



1—Opening of the first meeting of the League of Nations assembly in Geneva. 2—Dr. Alejandro Cesar, new minister to the United States from Nicaragua. 3—Boy scouts on pilgrimage to grave of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Ruling on Unanimity Clause May Cause Argentina to Quit League of Nations.

### WILSON WILL HELP ARMENIA

### Entente Warns Greece Not to Restore Constantine to Throne—D'Annunzio Declares War on Italy—President-Elect Harding Home.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.  
Comparative harmony, forced by stress of circumstances, marked the dealings of the League of Nations assembly during the early part of the work, and then came discord that threatened to result in the withdrawal of at least one important member nation—Argentina.

Certain amendments to the covenant had been proposed by the Scandinavian delegates and the commission on amendments had reported against them and any other amendments at this time. In the assembly there was a motion to refer the amendments to a special committee for a report next September. Delegate Pueyrredon of Argentina alone opposed this, and since the covenant requires a unanimous vote for the carrying of any motion, apparently the proposition was blocked. But Viviani of France at once asserted that this was a "question of procedure" and that the unanimity rule did not apply. President Hymans supported the contention, declared the resolution carried and adjourned the meeting.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires said the government was momentarily expecting a cablegram from Pueyrredon, who is foreign minister of Argentina, and that the withdrawal of the nation from the league was likely to follow.

The league members thought they had found the way to save what remains of the Armenian people, for President Wilson, asked by the league council to mediate for Armenia with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, consented to undertake the task through a representative to be named by him. He made it plain that his effort must be personal and that he would have to rely, in determining the method of approaching the problem, on the advice of those nearer the scene of action. Such advice will be supplied by the commissioners of the allied nations in Turkey. Spain and Brazil have offered to co-operate with the United States in the matter.

When, and if, the Armenian affair is settled, Greece evidently must pay the price. Kemal must be placated, and this can be done only by a radical revision of the treaty of Sevres. At this writing the plans for such revision are being arranged in London by Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain and Leygues of France. The most important changes in the pact doubtless will be made at the expense of Greece's newly acquired territory in Asia Minor and Thrace. Since the Greeks ousted Venizelos and prepared to restore Constantine to the throne their ambitions have received smaller consideration by the great powers. Already, it is understood, Great Britain, France and Italy have agreed that the Smyrna region shall be internationalized and policed by locally recruited gendarmes of a corps.

It is certain that Kemal will not be satisfied with this Smyrna concession, for his growing power is causing his demands to increase. Newspapers of Angora, where he makes his headquarters, say he asks that Thrace be given autonomy, Constantinople be evacuated by the allies and the allied and interallied zones of control and influence in Syria and other parts of the Turkish empire be abandoned. It is probable some of these demands will be rejected, and equally probable that some of them will be granted. Kemal's military strength is worth consideration and his popular support is widespread. Sixty German officers have been making over his bands of

fighters into regular army units, and he recently added to his equipment a quantity of artillery obtained from the soviet Russians.

From Geneva came a story that the league committee on Armenia, of which Lord Robert Cecil is chairman, probably would appoint Gen. Leonard Wood commander of the Armenian expeditionary force with the title of high commissioner. The choice, it was added, was on the recommendation of Sir Frederick Morris and Gen. Weygand. Officials in Washington did not take this report seriously, but it may turn out to be true.

By unanimous vote the league commission on new members decided that Austria should be admitted, and there was no doubt that the assembly would ratify the action. Bulgaria also wants to get in at once, but Greece, Serbia and Roumania all are opposed to her admission and may prevent it. There was reason to believe they would be supported in this by France, which seeks to gain strength in central European friendships. For the present, at least, France has her way in barring Germany from immediate membership in the league. The commission has decided against the admission of Lichtenstein and Azerbaijan, but recommended that Costa Rica be made a member.

Gustav Ador of Switzerland, backed by the delegates of several other nations, tried to have the economic commission instructed to study means of preventing monopolies of raw materials and measures to insure their distribution throughout the world, the argument being that raw materials belong not to the nation in which they are produced, but to the world. This was blocked by Sir George E. Foster of Canada, who said his country and the United States never would subscribe to that principle. A futile effort to have Spanish adopted as the third official language of the league brought out the statement by the foreign minister of Panama that the 15 states of Central and South America are united around Spain as their leader.

