

Wilhelm Hohenzollern may saw a lot of wood but he cuts no ice.

Bethmann-Hollweg admits that he did it with his little tank.

It is not so hard to decide where to go for a vacation as how to go.

"Luxury" taxes continue to call for the coinage of 6 and 7 cent pieces.

Day dreaming is one of the reasons many a man finds life a nightmare.

People know now that it was prophecy rather than fiction that Jules Verne wrote.

The trouble with so many at the grade crossing is that they do not get across.

Just about a year ago Uncle Sam was beginning to get into action over in France.

This summer should witness none of those heat prostrations due primarily to alcoholism.

Getting prices back to normal is as difficult as coaxing a frightened kitten out of a tree.

Rumors of coal shortage bring the "shop early" slogan into evidence months ahead of time.

That prediction of \$30 shoes is received with wild alarm by the man with a pair of \$4 feet.

The number of things a man knows about women is about 1 per cent of what he thinks he knows.

The bartender who prided himself on his mixed drinks now realizes that an education may be wasted.

Under the old English dietum a man's house is his castle, but it is also his distillery and brewery?

The department of agriculture may tell us that it is not necessary to save food, but the prices of it don't.

Why is it that the deepest holes in the river have such an irresistible fascination for the non-swimmer?

Another encouraging sign of the times is that the abuse of the long suffering word "camouflage" is being abated.

What does it profit a man if he has acquired the mummy art of self-defense and the occasion arises while he is using the telephone?

As one gathers from the conversation of parlor "reds," the bourgeoisie of their contempt is made up of those odious people who pay their debts and practice monogamy.

Like the boy who hurried to finish painting the fence before his paint gave out, that British blimp had to hurry to port before its supply of gasoline became exhausted.

A forest fire in Alberta that has destroyed more than 30,000,000 feet of timber serves to call attention again to the old adage about the value of an ounce of prevention.

The tanners attribute the increase in the price of shoes to lack of transportation facilities, and if the price goes much higher the consumer can take care of that by walking to the factory when he needs a new pair.

Keep on the shady side of the street, if there is any.

The tons of bolshevist literature discovered cause wonder as to when the Reds find time for sending bombs.

"Baby niketes" are now to be had. Good heaven! Is it going to be necessary to advocate race suicide for ukuleles?

An authoress who wrote 60 successful novels left an estate of only \$355. She was born too soon for the "movie" scenario.

The man who has patented a cork-screw is one of those fellows, we presume, who just simply must have his little joke.

Perhaps the price of milk will have to be raised again because there is so much grass that the cows are over-worked trying to eat it.

These are temperatures in which they tell a man the best way to stand the heat is to keep cool, and expect him, even at that, to keep cool.

One good way to know what's in the canned goods you use is to put it in there yourself.

You can't get the fellow in the road with a punctured tire to believe they change 'em in 27 seconds in the speed-way races.

When being subject to a governmentally guaranteed price, the old style law of supply and demand regards with only academic interest the fact that there is a bumper crop of wheat this year.

Being used to commanding, young ex-officers of the army or the navy feel that they are capable of commanding good jobs and good salaries.

Those American capitalists who did not buy the Krupp gun works at Essen have probably saved themselves and their country a lot of trouble.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF CONSTANTINOPLE, 1841

When the Present Egypt Was Evolved.

The British possession of Egypt is something into which England "just naturally drifted." The force of circumstances was stronger than treaties and diplomacy, and after the occupation of the country subsequent to the Arabi Bey incident in 1882, England found herself in the position of the man who held the bear by both paws around a tree—it was more dangerous to let go than to hold on. Yet up to the recent proclamation of a British protectorate over the land of the Nile and the setting up of a sultan independent of the Khedive abbas with the Germans, Egypt remained a part of the Turkish empire, a vassal state paying an annual tribute of \$3,000,000 and governed nominally by a hereditary vassal prince. It was governed under the treaty of 1841, which the powers forced upon the sultan and its victorious rebel governor of Egypt, Mehemet Ali. By this treaty the western powers obtained their first foothold in the land of the Pharaohs.

