Chronology of The Year 1922

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 3—War between Russia and Finland begun over alleged Finnish aid to Karelian rebels.

Jan. 6—Allied supreme council called economic and financial congress to meet in Genoa in March; Germany and Russia included.

Jan. 7—Conferees at Washington adopted resolutions forbidding submarine operations against merchantmen and banning poison gas in warfare.

Jan. 9—Briand agreed at Cannes to partial moratorium for Germany in return for defensive alliance for France with Great Britain.

Jan. 31—Shantung controversy between China and Japan settled.

Feb. 1—Washington conference adopted five-power naval limitation treaty with agreement on Pacific fortifications; adopted resolutions declaring open door in China; approved treaty for restriction of use of submarines and poison gas in warfare; Mr. Balfour announced Great Britain would restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China.

Feb. 4—Washington conference approved treaties relating to China and resolution creating international commission to revise the rules of warfare.

Feb. 6—Delegates to Washington conference signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die.

Feb. 10—President Harding submitted Washington conference treaties, with full minutes of conference, to the senate.

Feb. 11—United States and Japan signed treaty defining rights of former on Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

Feb. 15—International permanent court of justice held first session in The Hague.

Lloyd George and Poincare agreed on 10-year Anglo-French pact and postponed Genoa conference to April 10.

Feb. 24—Premier Lloyd George announced Great Britain abandoned protectorate of Egypt.

March 1—United States senate ratified Yap treaty with Japan.

March 24—United States senate ratified four-power Pacific treaty.

March 27—United States senate ratified supplement to Pacific treaty, excluding Japanese mainland, and reservation straightening out tangle over declaration on domestic affairs.

March 29—United States senate ratified naval limitation treaty and treaty on use of poison gas and submarines in warfare.

March 30—United States ratified nine-power treaty concerning China and treaty on Chinese tariff.

April 7—Germany rejected allied reparation commission's demand that she issue [illegible] in additional taxes.

April 9—Colombia and Venezuela signed boundary treaty.

April 10—Economic conference of Genoa opened. Russian delegates accepted the four demands of the other nations.

April 16—Germany and Russia concluded treaty, canceling war debts and Brest-Litovsk treaty and establishing full diplomatic relations. Representatives of allies at Genoa conference surprised and angry.

April 17—Peace parley between Japan and Far East republic broken off.

April 18—Allied and little entente powers at Genoa barred Germany from participation in conference on Russia.

April 21—German delegates at Genoa agreed to keep out of discussions of Russian affairs.

April 24—France and Japan, at Genoa, reached accord to oppose recognition of soviet Russia; conference deadlocked by Russia's financial demands.

May 1—Soviet Russia, in great May day demonstration at Moscow, defied the "capitalistic nations of the world."

May 2—Memorandum of allies' conditions for helping Russia handed to soviet delegates at Genoa; Belgium refused to sign and France made reservation.

May 5—France withdrew her assent to proposals made to the Russian government by Genoa conference. French press charged Lloyd George with trickery concerning Russian oil fields.

May 11—Russians at Genoa replied evasively to allied proposals.

May 14—Allies at Genoa invited United States to participate in new negotiations with Russia to begin at The Hague June 15.

May 16—United States declined invitation to The Hague conference. Russia agreed to participate.

Germany and Poland signed treaty settling Upper Silesia disputes.

Great Britain asked United States, France and Italy to co-operate with her in investigating and stopping Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor.

Tacna-Arica conference between Chile and Peru opened in Washington.

May 18—Powers at Genoa adopted eight months' truce with Russia and other soviet republics.

May 19—Genoa conference adjourned, Lloyd George warning the Russians to be more reasonable.

May 24—International bankers' committee met in Paris to plan economic recovery for Europe.

June 2—United States agreed to help investigate Turkish atrocities.

June 6—France refused to agree to reduction of German reparations.

June 15—Hague preliminary conference on Russian affairs opened.

June 26—Russian delegates joined in conference at The Hague and insisted credits to Russia should be first topic handled.

July 1—Japan completed ratification of all the Washington conference treaties.

July 6—Russians at The Hague, after submitting "amazing" budget, offered 500 concessions for $1,500,000,000 in credits.

July 10—Germany agreed to give allies control of its finances, hoping for a loan of a billion dollars, and asked moratorium on reparations.

July 17—League of Nations council met in London to ratify the mandates, America and Great Britain having reached full agreement.

