



1—The Irish House of Parliament in Dublin, formerly the Bank of Ireland. 2—Unfinished dam at Muscle Shoals, the great power plant which Henry Ford wishes to buy from the government. 3—American Communist delegates on the balcony of the former czar's palace in Moscow.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Pacific Peace Treaty Signed and Agreement on Navy Plan Is Announced.

CHINA PROBLEM IS HARDER

Irish Pact Before British Parliament and Dail Eireann for Ratification
—War Between Chile and Peru Threatened Over Tacna-Arica.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

STEADILY and sanely the Washington conference is performing the great task which President Harding set for it. Such was the progress made last week that it seemed likely the major problems would be solved before the holidays and that the conference would adjourn, leaving details to be settled by experts and certain of the questions to be handled by future conferences.

The way was cleared effectively by the quadruple agreement for stabilization of peace in the Pacific. This, in the form of a treaty, was signed on Tuesday by the delegates of the four powers and now awaits formal ratification by the legislative bodies of those nations. That it will be ratified in Great Britain, France and Japan is beyond doubt, and there are few who think that the American senate will not also accept it. Senator Borah of course has announced his opposition to the treaty, and Senators Reed and LaFollette stand with him. They profess to find in its second article commitments similar to those in Article 10 of the League of Nations covenant, and even worse than the latter. So far no one else worth mentioning has discovered the terrible danger in Article 2. Those who approve of the treaty—and they appear to be decidedly in the majority both in the senate and in the country generally—agree with Premier Takahashi of Japan, who says the pact is "the grandest contribution to the cause of peace ever recorded in history."

There were rumors in Washington that former President Wilson was advising the Democratic senators to fight the treaty, but more reliable reports were to the effect that he had urged them not to commit themselves until the conference had completed its work and the pact could be studied in its relations to the other agreements reached. Of course Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader in the senate, cannot oppose the treaty for he signed it as one of the delegates. When President Harding will send it in for ratification is not known. It may not be until after the holiday recess.

WITH that treaty out of its way, the conference resumed consideration of the naval reduction and limitation plan. The Japanese pleaded earnestly to be permitted to retain their new pet dreadnaught, the Mutsu. For several days the Americans held out against this, but finally it was agreed to, with the understanding that, to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio, the American navy should retain the super-dreadnaughts Colorado and Washington in place of the Delaware and the North Dakota, and that Great Britain should retain two of the new Hood type battleships already planned. But those Hood vessels as designed would be more powerful than either the Colorado or the Mutsu class, so it was suggested that they should not be built any larger than the Colorado.

This plan was accepted by all and the naval agreement was formally announced to the conference. The pact includes the provision that there shall be no increases in fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including the British case and fortifications at Hongkong and Kowloon. This restriction does not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan proper, nor to the coasts of the United States and Canada.

China's delegation stepped forward again on Wednesday with formal plea to the Far Eastern committee for the abrogation of the treaties growing out of the twenty-one demands of Japan in 1915, which China says she was forced to accept. By these treaties Japan retains her hold on Shantung and Manchuria. The Japanese delegates quickly and sharply objected to the Chinese proposal and the committee adjourned sine die. Meanwhile the negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese outside the conference are continuing, the latter putting forward a plan by which Chinese bankers propose to purchase from Japan the ownership and control of the Shantung railroad—the nub of the whole controversy over that province. It was said the Japanese had so far receded from their original claims for retention of half ownership that they were now willing to give up the road, with certain reservations concerning the methods and security for payment, and also preferential rights of investment. These rights might result in giving the Japanese actual control of the management, but China realizes that she cannot get all she asks.

The members of the conference evidently felt that the best they can do for China now is to adopt a new "bill of rights" for her which will enable her to organize a stable functioning government, and that to such a government may be left many of the country's problems and troubles. To further complicate the Chinese problem came from the soviet government of Russia a protest against discussion of the Chinese Eastern railway by the conference. The road, which is of immense strategic and economic importance to Russia, China and Japan, was built by Russia and legally speaking belongs to Russia. For several years it has been managed by an interallied board whose chairman is John F. Stevens of America. Both the United States and Japan have spent large sums on the upkeep of the line.

