Chronology of The Year 1922

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 1—Delegation from Chita republic in Washington made public secret documents revealing alleged military alliance between Japan and France for domination of Siberia. Denounced as forgeries by French and Japanese delegates to arms conference.

Jan. 3—War between Russia and Finland begun over alleged Finnish aid to Karelian rebels.

Jan. 6—Allied supreme council called economic and financial congress to meet in Genoa in March; Germany and Russia included.

Jan. 7—Conferees at Washington adopted resolutions forbidding submarine operations against merchantmen and banning poison gas in warfare.

Jan. 8—Briand agreed at Cannes to partial moratorium for Germany in return for defensive alliance for France with Great Britain.

Jan. 31—Shantung controversy between China and Japan settled.

Feb. 1—Washington conference adopted five-power naval limitation treaty with agreement on Pacific fortifications, adopted resolutions declaring open door in China; approved treaty for restriction of use of submarines and poison gas in warfare; Mr. Balfour announced Great Britain would restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China.

Feb. 4—Washington conference approved treaties relating to China and resolution creating international commission to revise the rules of warfare.

Feb. 6—Delegates to Washington conference signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die.

Feb. 10—President Harding submitted Washington conference treaties, with full minutes of conference, to the senate.

Feb. 11—United States and Japan signed treaty defining rights of former on Yap and other islands mandated to Japan.

Feb. 15—International permanent court of justice held first session in The Hague.

Lloyd George and Poincare agreed on 10-year Anglo-French pact and postponed Genoa conference to April 10.

Feb. 25—United States senate committee on foreign relations favorably reported four-power Pacific treaty with mild reservations, naval limitation, and submarine and poison gas treaties.

Feb. 28—Premier Lloyd George announced Great Britain abandoned protectorate of Egypt.

March 1—United States senate ratified Yap treaty with Japan.

March 24—United States senate ratified four-power Pacific treaty.

March 27—United States senate ratified supplement to Pacific treaty, excluding Japanese mainland, and reservation straightening out tangle over declaration on domestic affairs.

March 29—United States senate ratified naval limitation treaty and treaty on use of poison gas and submarines in warfare.

March 30—United States ratified nine-power treaty concerning China and treaty on Chinese tariff.

April 5—England notified her continental debtors they must pay interest so she could pay interest due America.

April 7—Germany rejected allied reparation commission's demand that she issue $200,000,000 in additional taxes.

April 9—Colombia and Venezuela signed boundary treaty.

April 10—Economic conference of Genoa opened. Russian delegates accepted the four demands of the other nations.

April 16—Germany and Russia concluded treaty, canceling war debts and Brest-Litovsk treaty and establishing full diplomatic relations. Representatives of allies at Genoa conference surprised and angry.

April 17—Peace parley between Japan and Far East republic broken off.

April 18—Allied and little entente powers at Genoa barred Germany from participation in conference on Russia.

April 19—Delegates of six neutral states and Russia at Genoa defied allied powers to discipline Germany.

April 21—German delegates at Genoa agreed to keep out of discussions of Russian affairs.

April 24—France and Japan at Genoa reached accord to oppose recognition of soviet Russia; conference deadlocked by Russia's financial demands.

May 1—Soviet Russia, in great May day demonstration at Moscow, defied the "capitalistic nations of the world."

May 2—Memorandum of allies' conditions for helping Russia handed to soviet delegates at Genoa. Belgium refused to sign and France made reservation.

May 3—France withdrew her assent to proposals made to the Russian government by Genoa conference. French press charged Lloyd George with trickery concerning Russian oil fields.

May 11—Russians at Genoa replied evasively to allied proposals.

May 14—Allies at Genoa invited United States to participate in new negotiations with Russia to begin at The Hague June 15.

May 15—United States declined invitation to The Hague conference. Russia agreed to participate.

Germany and Poland signed treaty settling Upper Silesia disputes.

Great Britain asked United States, France and Italy to co-operate with her in investigating and stopping Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor.

Tacna-Arica conference between Chile and Peru opened in Washington.

May 18—Powers at Genoa adopted eight months' truce with Russia and other soviet republics.

May 19—Genoa conference adjourned, Lloyd George warning the Russians to be more reasonable.

May 24—International bankers' committee met in Paris to plan economic recovery for Europe.

June 3—United States agreed to help investigate Turkish atrocities.

June 6—France refused to agree to reduction of German reparations.

June 15—Hague preliminary conference on Russian affairs opened.

June 26—Russian delegates joined in conference at The Hague and insisted credits to Russia should be first topic handled.

July 1—Japan completed ratification of all the Washington conference treaties.

July 6—Russians at The Hague, after submitting "amazing" budget, offered 5[illegible] concessions for $1,500,000,000 in credits.

July 10—Germany agreed to give allies control of its finances, hoping for a loan of a billion dollars, and asked moratorium on reparations.

July 12—Premier King of Canada presented to Secretary Hughes proposal to modernize and make permanent the old Rush-Bagot Great Lakes agreement.

July 17—League of Nations council met in London to ratify the mandates, America and Great Britain having reached full agreement.

July 20—Conference at The Hague ended without result owing to position of Russian delegates.

July 22—Council of League of Nations adopted British mandate for Palestine and French mandate for Syria.

July 27—Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania recognized as sovereign states by the United States.

July 30—King Constantine proclaimed Smyrna and its hinterland an autonomous state under protection of Greece.

Aug. 5—France began putting into effect economic sanctions against Germany because of refusal to pay installment of pre-war commercial debts.

Aug. 7—Conference of allied premiers opened in London. Poincare threatened France would act alone if necessary to compel Germany to execute the Versailles treaty. French demands referred to experts.

Aug. 8—Demuyter, Belgium, won James Gordon Bennett balloon race in Europe.

Aug. 9—French plans to coerce Germany disapproved by allied experts.

Aug. 10—United States and Germany signed agreement for determination of war claims.

