



Ambassador Jusserand speaking at unveiling of Joanne d'Arc monument in Washington. 2—Children East End of London going to Buckingham palace with gifts for Princess Mary and her fiance, Viscountess. 3—Arthur Griffith, elected head of the Irish provisional government. 4—George Wharton Philadelphia, appointed senator to succeed the late Boies Penrose.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Resigns, His Arrangements With Lloyd George Being Opposed.

ES PROGRAM IS UPSET

re Invited to Form New French Ministry—May Fight German Moralism—Senate, By Close Vote, Rejects Newberry of Michigan, With a Rebuke.

EDWARD W. PICKARD

Mr. Pickard spilled the beans last week, and his cabinet are out. He is forming a new ministry himself as its head. All the other ministers are nullified, at least at the present. Plans for the financial conference have to be revised. The German probably will be called on by the Allies to make the reparations payments when they are due or suffer the consequences.

Lloyd George at Cannes had agreed that Great Britain would make a guaranteeing France against any German, provided, however, the French ministry of marine and British admiralty should reach a complete agreement on submarines, her naval craft, and provided that the French and British governments should make their foreign policy conform, especially in the near future. He required, too, that France rate in restoring world economic conditions and agree to deal with Soviet Russia. These conditions were rejected by France to a position arose in Paris. Brundage to that city and after telling about all about what he had and engaging in a heated controversy with President Millerand, before the chamber of deputies, resented the entire program, telling members they could take it or leave it. Then he bluntly announced resignation of the ministry withdrawing for a vote.

The main point of whose "Germany must pay," was in to form a new cabinet and get it done. It was understood that Lasterly would be minister of finance. He recently investigated conditions in Germany and believes the Germans can pay the reparations without a moratorium provided their budget is properly balanced and sufficient taxes are imposed to bring their tax totals up to the level of those in France.

In all the European capitals and in Washington there was something akin to consternation when the news from Paris was received. The conference at Cannes automatically came to an end. The American government, which had not decided whether or not to accept the invitation to take part in the Genoa conference, halted consideration of the question until there are further developments. The German cabinet saw the chance for a moratorium fading and was correspondingly despondent. The English were reticent but plainly indignant and relations between them and the French, severely strained for several years, were not improved.

The allied supreme council decided that an economic conference to deal with the restoration of Europe should be held in Genoa in March, and that both Germany and Russia should be invited to send representatives. No sooner did this news reach Moscow than the soviet government hastened to accept the invitation that had not been formally extended. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin wired the council that the central executive committee would proceed to select the soviet delegates and would also then the soviet delegates. Of course, it is no doubt that Germany would accept the invitation of the council, and the Japanese, according to the

Washington conference announced that Japan also would be represented.

Already steps have been taken to start the rehabilitation of Europe. The economic committee of the supreme council has decided upon an international corporation with a capital of \$2,000,000 (about \$8,000,000) with its seat in London and with a board of directors nominated by affiliated companies in each interested country. These countries, including the United States, will organize corporations for promotion only, with a combined capital equivalent to \$20,000,000 (about \$80,000,000). These corporations will serve as mediums for credit transactions and to facilitate the activities of private enterprises in all countries where the business field now is obstructed by lack of credits and disorganized finances. This plan presupposes the organization of affiliated companies in Germany as well as in the United States.

FINAL formulation of the naval limitation agreement in the Washington conference was delayed by several matters. One was a difference of opinion as to the methods of scrapping the 68 capital ships that are to be given up by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Six optional methods are prescribed, and Mr. Balfour objected to the proposition of Mr. Hughes that the bulk of the retired ships be destroyed absolutely. The British were not willing to say yet what tonnage of the eliminated vessels they would convert to peace time uses. No doubt was felt that this dispute could be adjusted amicably. Another cause of delay was Baron Kato's desire to get further instructions from Tokyo concerning the agreement to maintain the status quo of Pacific ocean naval bases and fortifications. The question was as to what Japanese islands should be excluded as comprising "Japan proper."

Negotiations regarding Shantung were resumed last week by the Japanese and Chinese delegates and it was predicted an agreement would be reached before long. Consequently the delegates of all nations in the conference began drawing up a nine-power treaty dealing with far eastern affairs and especially with Chinese questions. It is believed this will delay the adjournment of the conference until the end of the month.

