WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

Continued From Page One

A political upheaval came in Greece with the defeat in the general election on November 14 of the party headed by Premier Venizelos. Premier Venizelos resigned on November 17 and George Rhallis, former premier and leader among the followers of ex-King Constantine, formed a new cabinet.

On December 4 the Greek people, in a plebiscite voted for the return of King Constantine. On December 19 Constantine returned to Athens in triumph.

The Irish situation neared a crisis during the closing weeks of the year. Wholesale arrests were made by the British authorities during the last weeks of November, among those taken being Arthur Griffith, acting president of the "Irish republic" and many other Irish leaders. On November 28 Irish plotters set fire to several large warehouses on the Liverpool water front and killed two men. Martial law was proclaimed in south Ireland on December 10 and two days later a large part of the business district of Cork was burned in reprisal, it was claimed, for Sinn Fein raids.

DOMESTIC

The year 1920 being a presidential election year, politics held the attention of the people of the United States during the greater part of the year. Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio was nominated for President by the Republicans at Chicago June 12. The Democratic national convention at San Francisco nominated Governor James M. Cox of Ohio on July 5 on the forty-fourth ballot.

In the election on November 2, the Republican national ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving 414 electoral votes while the Democratic candidates received 117. The Republicans also won an overwhelming majority in congress.

By winning their long fight for equal suffrage, the women of the country gained the right to vote for all offices in the November election.

The United States Supreme court on January 5 upheld the constitutionality of wartime prohibition and the Volstead enforcement act. On January 16 nationwide prohibition, under the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, went into effect.

On January 10 the New York assembly, with but two dissenting voices, voted to exclude the five Socialist members of that body, pending trial on charges that the platform of their party is revolutionary.

The anti-radical campaign resulted in the indictment of 38 leaders of the Communist Labor party in Chicago on January 21.

The railroads of the country were returned to private operation on March 1, under the terms of the Cummins-Esch railroad reorganization act.

Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan was convicted in the federal court at Grand Rapids on March 20 on charges involving the use of excessive campaign funds. He and 16 co-defendants were given prison sentences, but remained at liberty pending an appeal to the higher courts.

The trial of the five Socialist members of the New York assembly ended with their expulsion from the legislature April 1.

Several suits had been instituted during the early months of the year attacking the validity of the eighteenth (prohibition) amendment. All these cases were taken to the United States Supreme court and on June 7 that tribunal decided that the amendment and the Volstead enforcement act were constitutional.

Big increases in rates were granted the railroads of the country by the interstate commerce commission July 31 to enable the roads to meet increased wages. Passenger rates were increased 20 per cent, with a Pullman surcharge of 50 per cent for the railroads. Freight rates were increased from 25 to 40 per cent in different sections of the country.

The trial of the Communist Labor party leaders in Chicago, in progress for several months, ended August 2 with the conviction of 20, who were given jail sentences.

The five Socialist assemblymen expelled from the New York legislature in the spring, having been re-elected, were again unseated when the legislature met in special session September 21.

Sharp drops in the prices of cotton, wheat and other farm products brought appeals for assistance from the farmers of the country during the latter part of the year. Night riders appeared in southern states in an effort to force the growers to hold their cotton for a higher price and a movement was started to secure the holding of wheat from the market.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The continued fight over the ratification of the treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations covenant, resulting in rejection of the treaty for the second time, occupied the attention of the United States senate during the early months of 1920 and monopolized the attention of the public, so far as congressional action was concerned. The Cummins-Esch bill, under which the railroads of the country operated after their return to private control, and the army reorganization bill were the principal pieces of legislation enacted before the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth congress ended June 5.

On January 10, the house, by a vote of 328 to 6, for the second time refused to seat Victor Berger, Socialist, who had been re-elected to congress from a Milwaukee district after he had been once barred by the house because of his alleged disloyalty during the war.

The Water Power Development bill, which had long been pending in congress, was passed by the senate January 15. A similar bill had been adopted by the house in July, 1919.

Another long congressional fight, for the adoption of the Oil Land Leasing bill, was ended when the conference report was adopted by the house on February 10 and the senate two days later.

The senate then turned its attention to the peace treaty. The original Lodge reservations were again adopted, with some amendments. The treaty, with the reservations, came to a vote on March 19, and for the second time failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote being 49 to 35. The following day the rejected treaty was sent back to the President.

