the Loire Valley, Nice and Monte Carlo prior to returning home. (Davis)

Apr. 1919	USRA issues Supplements No. 15 & 16 to General Order No. 27 granting increases to engine & train employees equal to those given to other classes in 1918 but without time-and-a-half for overtime; retroactive to Jan. 1, 1919; Supplements No. 14, 17, 18 & 19 grant same increases to police,, sleeping and parlor car attendants, dining car, restaurant and express employees. (LC)
Apr. 1919	Class CC2s 0-8-8-0 Mallet compound built for Lines West.
Apr. 30, 1919	International Longshoremen & Freight Handlers Union strikes 52 railroad piers in New York Harbor. (NYT)
Apr. 30, 1919	New Ohio River Bridge at Louisville officially completed.
Apr. 30, 1919	Pres. Rea addresses convention of Chamber of Commerce of the USA on "The Railroad Problem"; calls for private operation, adequate returns to allow companies to attract capital, national instead of state regulation focused on preserving strong transportation systems and not on preserving weak roads, regulation of security issues and wages, unlimited right to lease or consolidate with other lines, and funding of debts incurred under USRA. (NYT)
May 1, 1919	Bentley station renamed Bentley Springs on Baltimore Division. (A-sheet)
May 7, 1919	Manager of Women's Service Section of USRA complains that seniority not observed in recent layoffs of women employees at Harrisburg. (ATO)
May 8, 1919	PRR posts circular ordering better cooperation with women employees. (ATO)
May 8, 1919	USRA and American Iron & Steel Institute fail to agree on minimum stabilization prices; scuttles government attempt to regulate prices. (NYT)
May 9, 1919	Industrial Board of the Dept. of Commerce abolished after failure to regulate steel prices. (NYT)
May 9, 1919	Railroad leaders and bankers meet in New York to consider means of extending working capital to railroads until Congress reconvenes on May 19. (NYT)
May 1919	National War Labor Board terminated.
May 15, 1919	Post Office Dept. establishes air mail service between Cleveland

	and Chicago as first link in projected transcontinental route. (Davies)
May 17, 1919	USRA Director General Hines refuses to restore <i>The Broadway</i> <i>Limited</i> citing lack of money but also refuses to drop second section of <i>Twentieth Century Limited</i> ; Pres. Rea protests Washington office of USRA overruling regional office decision. (SR 47/47)
May 20, 1919	Pres. Wilson addresses special session of Congress; notes railroads will be returned to companies at end of year.
May 20, 1919	W.W. Atterbury resigns post of Director General of Transportation to Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy of the regular Army and departs Tours; this completes the militarization of the Transportation Dept. (Davis, Hagood)
May 21, 1919	W.W. Atterbury embarks at Brest on the Rotterdam. (Davis)
May 1919	USRA asks special session of Congress for appropriation of \$1.2 billion; Congress awards \$750 million.
May 23, 1919	Leelanaw Transit Company incorporated to reorganize Traverse City, Leelanaw & Manistique; eventually becomes part of Pere Marquette/C&O System. (RRMich)
May 24, 1919	St. Louis Southwestern Railway admitted to Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. (Church)
May 25, 1919	<i>Broadway Limited</i> restored on 20:00 schedule by Regional Director Markham. (PassDept, SR 47/47)
May 25, 1919	USRA suspends work on PRR/Chartiers Southern Railway's Ten Mile Creek Branch between Besco and Mather, Pa. (Church)
May 26, 1919	Chartiers Southern Railway contracts with Pickands, Mather & Co. to provide money for it to complete Ten Mile Run Branch to Waynesburg on own account. (Church)
May 28, 1919	Alfred H. Smith returns to NYC Board from USRA. (AR)
May 31, 1919	Gen. Atterbury arrives at Hoboken. and resigns commission. (Davis)
June 1, 1919	Alfred H. Smith resigns from USRA and reelected to presidency of NYC, replacing William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; A.T. Hardin of NYC becomes Regional Director of Eastern Region. (AR)