Aug. 14—Allied conference in London broke up without result.

Aug. 15—Germany defaulted on payment of $9,000,000 installment of pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Aug. 23—Turks opened great offensive against Greeks in Asia Minor.

Aug. 26—France rejected guarantees offered by Germany for moratorium.

Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia renewed their alliance.

Aug. 31—Reparations commission granted Germany six months' respite.

Sept. 1—Greece, her armies routed by the Turks, offered to evacuate Asia Minor if Turkey would sign armistice.

Sept. 4—League of Nations met in Geneva. Augustin Edwards of Chile elected president.

Sept. 6—Gen. Tricoupis, new Greek commander in chief, captured by Turks.

Council of League of Nations blocked all plans for merging of Austria with any other nation.

Sept. 8—Greeks began evacuation of Smyrna.

Sept. 9—Turkish Nationalists occupied Smyrna.

Sept. 12—France and Great Britain accepted Lord Robert Cecil's plan for "international company assurance against war."

Sept. 13—Western portion of Smyrna burned; loss $60,000,000, many lives lost.

Germany refused to deposit gold guarantee demanded by Belgium and defaulted on payment of private pre-war debts to allied nationals.

Sept. 15—Great Britain invited the dominions, France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join in the defense of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 16—France and Italy opposed military operations against Turks.

Sept. 18—Entire British Atlantic fleet sent to Dardanelles.

Hungary admitted to League of Nations.

Sept. 19—Kemal Pasha demanded of allies immediate conference on guarantees for neutrality of the Straits and permission to send troops into Thrace.

Sept. 20—Allies agreed to conference of eight nations on Near East, excluding Russia.

Sept. 23—Allies invited Turks to peace conference, agreeing to return Constantinople, Adrianople and Thrace in return for freedom of the Dardanelles.

Sept. 25—Great Britain agreed to admit Russia to Near East conference concerning the Dardanelles.

Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Russia, in note to the allies, demanded the restoration of Turkey in Europe.

Sept. 29—Kemal Pasha accepted allies' invitation to armistice parley, and to peace conference on condition that Constantinople and all of Thrace be ceded at once to Nationalist government.

Oct. 1—Turk Nationalists agreed to armistice conference at Mudania on Oct. 3 and suspended military operations.

Oct. 3—Armistice conference opened at Mudania.

Oct. 10—Allies, Greeks and Turkish Nationalists agreed to armistice convention at Mudania, providing for evacuation of Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days.

Oct. 11—Mudania protocol signed.

Oct. 23—United States invited Central American republics to conference on limitation of armament and other subjects, in Washington Dec. 4.

Oct. 27—Allies invited United States to participate in Near East conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 13. Secretary Hughes replied United States would send observers. Russia invited to part of conference dealing with the Dardanelles.

Oct. 29—Turkey and Russia opened conference for economic accord.

Nov. 12—Lausanne conference postponed to Nov. 20.

Nov. 18—France agreed to support British program at Lausanne conference, and Great Britain agreed to back French demands on Germany.

Mexico notified Latin-American countries that it resented censorship of its legislation by the United States.

Nov. 20—Near East peace conference at Lausanne opened, with return to secret diplomacy in effect.

Nov. 21—Eastern Thrace and Adrianople

Nov. 25—United States, through representatives at Lausanne conference, demanded open door to Turkey and equal rights in what was the Ottoman empire.

Nov. 27—Chancellor Cuno notified the allies he stood by Wirth's demand for three or four years' moratorium on all reparations payments.

turned over to the Turks.

Dec. 2—Russia and nations on her western border opened limitation of armament conference.

Dec. 4—Conference of Central American republics opened in Washington.

Nov. 30—Allies demanded from Germany apology and indemnity for attack on allied officers in Bavaria.

Dec. 5—British troops forced Turks to let Christian refugees leave Constantinople.

Dec. 6—Allies presented plan for control of Dardanelles to Lausanne conference. America's position stated.

Dec. 8—Turkey's plan for Dardanelles submitted at Lausanne. Virtually accepted by the allies.

Dec. 9—Allied premiers met in London to consider German reparations.

Dec. 10—German reparations plan rejected by allied premiers.

Shantung province formally restored to China by Japan.

Dec. 11—Conference of allied premiers adjourned to Jan. 2, France insisting on forcible occupation of the Ruhr.

Dec. 12—Baltic states served ultimatum on Russia at Moscow which Russia rejected and disarmament conference went on rocks.

Dec. 14—Turkey agreed to join League of Nations when peace is signed and to accept measures for protection of minorities.

FOREIGN

Jan. 7—Dail Eireann accepted Irish peace treaty by vote of 64 to 57. De Valera and followers decided to continue the fight.

Jan. 9—De Valera resigned presidency of Irish republic and was defeated for re-election, 58 to 60.

Jan. 10—Arthur Griffith elected president of Dail Eireann to establish the Irish Free State. De Valera and followers bolted.

Jan. 12—Premier Briand of France resigned because his policies at Cannes conference were opposed. Poincare made premier.

Jan. 14—Parliament of southern Ireland ratified peace treaty. Michael Collins at head of provisional government.

Jan. 16—Provisional government of Irish Free State installed at Dublin Castle.

Jan. 19—Premier Poincare, demanding strict enforcement of treaty of Versailles, was given heavy vote of confidence.

Feb. 2—Premier Bonomi of Italy and his cabinet resigned.

Sacred college met in Vatican to elect new pope.

Feb. 6—Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, elected pope, taking name of Pius XI.

Feb. 12—Pius XI crowned pope.

Mahatma Gandhi temporarily abandoned the civil disobedience policy in India.

Feb. 22—Free State and republic advocates in Ireland agreed to have referendum on treaty with England and Free State constitution three months hence and to hold no elections until then.

Feb. 23—Japanese diet rejected universal suffrage measure.

Feb. 25—New Italian cabinet formed by Luigi Facta.

