

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## France May Be Allowed to Act as She Pleases and Alone Against Germany.

### NO AGREEMENT BY PREMIERS

Lausanne Conference Makes Progress Toward Peace—Ship Subsidy Fight On in Senate—Lively Testimony in Daugherty Impeachment Hearing—Death of John Wanamaker.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

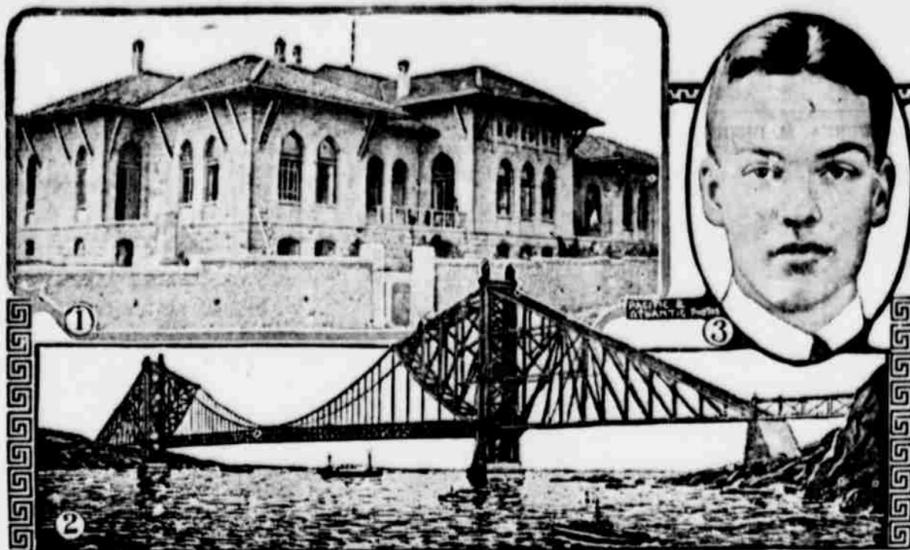
IT IS announced that Woodrow Wilson will sever his law partnership with Bainbridge Colby at the end of this year, and many persons think this means that he will renew his political activities. How would you like to see Mr. Wilson again a candidate for the presidential nomination by the Democratic party?

FRANCE is to be left to act as she sees fit when Germany defaults on the reparations payments in January, but she will not have the active support of Great Britain. That appears to be the sole outcome of the meeting of the allied premiers in London from which so much was expected. First, they flatly rejected the tentative plan offered by Chancellor Cuno, which was no surprise to Berlin. Then the various premiers submitted their proposals, and after discussion they merely adjourned until January 2, when they meet in Paris. Poincare's plan, including the occupation of the Ruhr and Essen, has been told before. Mussolini for Italy offered a program for the cancellation of interallied debts in return for reduction of German reparations, with Great Britain not making conditions difficult by asking that America cancel the debt owed it. He said if such a plan could be adopted, Italy would help Germany in the task of reconstruction; if not, then Italy would back France in any action she might decide upon.

Bonar Law clung to his policy of "tranquillity," and made it clear that the British government would be quite willing to reconsider the question of a cancellation of the French debt, provided such a step was made possible by a reparations settlement satisfactory to Great Britain. Later he virtually told Poincare that if the French insisted on seizing physical pledges for German good faith, Great Britain, while it could not approve actively, would not oppose. The British refused to be associated in any effort to induce the United States to cancel its debt, and Mussolini thought America should be left out of the discussion of the problem.

There was intimation from Paris that Poincare, when the time comes, may be satisfied with non-military measures against Germany, but he has the backing of his cabinet in any case. Some compromise may be reached in the Paris meeting.

VISCOUNT GREY, former British foreign minister, speaking in the house of lords, said the failure of the



1—First and still existing capitol of the new Turkish state in Angora. 2—Engineer's drawing of the proposed combination cantilever and suspension bridge across the Golden Gate at San Francisco. 3—Robert Maynard Hutchins, twenty-three years old, elected secretary of Yale university to succeed Anson Phelps Stokes.

United States to ratify the Franco-American treaty after the armistice which provided France with effective guarantees against invasion by Germany, is at the bottom of the whole reparations and war debts tangle. Viscount Grey said the real motive impelling the French seizure of the Ruhr was not to gain money, but to obtain security. This security France feels it does not have so long as America refuses to pledge aid should the necessity arise.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S administration firmly maintains its position that German reparations and the allied war debts are separate and distinct matters; that the debts should be repaid and that the reparations should be adjusted on a basis of Germany's capability to pay. However, Representative Burton of Ohio, a member of the debt refunding commission, has put forward a suggestion for giving Europe financial aid. It is, briefly, that while the principal of loans repaid by the allies is used to retire Liberty bonds as contemplated by law, the interest be retained "under proper supervision for security for purposes of expansion and betterment in the countries which pay." Such loans, he holds, would enlarge the resources of debtor countries and enhance their ability to meet their obligations.

GOOD progress was made last week by the Near East conference in Lausanne. Most of the time was given over to demands by the allies that the Turks give suitable guarantees for the safety of Christian minorities, especially the Armenians, and to discussion of the proposition. Lord Curzon, spokesman for the allies in this, was supported to a considerable extent by American Ambassador Child, who not only stated his position before the conference, but called on Ismet Pasha and tried to induce him to agree to a compromise. Lord Curzon insisted that Turkey should join the League of Nations and consent to the establishment of commissions to supervise and assure protection for the Christian minority populations. Ismet protested that the presence of such commissions in Turkey would result in the defiance of Turkish rule and sovereignty. He said he would accept a plan to put the minorities on the same footing as the

minorities in Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Czechoslovakia, as provided in other treaties. He pointed out that in none of these countries does the League of Nations maintain commissions to be a constant source of trouble.

