

HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

(Continued from First Page)

Lithuania and Albania were recognized by the United States as sovereign states on July 27.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With Michael Collins as its head, the provisional government of the Irish Free State was established in January, after Dail Eireann had accepted the treaty with England and De Valera had refused to accede. Immediately the republicans, now rebels, started a warfare that lasted throughout the year and was marked by innumerable assassinations and other outrages. The Free State forces gradually gained possession of most of the territory where the rebels were strong and the fighting degenerated into bushwhacking. On August 22 President Collins was killed in an ambush and William Cosgrave was elected to succeed him. He offered amnesty to the rebels, but they decided to "fight to the death." Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, was captured and executed, as were other republican leaders. The Irish Free State formally came into being on December 6, with Timothy Healy as governor general.

Prime Minister Lloyd George held power through all the vicissitudes of the year until October 19. On that day the conservatives in parliament decided to abandon the coalition and act in future as a separate party. The premier was thus deprived of his majority and promptly resigned, with his cabinet. A Bonar Law, chosen leader of the conservatives, succeeded him, formed a new ministry and called an election for November 15. At the polls he won control of parliament. The laborites made great gains and became the "opposition party."

Under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, the Fascisti of Italy, organized primarily to protect the country against the communists, fought a long and successful battle. Gaining steadily in strength, notably by the accession of many thousands of working men, they saved the industries of Italy from the weak policies of Premier Facta, compelled his resignation on October 26. Mussolini was made premier and at once set to work to restore the prosperity of the country. The king and chamber of deputies gave him full power to put into effect his contemplated reforms and economic measures, and as he had the support of most of the people, the prospects for Italy were bright.

Greece's disaster in Asia Minor resulted in the second abdication of King Constantine on September 26, in the face of a revolt by the returning troops. Next day the crown prince, George, was sworn in as king and a new government installed. The revolutionists in control caused the arrest of various former cabinet officers and generals on the charge of high treason in connection with the debacle in Anatolia, and six of them, including three former premiers, were condemned to death. Great Britain tried vainly to prevent the execution and then broke off relations with Greece, probably glad to get rid of an embarrassing alliance. Prince Andrew, uncle of the king, also was tried and condemned, but escaped with exile.

M. Briand resigned as premier of France on January 12 because his policies at the Cannes conference were opposed. He was succeeded by M. Poincare, whose policies included strict enforcement of the treaty of Versailles.

Pope Benedict XV died on January 22, and on February 2 the Sacred College met in Rome to choose his successor. Four days later Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, was elected, and on February 12 he was crowned pope as Pius XI.

To the account of affairs in Turkey related above is to be added the downfall of the sultan. Considered by the Ankara government to be a tool of the British, and consequently a traitor, he was deposed on November 1. The sovereignty of the nation was declared to be in the hands of the people and the name changed from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey. The deposed sultan took refuge on Malta. On November 18 his nephew, Abdul-Medjid Effendi, was elected caliph of the Moslem church.

Germany devoted herself through the year largely to efforts to evade the payment of reparations, to determined work to regain her foreign trade, and to the printing of innumerable billions of paper marks. The value of the mark fluctuated widely, reaching a low level of more than eight thousand for a dollar. On June 24 Dr. Walter Rathenau, foreign minister, was assassinated in Berlin by reactionaries. Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet were forced out of office November 14 and Wilhelm Cuno became chancellor with a ministry in which the socialists and communists were not included.

On December 9 Gabriel Narutowicz was elected president of Poland to succeed General Pilsudski. He was duly inaugurated, amid scenes of great disorder and on December 16 was assassinated by an artist.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

As has been said above, the people of the United States, despite the fact that they were relatively prosperous, were not contented. Taxes, rentals, and the prices of the necessities of life remained too high, and the farmer especially complained because he did not receive enough for the products of his toil. As usual, the unrest expressed itself at the polls. What many considered the conservatism of the Harding administration was blamed, with or

without reason. As the primary elections in various states came along, the voters saw and sensed their chances, and frequently the more conservative candidates were beaten by so-called progressives. Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in Indiana; Lynn F. Prater defeated Senator McCumber in North Dakota; Senator Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin were triumphantly re-nominated, and there were many other such instances. It was generally predicted that the Democrats would win big victories in the election on November 7 and the results justified the forecast. In both house and senate the Republic in a majority was tremendously reduced. Such well known figures as DuPont, Kellogg, Townsend, Calder, Pomerene and Poindester were retired. A feature of the election was the immense majority rolled up for Al Smith Democratic candidate for the governor of New York.

