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DEMOCRATS MAKE SWEEPING GAINS IN ALL SECTIONS

Republican Lead Cut to Nine in Senate, Seven in House.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC

Expected That Progressives From the West Will Take Reins in the Lower House—Cut in Majority Brings Crisis for President Harding.

Washington, Nov. 9.—In one of the closest election contests of recent years, the Republicans have apparently retained control of the house of representatives and the senate, although by greatly reduced majorities. The senate in the next congress will be Republican by a majority of nine and the house will be Republican by a margin of seven votes.

The Republican majority in the present house is 167, and in the senate 24.

The close contests for the house in many districts in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania kept leaders of both parties in a state of feverish anxiety.

Make-Up of New Congress.

Semi-official returns, with only a few scattering precincts unheard from, give the Republicans a majority of 8 in the senate and of 7 in the house of representatives. The roll call of the new house will show 221 Republicans, 211 Democrats, 1 Socialist, 1 Farmer-Labor and 1 Independent.

State	Senate	House
Alabama	2	10
Arizona	1	2
Arkansas	1	2
California	1	2
Connecticut	1	2
Delaware	1	2
Florida	1	2
Georgia	1	2
Idaho	1	2
Illinois	1	2
Indiana	1	2
Iowa	1	2
Kansas	1	2
Kentucky	1	2
Louisiana	1	2
Maine	1	2
Maryland	1	2
Massachusetts	1	2
Michigan	1	2
Minnesota	1	2
Mississippi	1	2
Missouri	1	2
Montana	1	2
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	1	2
New Hampshire	1	2
New Jersey	1	2
New Mexico	1	2
New York	1	2
North Carolina	1	2
North Dakota	1	2
Ohio	1	2
Oklahoma	1	2
Oregon	1	2
Pennsylvania	1	2
Rhode Island	1	2
South Carolina	1	2
South Dakota	1	2
Tennessee	1	2
Texas	1	2
Utah	1	2
Vermont	1	2
Virginia	1	2
Washington	1	2
West Virginia	1	2
Wisconsin	1	2
Wyoming	1	2
Total	48	221

Shipstead, F.-L.; Kvale, Ind.; Berger, Soc.

Representatives of the wets in Washington are jubilant. They claim 165 wet votes in the next house, and express conviction that wise politicians who have taken a middle ground will swing to the wet column. Mr. Wheeler, spokesman for the wets, is willing to admit all of the claims of the wets, but they still are far from a majority, and have not enough votes to amend the Volstead act in either house of congress.

In all except three of the strongly contested states the Democrats elected their candidates for United States senator, such prominent leaders as Senator Calder of New York, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Townsend of Michigan, Kellogg of Minnesota, and Poindexter of Washington falling before the Democratic landslide.

New Hampshire Democratic.

Ordinarily a rock-ribbed Republican state, New Hampshire elected a Democratic governor. A number of state legislatures went Democratic and Democratic county and municipal officers were swept into power throughout the nation.

Republicans put over Senator Lodge in Massachusetts by a margin of 8,425. In Ohio, where the Republicans concentrated their fire in order to make a showing in the President's home state Representative Fess, Republican, won over Senator Allen Pomerene, but Carmel Thompson, Republican candidate for governor and close personal friend of the President, went down to defeat. Senator La Follette carried Wisconsin by the largest plurality he ever had before.

This completes the list of the President's friends who seemingly have been pursued by a political jinx since he took the oath of office. Senator New of Indiana was the first to fall. He went down in a primary. His successful opponent, former Senator Beveridge, has now been defeated by former Governor Halston by a majority of 27,000.

President's Friends Lose.

Senators Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and Kellogg of Minnesota, golfing companions of the President, succumbed to the wave. Senator Du Pont of Delaware, in whom the President places great confidence, also was a victim, and Senator Poindexter of Washington, high in the confidence of the President, is another loser.

Senator Hale of Maine, alone of all the President circle, was able to pull through, he having been elected in September.

There is a remote possibility that the Democrats may control the next house, but no chance that they will lead in the senate. Late changes in the lineup of the New York and Pennsylvania delegations in the house for the next congress could wipe out the slender plurality of six votes which the Republicans now seem to have. The Democrats are not claiming the next house—neither are the Republicans. Both declare the race for control is so close that it may not be determined for several days.