With no prospect of the early adoption of the treaty, resolutions declaring the war at an end were introduced in both the house and the senate. Both houses adopted the Knox senate resolution. President Wilson vetoed this resolution, however, on May 27.

A few days earlier, on May 24, President Wilson asked the senate for authority to accept the mandate for Armenia that had been offered by the supreme council. On June 1 the senate "respectfully declined" to give the President the authority requested.

On June 3, the house voted, 343 to 3, the repeal of all war laws except the Lever act and the enemy trading act, the measure already having passed the senate, but President Wilson withheld his signature from the act and it died, with several other important measures, with the adjournment of congress. On the day before adjournment, President Wilson vetoed the budget bill which had been passed by both houses.

Congress reconvened on December 6 for the short session. President Wilson in his message, which was read the following day, recommended that the Philippines be given their independence.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Industrial unrest which manifested itself during the period of reaction immediately following the war, became even more marked during the year 1920. Radical activities were involved in some of the labor disputes in this country, but this was true to a much larger extent in the labor troubles that beset most of the countries of Europe during the greater part of the year.

The first month of the year was marked, in the United States, by the abandonment of the steel workers' strike which had been begun on September 22.

Railroad traffic was tied up in France, February 27, by a general strike of rail workers. The premier called all the strikers into the army, and two days later the strike was settled by a compromise.

Peace was declared between the bituminous coal operators and miners March 31, when they signed a two-year agreement based on an award made by the coal commission named by President Wilson.

An "outlaw" strike of railroad switchmen began in Chicago April 15, and spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Federal officers arrested 30 leaders of the strike in Chicago, April 15, on charges of interfering with the mails and violation of the Lever act. On April 19 the joint railroad wage board created by the Cummins-Esch bill, announced that it would not hear cases of men who were on strike.

A new coal strike was inaugurated in Illinois and Kansas April 5, five thousand men going out because of dissatisfaction with the wage awards made by the coal commission.

The first of a long series of strikes involving Bolshevik activities took place in Italy March 25, when workmen and peasants in Naples and the provinces of Novra, Alexandra, Brescia and Treviso, attempted to establish soviets. Troops restored order and the strike ended within two days.

On May 1 there were riots in Paris, and railway workers struck for nationalization of the railroads. French dock workers and coal miners joined the strike on May 5. The French government took vigorous steps to end the strike, moving to dissolve the General Federation of Labor and characterizing the strike leaders as Bolshevists. The strikes were called off by the General Federation of Labor on May 21.

The Railway Labor board announced its decision on wage increases on July 20, awarding increases of from 20 to 27 per cent to nearly 2,000,000 employees, the total increase amounting to about $600,000,000 a year, about half the raise that employees had asked. The award was accepted by the railroad unions.

During the latter part of July coal miners again struck in Illinois, Indiana and Kansas, but on July 31 they were ordered back to work, after an appeal had been made by President Wilson.

Serious riots occurred at Denver August 5 in connection with a street car strike, many being killed and injured. Federal troops were ordered to Denver to stop the disorders.

The Railway Labor board made another award August 10, granting an increase amounting to $30,000,000 a year to 75,000 railway express workers.

On August 30 President Wilson approved the majority report of the anthracite wage commission, awarding wage increases of from 17 to 20 per cent. On September 1 anthracite operators and miners signed a two-year contract based on the award, but thousands of men remained on what they termed "vacation" in protest against the award.

Industrial conditions grew more serious in Italy during the late summer and fall. An obstructionist campaign was started by 500,000 workmen on August 22. On August 31, in Lombardy, 300 metal-working plants were seized by employees and workmen's councils took charge of the plants. On September 14 the workmen's council voted for co-operative management and profit-sharing by the workmen. At the same time the workmen took over 200 chemical works and several textile mills. Premier Giolitti intervened, and on September 19 the employers agreed to his terms of settlement, granting increases of pay retroactive to July 15. The workmen accepted the settlement and ordered the factories returned to the owners.

An industrial crisis was precipitated in England on October 16 by a strike of 1,000,000 coal miners. On the 28th an agreement was reached for an increase in wages in consideration of a pledge on the part of the miners to help increase production. The strike was called off November 3.

A severe business depression was felt throughout the United States during the closing weeks of the year. The trend toward lower wages was marked by the announcement of the textile mills of New England in December of a reduction in wages amounting to 22½ per cent.

SPORTS

The revival of interest in sporting events of all kinds which was apparent in 1919, following almost a complete suspension of athletic activities during the war, was even more marked in 1920.

