

# HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

Prosperity, Discontent and Two  
Big Strikes Among Notable  
Developments in America.

## REVERSE FOR REPUBLICANS

Europe Still Is in Economic and Financial Turmoil—Downfall of Lloyd George—Turks Defeat Greeks and Recover Lost Territory—Fascist Gain Control of Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Momentous events and developments marked the year 1922, both at home and abroad. In America these included the great strikes of coal miners and railroad shopmen; the passage by congress of a new tariff bill, and the general defeat of the Republican party in the November elections. Among the most noteworthy events elsewhere were the establishment of the Irish Free State; the election of a new pope; the rout of the Greeks in Asia Minor and the regeneration of the Turkish state, followed by the Near East peace conference at Lausanne; the downfall of Prime Minister Lloyd George, and the triumph of the Fascist in Italy.

Although the people of the United States enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity throughout the year, they were discontented and dissatisfied, and showed it when they went to the polls in November. Seemingly they did not like the new tariff law, and the big strikes and the matter of prohibition enforcement also had their effect. Economic and financial conditions in some of the European countries showed little or no improvement, due in part to the continued state of unrest concerning the German reparations and to the renewed turmoil in the Near East. Other countries, notably Italy and Czechoslovakia, moved definitely toward stabilization and prosperity. Communism and socialism suffered a tremendous setback in Italy when the Fascist rebelled against those doctrines and took over the control of the government.

As in 1921, December was marked by an international conference in Washington, for President Harding had invited the Central American republics to send delegates there to discuss limitation of armaments and other questions. They met on December 4.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

January found the great powers still engaged in formulating treaties and agreements in the Washington conference on armaments and Pacific ocean problems, and on February 1 the delegates, in plenary session, adopted the five-power naval limitation treaty with an agreement on Pacific fortifications; passed resolutions declaring the open door in China, and approved a treaty for the restriction of the use of poison gas and submarines in warfare. At the same time, Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain would restore Weihaiwei to China. Three days later the conference approved a number of treaties designed to restore to China some of her lost liberties and passed a resolution for the creation of an international commission to revise the rules of warfare. On February 6 the delegates signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die, and in four days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

By the end of March the senate had ratified all these treaties, as well as one with Japan, by which the troublesome question of American rights on the island of Yap was settled. Great Britain and Japan also, in the course of time, ratified the conference pacts, and, like the United States, took steps toward putting into effect the terms of the treaty on naval limitation. But France, more interested in her own troubles connected with the German reparations and with the developments in the Near East, delayed action, and her example was followed by several smaller nations. Thus the full effect of some of the treaties was lost for the time being.

Rehabilitation of Europe, economic and financial, was the great problem that confronted the world and, of course, its solution depended to a considerable extent on a settlement of the German reparations matter. This had not been reached when the year came to a close. The allied commission, an international bankers' committee and various individuals struggled with the question throughout the twelve months, but it would be tedious to tell in detail of their efforts. The Germans steadily maintained that complete enforcement of the treaty of Versailles would ruin Germany and be disastrous for the rest of Europe, although Doctor Wirth, the chancellor, held that Germany must and would ultimately pay the reparations bill. Berlin insisted that a long moratorium be granted on all the payments and that an international loan to Germany be arranged. France, depending on the reparations money for reconstruction and continually on the verge of bankruptcy, would not listen to propositions for the reduction of the war bill, and from time to time made preparations to put into effect sanctions against Germany, such as occupying the Ruhr district and the national forests in the Rhineland. Always Great Britain objected to this until late in the year, when Bonar Law

had succeeded Lloyd George as prime minister. Then, at a conference of the allied premiers in London, Bonar Law gave the French to understand that, though Britain could not approve of military measures against Germany, she would not actively oppose them if the Germans defaulted in the reparations payments due in January. The conference adjourned to meet in Paris on January 2 and Premier Poincare intimated that he might be satisfied with milder measures. About this time it was stated in Washington that the United States was looking for a way to help out Europe without entangling herself in alliances, but nothing definite was suggested and Europe was skeptical.