Secretary Hughes made public the main points of the agreement entered into between the United States and Japan concerning Yap and the other islands north of the equator assigned to Japan by the treaty of Versailles. It confers upon the United States equal privileges with Japan in all those islands but imposes on it no obligations or responsibilities.

BRITISH and French statesmen and financiers have not yet been able to come to anything like agreement concerning the German reparations, and from both countries come unofficial but insistent calls to America to take part in the discussions. The hope is expressed daily that President Harding will call another conference to handle this problem and that of world finances generally. Meantime the senate finance committee is fussing with the administration's foreign loan refunding bill and trying to do things to it which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon does not like. He especially objected to a proposed provision requiring foreign nations to make payments of interest on their indebtedness to the United States semi-annually. He said this would seriously handicap negotiations for refunding the loans.

BOTH the British parliament and the Dail Eireann, the "peasant parliament" of Ireland, met last week to receive the reports of the peace delegates and to act on the treaty they drew up. The British lawmakers were urged both by the king and Premier Lloyd George to ratify the treaty and, despite the opposition of a few "die-hards," there was no doubt that they would do so.

In Dublin the agreement was not having quite so smooth a path. From the outset De Valera made plain his opposition, if not to the whole treaty, at least to certain of its provisions, and he accused the Irish delegates of exceeding their powers in signing it before submitting it to the dail cabinet. Collins and Griffith, leaders of the treaty supporters, vigorously upheld their action and the debate became so warm that the dail went into secret session to settle that point, with the understanding that the debate on the acceptance of the treaty should be public. Observers were confident that a majority of the dail members

avored ratification, and they felt equally certain that if the question were referred to a plebiscite, as De Valera might ask, a large majority of the people of southern Ireland would vote for acceptance of the peace terms.

The opposition in the British parliament was voiced in the house of lords by Lord Edward Carson and in the commons by Capt. Charles Craig, brother of the Ulster premier. Already the Ulster cabinet had sent word to London that Ulster would not enter the Irish Free State, and it protested bitterly against the making of an Irish agreement without its consent. It charged that the treaty violates the word of King George and Premier Lloyd George. In the Ulster note exception was taken also to the boundary commission plan, it being contended that to remove territory from any government without that government's consent is without precedent. Over here in America a lot of the professional Irish, like Justice Cohan of New York, are wildly denouncing the treaty. Just what they want us to do about it—whether to weep, or to declare war against England—they have not yet stated.

UNLESS someone intervenes, Chile and Peru are likely to have a war over the long disputed territory of Tacna-Arica. Technically a state of war has existed between them since the Peruvian assembly decreed the reincorporation of Tacna-Arica and Tarapaca in Peruvian territory. Now, though there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries, Chile has invited Peru to take part in a plebiscite in the territory, and has intimated that if Peru declines, Chile's only alternative is to annex Tacna-Arica. No one expects Peru to accept the invitation, and the government's organ, La Prensa of Lima, characterizes the Chilean note as "a gross insult following the deportation of Peruvians from the captured provinces." This journal suggests arbitration by the United States as the best way out of the tangle.

REPRESENTATIVES of 35,000 railway laborers met in New York and voted to reject any wage reduction proposals and to appeal to the railway labor board for increases in pay. Two days later that board dealt the maintenance of way men a hard blow in new rules it promulgated. Under this decision time and a half rates are to be paid after the tenth hour of work instead of after the eighth hour as under the old national working agreement. The "basic" eight-hour day, however, is reaffirmed; but the new rules allow the carriers and employees to make agreements for reduction of working hours below eight to avoid making force reductions. The starting time of any shift, too, is to be arranged by mutual understanding. This knocks out rigid hour stipulations in the old agreement.

THE United Mine Workers of America won a partial victory on Thursday when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago found Judge Anderson of Indianapolis was in error in enjoining the operation of the "checkoff" system and remanded the case back to him for rehearing. This action of the Court of Appeals was believed to have prevented a general strike of coal miners, already started in Indiana and Illinois.

Wives of the striking coal miners of Kansas, followers of the discredited and expelled Howat, were the leaders of mobs in the Pittsburg region which fiercely attacked miners who wished to work and raised such trouble generally that state troops were sent there.