The first of five races between Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, challenger for the America's cup, and the defender, Resolute, was held off New York July 15. The Shamrock won the first and second races, but the Resolute took the next three, winning the cup on July 27.

Charles Evans, Jr. of Chicago, won the western amateur golf championship July 17, and Jock Hutchinson won the western open golf championship August 5. Edward Ray of England won the American open golf championship, August 13. Charles Evans, Jr., won the national amateur golf championship, September 11.

The United States, for the seventh consecutive time, made the biggest score in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium, with 212 points. Finland was second with 105 and Sweden third with 95.

Jack Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Bill Miske in the third round at Benton Harbor, Mich., September 6. Georges Carpentier of France, knocked out Battling Levinsky, October 12, and became light heavyweight champion of the world.

A sensation was caused in the baseball world just before the close of the season by the exposure of a conspiracy by which the world's series of 1919 was "thrown" by the Chicago American league team to the Cincinnati National league team. Seven members of the Chicago team, including several stars, and one former member were accused of accepting bribes, and they later were indicted by a Chicago grand jury. Cleveland won the American league pennant on October 2 and met the Brooklyn club, National league pennant winner, in the world series on October 5. Cleveland won the series by taking the seventh game from Brooklyn, October 12.

A baseball war was threatened by a conflict between clubs of the American league over plans for a reorganization of the game. Peace was declared, however, on November 13, and a new board of control was established with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago as chairman with an annual salary of $42,500 a year.

Roscoe Saries won the 250-mile automobile race at Los Angeles November 25. In this race Gaston Chevrolet was killed in a collision.

DISASTERS

The world was comparatively free from disasters causing great loss of life during 1920. Tornadoes in the United States and earthquakes in Italy and Mexico, caused the greatest destruction.

Several thousand people were reported killed by a violent earth shock in central Mexico January 3, the damage being particularly heavy in the western part of Vera Cruz.

More than 100 persons were killed, many were injured and heavy property damage was caused by tornadoes which swept Georgia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, March 28.

Three hundred persons were killed by an explosion of a munitions dump at Rothenstein, East Prussia, April 11.

Another tornado caused heavy damage in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, April 20. More than 150 persons were killed and property valued at $2,000,000 was destroyed.

Fifty-nine persons were killed by a tornado in Cherokee county, Okla., May 2.

Great floods were reported in Japan August 19, with heavy loss of life.

A severe earthquake in the district north of Florence, in Italy, on September 7, destroyed 100 towns and killed about 400 persons.

Disastrous earthquakes occurred in Chile and Central America December 9, and later in the month.

NECROLOGY

Death took many persons prominent in national and world affairs in 1920. Among those who were best known or most active in their particular fields of labor, were the following:

January 3, Nicholas Sicard, famous French painter; January 8, Maud Powell, world's foremost woman violinist; January 16, Reginald DeKoven, American composer and music critic; January 23, Richard L. Garner, author and explorer; January 24, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, widely-known author.

February 4, Edward Payson Ripley, for 24 years president of Santa Fe railroad; Ohio C. Barber, organizer of the match industry; February 11, Gaby Deslys, noted French dancer; February 12, Julius Chambers, New York author and explorer; February 18, Gen. William E. Mickle, for many years adjutant general of the United Confederate veterans; February 20, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, discoverer of the North pole.

March 1, John H. Bankhead, senior United States senator from Alabama; March 3, John J. O'Shea, Catholic author and editor; March 24, Mrs. Humphry Ward, famous English novelist; March 28, Elmer Apperson, pioneer automobile manufacturer.

April 1, Dr. William Martin, U. S. N., retired, yellow fever expert; April 6, Laurent Honore Marqueste, French sculptor; April 7, Edward Harold Mott, humorist; April 11, Ferdinand Roybet, French artist; April 15, Theodore N. Vail, pioneer in telegraph and telephone industries.

May 1, William Barrett Ridgely, former controller of the treasury; May 9, Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, founder of the Chautauqua assembly; May 11, William Dean Howells, famous American novelist; May 16, Levi P. Morton, former vice president.

June 3, Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard of New York, author and theologian; June 13, Mme. Gabrielle Charlotte Rejane, famous French actress; June 18, George W. Perkins, New York financier; June 26, Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, for more than thirty years stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly.

July 4, Major General William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army; July 10, John Arbuthnot Fisher, former first lord of the British admiralty; July 11, former Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III; July 22, William K. Vanderbilt, financier and former railroad president.