On April 10 an economic and financial conference, called by the allied supreme council, opened in Genoa. Germany and Russia were invited to participate, under certain restrictions, but soon after the sessions began the delegates of those two nations concluded a treaty canceling their war debts and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and establishing full diplomatic relations. Surprised and angered, the great powers, despite the protests of the neutrals, barred the Germans from further participation in the discussion of Russian affairs, which was the most important subject before the conference then. The allied nations offered to give financial aid to Russia under certain conditions, but Belgium refused to agree to this and a day or two later the French withdrew their assent, charging that Lloyd George was practicing trickery to gain control of the Russian oil fields. Meanwhile the soviet delegates were making such excessive demands that the usefulness of further negotiations became evident and the conference adjourned after adopting an eight months' truce with Russia.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nationalists, who had disavowed all the doings of the Turkish government at Constantinople, spent the summer in secretly preparing for a great offensive against the Greeks in Anatolia. They opened the attack on August 23 and took the enemy completely by surprise. Within one week the Greek armies had been routed and driven back to Smyrna and other coast positions and Athens was asking for an armistice and agreeing to get out of Asia Minor. Kemal occupied Smyrna on September 9 and five days later a large part of the city was destroyed by flames. At first the Turkish troops were blamed for this, but later developments indicated the conflagration was started by the fleeing Greeks and by looters. Great Britain, which had been sponsor for the Greek venture in Asia Minor, was alarmed by the expressed intention of the nationalists to take possession of Constantinople and the rest of the old Turkish empire, and she called on her dominions and France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join her in the defense of the Dardanelles. France, which had been giving aid and comfort to the Turks, and Italy objected to military operations against the Kemalists, and some of the British dominions were noticeably cool. However, British hurried reinforcements to her land and naval forces in the Near East and let the Turk and the world know that she would act alone if necessary. The allies on September 23 invited the nationalists to a peace conference, agreeing to return to them Constantinople, Adrianople and eastern Thrace in return for the guaranteed freedom of the straits. Kemal insisted that Russia must be included, and the allies agreed that the soviet government should participate in settlement of the question of the Dardanelles. After several trying days, when war seemed almost unavoidable, the allies and nationalists met at Mudania on October 3 to arrange an armistice. A week later a protocol was signed providing for the evacuation of eastern Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days, and, yielding to the Kemalists the civil control of Constantinople pending a peace conference. This conference opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, with the prospect of being long in session. The United States declined full participation, but sent Ambassador Child, Minister Grew and Admiral Bristol to guard the interests of America and Americans, these being especially in connection with the oil fields of Mosul. The conference had to deal with the frontiers of the Turkish state, both in Europe and in Mesopotamia, where the oil fields are located, and with the control of the straits and the safeguarding of the Christian minorities in Turkey. By the middle of December the conferees were well on the way to agreement, Turkey had promised to join the League of Nations as soon as peace was signed, and the treaty was in process of being drafted.

On May 15 the conference to settle the old Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru opened in Washington, and in due time came to a successful conclusion, adopting a compromise plan suggested by Secretary Hughes. Colombia and Venezuela settled their boundary dispute on April 9. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania were recognized by the United States as sovereign states on July 27.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With Michael Collins as its head, the provisional government of the Irish Free State was established in January, after Dail Eireann had accepted the treaty with England and De Valera had refused to accede. Immediately the republicans, now rebels, started a warfare that lasted throughout the year and was marked by innumerable assassinations and other outrages. The Free State forces gradually gained possession of most of the territory where the rebels were strong and the fighting degenerated into bushwhack-

ing. On August 22 President Collins was killed in an ambush and William Cosgrave was elected to succeed him. He offered amnesty to the rebels, but they decided to "fight to the death." Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, was captured and executed, as were other republican leaders. The Irish Free State formally came into being on December 6, with Timothy Healy as governor general.

Prime Minister Lloyd George held power through all the vicissitudes of the year until October 19. On that day the conservatives in parliament decided to abandon the coalition and act in future as a separate party. The premier was thus deprived of his majority and promptly resigned, with his cabinet. A. Bonar Law, chosen leader of the conservatives, succeeded him, formed a new ministry and called an election for November 15. At the polls he won control of parliament. The laborites made great gains and became the "opposition party."