GOVERNOR HARDING of the federal reserve board, whose annual report was made public last week, is fairly optimistic. He says basic business and financial conditions throughout the country have improved greatly during the past year, though normalcy is yet to be attained.

"Until the purchasing power of the farmer improves," he continued, "it will, of course, be idle to look for any rapid or substantial improvement in domestic trade. I think, however, that the outlook for the farmers is more hopeful."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
Sunday School Lesson
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 25
CHRISTMAS LESSON—THE VISIT OF THE WISE MEN.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 2:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—And when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh.—Matt. 2:11.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Wise Men Visit the Baby Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Wise Men and the Star.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The First Christmas.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Most Joyous Day in the Year.

1. The King Earnestly Sought (vv. 1, 2).

These Wise Men who sought Jesus were either Arabian or Persian astrologers—students of the stars. The appearance of an unusual star attracted their attention. Perhaps they were acquainted with the famous prophecy of Balaam (Num. 24:17). Doubtless through the influence of the Jews who remained in Chaldea, or the direct influence of Daniel extending to this time, they had become acquainted with the hope of a Messiah. The light they had was dim, but they lived up to the best they had. To those who act upon the best light they have, God always gives more. To those who refuse to act upon the knowledge given, God not only refuses to give more, but brings into confusion that which they already possess (Matt. 25:28). These men were really wise. Let us learn from them:

1. That all true wisdom leads to the Savior, for He is the Logos—the fullness of wisdom.
2. That God's Word shall not return unto him void (Isa. 55:11). The seeds cast upon the waters of the East brought forth fruit after many days. No work done for the Lord eventually fails.

3. The grace of God calls men from unexpected quarters. Some who have the least opportunities give the greatest honors to Christ; while others, blessed with the richest opportunities, shut Him out.

II. Herod Seeking to Kill the King (vv. 3-8).

The news brought by the Wise Men struck terror to Herod's heart. He was not alone in this, for all Jerusalem was troubled with him. The news ought to have brought joy. A glimpse at the social customs in and about Jerusalem at that day will enable us to understand why this news brought uneasiness to the people. They were living in the greatest luxury. Fine dresses, sumptuous feasts, fine houses, etc., led to gross immoralities. They did not want a Savior who would save them from their sins—they wanted to continue in them. Herod demanded of the priests and scribes information as to where Christ should be born. They soon were able to tell him. These people had a technical knowledge of the Scriptures, but had no heart for the Savior set forth therein. They had no disposition to seek Him. This all occurred in Jerusalem, the city of the King—the place of all places where He should have been welcomed. It seems where the greatest privileges are, there is the greatest indifference shown as to spiritual matters.

III. The King Found (vv. 9-12).

The Wise Men having obtained the desired information, started immediately to find the King. As soon as they left the city, the star which had guided them from the East appeared again to lead them on. Not that it had disappeared from the sky, but the dwellings of the city, no doubt, shut out the sight of it. Oftentimes our spiritual vision is obscured or hidden by the things of this world. The star guided them to the place where the Christ was. Those who earnestly seek Jesus shall find Him, though all hell oppose. When they found Him they worshiped Him. In this they displayed true faith. They did not see any miracles, only a babe, yet they worshiped Him as King. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed" (John 20:29). Note God's overruling providence in all this. Many hundred years before, the prophet said that Christ should come from Bethlehem (Micah 5:2). God so ordered affairs that Mary should be brought to that city to give birth to Christ. God so ordered that these men should depart another way, thereby defeating Herod's wicked purpose. The Lord put gifts into the hands of Joseph and Mary before going to Egypt. Doubtless this served a good purpose in meeting their expenses during their stay there. Truly "All things work together for good to them that love God." (Rom. 8:28).

Dedicating the Wall of Jerusalem. And at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem they sought the Levites out of all their places, to bring them to Jerusalem to keep the dedication with gladness, both with thanksgivings and with singing, with cymbals, psalteries, and with harps.—Nehemiah 12:27.

They Rebel Against the Lord. Neither say they in their heart, Let us now fear the Lord our God, that giveth rain in his season; he reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of the harvest.—Jeremiah 5:24.

YOU CAN'T TRUST CALOMEL AT ALL

It's Quicksilver, Salivates, Causes Rheumatism and Bone Decay.