July 20—Conference at The Hague ended without result owing to position of Russian delegates.

July 22—Council of League of Nations adopted British mandate for Palestine and French mandate for Syria.

July 27—Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania recognized as sovereign states by the United States.

July 30—King Constantine proclaimed Smyrna and its hinterland an autonomous state under protection of Greece.

Aug. 7—Conference of allied premiers opened in London. Poincare threatened France would act alone if necessary to compel Germany to execute the Versailles treaty. French demands referred to experts.

Aug. 8—Demuyter, Belgium, won James Gordon Bennett balloon race in Europe.

Aug. 9—French plans to coerce Germany disapproved by allied experts.

Aug. 10—United States and Germany signed agreement for determination of war claims.

Aug. 14—Allied conference in London broke up without result.

Aug. 15—Grmany defaulted on payment of $9,000,000 installment of pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Aug. 26—Turks opened great offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.

Aug. 31—Reparations commission granted Germany six months' respite.

Sept. 1—Greece, her armies routed by the Turks, offered to evacuate Asia Minor if Turkey would sign armistice.

Sept. 4—League of Nations met in Geneva; Augustin Edwards of Chile elected president.

Sept. 6—Gen. Tricoupis, new Greek commander in chief, captured by Turks.

Council of League of Nations blocked all plans for merging of Austria with any other nation.

Sept. 8—Greeks began evacuation of Smyrna.

Sept. 9—Turkish Nationalists occupied Smyrna.

Sept. 12—France and Great Britain accepted Lord Robert Cecil's plan for "international company assurance against war."

Sept. 13—Western portion of Smyrna burned; loss $60,000,000; many lives lost.

Germany refused to deposit gold guarantee demanded by Belgium and defaulted on payment of private pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Sept. 15—Great Britain invited the dominions, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join in the defense of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 16—France and Italy opposed military operations against Turks.

Sept. 18—Entire British Atlantic fleet sent to Dardanelles.

Hungary admitted to League of Nations.

Sept. 19—Kemal Pasha demanded of allies immediate conference on guarantees for neutrality of the Straits and permission to send troops into Thrace.

Sept. 20—Allies agreed to conference of eight nations on Near East, excluding Russia.

Sept. 22—Allies invited Turks to peace conference, agreeing to return Constantinople, Adrianople and Thrace in return for freedom of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 25—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.

Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.

Sept. 29—Kemal Pasha accepted allies' invitation to armistice parley, and to peace conference on condition that Constantinople and all of Thrace be ceded at once to Nationalist government.

Oct. 1—Turk Nationalists agreed to armistice conference at Mudania on Oct. 3 and suspended military operations.

Oct. 3—Armistice conference opened at Mudania.

Oct. 10—Allies, Greeks and Turkish Nationalists agreed to armistice convention at Mudania, providing for evacuation of Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days.

Oct. 11—Mudania protocol signed.

Oct. 23—United States invited Central American republics to conference on limitation of armament and other subjects, in Washington Dec. 4.

Oct. 27—Allies invited United States to participate in Near East conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 13. Secretary Hughes replied United States would send observers. Russia invited to part of conference dealing with the Dardanelles.

Oct. 29—Turkey and Russia opened conference for economic accord.

Nov. 12—Lausanne conference postponed to Nov. 20.

Nov. 20—Near East peace conference at Lausanne opened, with return to secret diplomacy in effect.

Nov. 21—Eastern Thrace and Adrianople turned over to the Turks.

Dec. 2—Russia and nations on her western border opened limitation of armament conference.

Dec. 4—Conference of Central American republics opened in Washington.

Nov. 30—Allies demanded from Germany apology and indemnity for attack on allied officers in Bavaria.

Dec. 5—British troops forced Turks to let Christian refugees leave Constantinople.

Dec. 6—Allies presented plan for control of Dardanelles to Lausanne conference. America's position stated.

Dec. 8—Turkey's plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.

Dec. 9—Allied premiers met in London to consider German reparations.

Dec. 10—German reparations plan rejected by allied premiers.

Shantung province formally restored to China by Japan.

Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers adjourned to Jan. 2, France insisting on forcible occupation of the Ruhr.

Dec. 13—Baltic states served ultimatum on Russia. At Moscow which Russia rejected and disarmament conference went on rocks.

Dec. 14—Turkey agreed to join League of Nations when peace is signed and to accept measures for protection of minorities.

FOREIGN

Jan. 7—Dail Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 64 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue the fight.