Under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, the Fascist of Italy, organized primarily to protect the country against the communists, fought a long and successful battle. Gaining steadily in strength, notably by the accession of many thousands of working men, they saved the industries of Italy from the Reds, and finally, dissatisfied with the weak policies of Premier Facta, compelled his resignation on October 23. Mussolini was made premier and at once set to work to restore the prosperity of the country. The king and chamber of deputies gave him full power to put into effect his contemplated reforms and economic measures, and as he had the support of most of the people, the prospects for Italy were bright.

Greece's disaster in Asia Minor resulted in the second abdication of King Constantine on September 26, in the face of a revolt by the returning troops. Next day the crown prince, George, was sworn in as king and a new government installed. The revolutionists in control caused the arrest of various former cabinet officers and generals on the charge of high treason in connection with the debacle in Anatolia, and six of them, including three former premiers, were condemned to death. Great Britain tried vainly to prevent the execution and then broke off relations with Greece, probably glad to get rid of an embarrassing alliance. Prince Andrew, uncle of the king, also was tried and condemned, but escaped with exile.

M. Briand resigned as premier of France on January 12 because his policies at the Cannes conference were opposed. He was succeeded by M. Poincare, whose policies included strict enforcement of the treaty of Versailles.

Pope Benedict XV died on January 22, and on February 2 the Sacred College met in Rome to choose his successor. Four days later Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, was elected, and on February 12 he was crowned pope as Pius XI.

To the account of affairs in Turkey related above is to be added the downfall of the sultan. Considered by the Ankara government to be a tool of the British, and consequently a traitor, he was deposed on November 1. The sovereignty of the nation was declared to be in the hands of the people and the name changed from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey. The deposed ruler took refuge on Malta. On November 18 his nephew, Abdul Medjid Effendi, was elected caliph of the Moslem church.

Germany devoted herself through the year largely to efforts to evade the payment of reparations, to determined work to regain her foreign trade, and to the printing of innumerable billions of paper marks. The value of the mark fluctuated widely, reaching a low level of more than eight thousand for a dollar. On June 24 Dr. Walter Rathenau, foreign minister, was assassinated in Berlin by reactionaries. Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet were forced out of office November 14 and Wilhelm Cuno became chancellor with a ministry in which the socialists and communists were not included.

On December 9 Gabriel Narutowicz was elected president of Poland to succeed General Pilsudski. He was duly inaugurated, amid scenes of great disorder and on December 16 was assassinated by an artist.

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

As has been said above, the people of the United States, despite the fact that they were relatively prosperous, were not contented. Taxes, rentals and the prices of the necessities of life remained too high, and the farmer especially complained because he did not receive enough for the products of his toil. As usual, the unrest expressed itself at the polls. What many considered the conservatism of the Harding administration was blamed, with or without reason. As the primary elections in various states came along, the voters saw and seized their chance, and frequently the more conservative candidates were beaten by so-called progressives. Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in Indiana; Lynn J. Frazier defeated Senator McComb in North Dakota; Senators Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin were triumphantly reelected—and there were many other such instances. It was generally predicted that the Democrats would win big victories in the election on November 7, and the results justified the forecast. In both house and senate the Republican majority was tremendously reduced. Such well known figures as DuPont, Kellogg, Townsend, Calder, Pomeroy and Poindecker were retired. A feature of the election was the immense majority rolled up for Al Smith, Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York.

Efforts to enforce the prohibition law and violations of it absorbed a vast amount of time and money, and it may be the difficulties encountered by the government in this strengthened the cause of the organizations formed to bring about the "liberalization" of the enforcement act so as to permit the manufacture and use of beers and light wines, and ultimately the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment itself. On October 5 Attorney General Daugherty ruled liquor off all American ships throughout the world and declared foreign ships could not enter American ports if they carried liquor, sealed or unsealed. Great commotion ensued, but the ruling was upheld by Federal Judge Hand in New York. The cases initiated in behalf of various steamship companies were carried to higher courts, and enforcement of the ruling against foreign vessels was temporarily held up.