June 2, 1919	Cumberland Valley Railroad merged into PRR under agreement of Jan. 22, 1919; becomes Cumberland Valley Division of PRR; Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg Railroad reverts to operation by own organization. (C&C)
June 6, 1919	Group of women employees in General Office hold first meeting with view to establishing a permanent organization for social gatherings for women employees. (ATO)
June 8, 1919	Portion of new elevated train shed (tracks 7-10) placed in service at Indianapolis Union Station; two more platforms, two passenger and two freight tracks opened through station; modified Bush type designed by Thomas Rodd, Chief Engineer, Lines West; Price & McLanahan architects; old train shed demolished; track elevatino completed through station between West and Delaware Streets. (CE, AR)
June 11, 1919	General Atterbury returns to duty with PRR.
June 11, 1919	Committee of NYC Board endorses Van Sweringen's proposal for a Cleveland Union Terminal at the Public Square providing can resolve questions over financing. (Wheeler)
June 12, 1919	PT&T, Gimbel Brothers and New York Hotel Statler Company agree to provade a pedestrian passageway (called the Pennsylvania passage) from Broadway Subway/Hudson & Manhattan station at 6th Avenue to Penn Station, with underground access to Gimbels' store and Hotel Pennsylvania. (Agrmt)
June 1919	Revival of business begins.
June 1919	Glenn Plumb, general counsel for the railroad brotherhoods, proposes ''Plumb Plan'' for nationalization of railroads at annual convention in Atlantic City.
June 1919	PRR completes sale of 376,762 shares of Southern Pacific Company back to Southern Pacific. (Wheeler)
June 1919	PRR builds ''Mr. Big,'' experimental Class HC1 2-8-8-0 simple articulated locomotive at Altoona; designed by Assistant Mechanical Engineer William F. Kiesel; largest of its type ever built.
June 1919	Montauk Steamboat Company, Limited, leases steamboat <i>Orient</i> to Keansburg Steamboat Company for summer; runs no service in

1919. (MB)

June 23, 1919	Adams Express Company assigns PRR contracts to American Railway Express Company.
June 23, 1919	PRR posts circular re uniforms for women employees. (ATO)
June 25, 1919	Pres. Rea denies PRR is planning to buy minority shares of PCC&StL. (NYT)
June 25, 1919	VP W.W. Atterbury gives speech entitled "Our Army" to a dinner at the Union League designed to launch Gen. Leonard Wood's bid for the presidential nomination; Atterbury praises Gens. Pershing and Harbord and calls for a reformed General Staff, promotion on merit rather than seniority, and universal service for 19-year old males; admitting earlier frictions during his war service, Atterbury calls for closer ties and better understanding between civilians and the regular army. (Speech)
June 28, 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed ending World War I.
June 30, 1919	Thomas Rodd, Corporate Engineer of Lines West, retires at age 70 after 47 years service. (MB)
June 30, 1919	''Temporary'' Prohibtion under War Prohibition Act goes into effect.
July 1, 1919	Pennsylvania Railroad Women's Club holds organization meeting; Philadelphia Terminal Division and General Office employees to hold monthly meetings for socializing, lectures, entertainment and recreation; a separate club for "colored" women employees is also formed. (ATO)
July 1, 1919	James A. McCrea resigns as General Manager of LIRR to be VP of Bankers Trust Company. (MB)
July 1, 1919	Association of Railway Executives makes public a report of special committee of bankers appointed by T. DeWitt Cuyler; recommends creation of National Equipment Corporation with capital of \$148 million to be financed by USRA. (NYT)
July 1, 1919	Post Office Dept. establishes daily airmail service between New York and Cleveland as second link in projected transcontinental route. (Davies)
July 14, 1919	NYC Pres. A.H. Smith writes to Rep. John J. Esch opposing