Jan. 9—De Valera resigned presidency of Irish republic and was defeated for reelection, 58 to 35.

Jan. 10—Arthur Griffith elected president of Dail Eireann to establish the Irish Free State. De Valera and followers bolted.

Jan. 12—Premier Briand of France resigned because his policies at Cannes conference were opposed. Poincare made premier.

Jan. 14—Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of provisional government.

Jan. 16—Provisional government of Irish Free State installed at Dublin Castle.

Feb. 2—Premier Benomi of Italy and his cabinet resigned.

Feb. 6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking name of Pius XI.

Feb. 12—Pius XI crowned pope.

Feb. 22—Free State and republic advocates in Ireland agreed to have referendum on treaty with England and Free State constitution three months hence and to hold no elections until then.

Feb. 23—Japanese diet rejected universal suffrage measure.

Feb. 25—New Italian cabinet formed by Luiga Facta.

Feb. 22—Princess Mary of England married to Viscount Lascelles.

March 2—Lady Rhondda won seat in house of lords, creating precedent.

March 26—Irish Free State and Ulster representatives signed peace pact.

Two Portuguese aviators flew from Lisbon to the Canaries on way to Brazil.

March 31—King George signed Irish Free State act.

April 5—Portuguese aviators, en route to Brazil, flew from Canaries to Cape Verde islands.

April 12—Portuguese aviators flew from Cape Verde islands to St. Paul's Rock, 1,000 miles, but wrecked their plane on landing.

April 21—Gen. Chang Tso Ling, governor of Manchuria, seized Peking and Tien Tsin.

April 28—Great battle between armies of Generals Chang and Wu Pei Fu opened near Peking.

May 3—Gen. Juan Vincente Gomez elected president of Venezuela.

May 4—General Wu's army victorious in battle near Peking; General Chang's army in flight.

May 21—Russian government passed decree recognizing property rights within certain limits.

June 1—Old Chinese parliament met and President Hsu resigned.

Paraguay in throes of a revolution.

June 3—General Diedrichs elected president of Vladivostok government.

June 5—Portuguese aviators completed their flight from Lisbon to Brazil.

Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 8—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade.

June 10—Cuban cabinet resigned.

June 11—Li Yuan-Hung assumed presidency of China and made Wu Ting-Fang premier.

Admiral Kato became premier of Japan.

June 16—General Chen captured Canton and Sun Yat Sen fled.

National election held in Ireland, advocates of treaty winning.

June 22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M. P. for an Ulster district, assassinated by two Irishmen in London.

June 24—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin.

July 10—Big revolution in Brazil crushed after several weeks' fighting.

July 19—Facta cabinet in Italy resigned, owing to actions of the Fascisti.

July 25—Bavarian government rejected national German legislation for defense of the republic.

Aug. 6—Italian Fascisti captured palace at Genoa in face of heavy gun fire of regulars. Martial law proclaimed in several provinces.

Aug. 13—Cork, last stronghold of Irish rebels, taken by Irish Nationalists.

Aug. 14—Peace parley between warring factions in China opened in Shanghai.

Aug. 21—General Wu, military master of China, accepted policy of Dr. Sun for reorganization of China like the United States.

Aug. 22—Michael Collins, head of Irish Free State, killed in ambuscade.

Aug. 27—Sweden by popular vote rejected prohibition.

Aug. 30—General Crowder gave Cuba ten days to act on his legislative reform plan.

Sept. 7—Brazil began celebration of one hundredth anniversary of her independence.

Sept. 9—William Cosgrave elected president of Irish provisional government.

Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Sept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.

Raisuli, famous Moroccan bandit, surrendered to the Spanish.

Oct. 15—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Albajulia.

Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition; Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet resigned; A. Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.

Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inaugurated.

Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of Conservative party and accepted the post of prime minister.

Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet, and an election was called for Nov. 15.

Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occupied the city.

Oct. 26—Italian Fascisti prepared for militant action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned.

King George dissolved British parliament and called new one to meet Nov. 20.

Oct. 29—King of Italy invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.

Oct. 30—Premier Mussolini announced new Italian cabinet.

Oct. 31—Gen. Francisco Murguia, Mexican rebel chieftain, captured and shot.

Nov. 1—Angora National assembly declared the sultan of Turkey dethroned, declared the sovereignty of the nation is in the hands of the people and changed the name from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey.

Nov. 4—Turkish Nationalists took possession of Constantinople and asked the allies to remove their troops.