Feb. 28—Princess Mary of England married to Viscount Lascelles.

March 2—Lady Rhondda won seat in house of lords, creating precedent.

March 30—Irish Free State and Ulster representatives signed peace pact.

Two Portuguese aviators flew from Lisbon to the Canaries on way to Brazil.

March 31—King George signed Irish Free State act.

April 3—House of commons gave Lloyd George vote of confidence in his Genoa conference policies, 372 to 94.

French chamber voted confidence in Poincare government.

April 5—Portuguese aviators, en route to Brazil, flew from Canaries to Cape Verde islands.

April 18—Portuguese aviators flew from Cape Verde islands to St. Paul's Rock, 900 miles, but wrecked their plane on landing.

April 19—Bloody fighting by Irish factions in Dublin and Belfast.

April 21—Gen. Chang Tso Ling, governor of Manchuria, seized Peking and Tien Tsin.

April 28—Great battle between armies of Generals Chang and Wu Pei Fu opened near Peking.

May 2—Iceland congress modified prohibition law to permit light wines.

May 3—Gen. Juan Vincente Gomez elected president of Venezuela.

May 4—General Wu's army victorious in battle near Peking, General Chang's army in flight.

Truce signed by Irish factions.

May 10—Irish factions failed to reach peace agreement and truce ended.

May 20—De Valera and Collins signed peace pact.

Little entente nations made 20-year alliance.

May 21—Russian government passed decree recognizing property rights within certain limits.

June 1—Old Chinese parliament met and President Hsu resigned.

Paraguay in throes of a revolution.

June 3—General Diedrichs elected president of Vladivostok government.

June 5—Portuguese aviators completed their flight from Lisbon to Brazil.

Japanese cabinet resigned.

June 8—King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Rumania married at Belgrade.

June 10—Cuban cabinet resigned.

June 11—Li Yuan-Hung assumed presidency of China and made Wu Ting-Fang premier.

Admiral Kato became premier of Japan.

June 12—Troops of Wu and Chang began great battle at Shahaikwan.

June 16—General Chen captured Canton and Sun Yat Sen fled.

National election held in Ireland, advocates of treaty winning.

June 22—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, M. P. for an Ulster district, assassinated by two Irishmen in London.

June 24—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German foreign minister, assassinated in Berlin.

June 30—Irish Free State forces captured Four Courts building from irregulars after a three days' battle.

July 10—Big revolution in Brazil crushed after several weeks' fighting.

July 19—Facta cabinet in Italy resigned, owing to actions of the Fascisti.

July 25—Bavarian government rejected national German legislation for defense of the republic.

July 21—Irish Nationals captured Tipperary and Limerick Junction from the irregulars.

Aug. 2—Former Premier Facta formed new Italian cabinet.

Aug. 6—Italian Fascisti captured palace at Genoa in face of heavy gun fire of regulars. Martial law proclaimed in several provinces.

Aug. 8—General strike in Portugal; martial law proclaimed and government moved to Fort Cascaes.

Aug. 13—Cork, last stronghold of Irish rebels, taken by Irish Nationalists.

Aug. 14—Peace parley between warring factions in China opened in Shanghai.

Aug. 21—General Wu, military master of China, accepted policy of Dr. Sun for reorganization of China like the United States.

Aug. 22—Michael Collins, head of Irish Free State, killed in ambuscade.

Aug. 27—Sweden by popular vote rejected prohibition.

Aug. 28—Gen Francisco Murguia started revolutionary movement in Mexico.

Aug. 30—General Crowder gave Cuba ten days to act on his legislative reform plan.

Sept. 7—Brazil began celebration of one hundredth anniversary of her independence.

Sept. 9—William Cosgrave elected president of Irish provisional government.

Sept. 26—Greek troops revolted and King Constantine abdicated.

Sept. 27—Crown Prince George sworn in as king of Greece.

Raisuli, famous Moroccan bandit, surrendered to the Spanish.

Oct. 10—Irish hierarchy condemned warfare against the Free State.

Oct. 15—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania crowned at Albajulia.

Oct. 19—British conservatives decided to abandon coalition; Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet resigned; A. Bonar Law invited to form new ministry.

Oct. 21—New provisional government of Dominican Republic inaugurated.

Oct. 23—Bonar Law elected head of Conservative party and accepted the post of prime minister.

Oct. 24—Bonar Law announced his cabinet, and an election was called for Nov. 15.

Oct. 25—Japanese evacuated Vladivostok and troops of Far Eastern Republic occupied the city.

Oct. 26—Italian Fascisti prepared for militant action and Premier Facta and his cabinet resigned.

King George dissolved British parliament and called new one to meet Nov. 20.

Oct. 29—King of Italy invited Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to form a new ministry.

Oct. 30—Premier Mussolini announced new Italian cabinet.

Oct. 31—Gen. Francisco Murguia, Mexican rebel chieftain, captured and shot.

Nov. 1—Angora National assembly declared the sultan of Turkey dethroned, declared the sovereignty of the nation is in the hands of the people and changed the name from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey.

Nov. 4—Turkish Nationalists took possession of Constantinople and asked the allies to remove their troops.

Nov. 5—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm married Princess Hermine of Reuss at Doorn, Holland.

Allies refused to evacuate Constantinople.

Nov. 8—Mexican government offered amnesty to all rebels.

Nov. 12—King of Italy gave Mussolini ministry full power to make governmental reforms.

Nov. 14—German Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet resigned under pressure of supporting parties.

Nov. 15—Prime Minister Bonar Law won control of house of commons in British elections.

Arthur Bernardes inaugurated president of Brazil.

Nov. 16—Wilhelm Cuno accepted German chancellorship.

Nov. 17—Turkish National assembly ordered arrest and trial of the sultan, and he started for Malta on a British warship.

Nov. 18—Abdul Medjid Effendi, cousin of deposed sultan, elected caliph by Turkish National assembly.

