

What, by the way, has become of the old-fashioned flu?

Before marriage they belong to business women's organizations, afterward to card clubs.

The best way to please the Huns is to sink their fleet. Then it can't be trained on them.

As long as we have Mexico there the United States will always be bordering on something.

Can't they get up some substitute better for that sadly overworked phrase, "the acid test?"

There may be married soldiers, of course, who find upon reaching home that the war isn't over.

However, the baseball players who return from the army will find women have not usurped their jobs.

With the increased tax on tobacco, keeping the home fires burning is going to be a further expense.

It's strange that some foreigners who work so hard in the interest of their native land come to America to do it.

Bolshevist Russia, entirely surrounded by food and well-paid labor, would soon be cured of its economic lunacy.

Nothing is so certain about the map of Europe as the fact that it will not be the same as it was five years ago.

All business women, however, are not "bachelor girls," as it takes real business ability to run a home nowadays.

Not even the most intensely loyal American yet has suggested printing the hotel menus in the English language.

The British government proposes more sports as an antidote to unrest. But even Nero supplied bread as well as games.

Gradually interest in the ex-kaiser is dying out. Nobody seems to care to know what kind of whiskers he is growing.

Doctors have nothing on statesmen in capacity to disagree upon the same set of symptoms. It may even be the other way.

As the world's "grub boss," to borrow a section hand phrase, Uncle Sam need not fear any dictation from the hungry.

We have been expecting it ever since we heard how the cost of feed is cutting off the hens. There are to be artificial eggs.

Maybe the cheaper flier is being brought in to offset the threatened drive for popularity the airplane is about to make.

The British government experts are reported to have devised a silent airplane motor, but so far the experts are also silent.

Bring out the champion optimist medal for the man who is seeking to secure college men to serve as missionaries to Russia.

Embattled war gardeners should remember that this is not peace but merely an armistice and go on with their preparedness program.

Airships may eventually make the journey across the ocean so quickly that a man in Europe may pass the week end in America and be back on Monday for work in London or Paris.

One of the Big Berthas which was to reduce Paris to an ash heap is to be placed on exhibition as a curiosity in that city. How have the mighty fallen!

The Huns are complaining of "Polish imperialism," but to date Constantinople has made no protests to anybody concerning any "atrocities" perpetrated by Armenians.

Who would have believed the time ever could come when Vera-zuela and Santo Domingo would be about the only countries in the world enjoying peace and quiet without any internal troubles?

Nevertheless, if you look around at the old world you will see that there is twice as much work that ought to be done as there are men and women to do it, but our political economists have halled up the situation.

Prices as they now stand indicate that this year's thrift garden will be almost as important an item of economy as last year's war garden.

We do not wage war on babies. The nearest we come to it is taxing the baseballs and bats, which are meat and drink to the American boy.

The fact that "13" is generally regarded as a lucky instead of an unlucky number may be cited as evidence that human nature is undergoing a change.

"How to Make Patches Neat" would have been an appropriate subject for the retail clothiers in considering reconstruction.

That new-fangled machine that gives a rider all the motions of a joy trip in an aerial flier without leaving the spot has the advantage of safety first.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY BETWEEN EMPEROR CHARLES V. AND FRANCIS I.

A Treaty of Peace That Was Longer in the Making Than in the Observance.

The treaty between the Emperor Charles V and Francis I of France is an example of a treaty which was longer in its making than it was in its observance. It is cited by all writers on international law and commentators on peace treaties in their arguments as to the binding force of a treaty signed under duress—though, as a matter of fact, every treaty signed by a defeated nation may be said to be signed under compulsion. It is also worthy of note that after the peace conference had lasted six months, the treaty had been signed and the high contracting parties to it had taken their solemn oaths to observe it, the emperor and the king challenged each other to a duel over it.

