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HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

Prosperity, Discontent and Two Big Strikes Among Notable Developments in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Momentous events and developments marked the year 1922, both at home and abroad. In America these included the great strikes of coal miners and railroad shopmen; the passage by congress of a new tariff bill, and the general defeat of the Republican party in the November elections. Among the most noteworthy events elsewhere were the establishment of the Irish Free State; the election of a new pope; the rout of the Greeks in Asia Minor and the regeneration of the Turkish state, followed by the Near East peace conference at Lausanne; the downfall of Prime Minister Lloyd George, and the triumph of the Fascists in Italy.

Although the people of the United States enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity throughout the year, they were discontented and dissatisfied, and showed it when they went to the polls in November. Seemingly they did not like the new tariff law, and the big strikes and the matter of prohibition enforcement also had their effect there. Economic and financial conditions in some of the European countries showed little or no improvement, due in part to the continued state of uncertainty concerning the German reparations and to the renewed turmoil in the Near East. Other countries, notably Italy and Czechoslovakia, moved definitely toward stabilization and prosperity. Communism and socialism entered a tremendous setback in Italy when the Fascists rebelled against these doctrines and took over the control of the government.

As in 1921, December was marked by an international conference in Washington, for President Harding had invited the Central American republics to send delegates there to discuss limitation of armaments and other questions. They met on December 1.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

January found the great powers still engaged in formulating treaties and agreements in the Washington conference on armaments and Pacific ocean problems, and on February 1 the delegates, in plenary session, adopted the treaty-power naval limitation treaty with an agreement on Pacific fortifications; passed resolutions declaring the open door in China, and approved a treaty for the restriction of the use of poison gas and submarines in warfare. At the same time, Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain would restore Wel-Wel to China. Three days later the conference approved a number of treaties designed to restore to China some of her lost liberties and passed a resolution for the creation of an international commission to revise the rules of warfare. On February 6 the delegates signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die, and a few days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

By the end of March the senate had ratified all these treaties, as well as a treaty with Japan, by which the troublesome question of American rights to the island of Yap was settled. Great Britain and Japan also, in the course of time, ratified the conference pacts, and like the United States, took steps toward putting into effect the terms of the treaty on naval limitation. But France, more interested in her own troubles connected with the German reparations and with the developments in the Near East, delayed action, and her example was followed by several smaller nations. Thus the full effect of some of the treaties was lost for the time being.

Rehabilitation of Europe, economic and financial, was the great problem that confronted the world and, of course, its solution depended to a considerable extent on a settlement of the German reparations matter. This had not been reached when the year came to a close. The allied commission, an international bankers' committee and various individuals struggled with the question throughout the twelve months, but it would be tedious to tell in detail of their efforts. The Germans readily maintained that complete enforcement of the treaty of Versailles would ruin Germany and be disastrous to the rest of Europe, although Doctor Wirth, the chancellor, held that Germany must and would ultimately pay the reparations bill. Berlin insisted that a long moratorium be granted on all the payments and that an international loan to Germany be arranged. France, depending on the reparations money for reconstruction and continuity on the verge of bankruptcy, would not listen to propositions for the reduction of the war bill, and from time to time made preparations to put into

effect sanctions against Germany, such as occupying the Ruhr district and the national forests in the Rhineland. Always Great Britain objected to this until late in the year, when Bonar Law had succeeded Lloyd George as prime minister. Then, at a conference of the allied premiers in London, Bonar Law gave the French to understand that, though Britain could not approve of military measures against Germany, she would not actively oppose them if the Germans defaulted in the reparations payments due in January. The conference adjourned to meet in Paris on January 2 and Premier Poincare intimated that he might be satisfied with milder measures. About this time it was stated in Washington that the United States was looking for a way to help out Europe without engaging herself in alliances, but nothing definite was suggested and Europe was skeptical.