West Also Democratic.

When returns showing Democratic victories began to come in, it was thought for a while that the Democratic landslide had been confined to the eastern states, but later reports from states west of the Mississippi make it appear that the Democratic triumph there has been almost as complete as in the East.

Republicans had counted strongly on carrying Utah, Wyoming, Montana and New Mexico, but carried none of them, although Republican headquarters still claim the election of their candidate in Utah on the strength of a telegram from Senator Reed Smoot saying the Ernest Bamberger, Republican, had won.

About the only state where the Republicans lived up to expectations was Nebraska, where R. B. Howell, a candidate of decidedly advanced ideas, was an easy victor over Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who led the fight to put the Versailles treaty through the senate.

Smith W. Brookhart, Republican candidate in Iowa, even more radical than Howell, was easily elected despite the eleventh hour attempts to accomplish the election of his Democratic opponent, Clyde L. Herring.

Gains Are Surprising.

There was no disguising the fact that the administration was particularly hard hit by the elections. While Democratic gains in the house had been anticipated and discounted in advance, none of the politicians here was prepared for the nearly clean sweep in the contested districts. Neither had it been anticipated that the Democrats would gain in the senate. The Republicans were confident of increasing their majority there.

The only registration of the complete surprise of the election vouchsafed by the politicians is that the people had made up their minds long ago as to how they would vote and the apathy with which they viewed the campaign merely resulted from their predetermination to vote the Democratic ticket no matter what the arguments were.

About the only balm the Republicans could get out of the election was that they defeated two of the strongest Democrats in the state and nation in Pomerene of Ohio and Hitchcock of Nebraska. Both had been regarded as possibilities for the Democratic nomination for president.

Class War Won By Bourgeoisie



GENOA, CENTER OF THE GENERAL STRIKE ACTIVITIES. Photo by International.

THE recent abortive attempt at a general strike in Italy has resulted in what now appears to be a colossal disaster for the Italian socialist government, writes Louis D. Kornfield from Rome to the New York Times. Proletariat organizations which had been dragged into the strike against their will, for no other object than to assist a political maneuver which the socialist success, to effect, are now suffering without discretion in the dismissal and suspension from employment of thousands of their members.

Distraught of the leadership which provoked this calamity, they are withdrawing from the Italian Labor alliance and are passing into new syndicalist combinations which the socialist party for the purpose of future proletarian action, will find difficult to control. The situation points clearly to a dissolution of the Italian socialist structure and a movement toward new foundations.

Even more important than the actual fact of the socialist rout is the manner in which it was brought about. A resort to armed force by the bourgeoisie produced the debacle; not the armed force of the government, but the force which the bourgeoisie created of itself and for itself in the Fascist. In short, "armed bourgeoisie," a phenomenon novel to modern democracy, is Italy's most recent and special contribution to the science of class war. It is a method of action which cannot fail to stop strikes and crush any move of the proletariat toward bolshevism.

An armed bourgeoisie takes Marxian socialism at its word, accepts class war—a reality and at every opportune moment actually takes the offensive. It rushes in where the hesitant angels of democracy fear to tread, and by swift organized strokes drives the enemy to cover—or into the hospitals—and thus restores order, discipline and industry.

An armed bourgeoisie presupposes, of course, complete neutrality and noninterference on the part of the government, that is to say, unlimited freedom of action during the period of the crisis. In fact, it temporarily supplants government. In Italy the government, conveniently took a vacation until the classes in opposition had settled their dispute.

For disinterested observers, the Italian experiment of August 1 to August 5 could not fail to produce the conviction that, given an army of its own, independent of government authority, such as the Italian middle and upper classes have developed in the Fascist, the bourgeoisie of any country need never fear the success of general strikes or Bolshevik agitation. By reason of superior intelligence, superior leadership, superior freedom of action and resources, an armed bourgeoisie can always win.

Consider, to begin with, the Fascist movement: A Fascist leader thus defined it to the writer: "The Fascist movement is the awakening of Italy to a full sense of its own greatness and destiny as a nation. Its appeal is essentially and always to the patriotism of the Italian people as an Italian people and it proposes at any cost, even at the cost of democratic conventions, to crush any tendency that may threaten to drag the Italian people into the morass of socialism, bolshevism and internationalism."