DAIL EIREANN having accepted the Irish peace treaty, the parliament of southern Ireland last Saturday completed the action by formally ratifying the pact, and the Irish Free State is in process of being constituted. Eamon de Valera resigned on Monday as president of the Irish republic and his re-election was moved. The motion was lost, 58 to 60, and for a few moments De Valera appeared as a really great man, declaring he would loyally accept the decision, would do all he could to avoid embarrassing the new government, and would even help it when that was possible without sacrificing his principles. Later the Sinn Fein irrevocable women persuaded him to modify this generous position, and the chances of unity in the ranks faded away.

Next day after a message of congratulation to Ireland from the pope had been read, it was moved that Arthur Griffith be elected president of the Dail and a hot debate ensued. Finally De Valera and his supporters walked out of the hall and the 65 remaining delegates unanimously elected Griffith. The new president at once announced that his cabinet would be as follows: Minister of finance, Michael Collins; Foreign minister, George Gavan Duffy; Home minister, Eamon J. Duggan; Local government, William Cosgrove; Economic affairs, Bryan O'Higgins; Defense, Richard Mulcahey. These, then, are the men who will constitute the provisional government of the island to which the conduct of affairs will be turned over by the British authorities as rapidly as possible. The bolters returned in the afternoon and De Valera stated, though he considered Griffith's position impossible, he would do nothing to

even if it was set up by vote of the people of Ireland, because he was satisfied that such a vote would not be free, but would be taken under coercion of a threat of war.

Already the British have removed the barbed wire and sandbags with which Dublin Castle was protected and they are transferring the records to London. Amnesty was agreed upon by the two governments and all Irish prisoners, including those condemned to death, have been set free. In a word, the English are evacuating Ireland as rapidly as they can, and they seem mighty glad to get out.

TRUMAN H. Newberry is rightfully United States senator from Michigan, but he spent too much money in winning the place. Such is the decision of the senate, reached by a vote of 46 to 41. The Democrats were solidly against Newberry and nine Republicans voted with them to oust him. But the day was saved for him by the addition of a clause to the resolution seating him, criticising the acknowledged expenditure of \$195,000 in his behalf and condemning the lavish use of money in political campaigns. This brought into line a number of Republicans who had been wavering. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin intimated that he would reopen the case at some future date.

Mr. Newberry appeared to speak in his own defense, breaking the silence that he had maintained for the three years since his election. He read a carefully prepared address, the substance of which was that when the Michigan primary and election were held he was absent from the state performing his duties as a lieutenant commander in the navy; that he had no personal knowledge of the expenditure of money by his friends in his behalf, and that he was astonished and grieved when later he learned that about \$195,000 had been spent in securing his nomination and election. He closed thus:

"As God is my witness, I am not to this day and hour conscious of having done, in connection with either the primary campaign or the general election in 1918, a single act that was or is in any way unlawful, dishonorable, or corrupt, and this I say to the senate without reservation or qualification."

SENATOR PENROSE'S seat has been filled by the appointment of George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and this selection by Governor Spraul has met with general approval. Mr. Pepper, who is a lawyer of distinction, has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, but has not before held public office. He will be a candidate for election for the complete term in November.

In accordance with the rule of seniority, Senator McCumber of North Dakota has been made chairman of the senate finance committee to succeed Penrose, and the vacancy on the committee was filled by the selection of Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. That committee is still working on the tariff measure, especially the American valuation feature. A delegation of southerners appeared before the committee to tell it that southern business men had become convinced that prosperity was possible only under a high tariff.

CHAIRMAN FORDNEY of the house ways and means committee announced the administration's plan for a soldiers' bonus. It provides for the payment of cash bonuses for the interest on the \$11,000,000,000 allied debt to the United States as soon as it, or part of it, is refunded into long term obligations. If the interest is not sufficient, the proceeds of the sale of part of the securities to the public will be used for the purpose.

ONE of the most important court decisions ever won by labor was that rendered by Justice Wagner of the New York supreme court, enjoining the garment manufacturers from combining to enforce a 49-hour week and a piece work system. This was the first time a labor union has invoked legal action to restrain employers from breaking a contract. Suits for several million dollars, representing wages lost by the garment workers who have been on strike for two months, were filed in the district

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Will Be Held At Liberty On Saturday, January 21.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pickens County Teachers' Association will be held at Liberty on Saturday, January 21, at eleven o'clock. A great deal of interest has been shown in the meetings of the association and a large attendance is expected.