In February, 1525, the armies of France were defeated at Pavia by the armies of Charles V, emperor of Germany and king of Spain. The French king was taken prisoner and sent from the stricken field his celebrated message: "All is lost save honor." Francis was taken to Spain and moved about from one strong castle to another, the emperor refusing to see him except once when, Francis falling ill, Charles went to him and was greeted by the French king with the remark: "So you have come to see your prisoner die."

Opening of Negotiations.

As early as July 20, however, negotiations were opened at Toledo between the ambassadors of Francis—for he was still king of France and had his ambassadors—and the emperor and his advisers. The terms proposed by the imperial delegates were harsh in the extreme and amounted to virtual dismemberment of France. Henry VIII sent delegates, being anxious to form an alliance with the emperor and share in the spoils. But the English people, for once, firmly opposed Henry's policy, so he switched around to the French side and signed a treaty with the regent, Louise of Savoy, for which that astute woman paid Henry 2,000,000 crowns and gave the negotiator, Cardinal Wolsey, a pension of 100,000 crowns—a crown at that time being worth \$112.

The emperor gradually abated his terms and on January 14, 1526, the treaty was signed at Madrid. By it Charles was to have Burgundy and its dependencies, Francis was restored to liberty, leaving his two sons as hostages for the fulfillment of the conditions of the treaty, and peace was to

reign. During the captivity of Francis there had been a cessation of hostilities; but no sooner did Francis feel himself once more seated on his throne than he began to organize for a renewal of the war.

After waiting three months Charles sent emissaries to Francis, demanding the fulfillment of the treaty of Madrid. The king said he would have to consult the Burgundians. The Burgundians refused to be handed over. Francis would pay an indemnity for Burgundy and keep the rest of the treaty, including the relinquishment of all his Italian possessions.

Francis Set His Army in Motion.

The king of France swore that if the treaty was not kept he would return and deliver himself up. "Let him keep his oath," said Charles, adding some other remarks about conduct unbecoming a man of honor, which were reported back to Francis. Francis set his army in motion on August 8, and the war between him and the emperor began again after a truce of fifteen months, to last three years longer. Angered at the charge of bad faith made by Charles, Francis sent a herald to the emperor with a cartel written in his own hand, saying: "You have lied in your throat in saying that we have done anything unworthy of a gentleman of honor. Appoint a time and place of meeting and we will bring our sword for you to cross."

When Charles received this challenge he consulted the grandees of his kingdom. The duke of Infantado gave the opinion that, whatever might be the popular opinion, kings were bound by the laws of honor as other people. However, he did not think the fulfillment of a treaty was a fit subject to be decided by a duel. Charles, nevertheless, sent his herald to Francis, accepting the challenge and appointing a time and place for the meeting. He also gave the herald a long written argument on the treaty of Madrid, and treaties in general, with which he was to preface the acceptance of the challenge.

When the herald began to read, Francis stopped him with: "I will hear nothing but the time and place. Does he accept?"

"Permit me to do my duty," said the herald.

"Nay," cried the king; "you shall not speak before giving me the time and place."

"Sire, then give me my safe conduct home," said the herald.

"Let him have it," cried the king—and so there was no duel.

THE PEACE OF CAMBRAI (THE LADIES' PEACE) 1529.

Two Women Worked to Bring Peace to a War-Wearied World.

The famous Peace of Cambrai, known as "The Ladies' Peace," because negotiated by two women, was signed in 1529 at a town famous in the annals of the recent war, and put an end to another "world war" which, with an intermission of 15 months, had been ravaging Europe for eight years and involved all the principal nations of Christendom. By the end of 1528 it was felt that Europe was exhausting itself in indecisive warfare. The French army in the kingdom of Naples was wasting itself in inconclusive engagements. The vast empire of Charles V felt the strain of the prolonged conflict and only the gold and silver which were beginning to flow in from America saved it from financial collapse. On all sides there was a desire for peace.