General Feng led coup d'etat in Peking, establishing martial law and ousting the cabinet. Dr. W. W. Yen assumed premiership.

Nov. 20—Cuno named new German ministry, Socialists and Communists being not represented.

Nov. 21—Woman suffrage defeated by French senate.

Nov. 24—Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, executed by Irish Free State authorities.

Nov. 25—Italian parliament gave Premier Mussolini full power to carry out reforms.

German Chancellor Cuno given big vote of confidence by reichstag.

Nov. 28—Five former cabinet members of Greece and one general were convicted of treason in connection with the Greek debacle in Asia Minor and were executed. Great Britain protested and broke off diplomatic relations.

Nov. 30—Seventeen killed, many injured when Mexico City troops and police battled mobs enraged by breakdown of municipal waterworks.

Dec. 1—Deposed emperor of China married.

Dec. 2—Prince Andrew of Greece degraded and exiled for high treason.

Dec. 4—Parliament passed Irish constitution bill; Timothy Healy appointed governor general of Irish Free State.

Dec. 6—Irish Free State came into being.

Dec. 7—Ulster parliament voted to stay out of Irish Free State.

Dec. 8—Liam Mellowes and Rory O'Connor, Irish rebel leaders, executed in Dublin.

Dec. 9—Gabriel Narutowicz elected president of Poland.

Dec. 11—Pope held secret consistory and created eight new cardinals.

Dec. 16—President Narutowicz of Poland assassinated.

Ukraine parliament voted to merge with Moscow government.

Dec. 17—Moscow government ordered consuls of eleven nations to leave Vladivostok.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Fort Dearborn National bank of Chicago absorbed by Continental and Commercial bank to avert great crash.

Jan. 3—Henry P. Fletcher appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Jan. 9—George Wharton Pepper appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed the late Boies Penrose.

Jan. 12—Senate by vote of 46 to 41 seated Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, with rebuke for lavish expenditure of money in campaign.

Jan. 23—Agricultural conference opened in Washington by the President.

Jan. 26—House passed anti-lynching bill.

Jan. 31—Senate passed foreign debt refunding bill, putting limit for payment at 25 years.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa appointed United States circuit judge by President.

Feb. 3—House accepted refunding bill as passed by senate.

Feb. 7—A. B. Houghton appointed ambassador to Germany, Theodore Brentano minister to Hungary and A. H. Washburn minister to Austria.

Feb. 8—Senate passed the house co-operative marketing bill.

Feb. 17—Charles A. Rawson appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed Kenyon.

Feb. 18—Federal Judge K. M. Landis resigned, effective March 1.

Feb. 26—American Federation of Labor executive council started campaign to force amendment of Volstead act to permit use of light wine and beer.

Feb. 27—Supreme court ruled Nineteenth or woman's suffrage, amendment is constitutional.

Feb. 28—President Harding, in address to congress, urged subsidies for American merchant marine which will amount to $15,000,000 in first year and $30,000,000 annually thereafter.

Judge Landis retired from the federal bench at Chicago.

March 2—Dr. Hubert Work appointed postmaster general.

March 23—House of representatives passed soldiers' bonus bill.

March 27—House voted to add $15,000,000 to rivers and harbors appropriation.

William Phillips appointed undersecretary of state.

March 29—House passed army bill with appropriations for army of 115,000.

March 31—Thirty-two chiefs in engraving and printing bureau ousted by President Harding.

April 15—House, in committee of the whole, voted, 177 to 130, to amend navy bill to provide for 86,000 men instead of 67,000.

Senate voted to extend 3 per cent immigration law for three years.

April 19—House clinched "big navy" action by vote of 221 to 148, and then passed the bill.

April 20—Pan-American meeting of women opened in Baltimore.

April 21—Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for flood control and relief in Mississippi river valley.

April 25—Mary Garden resigned as director general of Chicago Opera company.

April 27—Centenary of Grant's birth celebrated.

May 1—United States Supreme court found packers' control act constitutional.

May 2—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in the Indiana Republican primaries, Samuel M. Ralston nominated by the Democrats.

May 5—House passed $17,000,000 soldier hospital bill.

May 9—Attorney General Daugherty explained to congress delay in prosecuting war contract frauds, blaming former administration.

May 11—Announcement made of merger of Bethlehem and Lackawanna steel companies.

May 20—A. H. Geissler, Oklahoma, appointed minister to Guatemala.

May 24—Interstate commerce commission ordered rail freight rates reduced about 10 per cent, effective July 1.

May 30—Lincoln memorial at Washington dedicated.

June 2—Senate passed army bill providing for army of 133,000 enlisted men.

June 5—United States Supreme court held labor organizations could be sued for violations of Sherman anti-trust law.

June 12—Capt. A. W. Stevens made world-record parachute descent of 24,206 feet.

June 16—New treasury regulations issued permitting shipping board vessels to sell liquor outside three-mile limit.

July 16—American Labor party formed in New York by fusion of groups.

June 19—Senate passed navy appropriation bill, providing for 86,000 enlisted men.

Minnesota Republicans renominated United States Senator F. B. Kellogg, and Democrats renominated Mrs. Anna D. Olesen.

June 21—Illinois Supreme court upheld the convictions of William Bross Lloyd and 18 other members of the Communist-Labor party for sedition.

June 22—Striking miners in Williamson county, Illinois, slaughtered 19 strikebreakers and mine guards.

June 24—Gov. Len Small of Illinois found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud the state.

June 27—Wisconsin Democrats nominated Mrs. Ben C. Hooper of Oshkosh for United States senate.

June 28—Senator P. J. McCumber defeated for renomination in Republican primaries of North Dakota by Lynn J. Frazier.

July 1—General Lord succeeded General Dawes as director of the budget.

July 11—James H. Wilkerson named to succeed K. M. Landis as United States district judge.