On April 10 an economic and financial conference, called by the allied supreme council, opened in Genoa. Germany and Russia were invited to participate, under certain restrictions, but soon after the sessions began the delegates of those two nations concluded a treaty canceling their war debts and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and establishing full diplomatic relations. Surprised and angered, the great powers, despite the protests of the neutrals, barred the Germans from further participation in the discussion of Russian affairs, which was the most important subject before the conference then. The allied nations offered to give financial aid to Russia under certain conditions, but Belgium refused to agree to this and a day or two later the French withdrew their assent, charging that Lloyd George was practicing trickery to gain control of the Russian oil fields. Meanwhile the soviet delegates were making such excessive demands that the usefulness of further negotiations became evident and the conference adjourned after adopting an eight months' truce with Russia.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nationalists, who had disavowed all the doings of the Turkish government at Constantinople, spent the summer in secretly preparing for a great offensive against the Greeks in Anatolia. They opened the attack on August 23 and took the enemy completely by surprise. Within one week the Greek armies had been routed and driven back to Smyrna and other coast positions and Athens was asking for an armistice and agreeing to get out of Asia Minor. Kemal occupied Smyrna on September 9 and five days later a large part of the city was destroyed by flames. At first the Turkish troops were blamed for this, but later developments indicated the conflagration was started by the fleeing Greeks and by looters. Great Britain, which had been sponsor for the Greek venture in Asia Minor, was alarmed by the expressed intention of the nationalists to take possession of Constantinople and the rest of the old Turkish empire, and she called on her dominions and France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join her in the defense of the Dardanelles. France, which had been giving aid and comfort to the Turks, and Italy objected to military operations against the Kemalists, and some of the British dominions were noticeably cool. However, Britain hurried reinforcements to her land and naval forces in the Near East and let the Turk and the world know that she would act alone if necessary. The allies on September 23 invited the nationalists to a peace conference, agreeing to return to them Constantinople, Adaltonople and eastern Thrace in return for the guaranteed freedom of the straits. Kemal insisted that Russia must be included, and the allies agreed that the soviet government should participate in settlement of the question of the Dardanelles. After several trying days, when war seemed almost unavoidable, the allies and nationalists met at Mudania on October 3 to arrange an armistice. A week later a protocol was signed providing for the evacuation of eastern Thrace by Greece within 15 days, and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days, and yielding to the Kemalists the civil control of Constantinople pending a peace conference. This conference opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, with the prospect of being long in session. The United States declined full participation, but sent Ambassador Child, Minister Grew and interests of America to guard the interests of America in connection with the oil fields of Mosul. The conference with the Turkish state, with the frontiers of the Turkish state, both in Europe and in Mesopotamia, and where the oil fields are located, and with the control of the straits and the safeguarding of the Christian minorities in Turkey. By the middle of December the conferees were well on the way to agreement, Turkey had promised to join the League of Nations as soon as peace was signed, and the treaty was in process of being drafted.

On May 15 the conference to settle the old Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru opened in Washington, and in due time came to a successful conclusion, adopting a compromise plan suggested by Secretary Hughes. Colombia and Venezuela settled their boundary dispute on April 9. Ecuador

(Continued on Page Two)

Reminiscences of a Trip Thru the Central West

Monday, Nov. 20th, we said our goodbyes to Rev. and Mrs. Williams and proceeded on our journey to Richmond, Indiana. In making this trip we went thru Columbus, Ohio, and took the Pennsylvania railroad at about 2 o'clock p. m., arriving at Richmond, Indiana, at about 5 o'clock.

At Columbus we noticed on several fine looking confectionery stores the name "Frances Willard Candy Shop." That naturally caught our eye, and at the same time our curiosity as well, so much so that we had to make inquiries as to the "why and wherefore of the name of this great international temperance worker and organizer being used in such a promiscuous manner. We were told that in Columbus, a few years ago a wealthy saloon keeper, owning many booze joints thruout the city, was converted under Billy Sunday. He threw into the gutters thousands of dollars worth of liquors and opened up in their place candy shops, naming them the "Frances Willard Candy Shop" because Miss Willard represented only the pure, and he made his goods the same. He had made more money with candy than he ever did with whiskey.