An interesting program is being planned. The program of the general meeting will be interspersed with good music, a part of which will be some community singing in which all the teachers present will take part. After the general meeting the association will divide into three sections for the programs of the three departments. The primary department is headed by Mrs. W. L. Boggs, of Liberty; the intermediate by Miss Ann Aycock, of Easley, and the high school by Superintendent J. V. McElveen, of Easley.

At the conclusion of the department program a substantial lunch will be served from the Liberty school kitchen.

BAPTIST MEETING AT LIBERTY

The Baptist Sunday School Superintendents of the Piedmont Association will meet at Liberty with the First Baptist church at nine-thirty o'clock, January 20, for a conference on problems of religious education. This conference is sponsored by the Piedmont Baptist Sunday School Convention. The commission on Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U., and Colportage of the general board of the Baptist denomination in South Carolina is cooperating. This Commission will be represented by Miss Elizabeth Nuckols, State Elementary Superintendent, and Mr. J. L. Corzine, State Superintendent of Rural Sunday Schools.

A splendid program presenting problems of the superintendent has been prepared. Each superintendent will have opportunity to present his problems and to help in solving the problems of others.

These conferences are being held all over the state, and promise much benefit to Sunday school executives. All Baptist Sunday school superintendents of the association are urged to attend and help carry out this fine work.

S. S. SUPTS. TO MEET AT EASLEY

The Sunday school superintendents of Pickens county, of all denominations, will meet at the Mountain View Hotel in Easley on Thursday, January 26, for a conference on practical problems, plans and methods for their work. Leon C. Palmer, State Superintendent of the South Carolina Sunday School Association, will attend and take part in the conference.

This is said to be something new in Sunday school work, different from the ordinary Sunday School conventions. The entire day's conference will be devoted to the work of the superintendent. In addition to discussions, questions, and answers, there will be an exhibit of modern Sunday school supplies and approved methods. Each phase of the superintendent's work will be taken up in detail and the latest plans and methods suggested.

The conference will begin promptly at 11:00 a. m. and continue, with an intermission for lunch, until 3:30 p. m. All are invited.

GOV. COOPER'S MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

Declaring that all else should be subordinated to the paramount question of taxation, that taxes now are not distributed according to tax paying ability and that the ultimate objective should be the abolition of the property tax as the source of state income in favor of various indirect taxes which he recommended, Governor Robt. A. Cooper at noon last Wednesday delivered his annual message to the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Following are the recommendations made by the governor in his message.

1. Adoption of taxation system based on the principle of ability to pay.
2. Enactment of income tax law. "Its yield certain and is based upon tax paying ability."
3. Enactment of inheritance tax law. "It is estimated that this bill will raise from \$200,000 to \$500,000 per annum."
4. A tax on petroleum products, including one cent tax on gasoline.
5. Increase in occupation and privilege licenses to yield approximately \$200,000.
6. A tax on luxuries. "The law should include all forms of luxuries and amusements."
7. A tax on hydro-electric power. "Surely the State may impose a small tax for the use of its own

8. "I wish to again urge the passage of the proposed amendment to our State Constitution which is necessary before you may properly classify property for the purpose of taxation."

9. No reduction in appropriations for education. "I do not believe that South Carolina is spending too much money for the education of our youth."

10. Generous provisions for care of Confederate soldiers.

11. An appropriation "intended to be used directly for the improvement of our agriculture."

12. Ample appropriations to provide for tuberculosis-stricken.

13. Appropriation to maintain National Guard Organizations.

14. Entire cost of State Government to be \$705,353.00. "With this machinery may be kept in motion (government) and I trust that the re-fourths mills is adequate to meet the necessary expense."

15. "I believe there can be consolidations and changes (in state government) and I trust that thereport of this committee will be given the consideration which it merits."

16. Reductions in direct property tax of seven or eight mills below the 1921 rate by enactment of above proposed taxes.

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ODDS AND ENDS SALE
In every large stock of merchandise a lot odds and ends will be found from time to time—Maybe the box for a pair of shoes gets misplaced—this doesn't injure the quality of the shoes—But never-the-less they are classed as Odds and Ends.
For the next few days I shall place on sale all Odds and Ends of various kinds of merchandise at an amazingly low prices.
I need the room—so these goods must go.
Here are a few things found in this sale. But there are various other things not listed here. Come let us show you through these goods:

- One lot Boys' pants
- One lot Ladies Sweaters
- One lot Children's Sweaters
- One lot Men's Sweaters
- One lot Children's Shoes
- One lot Men's and Boy's Shoes
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- One lot Men's Overcoats

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