The next dose of calomel you take may salivate you. It may shock your liver or start bone necrosis. Calomel is dangerous. It is mercury, quicksilver. It crashes into your system like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

If you feel bilious, headachy, constipated and all knocked out, just go to your druggist and get a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a few cents which is a harmless vegetable substitute for dangerous calomel. Take a spoonful and if it doesn't start your liver and straighten you up better and quicker than nasty calomel and without making you sick, you just go back and get your money.

Don't take calomel! It can not be trusted any more than a leopard or a wild-cat. Take Dodson's Liver Tone which straightens you right up and makes you feel fine. No salts necessary. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and can not salivate.—Advertisement.

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO LOVES

Can One Wonder That Malvina Turtle-dove Hesitated When It Came to a Showdown?

Malvina Turtle-dove wept bitterly. Those dear, bright blue eyes were in danger of being washed clearer and bluer still.

She was in love! Then she dressed hurriedly, in preparation for Jack's expected visit. Promptly at eight he arrived.

"Jack," she breathed, "I am so worried."

"My pet, my angel, what is it?" asked Jack, in great concern.

"I have got to give one of you up, and I don't know which I love best. Can't I—?" the maiden wept.

"No!" returned Jack, determinedly. "You must choose between us—the or I!"

"Jack," she wept, "show me some mercy!"

But he showed her none, and so, with a last look of love, Malvina threw her Pomeranian, Bob, out of the window and said:

"Jack, I am yours!"

MOTHER! MOVE CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Hurry, mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Fine Eyes.

A young woman of Baltimore recently visited an old chum in Washington whose husband she had never met. "You told me," said the Baltimore girl one afternoon, "that your husband had such fine eyes; but really I haven't found it so."

"Haven't you?" said the other.

"Just wait until the milliner's girl comes with my new hat and the bill."

A Lesson to Him.

Rafferty horer ten feet into a mining claim and then abandoned it. Another took it up and at 11 feet struck gold. When Rafferty heard the news he exclaimed: "I'll never leave another claim until I've gone a foot further!"—Life.

THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.—Advertisement.



DIFFERENT, OFF THE STAGE

Master Crook Had to Seek Ordinary Mortal to Perform What Would Seem Simple Task.

Dareham Drake, the world-famous film villain, had had a very busy day at the studios.

In the performance of part nineteen of "The Master Crook" he had deftly cut open with his electric saw five formidable safes, mastered swiftly the mysterious combinations of nine more, and with a nonchalant air had picked the lock of his prison cell.

And now, his day's work finished, he breathed a sigh of relief as he alighted from his car and reached the door of his flat.

Anxiously he searched every pocket of his clothes for the latchkey, but failed to unearth it.

"Here's a fix!" he groaned.

After another vain search the Master Crook walked around to the nearest locksmith's shop, flung a \$20 bill into the counter and begged the unshaven man in charge to come and open his "blessed" door!

ATTORNEY SURELY A WONDER

But Old Darky's Admiration Must Have Been Embarrassing Under the Circumstances.

In Alabama they tell of a prosecuting attorney who was so uniformly successful with his cases that he became both the terror of evil-doers in the vicinity and the admiration of all, especially the dusky portion of the population.

Upon his withdrawal from office he was at once sought out by those charged with crime. Much to his disgust, the first two cases that he defended resulted in the conviction of his clients. An aged darky, named Joe Clinton, who had watched his prosecutions with wonder and who looked on with equal amazement now he conducted the defense, met the attorney just after his second defeat.

"Mistah Cal," said the old chap, in awed tones, "yo' shore is a wonder. No matter which side you is on, they goes to the pen just the same."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

No Labor Saver.

A traveling man was eating in a stuffy little restaurant one very hot day where there were no screens at windows or doors. The proprietress herself waited on her customers and "shooed" flies from the table while doing so. Her energetic but vain efforts attracted the attention and roused the sympathy of the traveling man, who said:

"Wouldn't it be better to have your windows and the door screened?"

"Well, yes, I suppose that would help some," she replied, after a moment's reflection, "but don't you think it would look kinder lazylike?"—Harper's Magazine.

Give a woman half a chance and she will proceed to boast of her ailments.

Genuine **ASPIRIN**

Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturers of Monocloacetic Acid of Salicylic Acid.