Another outstanding Columbus feature that at once hit the tender spot in our memory was the large circular monument standing at the northwest corner of the state house, at the top of which were the words "Our Jewels," and beneath were life-sized statues of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, Simon P. Chase, Edwin M. Stanton and McKinley. All men of national importance and men from the Buckeye State. They are indeed "jewels" of which any state is justified in revering and adoring so long as time shall last.

Beautiful farm homes and splendidly kept farm buildings became evident everywhere from Columbus to Richmond, Ind. Indeed the farm buildings are better and more expensive than are the best village residences in the small towns dotting this section of the country. Everything was seemingly kept up spick and span, as we had anticipated from the descriptions we had heard from others passing this way before us.

On arrival at Richmond, Ind., the writer's brother and wife, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Backus, were at the Pennsylvania station to greet us and "welcome us to their city." This being the first time that we had visited them, it was a most pleasant joy to us anticipated for many years, and we can state right here that in this instance participation had anticipated beaten a hundred ways.

We found our brother pastor of the largest church in the city of Richmond, Ind., the Grace M. E. Church, and one unacquainted with the work of a pastor of a large city church has little idea of the immensity of the job. We will tell more about this later on in this story.

Richmond, Indiana is a city of about 40,000 inhabitants. Just the right sized town in which to enjoy all of the pleasure of city life without losing the pleasure and freedom of country life. Its citizens are virtually all Americans. There is no "foreign element" to speak of in Richmond. It is located about three miles from the west line of the State of Ohio and about midway of the State of Indiana, north and south.

The great National Highway running due east and west from Washington, D. C. to St. Louis, Mo. passes thru Richmond. To tell it as it is, Richmond is on the northern border of "The South," as all below the National Highway take great pride in speaking of themselves as "Southerners."

Huge manufacturing plants are located in Richmond. A large branch of the International Harvester Co.'s two automobile factories, extensive Hardware Lumber dealers, a large piano manufacturing plant, an auto sheet metal works, church and school furniture and many other concerns which employ hundreds of people, together with the rich agricultural section on every side of the city, makes possible a clean American city, that Richmond, Indiana is.

From the moment we reached the parsonage Monday evening, Nov. 20th, until the time for our departure, Friday morning, Dec. 1st, there was something doing every minute, and we are going to tell you of some of the outstanding things only, as a full description would keep these articles running all winter.

Before we had been in Richmond two hours, the two ladies were in attendance at a banquet in the Grace M. E. Church parlors, at which over 350 business women of Richmond were in attendance. The banquet was

given by the Women's Conservation Committee of the Virginia Asher Business Woman's Council, drawing their members from all walks of business and professional life. This organization was formed last summer by Mrs. Asher during the Sunday campaign here, who was present on this occasion pleading for the young women of Richmond to lead Christian lives not only for the personal benefit but for the example set before those they come in contact with in everyday life.

Tuesday morning, immediately after breakfast, the parson's Buick sedanette was found in front of the parsonage, and we were invited to climb in. We had no more idea of where our destination was to be than the readers of these lines has should you stop right here. We were not exactly kidnapped, because we were very willing passengers. All the writer knew was that we were "travelling east," thru a most delightful and wonderful agricultural section on the National Highway. We kept right on going till the speedometer registered 40 miles, and we found ourselves near Dayton, Ohio.

