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 UPTON H. GIBBS
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BIBLE QUESTIONS
QUESTIONS and Bible Answers
 If Parents will encourage children to look up and memorize the Bible Answers, it will prove a precious heritage to them in after years.
 Why is worldly prosperity not to be admired?—Psalm 49:16, 17
 What is promised to him who orders his conversation aright?—Psalm 50:23
 How can we get near to God?—Psalm 51:10-12

WHO'S WHO
 THE OREGON VOTER has issued its pre-legislature number entitled "Who's Who in 1923 Legislature." It contains a personal sketch and record of every member of both houses, and nearly all illustrated by cuts. It is a distinctly valuable publication, especially for those who take interest in our state legislators. But valuable as this number is, it will be exceeded by a later one in which will be summarized the doings of the legislature and legislators. Its able editor, C. C. Chapman, is an adept and expert on keeping tab of proceedings, analyzing them and synthesizing the results. And as far as our experience goes, he is eminently fair. It is not surprising that at times he incurs the ire of some senator or representative, as happened at the last biennial session, when one honorable senator heaved a Webster unabridged at his head, if we remember rightly. However Bro. Chapman proved to be a sport who could take as well as give and in this latest "Who's Who," writes appreciatively of this particular senator. We also look to his weekly reports of the legislature's proceedings for the illumination they afford in what frequently is a verbal fog, and we shall do so this coming session with confidence that we shall not be disappointed.

THE OREGONIAN'S NEW YEAR'S EDITION
 The Oregonian's New Year's number is always looked forward to with expectancy. The present one, if anything, surpasses its predecessors. A layman can hardly realize the work and expense involved in getting out such an edition. We hope that it will be sent broadcast over the country, and also across the seas, because as an advertisement of the state and the Rose City, it cannot be excelled. We shall send our copy to England.

FARM REMINDERS
 O. A. C. EXP. STATION.
 The breeders that are to produce the eggs for hatching should be getting into condition for laying in January. Some breeders use lights in January to bring them into production.
 Enough permanganate of potash to cover a dime or sufficient to give the poultry drinking water a wine red color is a good preventive for colds.
 A curtain on the open front of a chicken house is good insurance, although it may never be used. If a cold spell lasting two or three days comes along frozen combs and toes may be the result. Egg production may drop off and remain low for a month or two after. It is recommended that a curtain be prepared and kept ready to cover the front of the house in case of excessive cold weather.

Read the Ads in the News.

HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

(Continued from first page)

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 Trest-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 uselessness 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, Britain 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 Taena-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 bushwhacking. 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 Fascisti 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 removal 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 Angora government to be a tool of the

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 McCumber in North Dakota; Senators Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin were triumphantly renominated—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, Pomerene and Poindexter 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 6 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.

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N. B.
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BARTHOLOMEW and LAWRENCE

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 determine 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.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Portland, Oregon, December 8th, 1922.
 NOTICE is hereby given that Leslie F. Hedge, of Estacada, Oregon, Route 2, who, on May 22, 1920, made Homestead Entry No. 06827, for the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 15, Township 4 S., Range 4 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year proof to establish claim to the land

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 IN the County Court of the State of Oregon for Cor Clackamas County, Sitting in Probate.
 IN the matter of the Estate of John A. English, Deceased.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Belle Duus, has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John A. English, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned at Estacada, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.
 Dated and first published December 14, 1922.
 BELLE DUUS, Administratrix, Estacada, Oregon.
 ARTHUR I. MOULTON, Attorney for Administratrix, 1107 Spalding, Bldg., Portland, Oregon. 12-14-1-11

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(To be continued next week)