In June of 1529 peace was concluded between the pope and the emperor of Barcelona and it was suggested that delegates be appointed to try and bring about a peace between the two great heads of the war, the emperor and the king of France. King Francis appointed his mother, Louise of Savoy, and the emperor appointed his aunt, Margaret of Austria. It will be seen that the recent appointment of a woman as Hungarian ambassador to Switzerland was not without precedent.

Experienced in Political Affairs.

The two women to whom were now entrusted the destinies of the civilized world were not without experience in political affairs. Louise having twice been regent of France and Margaret having been regent of the Low Countries for her nephew. They were both about fifty years old. Louise, who had been a great beauty in her youth, still retained a portion of her good looks. In character they were the very opposite of each other. Louise was notorious for her amours, fierce, passionate, unprincipled and brilliant. Margaret was gentle, retiring, with a character above reproach and a clear, strong intellect.

It might have been expected that the meeting of two such strong and yet opposite characters, especially of the feminine gender, would have been more productive of "rows and ructions" than of a world peace. But such was not the case. The two ladies agreed to meet at Cambrai in the latter part of June. They hired adjoining houses and secretly had a passage constructed between them. There were a lot of other delegates and representatives of various nations gathered at Cambrai, of course, and according to the customs of those days

a lot of squabbling over who should walk first, or ride first, or call first, went on, together with attempts at sharp political tricks—all this with feasting and pageants. The two ladies attended strictly to business, unsuspected by the others and accredited with full powers by the emperor and the king.

They Signed a Treaty of Peace.

After a month of conferring, during which they passed many times a day through that secret passage of theirs, they announced to an astonished world on August 5 that they had signed a treaty of peace between Francis I and Charles V. The Italian princes who were vitally interested, complained that they had not been consulted and Henry VIII swore a string of his favorite oaths that so little attention had been paid to him. But the thing was done. The ladies had arranged the peace on the principle of "give and take," acting frankly and dealing squarely with each other. The treaty was a good one—though Venice was rather hardly used and territories disposed of without the consent of their rulers or their people—and it brought peace, for a few years at least, to a war-weary world.

The Gorilla's Thumb.

The gorilla and chimpanzee, which belong to the higher order of apes, although having many points of resemblance to man, cannot twiddle their thumbs. In the gorilla the thumb is short and does not reach much beyond the bottom of the first joint of the forefinger. It is very much restricted in its movements, and the animal can neither twiddle its thumbs nor turn them round so that the tips describe a circle. There are the same number of bones in the hand of the gorilla as in the hand of a man, but the thumbs of the monkey have no separate flexor, or bending muscle. This is why a monkey always keeps the thumb on the same side as the fingers and never bends it round any object that it may be grasped.

It's All the Same.

One day in a small camp in France I chanced upon a negro who was loading a freight car with Red Cross material. This young fellow was working in a lazy fashion and I told him that he was not very ambitious. "Man," he said, "there is no use having ambition in this man's army; Uncle Sam gives me the same dollar if I've got ambition or if I ain't got ambition."—Chicago Tribune.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS AGREE

British Industrial Conference Results in Mutual Understanding.

REFORMS TO BE INSTITUTED

Forty-Eight-Hour Week, and Scale of Minimum Wages, to Be Universal, Are Some of the Most Vital Points.

An optimistic view of the work of the industrial conference, comprising representatives of the employers and the trade unions of the United Kingdom, was expressed at a joint meeting of that body at London, Eng., to discuss a secret report made by the Committee of Ten that had been appointed to make recommendations as to an adjustment of the outstanding difficulties.

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, in speaking of the result of the deliberations, said: "We got along well; we do not anticipate any disagreement."

Sir Allen MacGregor Smith, chairman of the Engineering Employers' federation, said the employers were prepared to honor the report as soon as the trade unions accepted it.

The secret report, it is understood, recommended the following immediate reforms:

A 48-hour week with a scale of minimum wages to be applied universally.

Trade boards for organized trades. The wages and hours recognized and agreed on by the trades unions and the employers to be applied to all other workers and employers.