Nov. 5—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm married Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.

Allies refused to evacuate Constantinople.

Nov. 12—King of Italy gave Mussolini ministry full power to make governmental reforms.

Nov. 14—German Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet resigned under pressure of supporting parties.

Nov. 15—Prime Minister Bonar Law won control of house of commons in British elections.

Arthur Bernardes inaugurated president of Brazil.

Nov. 16—Wilhelm Cuno accepted German chancellorship.

Nov. 17—Turkish National assembly ordered arrest and trial of the sultan, and he started for Malta on a British warship.

Nov. 18—Abdul Medjid Effendi, cousin of deposed sultan, elected caliph by Turkish National assembly.

General Feng lead coup d'etat in Peking, establishing martial law and ousting the cabinet. Dr. W. W. Yen assumed premiership.

Nov. 20—Cuno named new German ministry, Socialists and Communists being not represented.

Nov. 24—Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, executed by Irish Free State authorities.

Nov. 25—Italian parliament gave Premier Mussolini full power to carry out reforms.

German Chancellor Cuno given big vote of confidence by reichstag.

Nov. 28—Five former cabinet members of Greece and one general were convicted of treason in connection with the Greek debacle in Asia Minor and were executed. Great Britain protested and broke off diplomatic relations.

Dec. 2—Prince Andrew of Greece degraded and exiled for high treason.

Dec. 4—Parliament passed Irish constitution bill; Timothy Healy appointed governor general of Irish Free State.

Dec. 6—Irish Free State came into being.

Dec. 7—Ulster parliament voted to stay out of Irish Free State.

Dec. 8—Liam Mellowes and Rory O'Connor, Irish rebel leaders, executed in Dublin.

Dec. 9—Gabriel Narutowicz elected president of Poland.

Dec. 11—Pope held secret consistory and created eight new cardinals.

Dec. 16—President Narutowicz of Poland assassinated.

Ukraine parliament voted to merge with Moscow government.

Dec. 17—Moscow government ordered consuls of eleven nations to leave Vladivostok.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 3—Henry P. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Jan. 9—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose.

Jan. 12—Senate by vote of 46 to 41 seated Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, with rebuke for lavish expenditure of money in campaign.

Jan. 26—House passed anti-lynching bill.

Jan. 31—Senate passed foreign debt refunding bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Feb. 7—A. B. Houghton appointed ambassador to Germany, Theodore Brentano minister to Hungary and A. H. Washburn minister to Austria.

Feb. 8—Senate passed the house co-operative marketing bill.

Feb. 17—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.

Feb. 18—Federal Judge K. M. Landis resigned, effective March 1.

Feb. 27—Supreme court ruled Nineteenth, or woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional.

Feb. 28—President Harding, in address to congress, urged subsidies for American merchant marine which will amount to $15,000,000 in first year and $30,000,000 annually thereafter.

March 2—Dr. Hubert Work appointed postmaster general.

March 23—House of representatives passed soldiers' bonus bill.

March 27—House voted to add $16,000,000 to rivers and harbors appropriation.

March 29—House passed army bill with appropriations for army of 115,000.

April 15—House, in committee of the whole, voted, 177 to 130, to amend navy bill to provide for 86,000 men instead of 67,000.

Senate voted to extend 3 per cent immigration law for three years.

April 19—House clinched "big navy" action by vote of 221 to 148, and then passed the bill.

April 20—Pan-American meeting of women opened in Baltimore.

April 21—Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for flood control and relief in Mississippi river valley.

May 1—United States Supreme court found packers' control act constitutional.

May 2—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in the Indiana

(Continued on Page 7)

Come and Gone

C. E. Andrews returned the latter part of last week from Mason City, Ia., where he conducted a sale of pure bred hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schroeder spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. M. M. Buckman of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Campbell and children went to Park Rapids Saturday to visit relatives during the holidays and to attend a family reunion.

Miss Beulah Larson, who is employed at International Falls, arrived the latter part of last week for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Larson.

Miss Goldie Putnam, who is employed in Minneapelis, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Konchal and son of Howard Lake visited Mrs. Konchal's mother, Mrs. M. Ferrell, over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wands and children spent Christmas with Mrs. Wands' mother, Mrs. Ina Sims of River Falls, Wis.

Arvid Sjoquist visited his parents at Hinckley over Christmas.

Mrs. Maude Berg and children of Minneapolis arrived Sunday for a visit with relatives and friends here.