Just before reaching Dayton, we came to a most charming spot, with splendid large buildings, a veritable city of itself and were told that it was the National Soldiers and Sailors Home. Remembering that Andover had an inmate in the institution, in the person of George Crandall our tender compassion, aided by the insistent demand of our better thirds, prompted us to stop and make our Andover brother a short call, which we did, finding but little difficulty in locating him at one of the wards in the hospital. Everything was clean and neat about the place and we imagined it might be quite an inducement to remain, especially so when we saw the head nurse of the ward with a tray with whiskey glasses well filled, passing them around to the inmates. But the old girl said she had to be mighty chary with her liquid refreshments and only gave it to those whose conditions absolutely demanded it. George immediately let it be known, however, that he was anxious to be back in good old Andover. Imagine our surprise upon reaching home to find that George had beaten us to Andover by over a week.

Dayton, Ohio, you will remember, is the home of ex-Gov. Cox, who "also ran" for the presidency in 1920. Not having any "front porch" experiences in his campaign we did not bother to look up his domicile, but we did buy a copy of the daily paper which he owns in Dayton. It is a regular metropolitan sheet. On the front page, in a la-Hearst style of display was announced that "Billy Sunday" was conducting an evangelistic campaign in Dayton. We "fell" right there. We were next. In a few minutes Brother Alfred came over to where we were sitting in the Y. M. C. A. lobby, with "tickets to the show." It was a question in our minds for a brief period whether the pastor of Grace M. E. Church of Richmond that his editor brother in need of the services of the greatest evangelist of the hour, or whether we were there simply to see and hear and be thrilled with the magnetic power of Billy Sunday. But when we found ourselves seated with the clergymen on the thumb-hand side of the speaker on the platform our fears turned to amazement, and we straightway began to get busy with the spirit of the occasion.

The Sunday tabernacles are all built on the same plan, so if you ever saw a Sunday tabernacle you know just how they all look, only the larger the place the bigger the proportions of the building. The Dayton tabernacle was estimated to seat eight thousand people.

The evening meetings were advertised to begin at 7:30, and they always began right on the dot. We were cautioned to be there early if we expected a seat. Six o'clock saw us entering the building, and it was two-thirds filled when we went in, and the people were literally pouring in from each of the many doors on all sides of the building. Long before seven o'clock standing room was at par, and they began to fill the vacant seats in the choir loft, all the aisles were jammed and the platform was crowded. It was estimated that over nine thousand people thronged the tabernacle that night.

Soon after seven o'clock the noted choir leader, Homer A. Rodheaver, who has conducted the song service for the "Billy Sunday Party" for many years, stepped to the platform and the choir of six hundred voices augmented with the voices from a nine thousand audience, began to sing

U. V. DAVIS, SECRETARY OF CHAL-MAX CO

Announcement has just been made of the election of U. V. Davis, office-manager of the Chal-Max Motor Corporation, East Avenue and Scio Street, as secretary of the firm. Mr. Davis, a former employe of the Democrat and Chronicle, has been connected with the automobile distributing firm for four years. His elevation to a place in the conduct of the business comes as a reward for faithful service.

Henry W. Waldeck, treasurer of the company, has been filling the position of secretary. He will continue as treasurer and director of the corporation.

The capital stock of Chal-Max Corporation was recently increased from \$30,000 to \$80,000. On December 14 a stock dividend of 100 per cent. was paid.

The company has purchased a large piece of real estate at Court and Chestnut Streets, but no plans have been announced for development of the property. — Rochester Times-Union.

"Beautiful, Beautiful Zion." They made some music, and created at the very start an electric enthusiasm that could be felt by every person in the building.

After singing three or four selections, the great revivalist stepped forward and began his marvelous address on the "Second Coming of Christ." We started in when he began to preach with lead pencils all sharpened and a big reporter's notebook in hand, thinking we would take down a few of the high points of the sermon, but he had not been speaking five minutes before we came to the conclusion that to "take Billy Sunday" was a man's job. The wife nudged us in the side with the reminder that we were on a vacation and not expected to work. If any one gets it into their head that they are going to get much of "one of Sunday's" sermons without work they are fooled. He is a rapid-fire orator. With impassioned gesticulation, his voice trembles with emotion, his eyes flash fire, his forehead furrowed with contempt, standing with one foot on his chair and the other on his pulpit desk, this ex-base ball artist, and the world's greatest living evangelist defied all the cohorts of hell and issued a challenge to all the evil forces in Dayton.