The Supreme court on February 27 ruled that the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution was constitutional, and on May 1 it upheld the packers' control act. June 5 it handed down an important opinion to the effect that labor organizations can be sued for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. By a decision announced on November 13 Japanese are not eligible to naturalization. Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned September 4, to devote himself to promotion of United States membership in the League of Nations, and former Senator George H. Sutherland of Utah was appointed to succeed him. On October 24 Associate Justice Day also resigned, having been made umpire on the American-German claims commission. President Harding selected Pierce Butler, an eminent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., to fill the vacancy.

Associate Justice Pitney resigned December 16 on account of ill health. Kenesaw M. Landis, the able and spectacular federal district judge of Chicago, left the bench on March 1 to take the position of high commissioner of organized baseball. His place was not filled until July 11, when James H. Wilkinson was appointed.

One man left the President's cabinet—Postmaster Will Hays, who quit to become supreme head of the moving picture industry. Dr. Hubert Work succeeded him. Gen. Charles M. Dawes retired from the position of director of the budget July 1, General Lord taking the post.

One of the most shocking events of the year took place in Illinois on June 22. Strikebreakers and guards at a coal mine at Herrin, Williamson county, after being attacked by striking miners, surrendered and 19 of them were at once brutally massacred. The community and some of its officials seemed largely in sympathy with the murderers and for a long time it was doubtful whether they would be brought to justice. The state law officers took charge and in September many of the members of the mob were indicted.

Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose right to a seat in the senate was upheld by that body on January 12, grew weary of the continual fight made to unseat him and resigned on November 18. Governor Groesbeck appointed Mayor James Couzens of Detroit to fill out the term.

For the first time in history the United States senate had a woman senator. When Tom Watson of Georgia died Governor Hardwick appointed Mrs. W. H. Felton, a veteran suffragist, to the vacancy, pending an election. W. F. George was elected to the place, but when congress met in extra session he withheld his credentials long enough for Mrs. Felton to be sworn in and serve one day.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATION

One of the first acts of congress in the year was the passage of the foreign debt refunding bill, with a limit for payment set at 25 years. The house in January also passed the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but it got no further until December, when the Democrats in the senate filibustered it to death. The co-operative marketing bill was enacted in February. On March 23 the house passed the soldiers' bonus bill and, after a long and bitter fight, it went through the senate on August 31. President Harding had warned congress the measure was entirely unacceptable to him, chiefly because it provided no means of raising the money to pay the bonus, and on September 19 he vetoed it. The house overrode the veto, but the senate sustained it. The agitation for such legislation was incessant, however, and new bills were introduced before the year closed.

Appropriation bills for the army and navy, providing for 133,000 and 80,000 enlisted men, respectively, were passed; and \$17,000,000 was appropriated for soldiers' hospitals.

The tariff revision bill of course took a long time in the making. It finally was completed and was signed by the President on September 21. One notable feature is a provision giving the President power to lower or raise certain rates when he thinks conditions of foreign trade warrant.

Congress adjourned on September 22, and as it had failed to take any action on a ship subsidy measure, the President called an extra session to meet on November 20, mainly to consider such a bill. The house passed it on November 29. The extra session merged into the regular session on December 4.

In his message to congress President Harding called for strict enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system, improvement of transportation and outlawing of railroad strikes and provision for drafting in war all national resources. The ship subsidy bill ran up against a determined opposition in the senate. The house on December

15 passed the naval appropriation bill carrying \$825,000,000.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Bulking large in the affairs of America were the two big strikes, of the railway shopmen and the coal miners. In effect at the same time, they seriously threatened the national well-being by disrupting traffic and causing a country-wide shortage of fuel.