July 18—Robert B. Howell nominated for senate by Republicans of Nebraska and Senator Hitchcock renominated by Democrats.

Aug. 11—John W. Davis elected president American Bar association.

Aug. 15—Maj. David A. Reed appointed to succeed the late United States Senator Crow of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 19—Senate passed the McCumber tariff bill.

Aug. 23—House passed bill to create coal investigating commission.

Aug. 24—Secretary of State Hughes sailed for Brazil.

Aug. 29—Senator Hiram Johnson renominated by California Republicans.

Aug. 31—Senate passed soldiers' bonus bill.

House passed emergency fuel bill, designed to prevent profiteering in coal.

Proposed Midvale-Republic-Inland Steel merger cited by federal trade commission as unfair competition, in violation of trade commission act.

Sept. 1—House passed bill to prevent forced discharge of 1,000 army officers.

Sept. 3—Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned from Supreme court.

Sept. 5—Republicans of Wisconsin renominated Senator LaFollette and Governor J. J. Blaine.

Former Senator George H. Sutherland appointed to Supreme court.

Senate passed the emergency fuel bill.

Sept. 7—Thirty-eight men indicted for participation in the Herrin coal mine massacre in Illinois.

Sept. 8—Senate passed Borah bill creating coal investigating commission.

Twenty-one more indicted for Herrin massacre.

Sept. 11—Senate bonus bill accepted by conference.

Republicans won Maine election by normal majority, Senator Hale and Governor Baxter being re-elected.

Sept. 12—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Townsend of Michigan and Senator Poindexter of Washington renominated by Republicans.

Sept. 15—House adopted conference report on tariff bill.

Sept. 19—President Harding vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill.

Senate adopted conference report on tariff bill.

Sept. 20—House overrode President's veto of bonus bill, but senate sustained it.

Sept. 21—President signed tariff bill.

Sept. 22—Congress adjourned.

Conrad E. Spens appointed federal fuel distributor.

Sept. 23—Herrin mine massacre grand jury completed its work, having returned 214 indictments.

Triennial conclave of Episcopalian church closed, denying members marriage with divorcees, refusing women place in church management, and passing other important church legislation.

Six killed in crash of army bombing planes at Mineola, L. I.

Sept. 25—G. A. R. in annual encampment at Des Moines, Ia.

Sept. 26—United States Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey renominated.

Sept. 28—Dr. J. W. Willett of Tama, Ia., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Oct. 3—Mrs. W. H. Felton appointed United States senator from Georgia, to succeed the late Senator Thomas Watson.

Oct. 6—Attorney General Daugherty, in sweeping decisions ruled liquor off of American ships throughout the world and barred foreign ships from American ports if they have liquor aboard, sealed or unsealed.

Oct. 10—President Harding appointed the coal fact finding commission.

Oct. 16—Great Britain rejected Secretary Hughes' appeal for treaty granting reciprocal right of search and seizure of ships outside territorial limits.

American Legion convention opened in New Orleans.

Oct. 20—Alvin M. Owsley of Texas elected national commander of American Legion.

Oct. 23—Judge Hand in New York federal court upheld Attorney General Daugherty's ruling against all ships bringing liquor into United States ports.

Oct. 24—Supreme Court Justice W. R. Day resigned, effective Nov. 14.

Nov. 7—Elections resulted generally in Democratic victories; Republican majority in congress greatly reduced.

Nov. 9—President Harding called extra session of congress for Nov. 20.

Nov. 13—United States Supreme court held Japanese are not eligible to naturalization.

Nov. 18—Truman H. Newberry resigned as senator from Michigan.

Nov. 20—Extra session of congress opened.

Nov. 21—President Harding asked congress to pass ship subsidy bill.

Mrs. W. H. Felton sworn in to act for a day as senator from Georgia.

Nov. 23—Pierce Butler of St. Paul, Minn., appointed associate justice of Supreme court to succeed Justice Day.

Nov. 24—Government began series of suits against contractors who built war camps, alleging fraudulent expenditures.

Nov. 27—Senate defeated the bill for a loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia.

Nov. 29—Governor Small of Illinois pardoned William Bross Lloyd and 15 other Communists convicted of violating the state espionage law.

House passed ship subsidy bill.

Mayor James Couzens of Detroit appointed United States senator to fill out term of Truman H. Newberry, resigned.

Dec. 4—Extra session of congress ended and regular session began. President submitted second annual budget calling for $3,078,940,331 for fiscal year 1924.

Dec. 5—Two army officers and four enlisted men killed in airplane collision at Langley field.

Dec. 8—President Harding in message to congress called for strict and literal 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.

Dec. 12—New Illinois constitution rejected by people.

Dec. 15—Representative T. W. Harrison of Virginia, Democrat, unseated for election irregularities.

Dec. 16—Associate Justice Pitney of United States Supreme court resigned.

Dec. 18—Governors of 16 states conferred with President Harding on prohibition enforcement.

House passed navy bill appropriating $325,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 22—United States railway labor board announced new code of working rules that reduces pay and saves roads $50,000,000 annually.

Jan. 30—Omaha packing house butchers called off their strike.

Jan. 31—Judge Landis made final wage award for 1922 for Chicago building trades.

Feb. 3—Chicago Building Trades council accepted the Landis wage award.

April 1—Union anthracite and bituminous coal miners began strike.

May 10—United States labor board forbade railroads to use contract system of farming out jobs.

May 28—United States railway labor board cut wages of maintenance of way employees 13.2 per cent—about $50,000,000 a year.

June 6—United States railway labor board cut about $60,000,000 off the yearly pay of railroad shopmen; union heads ordered strike ballots sent out.

June 16—United States railway labor board reduced wages of clerks, signalmen and stationary firemen about $26,500,000 a year.

June 23—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of American Federation of Labor.

July —Railway shopmen went on strike.

July 3—United States rail labor board "outlawed" the striking mechanical crafts unions.