	government ownership but recommending a new impartial federal board to regulate wages and working conditions. (NYT)
July 1919	Board of Wages & Working Conditions makes divided report on request of shop crafts for increase; labor members support 12% increase; management wants no increase til see if cost of living will fall. (LC)
July 1919	D.H. Lovell, former Superintendent of WJ&S, dies. (ATO - pre 7/14)
July 1919	Bull market on Wall Street. (Wyckoff)
July 17, 1919	Strikes in Chicago halt work on Chicago Union Station.
July 22, 1919	PCC&StL grants trackage rights to B&O Chicago Terminal Railroad between 12th Street and connection with Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Western Avenue. (Church)
July, 23, 1919	PRR Board notes further allocation of equipment by USRA: 500 freight cars for LIRR (\$1.4 million), 61 locomotives for Pennsylvania Company lines (\$6.1 million), 89 locomotives for PCC&StL (\$6.1 million), and 5 locomotives for GR&I (\$302,000); Board learns that USRA is considering a National Equipment Corporation; may be better to get financing from them than from the War Finance Corporation. (MB)
Aug. 1, 1919	AFL Railway Employees' Dept. issues ultimatum to USRA demanding settlement of shop craft national agreement by Sep. 2 or face national strike. (Conlon)
Aug. 1, 1919	Wildcat strikes of 250,000 shopmen begin over failure to reach national agreement. (Conlon)
Aug. 1, 1919	Pres. Wilson, on recommendation of Director General Hines, asks Congress for legislation to give ICC control of railroad wages and working conditions; faces railroad workers' demand for \$800 million wage increase or reduction in cost of living; Congress agrees to remain in session. (LC, NYT)
Aug. 1919	Wildcat strikes of shop crafts and engine house laborers. (LC)
Aug. 6, 1919	Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce rejects Wilson's call for new wage legislation and says he already has sufficient authority to deal with wage questions. (LC)

Aug. 7, 1919	Pres. Wilson informs Hines to suspend action on national shop craft agreement until wildcat strikes end. (Conlon)
Aug. 12, 1919	Indian Creek & Northern Railway opens between Lowsville and Mine No. 3, W.Va. (1 mile).
Aug. 13, 1919	Federal government takes possession of Chesapeake & Delaware Canal for payment of \$2.5 million, and tolls eliminated. (Gray)
Aug. 1919	Director General Hines agrees to consider shop craft request on its merits provided strikes end first. (LC)
Aug. 18, 1919	Shop craft and engine house workers' strikes end. (LC)
Aug. 20, 1919	Director General Hines begins series of conferences with shop craft officials. (NYT)
Aug. 1919	Director General Hines raises base pay for shop crafts from 68 to 72 cents per hour and makes some other concessions retroactive to May 1, 1919. (LC)
Aug. 23, 1919	Negotiations resume on shop crafts national agreement; Hines offers additional 4 cents per hour; rejected by unions. (Conlon)
Aug. 25, 1919	Pres. Wilson asks shop crafts to accept 4-cent offer; denies further wage increase, hoping to break inflationary spiral; in fact, cost of living continues to increase into summer of 1920. (LC, Conlon)
Sep. 2, 1919	PRR leases 370,105 sq. ft. in Polk Street Freight Station to Western Warehousing Company. (MB)
Sep. 3, 1919	Pres. Wilson leaves Washington in special train via PRR to St. Louis, beginning a transcontinental speaking trip in which he tries to persuade American voters to support joining the League of Nations. (Withers)
Sep. 5, 1919	Post Office Dept. begins through airmail service between New York and Chicago. (Davies)
Sep. 7, 1919	Charles Mattathias Jacobs (-1919), engineer of PRR's Hudson River tunnels, dies.
Sep. 8, 1919	Railway executives meet in New York to discuss the Cummins Bill, the Warfield Plan, and other schemes that would distribute earnings of strong railroads above a fixed level to support weaker ones. (NYT)

Sep. 10, 1919	T. DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of Association of Railway Executives, presents statement to Senate Interstate Commerce Committee denouncing the pending Cummins Bill for distributing earnings from strong to weak roads as "confiscation" that will destroy incentives and drive investors out of railroads. (NYT)
Sep. 15, 1919	Trenton-Delaware Bridge Company dissolved in N.J. (C&C)
Sep. 20, 1919	USRA signs national agreement with shop craft unions for wages retroactive to May 1, 1919. (LC)
Sep. 22, 1919	Nationwide steel strike begins against 12-hour day and 7-day week, after United States Steel Corporation Chairman Elbert H. Gary refuses to meet with strike leaders. (EAH)
Sep. 22, 1919	Strikes in Chicago end, permitting resumption of work on Chicago Union Station. (settled by decision of Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis approving pay cut, ending sympathy strikes and imposing compulsory arbitration. verify)
Sep. 23, 1919	LIRR abandons Huntington Railroad trolley line between Huntington Harbor and Amityville Dock at 12:00 M.; losses had increased because of automobile competition. (AR, MB)
Sep. 26, 1919	Pres. Wilson, on a western speaking tour to rally support for League of Nations, suffers a stroke while traveling by train from Pueblo to Wichita; reporters are told Wilson has had a nervous breakdown, and the train returns directly to Washington. (Withers - or 9/25?)
Sep. 28, 1919	Pres. Wilson's train arrives at Washington, having traveled from St. Louis over PRR. (Withers)
Oct. 1, 1919	Charles H. Markham resigns as Regional Director of Allegheny Region; replaced by L.W. Baldwin of Central of Georgia. (Hines, USRA, Stover)
Oct. 1, 1919	Pres. Rea, speaking before the American Bankers Association in St. Louis, denounces the Cummins Bill as a "fifth wheel." (NYT)
Oct. 2, 1919	Pres. Wilson suffers a second stroke that leaves him paralyzed on left side and a semi-invalid. (Withers)
Oct. 6, 1919	Full service restored through new Radebaugh Tunnel after 1,000 feet of roof removed at west end and 200 feet at east end, leaving tunnel 869 feet long. (CE)