Trade conferences to be held on future war bonuses, the maintenance of the unemployed and old-age pensions.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The Cleveland fire department is now on an eight-hour basis.

All union labor painters and paperhangers at Springfield, Ill., struck for higher wages. Ninety men were involved.

About 21 per cent of the women employed in the cigar and tobacco factories in New York receive \$20 a week or more.

The strike of operators and other employees of the Buenos Aires Telephone company called on March 13, was settled.

The Pennsylvania workmen's compensation law covers about 90 per cent of all men, women and children engaged in gainful pursuits in that state.

It was voted by the Massachusetts legislative committee on social welfare to report a bill limiting the hours of labor of women and minors to 48 in each week and nine in each day.

The minimum wage board of the District of Columbia, created by an act of congress, has ruled that \$16 a week is the lowest amount any working woman can live on in the nation's capital.

The Tidewater Boatmen's union, one of the six organizations participating in the New York harbor strike, voted to accept an offer of a \$110 monthly wage with the same working conditions as before the strike.

A joint meeting of representatives of the mill owners and work people at Manchester, Eng., decided to close down all mills in Lancashire that spin American cotton between April 10 and 25, in order to distribute more evenly the hardships of the present stagnation in trade.

The governor of Wisconsin has approved a bill providing a minimum salary of \$900 for teachers in the Milwaukee grade schools. The language of the bill will be amended to overcome constitutional objections. Milwaukee teachers have tried for years to get higher salaries.

Organization of 13,000 striking woolen workers was effected at Passaic, N. J., by delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The strikers have affiliated with that organization, they said, in an endeavor to hasten a settlement of their differences with the mill owners.

Amsterdam and several other cities in Holland are reducing the working day of municipal employees from nine hours or more to eight hours. Simultaneously the wages of employees in Amsterdam are being readjusted on a higher basis, the lowest annual pay for unskilled labor being \$508.

Less than three million laborers working on farms not owned or operated by themselves, or in other words, "hired men," are reported in the United States census for 1910. This number is strikingly small when compared with the total number of persons engaged in agriculture, which the same census reports at twelve and a half millions.

The printing and publishing industry in Washington, D. C., employs 448 women, of whom 25 receive less than \$9 a week.

More than 4,000,000 persons have been placed in employment through the United States employment service since its reorganization in January, 1918, the department of labor announced. Approximately 3,000,000 were men and women found for war industries up to the signing of the armistice, while the other million have been mostly soldiers, sailors and civilian war workers placed in peace-time jobs.

LABOR ITEMS OF INTEREST

Chronicle of Happenings of Importance Gathered From All Parts of the World.

There are over 90,000 women employed by the newspapers in the United States.

Fifty cents an hour after April 1 is demanded by laborers in Ottawa, Canada, and environs.

The war labor board found in favor of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively in four Illinois packing plants.

For the first time in the history of the Trades and Labor council of Canada, two woman delegates, representing the waitress union, attended one of the recent meetings.

Two of the important features accepted by the commission on international labor legislation in Paris are the prohibition of child labor under sixteen years of age and the uniformity of seamen's wages.

Refusing to accept an offer of the school board of a 5 per cent increase in salary, representatives of the Victoria (B. C.) Teachers' association have threatened to call a strike which would cripple the schools in that city.

Arrests by county and railroad detectives of 11 men at Moccasin, Pa., is believed to have frustrated a plot to force a general strike in the anthracite mines and the resort to sabotage, if necessary, to enforce demands.

Iowa's house of representatives passed the senate measure, declaring that human labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce, and permitting organization of unions for the purpose of bettering conditions of workers.

The furniture-making industry of Rockford, Ill., was at a standstill as result of a strike of the union cabinetmakers, woodfinishers and woodcarvers. They ask an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour for journeymen.

Delegates representing 150,000 Welsh miners adopted a resolution at Cardiff advising against acceptance of the government's terms proposed in an effort to avert a strike. This action was taken against the advice of the miners' leaders.