If the Greeks recall Constantine to the throne, they will forfeit the good will and support of Great Britain, France and Italy. These three powers, it was decided at a conference in London, should so warn the new Greek government, and a note to that effect was drafted. The restoration of the former king, says the warning, "could only be regarded as ratification of his hostile acts" during the war. This decision by the entente is a victory for the French point of view.

D'Annunzio having refused to accept the agreement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, the Italian government sent General Cavaglia to invest Fiume. This he did, and sent to the poet-warrior by airplane a proclamation announcing the intention of the government to enforce the conditions of the Rapallo treaty without delay and calling on the regency of Fiume to withdraw all its forces behind the frontiers. He next invited D'Annunzio's troops to leave him and re-enroll in their old units, and threatened a severe blockade of the city. D'Annunzio, seemingly undaunted, responded in a declaration of a state of war with Italy, effective December 3. General Cavaglia is doing all he can to avoid bloodshed and his troops would hate to fire on their brother Italians, but if it comes to actual warfare the result cannot be in doubt. D'Annunzio would soon be crushed.

The warning issued by the British government, that the Irish were about to carry the "war" to England, was justified. To date the chief weapon used in this new development of the conflict is arson. A large number of incendiary fires were started simultaneously along the Liverpool waterfront and several big cotton warehouses were destroyed. The incendiaries worked in small groups and some of them, being interrupted by the police, killed one officer and a civilian. About the same time the London police said they had foiled a plot to start fires in the metropolis on a large scale. Elaborate precautions were taken in all the large cities of England.

Sunday night two motortrucks full of black and tan recruits, all former

officers in the war, were ambushed near Kilmichael, Ireland, and 15 of them murdered.

Reprisals continued in Ireland unchecked. The town hall and other buildings in Cork were set on fire and five Sinn Fein clubs were destroyed. Raids by the military and police were frequent, there and elsewhere. Unarmed men entered Killarney and smashed all the windows in the business section of the city.

The British government met with defeat in the house of lords when the home rule bill came up. Baron Oranmore and Brown offered an amendment providing for the establishment of a senate for southern Ireland, and it was adopted against the government by a vote of 120 to 36. Another amendment, bestowing a second chamber on the Ulster parliament, also was carried.

It is reported that the government has decided that all members of the Irish republican army who have been or may be rounded up shall be interned in camps in Ireland and held without trial unless they are charged with some penal offense.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon was inaugurated President of Mexico at midnight Tuesday, and at about the same time officials of the American Department of Justice made wholesale raids at various points along the border. These agents captured a mass of documentary evidence proving the existence of a plot, organized on this side of the border, to start a new revolution and overthrow the Obregon government. It was said that Lucio Blanco, a former officer in Carranza's army, was at the head of the conspiracy.

Just before his inauguration Obregon stated in an interview that article 27 in the Mexican constitution, restricting ownership of all lands, would not be abrogated, but he was sure the application of the article would soon be regulated to the satisfaction of the United States by a commission to be appointed. He said Mexico would not ask admission to the League of Nations, but would give consideration to an invitation to join the league.

President-elect Harding has returned from his trip to the Canal Zone, presumably with enlarged views on the building up of trade with the Latin-American republics and the cultivation of better relations with them. Also it may be assumed that he has learned a lot about the need of stronger defenses for the Panama canal. Mr. Harding made a brief stop last week in Jamaica where he was received as royalty would have been. It was announced that he would be in Washington Monday and would occupy his seat in the senate for a day or two, and it was certain that his colleagues would call on him for an address.

The senate and house committees on agriculture began a joint session on Friday to consider emergency measures for the relief of American farmers who are said to face a loss of \$7,000,000,000 through sale of their products at less than cost. Among the suggestions discussed were the imposition of a tariff on Canadian wheat, the revival of the war finance corporation, and extensions of credit to Russia and Germany to enable them to purchase American farm products.

According to Senator Capper, the farmers demand, in addition to those remedies, the following:

- "Adequate credit for farmers through short time and long-time loans adapted fairly and practically to the peculiar conditions of the farming business."
- "Afford farmers the same credit accommodations now afforded other lines of business."
- "Abolish gambling in wheat, cotton, corn, and all farm produce."
- "Full legal authority for nation-wide co-operative marketing by farmers."
- "Regulation of the packers."
- "A national marketing board, in which the producer will be represented, with power to the board to regulate the rate of marketing and to advise and assist in stabilizing prices."
- "Broaden and strengthen the federal farm loan system."
- "Tariff revision to protect American agriculture."
- "Protection for wool growers and the public from the unfair competition of shoddy goods."