Except for the fact that it specifically names socialism in its indictment, this program is as old as Italy itself. One naturally marvels that so old an idea could have aroused so great a re-echo in a people so recently emerged from the sophisticated flames of a European war.

The answer is to be found in the new generation of Italian youth; the youth that had just missed the war and yet had sniffed the fumes; the youth that found itself upon the declaration of peace hunting for organizing, animating ideal, such as wars or revolutions produce; such as youth always hungers for; something for which to about, fight and die, if necessary.

But the cause of proletarian revolution in Italy had not then and has not yet developed a spokesman sufficiently eloquent and dramatic to capture the imagination of the Italian youth. Upon its vision at Fiume four years ago had died burst a skyrocket of great brilliancy, but it pointed in another direction; Gabriele D'Annunzio had no new ideal to offer. He had an old ideal—Viva Italia—which he made seem new through the force of his own imagination, fervor and magnetism. And the youth of Italy responded. This fresh outburst of patriotism found an objective in bolshevism, and from the contact of the two hostile forces, bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism, Fascism was born.

Fascism in every stage of its development naturally encountered the bitter opposition of the socialists. This opposition reached a critical stage in July last when the liberal democratic elements joined forces with the socialists in demanding suppressive measures against Fascism, on the ground that Fascism, however patriotic in its intentions, had adopted a program of action openly defiant of law, productive of internal disorder, and in direct contradiction to all the principles and ideals of democratic government.



BENITO MUSSOLINI, LEADER OF THE FASCISTS. Photo by International.

Not to compromise itself in either direction, the first Facta government there did nothing but utter feeble admonitions against subversions of law and make vague, incoherent threats of disciplining offenders whoever they might be. But by no such safe middle course, however, could the government solve the "problem of pacification."

The government announced late in July a deficit in the national budget of six billion lire. It was desperately trying to draw the attention of the chamber to a financial program that was to be based largely on faith, hope and charity when a band of irresponsible youngsters, wearing black shirts and calling themselves Fascist, amused themselves in Cremona one afternoon by setting fire to the homes of two socialist deputies.

An uproar ensued in the chamber, led by socialists and supported by the democratic factions in the center. The burning of the abodes of the two socialist deputies was a veritable outrage. What was the government going to do about it? The government decided the time had come to act. It therefore announced that it would investigate the Cremona scandal and punish the culprits as soon as they could be apprehended. Then the popular party, from the center of the chamber, unexpectedly and without warning, out of whim purely political in motive and totally unrelated to the issue of the hour, swept to the support of the socialists on an order of the day and left the Facta ministry without a majority in the chamber. The ministry collapsed automatically.

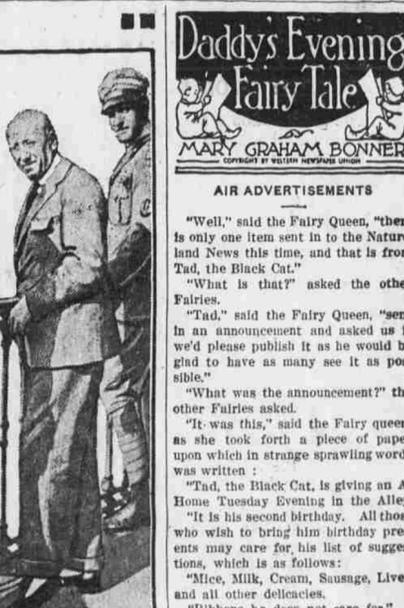
For about nine days Italy had to get along without a ministry. It got along surprisingly well. The king called upon Orlando to form a new cabinet. He failed.

De Nava and Bonomi and Meda in succession endeavored to procure a more or less similar solution, but they in turn had no better success than Orlando.

The bankruptcy of Italian statesmanship assumed the character of a national scandal. The king recalled Orlando and again he failed.

The king finally called into consultation, for an exchange of views, the socialist leader, Turati. The conference of July 29 was acclaimed by the Italian press as "historic." It lasted forty minutes. Turati, however, merely utilized his interview with the king as an exceptionally dramatic moment in which to hurl the socialist ultimatum. Either immediate steps should be taken to form a government that would crush Fascism or the socialists would call the general strike. The king declined to budge.