Unable to reach an agreement with the mine operators on the wage scale, the miners, both anthracite and bituminous, went on strike April 1. In June and July President Harding conferred with representatives of both sides, and proposed that the men return to work at the old wages and that the new scale be arbitrated. His plan being rejected, he told the operators to reopen their mines under protection of federal troops and the flag. In only a few cases was this done. There were numerous local conflicts and some killings, and the price of coal threatened to become extortionate. To prevent profiteering the government adopted a plan for the supervision of production and distribution of coal on July 24. Operators and miners of the bituminous fields met at Cincinnati and on August 15 signed an agreement ending the strike, the men winning virtually all their demands. A similar settlement of the anthracite strike was made on September 2. It was admitted that the root of the trouble had not been reached and that another strike in the spring of 1923 was almost a certainty. Since there was still a great shortage of coal, Conrad E. Spens was appointed federal fuel director on September 22.

The railway strike followed an order of the federal railway labor board, issued June 6, reducing the wages of the shopmen about \$60,000,000 a year. Other rail employees had their pay cut proportionately, but the shopmen were chosen to make the fight. They quit work on July 1, and two days later were "outlawed" by the board. On July 14 they were reinforced by the stationary engineers, firemen and oilers. From the beginning the administration strove to bring about a settlement, but both sides were stubborn, the restoration of seniority rights being the main stumbling block. President Harding warned the strikers against interference with mails or interstate transportation, and the agencies of the government were active in enforcing his orders. Finding they could not tie up traffic, the strikers in many regions resorted to extreme violence, and even to murder. In the Far West some of the Brotherhood of Trainmen members co-operated with them until called off by their chiefs. Several trains loaded with passengers were abandoned in the deserts. Finally the government struck a vital blow at the strike. Attorney General Daugherty, on September 1, obtained from Judge Wilkinson in Chicago a sweeping order restraining the shop crafts from interfering in any way with the operation of the railways. Two weeks later the strike was broken when many railroads negotiated separate agreements with the shopmen.

## DISASTERS

Many thousands of lives were lost in disasters in 1922, and vast property losses sustained. In January a Greek destroyer was blown up, 50 men perishing; and in Washington 97 persons were killed and 133 injured when a theater roof collapsed under weight of snow. In February 25 men died in a mine explosion at Gates, Pa., and 34 were killed by the fall and explosion of the army dirigible Roma, which had been brought in Italy. On March 15 a great fire in the Chicago business district did damage amounting to \$8,000,000; on March 23 a British submarine sank with 22 men, and on March 29 the famous Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, was burned. April was marked by fatal and destructive floods and tornadoes in the Mississippi river valley and in Texas, and by a severe earthquake in Japan. On April 18 400 carloads of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying the center of the city. On May 19 the P. & O. liner Egypt was sunk in collision, 98 lives being lost; and on June 4 67 perished when a Paraguayan excursion steamer blew up. New York city had one of the worst storms of recent years on June 11, about 50 persons being killed. Forty lives were lost in the wreck of a pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France, on August 1; 50,000 Chinese perished in a typhoon at Swatow August 2; 37 were killed in a railway wreck at Sulphur Springs, Mo., on August 5. Great forest fires in Minnesota in August destroyed several small towns. The Japanese cruiser Nitaka went down during a typhoon August 26, with a loss of 300 lives, and three days later 316 perished when a Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo. On August 28, 48 men were entombed in a burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal., and 22 days later all were found dead. Falconara fort, Italy, was destroyed on September 23 by exploding ammunition stores, 174 soldiers being killed. On November 6 a gas explosion in a mine near Spangler, Pa., killed 80 miners, and on November 22 a dust explosion in a mine near Birmingham, Ala., killed 84.

On December 8 a conflagration destroyed the center and much of the residence section of Astoria, Ore., the loss being \$15,000,000.

## NECROLOGY

Every month of the year has its list of notable persons taken by death. In January these included: Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, in the Antarctic; Marquis Okuma, Japanese

statesman; Prince Kalaninole, Hawaiian delegate in congress; Joseph Oliver, grand sire of Odd Fellows; former United States Senator J. H. Millard of Nebraska; John T. Kelly, veteran comedian; George B. Selden, inventor of gasoline-driven vehicles; Archbishop Gauthier of Ottawa, Can.; Pope Benedict XV; John Kendrick Bangs, author; Viscount James Bryce; Arthur Nikisch, orchestral conductor; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nellie Bly), and Richard Westcott, United States vice consul in London.