August 1, J. Frank Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana and Prohibition candidate for president in 1916; August 3, Isham Randolph of Chicago, noted engineer; August 10, James O'Neil, famous Irish actor; August 16, Sir Norman Lockyer, eminent English scientist; August 26, James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture; September 15, Raimundo de Madrazo, famous Spanish portrait painter; September 25, Jacob H. Schiff, American financier and philanthropist.

October 2, Winthrop Murray Crane, former United States senator from Massachusetts; October 5, Charles Norris Williamson, noted English author; October 12, Mrs. Ogden Mills, social leader in New York and Paris; October 13, Charles M. Alexander, famous singing evangelist.

November 2, Louise Imogen Guiney, American poet and essayist; November 9, Ludwig III, former king of Bavaria; November 10, Henry Thode, noted German historian; November 18, Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey; November 22, Ole Theobaldi, Norwegian violinist; November 23, Margaret Brewster, American writer. November 30, Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president in 1908 and 1912.

December 3, Francis Lynde Stetson, eminent attorney of New York; December 10, Horace E. Dodge, automobile manufacturer; Marquis Della Chiesa, brother of the pope; December 12, Olive Schreiner, novelist.

(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Back to Primitive Times.

Shortage of paper, during the war and since, started the custom of chalking advertisements and announcements of events on walls and pavements, the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian asserts. The practice is increasing and promises to become permanent. Printers must be suffering in consequence—people will not go to the expense of ordering posters if they think a piece of chalk and a convenient wall or flagstone will do as well.

During the recent municipal elections in this city some candidates appeared to be dispensing with posters. In one instance it was announced in big letters in blue pencil on the walls of a drinking place that a candidate would address a certain club there. Members were cordially invited to be present, and there followed the arresting announcement, also in blue pencil, "Drinks free!"

But of course it is by no means certain that this last informatinon came from the writer of the earlier part of the announcement.

For Gullible People Only.

Arthur B. Reeves in the World's Work: "Quite the climax of the many wildcat schemes of London speculators a generation ago was the organization of a company such as may never be heard of again in this cosmic folly. Bear in mind that the officers of this new corporation were stormed by would-be investors, that a miniature riot took place on the morning in question. Remember that for a subscription to a £100 share a deposit of £2 was required, and that the entire issue of stock was subscribed for. Then note the project as announced by the promoter, a calm and cool gentleman whose name and person alike escaped the authorities—'A company for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage, but no one to know what it is.'"

Zinc in the Human Body.

In his researches at the Pasteur institute in Paris Prof. Delezenne has discovered, according to the Scientific American Monthly, that zinc is an essential and permanent constituent of the human body. The metal exists in all organs, although in rather small percentage, about 0.0001 by weight. The weight is variable, the highest proportion being found in the nervous centers; for example, in the brain or the thymus. When it is remembered that the chemical operations of nutrition are also connected with the transformation of the nucleic acids, it seems probable that zinc is one of the most necessary agents in the growth of the body.

New Source of Vanilla Extract.

According to experiments recently performed in London, the island of Jamaica may become a new source of supply for vanilla flavoring extract. It has been found that the leaves of the wild pimento tree which grows on the island yield a high percentage of eugenol, from which vanilla, or crude vanilla, may be obtained, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The discovery is valuable economically as well as commercially, inasmuch as isoeugenol, the half-way product between eugenol and vanillin, may be made by merely fermenting the pimento leaves.

Glucose Treatment for Pneumonia.

Dr. H. J. John, in the American Journal of Medical Science, relates his experience with the intravenous injection of glucose in the treatment of pneumonia. More than two doses per day were rarely necessary. It made the patient comfortable; produced sleep and rest; reduced the temperature; increased the elimination through kidneys and skin, and slowed the heart and increased the pulse volume.

Dividend Notice.

The R. L. Dollings Company announces the Dividends of its Companies as follows:

QUARTERLY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1921.

The R. L. Dollings Company of Ohio	1 3 4 %
The Clay Products Company, Brazil, Ind	1 1-2

SEMI-ANNUALLY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1921.