On the following day August 1, the Labor alliance at Genoa issued the call to a general strike. In the face of this national danger, the parliamentary factions were frightened into consolidation; the popular party deserted; the socialists and Facta were recalled to power. Before the day was over Facta had formed a second ministry, with a few changes in personnel, but with no change whatever in political complexion. It was the same government that had been overthrown with the same "puntarella" to the right. Turati had played his trump card and had lost.



DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE. Photo by International.

"Well," said the Fairy Queen, "there is only one item sent in to the Natureland News this time, and that is from Tad, the Black Cat."

"What is that?" asked the other Fairies.

"Tad," said the Fairy Queen, "sent in an announcement and asked us if we'd please publish it as he would be glad to have as many see it as possible."

"What was the announcement?" the other Fairies asked.

"It was this," said the Fairy Queen, as she took forth a piece of paper upon which in strange sprawling words was written:

"Tad, the Black Cat, is giving an At Home Tuesday Evening in the Alley. 'Tis his second birthday. All those who wish to bring him birthday presents may care for his list of suggestions, which is as follows:

"Milk, Cream, Sausage, Liver, and all other delicacies.

"Ribbons he does not care for."

The Fairies all laughed after they had read this. No one but a Fairy could have read such strange writing as Tad wrote!

"I believe Mr. Sun and Mr. Moon want to talk to us this afternoon. They're both to be in the sky at the same time, you know, today, and they have something most especially important they want to tell us."

At that moment the Fairy Queen looked up and there she saw Mr. Moon smiling. Mr. Sun, of course, was shining brightly.

She had been waiting to see Mr. Moon.

"You had something to say to us today?" she asked.

"Ah, yes, Fairy Queen," said Mr. Moon. "Now you know I've looked down at signboards and I've seen big signs. I've been told by Migdie Moon



"IT WAS THIS."

that these were known as advertisements because they advertised or praised some special article.

"As I said the other day, Mr. Moon has no substitutes. I've seen that on signboards about other things."

"And I explained, or you explained, Fairy Queen, what substitutes meant. Perhaps you will explain today?"

"Gladly," said the Fairy Queen, "though I may not do it as well as you could, Mr. Moon."

"Oh, most gracious Fairy Queen," said Mr. Moon, "I'm delighted at the compliment, but I am willing to let you do the explaining."

"A substitute is something put in the place of another," the Fairy Queen began.

"Now, if I were asked to go to a party and I sent a substitute, it would mean I would be sending some one in my place. Isn't that right, Mr. Moon?"

"Fine, fine," said Mr. Moon.

"Well, to continue," he added, "I think Mr. Sun and I shall give air advertisements and write our signs on the clouds. I shall put on mine: 'Accept no substitutes for Mr. Moon. There is nothing the same. Money returned if not satisfactory, and if any has been given: Insist upon Mr. Moon's shining, and none other.'

"And I shall have one, too," said Mr. Sun. "Mine shall be:

"Others have tried to shine, but they cannot shine as Mr. Sun. There will always be those who will imitate him and try to be as bright."

"But accept only the real Mr. Sun. He has stood the test of ages."

"Fine, fine," said the Fairy Queen.

"The only thing is," said Mr. Moon, "that we wouldn't want to disfigure the clouds by putting signs on them, and we really have no rivals."

"That's true," said Mr. Sun, "and I think it would be a pity to put signs on the clouds. We want some of Mother Nature never to be touched by signs and advertisements."

"I think that is best," said the Fairy Queen, "but you could have a fine air advertisement, if it weren't for that."

"However, Mr. Sun and Mr. Moon are among the few creatures who don't need to advertise," ended the Fairy Queen.

Angels Failed to Show.

"Mamma," called three-year-old Edith from the top of the stairs, "won't you please come up and sit with me until I go to sleep?"

"No, darling, Mamma's busy now," was the reply. "Run back to bed; the angels will watch over you until you go to sleep."

"That's what you said before, mamma," Edith answered, "but the angels didn't show up and I'm lonesome."