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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### LESSON FOR DECEMBER 12

WHAT THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS LIKE.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 13:44-50.  
GOLDEN TEXT—The kingdom of heaven is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.—Rom. 14:17.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mark 4:26-32; Luke 13:18-21.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Sowing in Good Ground.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Short Stories That Jesus Told.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Christ's Joy of Finding the Lost.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Supreme Importance of Christ's Sacrifice for the Lost.

I. The Parable of the Hid Treasure (v. 44).  
The common interpretation of this parable that Christ is the hid treasure for which the sinner must give up everything in order to buy salvation is false, for the following reasons:

1. Christ is not hidden in a field, but has been lifted up and made a spectacle to the world.
2. Nobody has ever been obliged to buy the world in order to get Christ.
3. Salvation cannot be purchased, for it is God's free and gracious gift.
4. No warrant is ever held out to a man to conceal his religion after he has obtained it.

In order to find ground that is safe and that we may appreciate its beauty and symmetry let us break up the parable into its component parts:

1. The field. This is the world (v. 38).
2. The treasure. In Psalm 135:4 we are told that Israel, the chosen people, is His treasure. The same truth is set forth in different places and ways (Deut. 7:6-8; 14:2; 26:18; 32: 8, 9). The kingdom of heaven as its true relation and bearing is now hidden. Christ was primarily sent to the Jews; it was for their sake, the hid treasure, that He sought the field.
3. The purchaser—the Son of God (John 3:16).
4. The purchase price. This was the precious blood of Jesus Christ, God's beloved Son, which is worth infinitely more than silver and gold and the treasures of earth (I Pet. 1:13, 19; Isa. 53).

II. The Parable of the Merchantman Seeking Pearls (vv. 45, 46).  
The view that this merchantman represents the sinner seeking salvation is contrary to the whole teaching of Scripture. This would make the sinner to be seeking for Christ, while Christ is as indifferent as a lifeless pearl. The whole burden of revelation is that man, since the fall of Adam in the garden of Eden, has been hid away from God, and that the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are all actively engaged in seeking for lost men.

1. The merchantman. He is without question Christ. He is actively engaged in the search for pearls. In this search he discovers one pearl of great price.
2. The purchase price. The merchantman sold all—impoverished himself in order to buy the pearl. Christ impoverished Himself (Phil. 2:6-8) to purchase the one pearl of great price by His own precious blood (I Pet. 1:18, 19; Eph. 5:25). Salvation is without money and without price.
3. The pearl of great price. This is the church. Christ, the merchantman, will find other pearls of great value, but the peerless gem set above all others will be the church which He has purchased with His own blood. This truth is in harmony with the general teaching of Scripture, which sets forth the different bodies of the redeemed.

III. The Parable of the Dragnet (vv. 47-50).  
This parable gives us a picture of the consummation of the kingdom. Note the parts of the parable:

1. The sea. This word when used in a figurative sense denotes peoples or multitudes (Dan. 7:3; Rev. 17:15). This means, then, that out of this world shall be gathered a multitude of people, good and bad.
2. The dragnet. The word "net" is properly translated dragnet. The dragnet cast into the sea, then, means the preaching of the Gospel in this age.
3. The dragnet drawn to the shore when full. This means that when God's purpose is made full regarding the preaching of the Gospel in this age, account will be taken of the results.
4. Assortment made by the angels. In the day of this accounting the angels will be the agents which shall separate the saved from the unsaved.
5. The destiny of the bad fish. The angels which are sent forth shall sever the wicked from among the just, and shall cast them into the furnace of fire, where there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Can Be No Comparison.  
There can be no comparison made between the intrinsic values of the human soul, and the world. The one is immortal, everlasting; the other is corruptible, transitory. The one has been redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus; the other even now groans for redemption. The one is made in the image and after the likeness of God; the other but imperfectly reflects, as in a mirror, the wonderful majesty and power of God.—Rev. Henry Lowndes Drew

## In the Limelight

### When O'Brien Became Obregon



Alvaro Obregon, most prominent citizen of the republic of Mexico, says the gossips, is four parts Irish, say parts Spanish and one part Yaqui Indian.