July 4—Railroad maintenance of way employees postponed strike indefinitely.

July 10—President Harding proposed that striking coal miners return to work at old scale and that new scale be arbitrated.

July 11—President Harding issued proclamation warning striking shopmen against interfering with mails or interstate transportation.

July 14—Railway stationary engineers, firemen and oilers ordered to strike on July 17.

July 17—President Harding's arbitration plan failing of acceptance, he told the mine operators to reopen their mines under protection of federal troops and the flag.

Sheriff and four others killed in mine-strike fight at Cliftonville, W. Va.

July 22—A. F. of L. inquiry board upheld Landis award in Chicago and recommended reorganization of local building trades council.

July 25—Interstate commerce commission, declaring existence of national emergency because of the strikes, took charge of traffic distribution of fuel and food.

Aug. 1—Chicago street car and elevated employees struck against reduced pay.

Railway executives rejected President Harding's plan that strikers returning to work be reinstated in seniority rights.

Aug. 2—Rail strikers accepted President Harding's plan with reservations.

Aug. 4—Chicago street car strike settled by compromise.

Aug. 7—President Harding proposed that striking shopmen return to work and that both sides submit seniority question to labor board.

Aug. 10—Brotherhood men refused to move trains on the Santa Fe system unless guards were withdrawn from shop towns.

Aug. 11—Many trains in West tied up by sporadic strikes of brotherhood men.

Aug. 13—Railway executives accepted President Harding's plan, with conditions. Striking shopmen rejected it.

Aug. 15—Operators and miners signed agreement at Cincinnati ending coal strike except in Indiana and Illinois. Former wage scale holds.

Aug. 18—President Harding laid industrial situation before congress and suggested legislation making decisions of labor board enforceable and creating a coal commission.

Aug. 22—Illinois coal strike settled, men winning their demands.

Sept. 1—Government obtained sweeping injunction in Federal court in Chicago restraining striking shop crafts from interfering with operation of railways.

Sept. 2—Anthracite strike settled, old wage scale continued.

Sept. 13—Shopmen's strike broken by separate agreements with many roads. Executive council of A. F. of L. demanded impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

Sept. 23—Federal Judge Wilkerson sustained the injunction against the union railway shopmen.

Oct. 1—About 2,500 Great Lakes seamen struck.

Nov. 13—Chicago Building Trades council reorganized on basis of Landis award.

Dec. 7—National Association of Railway Executives abandoned handling of labor questions nationally.

DISASTERS

Jan. 4—Greek destroyer blown up by torpedo explosion; 50 killed.

Jan. 28—Roof of moving picture theater in Washington collapsed under weight of snow; 97 killed and 133 injured.

Feb. 2—Twenty-five men killed by explosion in mine at Gates, Pa.

Feb. 21—United States army dirigible Roma, bought from Italy, destroyed by fall and explosion near Hampton Roads. 34 men killed, 8 injured.

March 15—One fireman killed, score injured in Chicago fire that destroyed Springer block and damaged the Burlington Railway Office building, with property loss of $8,000,000.

March 23—British submarine H-42 sunk in Mediterranean with crew of 22, after collision with destroyer.

March 29—Famous church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre near Quebec burned.

April 14—Destructive floods throughout Mississippi river valley.

April 17—Fatal and destructive tornadoes in southern Illinois and Indiana.

April 18—Four hundred carloads of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying center of city.

April 24—Sudden flood at Fort Worth, Tex., killed several score of persons.

April 27—Levee breaks in Louisiana made 10,000 homeless.

May 19—P. & O. liner Egypt sunk in collision with French freighter; 98 lost.

June 11—Great storm swept New York city and vicinity; 50 persons killed and vast damage done.

June 12—Three hundred drowned by flood in San Salvador.

July 31—Great conflagration in European business quarter of Hongkong.

Aug. 1—Forty persons killed in wreck of pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France.

Aug. 2—Fifty thousand lives lost in typhoon at Swatow, on China coast.

Aug. 5—Thirty-seven killed and 138 injured in railway collision at Sulphur Springs, Mo.

Aug. 17—Towns of Fairbanks, Silver Creek and Pimio, Minn., destroyed by forest fires.

Aug. 26—Japanese cruiser Niitaka sank in typhoon; 300 lives lost.

Aug. 28—Forty-seven men entombed in burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal.; all found dead 22 days later.

Aug. 29—Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo; 316 lives lost.

Sept. 28—Ammunition stores exploded by lightning destroyed Falconara fort, Italy, killing 174 soldiers and injuring a thousand.

Oct. 5—More than 30 reported killed in disastrous forest fires in northern Ontario and Quebec. Several towns destroyed.

Oct. 21—Fifteen burned to death in New York tenement fire.

Oct. 31—Webb City, Mo., wrecked by tornado.

Nov. 6—Eighty men killed by gas explosion in coal mine near Spangler, Pa.

Nov. 10—Earthquake and tidal waves in Chile killed hundreds and did vast damage.

Nov. 19—Eighty lives lost when Mexican steamer sank at La Bomba.

Nov. 22—Eighty-four men killed by dust explosion in mine near Birmingham, Ala.

Dec. 8—Business district and many homes of Astoria, Ore., burned; loss $15,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2—Rennold Wolf, playwright and critic, in New York.

Jan. 5—Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, in Antarctic.

Jan. 7—Prince Kalanianaole, Hawaiian delegate to congress.

Jan. 8—Joseph Oliver, grand sire of Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows of United States, Canada and Australia, at Toronto.

Jan. 10—Marquis Okuma, famous Japanese statesman.

Clarence B. Miller, secretary of Republican national committee.

Jan. 13—Former United States Senator Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska.

Jan. 16—John T. Kelly, veteran comedian.

Jan. 17—George B. Selden, inventor of first gasoline-driven vehicle, in Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 19—Archbishop Charles H. Gauthier of the metropolitan provinces of Ottawa.