Oct. 6, 1919	Cleveland Union Terminals Company autorizes purchase of property on Public Square. (MB)
Oct. 1919	Camp Upton at Yaphank, N.Y., deactivated; LIRR carries 4,385,265 passengers there during course of war. (Seyfried elsewhere has deactivated 1921!)
Oct. 10, 1919	New York harbor marine employees in unlicensed grades strike over dissatisfaction with USRA wage schedules promulgated in March; all railroad ferries except those of the DL&W stopped; Hudson & Manhattan Tubes operate on 90 second headway during rush hours. (LC, NYT)
Oct. 12, 1919	Meeting of about 1,000 switchmen from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America meet at Chicago; lead by John Grunau, President of Lodge 456 of BRT; denounces national BRT for delaying wage demands and issues ultimatum to Director-General Hines for action within two weeks.
Oct. 14, 1919	PRR contracts with NKP to operate as single, two-track railroad between Brocton and Buffalo, N.Y., retroactive to Mar. 4, 1918.
Oct. 14, 1919	USRA grants 8-hour day and wage increase to unlicensed marine employees in New York harbor. (LC)
Oct. 15, 1919	Railroad ferries resume operation in New York Harbor. (NYT)
Oct. 15, 1919	Strike of express company workers shuts down all express service in New York area; Post Office at Penn Station is swamped by parcel post shipments. (NYT)
Oct. 15, 1919	Committee of railway executives, including Samuel Rea, appointed to dissuade Director General Hines from following through on his recent statement that there will be no further rate increases during federal control. (NYT)
Oct. 15, 1919	USRA terminates right of Mt. Jewett, Kinzua & Riterville Railroad to operate passenger trains over PRR between East Smethport and Larabee, Pa. (MB)
Oct. 1919	Railroads begin giving preference to coal shipments as consumers stockpile in anticipation of strike. (USRA)
Oct. 1919	USRA reports total freight movements of 5,651 ton-miles per mile

	of road, higher than in 1917 and 1918. (USRA)
Oct. 19, 1919	John Grunau removed as President of Lodge 456 by national BRT leadership for insubordination. (LC)
Oct. 22, 1919	PRR Board agrees to present medals to all employees who have served in armed forces during war. (ATO)
Oct. 22, 1919	BLF&E demands that 8-hour day, living wage, and time and a half for overtime be granted by USRA before railroads are returned to private control. (NYT)
Oct. 23, 1919	New engine house, machine shop, power house and service buildings open at Stark Yard near Canton, Ohio. (CE)
Oct. 25, 1919	In week ending this date, USRA posts maximum freight tonnage with 13.2 million tons moved. (USRA)
Oct. 28, 1919	Volstead Act passes over President Wilson's veto, providing details for implementing and enforcing Prohibition, effective Jan. 16, 1920. (EAH)
Nov. 1, 1919	Chartiers Southern Railway opens between Besco and Mather, Pa. (7.59 miles). (C&C)
Nov. 1, 1919	United Mine Workers begin first nationwide bituminous coal strike; effective in Central Competitive Field covering Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois covering about 60% of total capacity; coal had been stockpiled for about two months in advance; non-union mines in Westmoreland County-Connellsville area and southern Appalachia, amounting to about 40% of production, keep working; railroads strain to move coal from these districts to entire country; as Fuel Administrator's organization had been disbanded, USRA assumes control of distribution of coal through new Coal Committees. (, USRA)
Nov. 1, 1919	USRA creates Central Coal Committee to regulate distribution of bituminous coal during strike; no coal to be sent to those with reserve stockpiles. (NYT)
Nov. 1919	PRR refuses ACL request to run Boston-Florida sleeping cars this season. (SR 97/30)
Nov. 3, 1919	Dow Jones industrials peak at 119.62, marking end of inflationary boom; tightening credit sparks steep market decline. (Wyckoff)