In February: Prince Yamagata, Japanese statesman; E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general; Gen. Christian D. W. Boer, Boer commander in 1899; Duke of Leinster; John S. Miller, leading Chicago lawyer; former Senator J. F. Shafroth of Colorado; Viscount Harcourt.

In March: Henry Bataille, French dramatist; Col. John Lambert, steel magnate; Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince; Charles Pope, "glucose king."

In April: Charles, ex-emperor of Austria; Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of University of Minnesota; Frederick Villiers, famous war correspondent; Gen. von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army; Henry M. Shraday, American sculptor; Sir Ross Smith, Australian aviator; Adrian C. Anson, veteran of baseball; Henry V. Esmond, English playwright; John Ford, editor Asia magazine; E. S. Muller, Chilean statesman; Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George; Frederick Van Rensselaer Day, writer of Nick Carter stories; Paul Deschanel, former president of France; Richard Croker, former chief of Tammany Hall.

In May: John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist; Ada Jones, musical comedy star; former Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota; Henry P. Davison, New York financier; J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register company; Federal Judge Beverly Evans of Georgia; A. C. Bartlett, prominent Chicagoan.

In June: Mrs. Mary V. Terhune (Marion Harland); W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier; Lillian Russell (Mrs. A. P. Moore), famous stage beauty; R. A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior; George Carmack, discoverer of Klondike gold fields; Henry T. Oxnard, sugar magnate; Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica; G. W. Aldredge, collector of the port of New York; F. C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria; Take Jonecu, Rumanian statesman; Wu Ting-fang, Chinese diplomat; William Rockefeller, capitalist; S. C. Goss, inventor of printing presses.

In July: E. W. Barrett, editor Birmingham Age-Herald; Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor Current Opinion; Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, educator; Alice Miriam, grand opera star; Col. R. W. Guthrie, oil magnate; Miss Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Cradlock).

In August: Glenn E. Plumb, noted labor attorney; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; United States Senator W. E. Crow of Pennsylvania; former Congressman Lemuel Padgett of Tennessee; Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey; Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.; Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann; John G. Woolley, noted prohibitionist; Lord Northcliffe, English publisher; Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer; Rollin D. Salisbury, geologist; Genevieve Ward, American tragedienne; Rev. Dr. Henry Couden, chaplain of house of representatives for 25 years; Delavan Smith, publisher Indianapolis News; Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association; F. S. Peabody, Chicago millionaire; Arthur Dawson, American artist; Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones, daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant; W. K. Hudson, British naturalist and author.

In September: Theodore A. Bell, prominent lawyer and politician of San Francisco; Bishop Samuel Fallows of Reformed Episcopal church; Emmet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Leon Bonnat, French artist; Enos Mills, American naturalist and author; United States Senator Thomas Watson of Georgia.

In October: Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.; Walker Hill, banker of St. Louis; Marie Lloyd, English comedienne; Jorge Montt, former president of Chile; Isaac Guggenheimer, copper magnate; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook; Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher of London.

In November: Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy; Alfred Capus, French journalist; T. DeWitt Cuyler, prominent railroad man; Jacob Gimpler, merchant prince of New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee; J. A. L. Gutierrez, Honduran minister to Washington; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of D. A. R.; Belkamy Storer, former diplomat; Richard K. Fox, publisher of Police Gazette; Gen. Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines; W. G. Sharp, former ambassador to France; Frank Bacon, American actor; George Bronson Howard, playwright and author; Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian statesman; Henry N. Cary, prominent newspaper man of Chicago; F. C. Nedrighaus, former congressman from Missouri; G. H. Seldmore, United States consul general at Tokyo; Congressman James H. Mann of Illinois.

In December: Dr. W. E. Quine, leading Chicago physician; Cardinal Igeas of Spain; L. B. Prince, former governor of New Mexico; John Wanamaker, famous merchant of Philadelphia and New York; Alexander Robertson, Chicago banker; Jesse M. Overton, capitalist, of Nashville, Tenn.; James O. Davidson, former governor of Wisconsin; Lord Marcus Borested, British horseman; Col. A. E. Bradley, former chief surgeon of the A. E. F.