Lord Curzon's reply was that unless Turkey yielded on this point, the conference would come to an end. Ismet took a day to consider this, and then announced that Turkey would join the League of Nations as soon as peace was signed. As the league exercises general supervision over minority populations, this was taken as meaning that Turkey will accept the league's supervision over the Christian minorities in that country. Ismet, however, insisted Turkey would not establish a national home for the Armenians. The allied delegates expressed their satisfaction with the Turkish decision and assured Ismet the rights of his country would not be infringed.

While on the subject of conferences, brief mention must be made of that in Moscow where Russia and Poland and the Baltic states have failed to reach an accord on non-aggression and disarmament. Poland and the Baltic states presented an ultimatum, that a moral disarmament or non-aggression pact could be signed immediately, letting the commissions discuss material disarmament later. The Russians refused any pact unless it included actual disarmament, as they said their chief reason for calling the conference was to relieve the burden of taxation caused by large armies. The conference therefore broke up.

THE house appropriations committee, in reporting the naval bill carrying appropriations of \$233,806,538 requested President Harding to negotiate with Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy for extension of the armament reduction treaty to cover swift cruisers and fleet submarines, and for the limitation of aircraft. The report said foreign nations were planning large cruiser and submarine programs; and that if the competition is not checked this government will have to follow suit.

DEMOCRATIC senators started their fight on the ship subsidy bill Harrison of Mississippi frankly stating that obstructionist tactics would be used in the effort to sidetrack the

bill designed to bring relief to the farmer. He was given plenty of assistance by his party colleagues and by Republicans who dislike the bill. Senator Jones of Washington, supporting the measure, insisted that it is for the benefit of the farmers, offering assurance of adequate transportation of their products to foreign markets. No other legislation except possibly a rural credits bill, he said, was of greater importance to the farmer, and he added that when the latter measure was ready he would be willing to lay aside the subsidy bill temporarily if it had not been passed by then.

EVIDENCE for and against the move to impeach Attorney General Daugherty made the sessions of the house committee on judiciary exceedingly lively. In support of the charge that the chief law officer had knowingly appointed unfit persons to office the case of William J. Burns, whom he made chief of the bureau of investigation, was cited. Letters from Chief Justice Taft written when he was President and from George W. Wickersham written when he was attorney general, strongly condemning the actions of Burns in the Oregon land fraud cases, were read into the record. Samuel Gompers' secretary testified that he called the letters to the attention of Mr. Daugherty before Burns was appointed. Next day Senator Johnson of California took the stand and testified that he recommended the appointment of Burns and that "on a question of veracity between Wickersham and Burns, I'd take Burns." In his own behalf Burns swore the Wickersham letter was "a tissue of falsehoods." He said Gompers had hounded him ever since he caught the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, and that Gompers, hearing the prisoners were about to admit their guilt, sent an agent to Los Angeles to stop the confession. Thereupon Gompers went on the stand and said this charge was without the slightest foundation.

Chairman McChord of the interstate commerce commission was called to testify as to the failure of the Department of Justice to enforce the safety appliance and locomotive inspection laws. He testified that Daugherty had cooperated with the commission to the best of his ability.

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### CHANGE IN RATES

Rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week; \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. The rates for patients cared for in the wards \$1.50 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

# REPORTS INDICATE INDUSTRIAL BOOM

## Big Increase in Sales of Basic Commodities.

### BETTER RETAIL BUSINESS

#### Department of Commerce Figures for Month of October Show Great Improvement—Export Trade Shows Great Gain.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Further figures received by the Department of Commerce, in connection with its monthly survey of current business, show even greater industrial activity in October than previously reported. It was announced here, the output of almost all basic commodities showed large increases, sometimes even in the face of an expected seasonal decline.

#### Pig Iron Leads.

The following list, among others, showed the largest output for October for any month since 1920: pig iron, steel ingots, coke, copper, zinc, cement, brick, maple flooring, North Carolina pine, petroleum, knit underwear, and the consumption of cotton, silk and news print paper. Increases are shown in the activity of all distributive movements.

#### Bank Clearings Large.

Sales by department stores, chain stores and mail order houses show large increases, and far ahead of the same month last year. The same is true of wholesale trade. The larger volume of bank clearings and the greater demands for money clearly indicate the country's expanding business. Export trade, at \$172,000,000 for October, is the largest for any month since March, 1921.

### FOR CONSTITUTION CHANGES

#### Senate Subcommittee, Presided Over by Senator Cummins, Indorses Three Amendments.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Proposed constitutional amendments to permit federal child labor legislation, control expenditures of candidates for office and provide a presidential preference primary were indorsed by a subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee, presided over by Senator Cummins. Efforts will be made to have all three amendments adopted at this session.

### Heel Heel!

"Do you think I can make her happy?" "Well, she'll always have something to laugh at."—London Opinion.

# WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 3, 1923

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#### WINTER TERM

Incidental Fee for Term	MAX	MIN
Room (and Board for 6 weeks)	\$6.00	\$5.00
	24.90	23.40
Amount due first of term	30.00	29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	16.50	15.00
Total for Term	\$47.40	\$44.40

NOTE—College Students add \$1.00 a term to incidental fee; Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1.00 a term from incidental fee.