Nov. 6, 1919	Credit crunch as banks raise short-term rates to 20%, highest level since Panic of 1907; up to 30% by Nov. 12. (Wyckoff)
Nov. 6, 1919	James A. McDonald (1919-), future VP of Penn Central, born at Winnipeg, Canada. (PR)
Nov. 9, 1919	Injunction ends coal strike.
Nov. 12, 1919	PRR Board appoints a Special Committee on Organization to plan for return to private control. (MB)
Nov. 18, 1919	Pres. Wilson vetoes bill to restore rate-making power to ICC; leaves it with USRA. (NYT)
Nov. 19, 1919	Senate rejects Treaty of Versailles.
Nov. 20, 1919	PT&T agrees with Gimbel Bros., Inc., New York Hotel Statler Company, Inc. and Hudson & Manhattan Railroad for pedestrian passage under sidewalk on south side of 33rd Street from Penn Station to subway and H&M stations under Herald Square. (MB)
Nov. 24, 1919	NYC and CCC&StL (Big Four) advise Mayor Davis that they will join Cleveland Union Terminal project pending a final contract with Cleveland Union Terminals Company; Cleveland Union Terminals Company announces it will go ahead with plans despite PRR refusal to join. (Wheeler)
Nov. 24, 1919	USRA signs national agreement with Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes & Railway Track Laborers granting 8-hour day and time and a half to track laborers and 10-hour day with time and a half to other classes. (NYT)
Nov. 26, 1919	PRR Committee on Organization holds first meeting to plan for restructuring the company when returned to private control. (MB)
Nov. 1919	Power house, last element of old Whiskey Island ore terminal, scrapped.
Nov. 29, 1919	PRR Board replies to criticism from Cleveland regarding its refusal to join proposed Union Terminal at Public Square; says Cleveland not large enough to support a Union Station; cost of \$84.8 million with approaches is too high; PRR would get no benefits from freight and interurban stations but have to share costs; would have to abandon popular Euclid Avenue suburban station; plan requires purchase of expensive real estate without benefits to railroads; Van Sweringens retain air rights, depriving

	railroads of income to offset expense; VP J.J. Turner notifies Mayor Davis that PRR will not join Union Terminal but will participate in original lakefront plan.
Dec. 1, 1919	VP J.J. Turner formally advises Mayor Davis that PRR will not participate in Union Terminal scheme for reasons listed above; voids enabling ordinance, provoking widespread indignation in Cleveland.
Dec. 1, 1919	George Stuart Patterson resigns as General Solicitor of Eastern Lines.
Dec. 1, 1919	Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield imposes new, severe restrictions on bituminous coal use. (NYT)
Dec. 2, 1919	PRR director and coke and steel magnate Henry Clay Frick (1849- 1919) dies in New York; was largest individual PRR stockholder, with 188,577 shares in 1916. (MB, NYT)
Dec. 9, 1919	Philadelphia ordinance extends deadline for completion of South Philadelphia Track Elevation to Mar. 23, 1924. (CE)
Dec. 8, 1919	USRA orders a 10% cut in passenger service in the East because of coal miners strike, effective Dec. 10; includes <i>Broadway Limited</i> (also <i>Twentieth Century Limited</i>) and <i>Atlantic City Limited</i> , 8 New York-Washington trains, all second sections, special movements and excursions, and all parlor cars except those on the <i>Congressional, Colonial Express</i> , and <i>Federal Express</i> . (NYT, SR 47/47)
Dec. 8, 1919	Fuel Administrator Garfield orders further restrictions in use of coal. (NYT)
Dec. 10, 1919	Coal strike ends with UMW agreeing to arbitration by presidential commission; commission later awards 27% wage increase but rejects demand for 6-hour day and 5-day week.
Dec. 12, 1919	USRA reports that about 67% of bituminous coal miners have returned to work. (NYT)
Dec. 15, 1919	USRA issues Supplements No. 24 & 25 to General Order No. 27 granting time-and-a-half for overtime to engine & train employees in slow freight service for time over eight hours per 100 miles; award is retroactive to Dec. 1, 1919. (LC)
Dec. 15, 1919	USRA reports 80% of coal miners have returned to work. (NYT)