Jan. 22—Pope Benedict XV.

John Kendrick Bangs, American humorist and editor.

Viscount James Bryce.

Jan. 23—Arthur Nikisch, famous orchestral conductor.

Jan. 25—Miss Genevieve Reynolds, veteran American actress.

Jan. 26—Mrs. Imogene Hyams, creator of little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Jan. 27—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nellie Bly), newspaper woman, in New York.

Jan. 28—Richard Westacott, United States vice consul in London.

Feb. 1—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, elder statesman of Japan.

Feb. 2—E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general, victim of Washington theater disaster.

Feb. 3—Gen. Christian De Wet, commander in chief of Boer army in war of 1899.

Feb. 4—Maurice FitzGerald, duke of Leinster, premier peer of Ireland.

Feb. 5—G. W. Jackson, noted engineering contractor, in Chicago.

Feb. 16—John S. Miller, eminent attorney, in Chicago.

Feb. 20—J. F. Shafroth, former United States senator and governor of Colorado.

Feb. 21—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones former chief of war risk insurance.

Feb. 23—Viscount Harcourt, British statesman.

March 1—Dr. J. C. Branner, president emeritus of Stanford university.

March 2—Henry Bataille, French dramatist.

March 6—Col. John Lambert, millionaire steel magnate, at Pasadena, Cal.

March 25—Charles Pope, former "glucose king," in Chicago.

March 30—Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince.

April 1—Charles, ex-emperor of Austria, at Funchal, Madeira.

April 3—Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of University of Minnesota.

Frederick Villiers, famous war artist and correspondent, in England.

April 4—John W. Midgely, noted railway expert, in Chicago.

April 9—Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army.

April 10—E. J. Murphy, veteran warden of Illinois state penitentiary.

April 12—Henry M. Shrady, sculptor, in New York.

April 13—Sir Ross Smith, famous Australian aviator, killed by fall of plane.

April 14—Adrian C. Anson, famous veteran of baseball, in Chicago.

April 17—Henry V. Esmond, English playwright.

John Foord, editor Asia Magazine, in Washington.

April 23—Eduardo S. Mujica, Chilean statesman.

Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George of England.

Rt. Rev. Troy Beatty, Episcopal bishop coadjutor of Tennessee.

April 25—Frederick VanRensselaer Dey, writer of the Nick Carter detective stories, committed suicide in New York.

April 28—Paul Deschanel, ex-president of France.

April 29—Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, in Ireland.

S. R. Kaufman, well known hotel man of Chicago.

April 30—Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., retired, in New York.

May 1—John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist, in San Diego, Cal.

May 2—Ada Jones, noted musical comedy actress.

May 4—A. J. Gronna, former United States senator from North Dakota.

May 6—Henry P. Davison, New York banker.

May 7—J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register Co.

United States District Judge Beverly Evans at Savannah, Ga.

May 12—C. B. Adams, noted penologist, at St. Charles, Ill.

May 13—Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, former minister from Salvador, in Chicago.

May 30—A. C. Bartlett, prominent in Chicago business and civic life.

June 2—Former United States Senator W. P. Pollock of South Carolina.

June 3—Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune (Marion Harland), author, in New York.

June 5—W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier.

June 6—Lillian Russell—Mrs. Alexander P. Moore—famous stage beauty, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 7—Richard A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior, at Seattle.

George Carmack, discoverer of the Klondike gold fields, at Vancouver.

June 8—Henry T. Oxnard, leader in sugar industry, in New York.

June 13—Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica.

G. W. Aldredge, collector of the port of New York.

June 15—Frederic C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria, in New York.

June 21—Take Jonescu, Rumanian statesman.

June 23—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese statesman.

June 24—William T. Rockefeller, capitalist.

June 27—A. Stuart Baldwin, vice president Illinois Central railway.

Edwin U. Judd, last survivor of founders of Republican party, at Anacortes, Wash.

June 29—Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Chicago, leader in society and social work.

June 30—Samuel G. Goss, inventor and manufacturer of printing presses, at Glencoe, Ill.

July 6—Congressman M. P. Kinkaid of O'Neill, Neb., in Washington.

July 9—E. W. Barrett, editor and proprietor of Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

July 16—Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor of Current Opinion.

July 19—Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, founder of Goucher college, Baltimore.

July 22—Alice Miriam, grand opera star, in New York.

July 24—Col. R. W. Guthrie, noted oil man of Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 27—Richard M. Birdsall, famous inventor, in Chicago.

July 31—Miss Mary N. Murfree ("Charles Egbert Craddock"), American author.

Aug. 1—Former United States Senator Frank S. White of Alabama.

Aug. 2—Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

United States Senator William E. Crow of Pennsylvania.

Lemuel P. Padgett, former congressman from Tennessee.

Aug. 3—Benjamin S. Donnelley, former famous football star, in New York.

Aug. 4—Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey, killed in battle.

Aug. 6—Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., retired.

Aug. 12—Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann, in Dublin.

Aug. 13—John G. Woolley, former prohibition candidate for President, in Spain.

Aug. 14—Lord Northcliffe, noted British journalist and publisher.

Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer and capitalist.

Aug. 15—Rollin D. Salisbury, geologist, University of Chicago.

Aug. 18—Genevieve Ward, noted American tragedienne, in London.

Aug. 22—Rev. Dr. Henry Couden, blind chaplain of the house of representatives for 25 years, in Washington.

Aug. 23—Albert J. Hopkins, former United States senator from Illinois.

Aug. 25—Delavan Smith, publisher of Indianapolis News.

Aug. 26—Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association.

Aug. 27—Francis S. Peabody, millionaire coal magnate of Chicago.

Aug. 28—Arthur Dawson, American artist and critic.

Aug. 30—Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones, only daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, in Chicago.

W. H. Hudson, noted British naturalist and author.

Sept. 2—Col. D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster of A. E. F., in Chicago.

The duchess of Albany.