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Patterson spent Christmas with relatives at Melrose.

Mrs. A. L. Reilly of St. Cloud was here over Christmas visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Ryan.

Dr. Barney Grace of Minneapolis visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Grzeca, over Christmas.

Henry Renick of Royalton was the guest of his brother Frank of this city over Christmas. Mrs. George Hunter of Duluth arrived Sunday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Renick.

C. C. Wright of Minneapolis spent Christmas with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Adkins of Kimball and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sandstrom and children of Isle arrived the latter part of last week for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Love, parents of Mrs. Adkins and Mrs. Sandstrom.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bohman and son of St. Paul were guests of Mr. Bohman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Bohman of Darling, over Christmas. Miss Florence Bohman, who teaches at Becker, and Thorwald Bohman, who is employed at Alexandria, also came home for the holidays.

Mrs. Harry Larson of St. Paul spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. M. Poster.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bastek of Minot, N. D., are here visiting their parents this week. Mrs. Bastek is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lipinski.

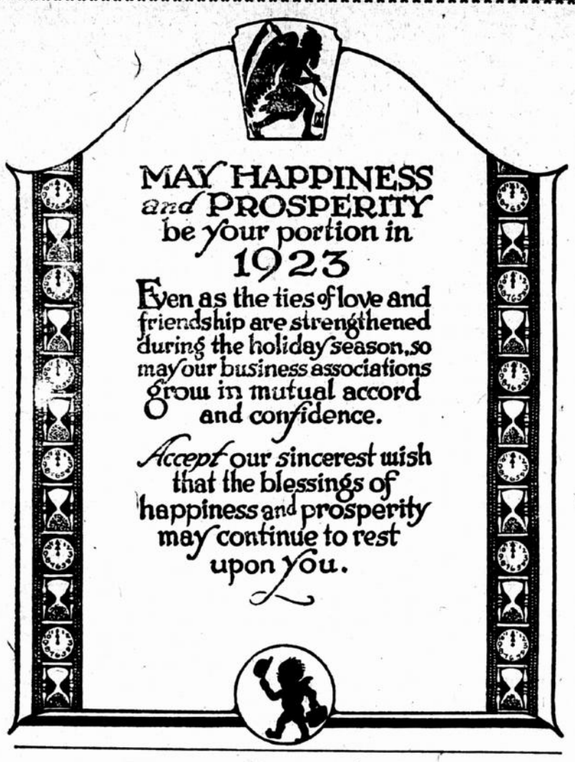
Dominick Merchlewicz, who is employed at the Reo automobile factory, Lansing, Mich., is here visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Murphy and children of Brainerd and Mike Robischon of St. Cloud were guests at the home of Mrs. T. J. Monahan over Christmas. Mrs. Murphy is a daughter of Mrs. Monahan.

Mr. and Mrs. Erick Johnson were in St. Cloud over Christmas visiting Mrs. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Emmel.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Peterson went to Duluth Saturday to visit Mrs. Peterson's mother and their daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sivertsen of Minneapolis visited with Mrs. Sivertsen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. N. Barnes, over Christmas.



Even as the ties of love and friendship are strengthened during the holiday season, so may our business associations grow in mutual accord and confidence.

Accept our sincerest wish that the blessings of happiness and prosperity may continue to rest upon you.

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As in the past we have always taken care of a large number of batteries during the winter months.

In doing this class of work we have always tried to give the car owner the best of service for the least amount of money.

Our rates for this winter as follows:

Wet storage 6 volt battery $1.00 for 1st month, 50 cents a month after.

Dry storage, 6 volt $7.50 to $8.90.

Dry storage, 12 volt, $9.60.

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Little Falls, Minnesota

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What is your living expense bill per month? Open a checking account and pay ALL of your bills by check. Then you will always know just where you stand. It is the SAFE way, and decidedly convenient and satisfactory.

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They soon find the Ford enclosed car is used more than the big car, because:—

It is easy to find parking space anywhere for a Ford Sedan. It is easy to turn around or to handle in the congested district.

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Men's Gloves
For Dress Wear
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Boys' Blouses
Made of good quality, medium weight domet flannel. They will give long service. Khaki or grey
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Boys can treat these roughly. The shoes stand hard wear a long time.
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Long service in our footwear. That is where most of the satisfaction lies. An exceptionally good shoe at
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We have large assortment of fine quality bath towels. Plain white or fancy
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These are the caps for cold weather wear. Heavy wool or fur in band
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