Dec. 20, 1919	USRA restores <i>Broadway Limited</i> , including through car to Washington. (SR 47/47)
Dec. 22, 1919	Attorney-General J. Mitchell Palmer begins crackdown on radicals in first U.S. "Red Scare"; arrests and deportations continue into May 1920.
Dec. 24, 1919	Pres. Wilson issues proclamation returning railroads and American Railway Express Company to private control on Mar. 1, 1920; deadline is extended to permit passage of new Transportation Act. (USRA)
Dec. 25, 1919	International Association of Machinists declares it will not submit to Cummins Bill unless its anti-strike clause is eliminated. (NYT)
Dec. 29, 1919	USRA refuses to approve extras requested by LIRR prior to signing final agreement. (MB)
Dec. 30, 1919	Cleveland passes emergency ordinance to allow Union Terminal project to proceed without PRR after last-minute intercession of Mayor Davis.
Dec. 31, 1919	LIRR refuses to proceed with negotiating final contract with USRA. (MB)
Late 1919	USRA makes "National Agreements" with shop crafts, maintenance of way employees, clerks, freight house and station employees embodying the various wage and work rules settlements of 1918, plus time-and-a-half for the ninth and tenth hours as well as over ten hours.
1919	Number of PRR system freight cars peaks at 282,729.
1919	John V.B. Duer named Electrical Engineer of Lines East. (RyAge)
1919	Penn Station surpasses Grand Central Terminal in total number of passengers, 34,444,216 to 31,301.004; 608 scheduled trains to 392; retains comfortable lead thereafter.
1919	Meadows Yard enlarged and revised. (CE)
1919	Work abandoned on proposed large classification yard on New York Bay Railroad extending between Waverly Yard and Newark Bay. (CE)

1919	South Chester Branch opens between Chester and Marcus Hook, serving industries along Delaware River.
1919?	New Edge Moor Yard built north of Wilmington, Del. (AR - no confirmation when finished)
1919	Additional main track placed in service between Gunpowder and Bay View on Maryland Division.
1919	Third track placed in service between Winans and ''SY'' Stony Run on Baltimore Division.
1919	Turtle Creek Branch extended from Burnt Cabin Summit to junction with Conemaugh Division at Saltsburg, Pa.
1919	Monongahela Railway builds second track from Antram to Masontown and Rush Run to Big Meadow Run. (AR)
1919	New yard and engine terminal built at Gardenville (Ebenezer) south of Buffalo. (AR no confirmation)
1919	PFW&C bridge over Allegheny River at Pittsburgh raised 12'-6" to meet War Dept. ruling. (verify year)
1919	Double track opens between Wheeling and Glen Run.
1919	Double track opens between Kensington and Summitville, Ohio, on Cleveland & Pittsburgh. (AR no confirmation)
1919	Stark Yard east of Canton, Ohio, enlarged to 4,380 cars.
1919	New yard and engine terminal opened at Bradford, Ohio.
1919	Work begins on Chicago Union Station headhouse (prob. spring); soon after foundations driven, plans are changed from a low station similar to Penn Station, New York, to add an office tower up to 22 stories high; requires extensive revision and adding 192 piers. (RyAge)
1919	Old train shed and baggage building razed at Indianapolis Union Station. (AR)
1919	President Rea orders that all senior officers in Motive Power Dept. must be well-grounded in electric traction. ()
1919	Future President Walter S. Franklin does not return to PRR after

	military service; becomes VP and later President of American Trading Company in New York City.
1919	Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway cuts service on
	Occohannock Line from Shields to Morleys. (AR)
1919	Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway discontinues Tuckahoe
	River Line, including Trappe Creek branch. (AR)
1919	General Electric Company terminates program of diesel research
	at Erie (1911-1919) after loss of \$15 million.
1919	NYC completes Pier K-4 south of passenger terminal at
	Weehawken; leased to Cunard Line; Cunard leases 55 acres and
	plans to build eight large piers and marine terminal. (NYC AR)
1919	Ford Motor Company opens enormous fully-integrated River
	Rouge assembly plant at Dearborn, Mich.