H. H. Lawson, Australian novelist and poet.

F. W. Dickinson, chief editor of Reuter's.

Sept. 4—Theodore A. Bell, prominent lawyer and politician of San Francisco.

Sept. 5—Bishop Samuel A. Fallows, head of Reformed Episcopal church, in Chicago.

Sept. 8—J. T. Clark, president Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway.

Leon Bonnat, eminent French artist.

Sept. 18—Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 19—Garland Stahl, Chicago bank president and former baseball star.

Sept. 21—Enos Mills, American naturalist and author.

Sept. 26—Thomas Watson, United States senator from Georgia.

Oct. 1—Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., retired.

Oct. 6—Walker Hill, well known banker of St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 7—Marie Lloyd, British comedienne.

Oct. 8—Jorge Montt, former president of Chile.

Oct. 10—Isaac Guggenheim, American copper magnate, in England.

Oct. 13—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, American author.

Oct. 22—Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook and famous preacher and writer.

Oct. 31—Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher, in London.

Nov. 1—Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy.

Alfred Capus, leading French journalist.

Nov. 2—T. DeWitt Cuyler, prominent railroad man, in Philadelphia.

Nov. 7—Jacob Gimbel, prominent merchant of Philadelphia, New York and Milwaukee.

Nov. 8—Antonio Lopez Gutierrez, minister from Honduras, in Washington.

Nov. 9—Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood, founder of Daughters of American Revolution.

Nov. 12—Bellamy Storer, former American diplomat, in Paris.

Nov. 14—Richard K. Fox, editor and publisher of the Police Gazette, in New York.

Nov. 15—E. L. Burlingame, former editor of Scribner's Magazine, in New York.

Nov. 17—Gen. Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines, in Memphis.

W. G. Sharp, former ambassador to France, at Elyria, O.

Nov. 19—Frank Bacon, American actor, in Chicago.

Nov. 20—George Bronson Howard, author and playwright, at Los Angeles.

Nov. 23—Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian statesman.

Henry N. Cary, well known newspaper man, in Chicago.

Nov. 24—John H. Gilmour, American actor and musician, at Yonkers, N. Y.

Nov. 25—Frederick G. Nedringhaus, former congressman and Republican national committeeman from Missouri.

Nov. 26—Kate Ryan, veteran American actress, at Boston.

Nov. 27—G. H. Scidmore, United States consul general at Tokyo.

Nov. 30—James R. Mann of Chicago, veteran congressman.

William G. Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller.

Dec. 2—Rear Admiral John R. Edwards U. S. N., retired, at Bristol, R. I.

Dec. 7—Dr. W. E. Quine, noted Chicago physician.

Dec. —Dr. C. A. Fischer, astronomer of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 9—Cardinal Iglesias of Spain.

L. B. Prince, former governor of New Mexico.

Dec. 12—John Wanamaker, famous merchant, in Philadelphia.

Dec. 15—Alexander Robertson, banker of Chicago.

Dec. —Jesse M. Overton, capitalist, of Nashville, Tenn.

James O. Davidson, ex-governor of Wisconsin.

Lord Marcus Beresford, noted English horseman.

Dec. 17—Col. A. E. Bradley, former chief surgeon of the A. E. F.

MRS. G. W. HALL SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Women to Know How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lima, Ohio.—"Indeed, your medicine is all you say it is! I had very severe troubles such as women often have, and could do no heavy work. I was sick for several years, and from reading your ads. I finally decided to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now doing my own washing, which I haven't done for several years, and can walk long distances without those dragging pains and weak feelings. The Vegetable Compound is fine, and I never forget to say a good word for it to other women when they say they need something."—Mrs. G. W. HALL, 539 Hazel Avenue, Lima, Ohio.

There are many women who find their household duties almost unbearable owing to some weakness or derangement. The trouble may be slight, yet cause such annoying symptoms as dragging pains, weakness and a run-down feeling.

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for that COUGH! KEMP'S BALSAM Pleasant to take Children like it!!

CREATED A BAD IMPRESSION

Visitor's Remark, to Say the Least, Did Seem a Little Out of Place.

I was visiting friends with whom I was not well acquainted, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. They insisted upon my staying overnight. I had an important engagement for the following evening and wanted to look my best, so I really was anxious to get away; but upon thinking it over I finally consented to stay.

That being settled, we went down town to pass the evening, and while two of the girls were in the middle of what ought to have been an interesting conversation to me I, thinking of all I had to do before the following evening and not having concentrated on what they were saying, blurted out: "What time does the first train leave in the morning?"

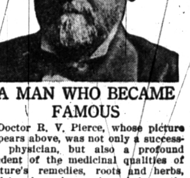
They both looked at me in great surprise, naturally thinking I was extremely anxious to get away from the town and them, too. In view of our short acquaintance, words failed me, and try as I would I could not make them understand.

A Heavy Hand.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, Yale's brilliant and famous critic, was talking at a tea about a new novelist.

"He has a heavy, awkward hand," said Professor Wendell. "When he wants to be impressive he reminds me of the divine who went to jail to administer the last comforting rites of the church to a murderer.

"'Dugald, mon,' he said—for he was a Scot—'Dugald, mon, the gallows is ready, the rope's ready, the hangman is ready—Dugald, are you ready?'"—Exchange.



A MAN WHO BECAME FAMOUS

Doctor R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears above, was not only a successful physician, but also a profound student of the medicinal qualities of Nature's remedies, roots and herbs, and by close observation of the methods used by the Indians, he discovered their great remedial qualities, especially for weaknesses of women, and after careful preparation succeeded in giving to the world a remedy which has been used by women with the best results for half a century. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is still in great demand, while many other so called "cure-alls" have come and gone. The reason for its phenomenal success is because of its absolute purity, and Dr. Pierce's high standing as an honored citizen of Buffalo is a guarantee of all that is claimed for the Favorite Prescription as a regulator for the ills peculiar to women.

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