"Come on, come on," he shouted. It was a most dramatic moment. He made the English language turn hand springs and summersaults, at the rate of some 250 words a minute. Grabbing a chair close to his pulpit he jumped on it and with one foot on his desk, yelled.

"And I say to all the forces of evil in this city, that have fed and fattened and gormandized, outraged and ruined men, women and children, sent them shrinking and screaming down into hell; and all the good-for-nothing, Godforsaken, iniquitous, rapacious mendacious, buffoons, mountebanks, patrooms, sexual and moral pervers that have brought them into degeneration that cursed and damned this old world.

"Come on, come on."

Right here the lead in our pencil began to melt, as did also our ambition to take notes. From this point forth we sat back in our chair, dodging the Sunday-brickbats, when they got too close home, as they sometimes did. For no one ever goes to hear "Billy" Sunday without getting a hard one for his pet sin in the back of his neck.

We started home to Richmond immediately after the close of the sermon after having passed a most delightful day, reaching there at 12:30. We will tell you the rest of this story in other issues of the News.

MRS. P. J. GARVIN CAPTURES BURGLAR

Night Marauder is Handed Over to Marshal After Courageous Captor Holds Him for Half Hour.

The Santa Paula Chronicle, (California) tells the following story of how a former Andover woman heroically bags a burglar.

All gentlemen of burglarious intent are going to stay away from the home of P. J. Garvin after this.

Mrs. Garvin doesn't like burglars, and the reception she gives them, while cordial and hearty, isn't calculated to inspire them to repeat the visit.

Last Thursday evening one of the light-fingered fraternity came calling at Mrs. Garvin's home, 710 Santa Barbara Street, and left in the company of Marshal Millard. The half hour which he spent in the comfortable chair provided for him in Mrs. Garvin's front room was not a pleasant one for either party, but the story of the visit is that of a most unusual and courageous capture, in which Mrs. Garvin is the heroine and thru which she has excited the admiration of all who have heard of the adventure.

According to Mrs. Garvin's story, related at the preliminary examination Monday afternoon of Rosaria Palafox, in Justice Henderson's office, this same Palafox was her nocturnal visitor, and his arrest was accomplished in the manner and form following:

Mrs. Garvin had retired for the night some time after eight o'clock Thursday evening, and was in bed with her young baby when she heard a suspicious opening of the front screen door, after repeated knocking. The front door was locked with a night latch and the intruder was next heard at the back door, which he unlocked and entered. Mrs. Garvin heard him cross thru the house and open the front door quietly, presumably to prepare a get-away.


At this juncture the lady appeared at the door of the front room opening from the bedroom, with a menacing revolver in her hand, and took charge of the situation. She directed friend Palafox to close the door, turn on the light and hand over the keys, all of which he did.

From that time on, the situation was quite strained. Mrs. Garvin phoned for the marshal, and Mr. Palafox sat in her best parlor chair, covered with her revolver, for some twenty-five minutes, as they waited for Mr. Millard to come and make the party complete.

Mr. Millard dragged Palafox away to the city jail, and at his preliminary hearing he was bound over to the Superior Court on charge of burglary, with his bail fixed at \$1,000.

WHAT CAN I BELIEVE?

There is no greater necessity for the development of right living than right thinking. The pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches recognize the flood of loose thinking on religious matters which is threatening to engulf us. It is our duty to think straight and hard on the fundamental questions of our religious faith. To that end during the two weeks beginning January 7th a Teaching Mission will be held in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches for the purpose of setting forth the modern interpretation of the great truths of the Christian religion. What can I believe? If that is your cry these days, come and let us be of some help to you.



Our Best Wish for
Patrons and Friends is a
Prosperous and Happy
NEW
YEAR

MRS. C. W. WILLIAMS
The Parlor Grocery