Approximately one hundred years ago, the story goes, an Irishman was sent by the then king of Spain to rule as viceroy over Mexico. His name was John O'Donahue, or "Juan Odonohu," as the more musically-minded Mexicans translated it. His closest friend and constant bodyguard was Michael O'Brien, named "Miguel Obregon" by his adopted Iberian brother-adventurers, and it was to him that Juan Odonohu turned when Iturbide and his army, flying the banner of the "first empire," decreed an end to the 300-year rule of the Spanish viceroys. Jack O'Donahue and Micky O'Brien agreed to repudiate their emperor back in Madrid and to allow Iturbide, the Morelián Indian, to rule Mexico. Then Micky O'Brien rode with the Indian into Mexico City to ascertain if it was safe for the viceroy of old Spain to enter the capital of new Spain.

So well did Micky forget the viceroy, so well did he serve the first empire of Mexico, that he became "General Miguel Obregon," and was placed in control of the western coast of the Land of Montezuma, where he lived with his wife, who came from the land of his fathers.

Alvaro Obregon, the greatgrandson of that same Micky O'Brien, is now hard at work learning English.

until a king of Mexico could be chosen. Indian into Mexico City to ascertain if it was safe for the viceroy of old Spain to enter the capital of new Spain.

### Changes in the Supreme Court

Changes in the personnel of the United States Supreme court during the Harding administration are being discussed in Washington these days. It is not unlikely that Mr. Harding will appoint more justices to the supreme tribunal in four years than has Mr. Wilson in eight years. The latter has appointed three—McReynolds, Brandeis and Clarke.

There are four members of the court who are eligible to retirement—Chief Justice White, seventy-five years old (portrait herewith), and Associate Justices McKenna, seventy-seven; Holmes, seventy-nine, and Day, seventy-one. Although a federal judge is eligible to retirement on full pay at the age of seventy and the completion of ten years' service, these four members have elected to remain at their posts. It is thought to be not unlikely that the chief justice and the three associate justices past seventy will elect to retire during the Harding administration.



Speculation on successors revolves around the names of former President Taft and Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Taft once was a federal judge and sacrificed an opportunity to go upon the supreme bench under Roosevelt to the opportunity to become President. Mr. Hughes resigned from the supreme court in 1916 to run for President. Mr. Taft is sixty-three, Mr. Hughes, fifty-eight.

### Uncle Sam and His Long Purse



Reed Smoot, United States senator from Utah and one of the most influential members of the upper house in matters of business, is a warm supporter of the plan to reorganize the administrative branches of the government. He puts the case thus:

"The administrative branches of the government have undergone a fundamental change since the organization was devised by Alexander Hamilton.

"No other government in the world could have gone on as ours has done and paid the bills involved in our wasteful methods of administration. We have been able to do it because this country has had resources and wealth unparalleled. But the war has brought us at last to realize that these will not last always. . . . We needed a complete survey of the whole situation de novo by a committee of men willing to recognize that it is a task of day and night for a year, and very likely two years. . . .

"There is endless duplication of work among different departments, and even in the same department. . . . It is the same through all the governmental functions, and now, when the burden of carrying our enormous debt is weighing on the people, we can no longer neglect to give it consideration."

Legislation to bring about this result is possible, if not probable, at the present session of congress.

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### Senator or Cabinet Officer?

"Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." When his troubles give out as a topic of conversation, he talks politics—especially under the present conditions. One of the latest stories revolves about Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman (portrait herewith). It is to the effect that a switch is likely to be made in the award of political plums to Indiana. The suggested plan is that Senator New and not Mr. Hays be invited by President-elect Harding to enter the cabinet, probably as post-master general; that Mr. Hays be appointed senator from Indiana to succeed Senator New, and that Mr. Hays be the organization choice for senatorship for the six-year term that begins with the expiration of Senator New's present term, two years hence. This arrangement, if agreeable to Mr. Harding, it is suggested, would permit Mr. Hays to remain as chairman of the Republican national committee. Governor-elect McCray of Indiana, whose duty it would be to appoint a successor to Senator New.

Anyway, this is one of the many stories that came out of French Lick, Ind., what time a general conference of Republican leaders of a dozen mid-west states was in session there.



The plan involves the acquiescence of Governor-elect McCray of Indiana, whose duty it would be to appoint a successor to Senator New.