Announcement of a reduction of metal miners' wages of \$1 a day, effective May 1, was made by the Iron-Silver Mining company and by the Yak mines of the American Smelting and Refining company, Leadville, Colo. About 1,000 men will be affected.

Minister of Defense Wiles said in a speech at Melbourne, Australia, that under the defense act employers returning to reinstate returned soldiers were liable to a fine of \$500. The minister added that the court could order the fine paid to an employee not reinstated.

Unauthorized mine strikes are gradually dying out in England. Thirty thousand miners returned to work in South Wales, leaving an equal number still idle. In the Nottinghamshire district 5,000 have returned, and the remainder are expected to be back at work soon.

The new rolling mill of the Century Steel company officials has been put successfully in operation. On the first day it rolled 12 perfect rounds. This gives the company ability to handle any line of tool steel business and makes it possible to take certain large orders which have been pending.

Approximately 400 employees of the Timkin Detroit Axle company, constituting the greater part of the night force, left their work as a protest against the discharge of an employee they claim was discriminated against because he acted as chairman of a workmen's committee.

The war labor board decided that brass workers of Dayton, O., should be placed on the same footing as iron molders, who have agreed with employers for a minimum wage of \$5.60 per day, an eight-hour day after May 1, time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Practically all the important packing houses in Toronto, Canada, have decided to reduce their hours from 60 and 54 to 48 a week. The change will affect in all about 3,500 men. A corresponding adjustment of wages will follow, the managers in most cases announcing that they will pay the same rate as formerly.

The S. Bleichroeder Banking company of Berlin, Germany, which owns nearly all the shares of the Great Open mine at Oppeln, Silesia, has arranged to turn over its stock to members of the miners' union at par. The mine will, if the arrangement is carried out, become the first in Germany to be owned by the employees.

Striking members of the Harbor Lighter Captains' union of New York voted unanimously to reject an offer of a 15 per cent wage increase, with no changes in working hours, submitted to them on behalf of the New York Boat Owners' association by T. W. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's union. The union's chief demand is for an eight-hour day.

Bonuses running all the way from 20 per cent to 200 per cent are being distributed among their employees by a number of the largest shipping and banking firms in Japan.

The Panama Canal Zone Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades council, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have protested to national headquarters against the activities of two organizers of the maintenance of way employees' union of the United States, who are trying to organize the West Indian laborers, promising them they will get 40 cents an hour for truck work.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and weight and feel fine, so I honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINA B. LYNCH, 1100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Allen's Foot-Ease For the Feet

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe, rests the feet and makes walking a delight. Always use it for dancing parties and to break in new shoes. All dealers sell it.



Mothers use Frey's Vermifuge For the Children

A safe, old fashioned remedy for worms

Seventy-five years continuous use is the best testimonial FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you.

Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones happy and healthy.

25c a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 25c in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly.

E. & S. FREY
Baltimore, Md.

Income Tax Record Bureau, Washington, D. C., will place manager in every county to call on farmers. Should have conveyance. Must give reference. Chas. H. Sidener, District Mgr., Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, O.

The First Private Garage.
The first private garage constructed in New York city was built in the spring of 1900 by a prominent New York automobile enthusiast, who at that time owned three motor vehicles.

Why not coax your digestive apparatus this Spring with a gentle and persuasive tonic? Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are unrivaled.—adv.

Hint From the Sweet Girl.
"I'd kiss you if I had a reasonable excuse."

"The family in the flat above is named Mistletoe," coyly responded the girl.—Kansas City Journal.

The milk of human kindness is never run, through a cream separator.

GAVE UP

Had Lost Twenty-Five Pounds From Kidney Trouble. Doan's Restored His Health.

J. B. Ragless, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and they burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. After I had given up hope, I was persuaded to use Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Sworn to before me,
GEO. W. DEMPSTER,
Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store. 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.