The R. L. Dollings Company of Indiana	3 1-2 %
The Anderson Foundry & Machine Co. Anderson, Ind	3 1-2
The Insley Mfg. Co. Indianapolis, Ind	3 1-2
The Rude Manufacturing Company, Liberty, Ind	3 1-2
The Service Motor Truck Co. Wabash, Ind	3 1-2
The Western Drop Forge Company, Marion, Ind	3 1-2
The Hugro Manufacturing Co. Warsaw, Ind	3 1-2
The Milholland Machine Co. Indianapolis, Ind	3 1-2
The Steel Fabricating Corp. Indianapolis, Ind	3 1-2

SEMI-ANNUALLY, DUE JANUARY 15, 1921.

The R. L. Dollings Company of Pennsylvania	3 1-2 %
The American Bronze Corp. Berwyn, Penna	3 1 2
The American Motor Truck Co. Newark, Ohio	3 1-2
The C. & E. Shore Co. Columbus, Ohio	3 1-2
The Cullen & Vaughn Co. Hamilton, Ohio	3 1-2
The Mykrantz Co. Columbus, Ohio	3 1-2
The Matthews Engineering Co. Sandusky, Ohio	3 1-2
The McCambridge Co. Philadelphia, Pa	3 1-2
The Recording Devices Co Dayton Ohio	3 1-2
The Southern Cattle Feeding Co. Columbus, Ohio	3 1-2
The Burton-Townsend Co. Zanesville, Ohio	3 1-2
The Crane Ice Cream Company, Philadelphia, Pa	3 1-2
The Crane-Ohio Ice Cream Company, Columbus, Ohio	3 1-2
The Franklin Brick & Tile Co. Columbus, Ohio	3 1-2
The Commercial Truck Company, Philadelphia, Pa	3 1-2
The North Carolina Farms Co. Columbus, Ohio	3 1-2
The Champion Engineering Co. Kenton, Ohio	3 1-2
The Phoenix Iron Works Co. Meadville, Pa	3 1-2

SEMI-ANNUALLY, DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1921.

The American Pretzel Co. Philadelphia, Pa	3 1-2 %
The V. G. Baking Co. Allentown, Pa	3 1-2

☞ Checks will be mailed on dates indicated above.

THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANY.

C. VICTOR MATTHEWS, District Manager, Easton, Md.

GEORGE D. PORTER, Vice President.

The Story the Return Mail Tells

AFTER all it is not the *quantity* of printed matter which is mailed, neither is it necessarily the expense of the job, nor the elaborate manner in which it is printed—IT IS RETURNS ALONE THAT COUNT.

¶ The *return* mail tells the story of the success or failure of a piece of printed advertising.

¶ There is but one way to make the results of the return mail a certainty—and that is by CO-OPERATION between the Printer and his client.

¶ A frank discussion of your problem—the application of our experience, and we are positive that your message will receive the attention that it merits from those to whom it is addressed.

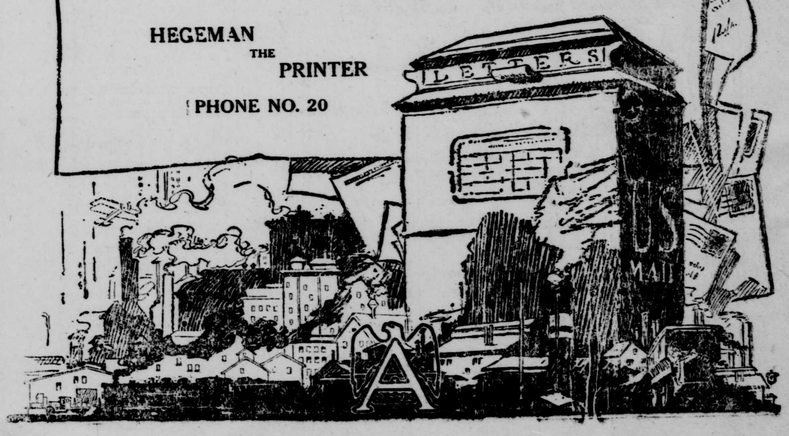
The head of a large business concern in New York was told a few weeks ago that in his office a 50c all-rag bond was being used for memorandum forms and a "cheap" 16c sulphite or wood-pulp bond for letterheads sent to clients. In many business houses there is probably a waste of this sort.

¶ Economy in printing may mean the expenditure of more or less money according to the results desired, but economy is *best* practiced in the matter of mechanical treatment in accordance with your Printer's suggestions.

☞ Call on us and let us help you to arrange your supplies of printed stationery, Etc.

HEGEMAN THE PRINTER

PHONE NO. 20



Board, with or without lodging. Central location. Address X. Y. Z care of the American Union.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3544-0011.jpg