Efforts to enforce the prohibition law and violations of it absorbed a vast amount of time and money, and it may be the difficulties encountered by the government in this strengthened the cause of the organizations formed to bring about the "liberalization" of the enforcement act so as to permit the manufacture and use of beers and light wines, and ultimately the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment itself. On October 6 Attorney General Daugherty ruled liquor off all American ships throughout the world and declared foreign ships could not enter American ports if they carried liquor, sealed or unsealed. Great commotion followed but the ruling was upheld by Federal Judge Hand in New York. The cases initiated in behalf of various steamship companies were carried to higher courts, and enforcement of the ruling against foreign vessels was temporarily held up.

The Supreme court on February 27 ruled that the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution was constitutional, and on May 1 it upheld the packers' control act. June 5 it handed down an important opinion to the effect that labor organizations can be sued for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. By a decision announced on November 13 Japanese are not eligible to naturalization. Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned September 4, to devote himself to promotion of United States membership in the League of Nations, and former Senator George H. Sutherland of Utah was appointed to succeed him. On October 24 Associate Justice Day also resigned, having been made umpire on the American-German claims commission. President Harding selected Pierce Butler, an eminent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., to fill the vacancy.

Associate Justice Pitney resigned December 16 on account of ill health. Kingsaw M. Landis, the able and spectacular federal district judge of Chicago, left the bench on March 10 to take the position of high commissioner of organized baseball. His place was not filled until July 11, when James H. Wilkerson was appointed.

One man left the President's cabinet—Postmaster Will Hays, who quit to become supreme head of the moving picture industry. Dr. Hubert Work succeeded him. Gen. Charles M. Dawes retired from the position of director of the budget July 1, General Lord taking the post.

One of the most shocking events of the year took place in Illinois on June 22. Strikebreakers and guards at a coal mine at Herrin, Williamson county, after being attacked by striking miners, surrendered and 19 of them were at once brutally massacred. The community and some of its officials seemed largely in sympathy with the murderers and for a long time it was doubtful whether they would be brought to justice. The state law officers took charge and in September many of the members of the mob were indicted.

Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose right to a seat in the senate was upheld by that body on January 12, grew weary of the continuous fight made to unseat him and resigned on November 18. Governor Grossbeck appointed Mayor James Couzens of Detroit to fill out the term.

For the first time in history the United States senate had a woman senator. When Tom Watson of Georgia died Governor Hardwick appointed Mrs. W. H. Felton, a veteran suffragist, to the vacancy, pending an election. W. F. George was elected to the place, but when congress met in extra session he withheld his credentials long enough for Mrs. Felton to be sworn in and serve one day.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

One of the first acts of congress in the year was the passage of the foreign debt refunding bill, with a limit for payment set at 25 years. The house in January also passed the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but it got no farther until December, when the Democrats in the senate filibustered it to death. The co-operative marketing bill was enacted in February. On March 23 the house passed the soldiers' bonus bill and, after a long and bitter fight, it went through the senate on August 31. President Harding had warned congress the measure was entirely unacceptable to him, chiefly because it provided no means of raising the money to pay the bonus, and on September 19 he vetoed it. The house overrode the veto, but the senate sustained it. The agitation for such legislation was incessant, however, and new bills were introduced before the year closed.

Appropriation bills for the army and navy, providing for 133,000 and 88,000 soldiers, respectively, were passed; and \$170,000,000 was appropriated for soldiers.

took a long time in the making. It finally was completed and was signed by the President on September 21. One notable feature is a provision giving the President power to lower or raise certain rates when he thinks conditions of foreign trade warrant.

Congress adjourned on September 22, and as it had failed to take any action on a ship subsidy measure, the President called an extra session to meet on November 20, mainly to consider such a bill. The house passed it on November 29. The extra session merged into the regular session on December 4.

In his message to congress President Harding called for strict enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system, improvement of transportation and outlawing of railroad strikes and provision for drafting in war all national resources. The ship subsidy bill ran up against a determined opposition in the senate. The house on December (Continued on Page Six)

RURAL EDITORS TO MEET

Ithaca, Dec. 23. — Editors of country newspapers thruout New York State will gather at the New York State College of Agriculture here on February 12th and 13th for the annual conference of rural journalists to be held in connection with farmers work at the state college, it was announced to-day. The conference will be featured this year by a contest between the various state papers. Several technical discussions of newspaper problems will be on the program for the two day session here.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Bernard B. Ackerman, the Surrogate of the County of Allegany, in Surrogate's Court, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Charles S. Davis, late of the Town of Andover, in said County of Allegany, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the Administratrix of said deceased, at the office of James T. Foody, Opera House Block, in the City of Hornell, County of Steuben, on or before the 1st day of July, 1923.

Dated, December 16, 1922. ANGIE A. DAVIS, Administratrix. JAMES T. FOODY, Attorney for Administratrix, Hornell, N. Y.

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ANDOVER LODGE

No. 558, F. & A. M. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visitors always welcome. W. W. PINGREY, W. M. H. D. SMITH Secy.

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