Mehemet Ali was a Turkish officer who first went to Egypt in 1799 as commander of the forces. He did so well in restoring order there that in 1805 the sultan appointed him governor. But Ali found his government constantly threatened by the famous Mamelukes, a cavalry corps of the Egyptian army consisting of the descendants of those Mingrelia, Turkish and other slaves sold by Genhiz Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the thirteenth century who, uniting in revolt in 1251, made themselves masters of the country. The Turkish government overthrew the Mameluke government in 1517 and Egypt became a Turkish province. But the military caste of the Mamelukes was continued as a portion of the Egyptian army until Ali's time.

Massacre of the Mamelukes. In 1811, seeing that it was a question of survival between the Mamelukes and himself, Ali settled the matter by a massacre of the Mamelukes. The citadel of Cairo was the scene of the principal slaughter; the Mamelukes were annihilated. Now absolute master of Egypt, Mehemet Ali threw off his Turkish allegiance and conquered Syria in 1831-2. In 1839 he defeated the Turks in so many engagements that it seemed as if his banners were certain to wave in the mosque of St. Sophia. The powers took alarm. That old idea which for so many centuries has prevented the Turk from being driven out of Europe—the idea that the status quo at Constantinople must not be disturbed, lest the Turk being out of Constantinople, a general war should ensue for

its possession—caused them to join together for an armed intervention, and Ali was forced to give up Syria. On January 30, 1841, a treaty was concluded at Constantinople by which, in return for the relinquishment of Syria and the renewal of his allegiance to the sultan, Ali and his descendants were created hereditary rulers of Egypt.

Egypt for Egyptians. In 1881 appeared an Egyptian colonel, Arabi Bey, who started the cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians." He overthrew the ministry of that year and massacres of Europeans took place in Cairo and Alexandria. He was openly encouraged by the Turkish government which, even when Arabi had flouted the authority of the Khedive and, becoming minister of war, placed himself at the head of an armed revolt which swept the country, refused to declare him a rebel. He withdrew the budgets from the French and British financial advisers and manning the old forts and constructing new ones at Alexandria, threatened the fleets of England, France and the United States.

On July 10, 1882, the British admiral demanded the cessation of hostile preparations and the delivery of some of the forts into British hands within 24 hours, or he said he would open fire. Cablegrams flew back and forth between Alexandria and Europe, and the British invited the French to join with them in an intervention. The French refused and the French fleet steamed out of the harbor for Port Said. The American fleet withdrew.

At 7 a. m. the British fleet opened fire. The engagement lasted until noon by which time most of the forts had been silenced. Fort Pharos fired until four o'clock. The next morning Arabi asked for a truce which was granted, and under cover of which he escaped with his army from the city. Seymour landed a force to restore order in the city, the American marines landing also. A British expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley, was rushed to Egypt, and Arabi was crushingly defeated at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, on September 13. Cairo surrendered the next day; Arabi was taken prisoner and exiled to Ceylon. The authority of the Khedive was restored. Upon advice of the British, he abolished the Dual Control and appointed a British financial adviser.

Abbas succeeded Tewfik and an Englishman was appointed head of the Egyptian army. The treaty of 1841 was still observed until Abbas declared for Germany and fled to Austria, when a British protectorate was declared.

TREATY OF SHIMONOSEKI, 1895

A New Power Arises in the East When Japan Declares War on China.

The western nations woke up to the fact that a great power had appeared in the East when in 1894 Japan declared war on the vast empire of China and speedily brought it to its knees. The realization that a naval and military power of the first class had come into being on the western shores of the Pacific was not a pleasant one and caused a great fluttering among the "chancelleries" of Europe and was not viewed without concern in the United States.

It was because of her war with China and her subsequent war with Russia that Japan occupies the position she does today among the nations. The treaty of Shimonoseki and the treaty of Portsmouth placed her among the leading nations of the world. The war between China and Japan arose over the affairs of Korea. In the olden days Korea had paid tribute to Japan and after the abolition of the Shogunate in 1868 and the coming of the Mikado into his own, repeated demands were made upon the Koreans for a continuation of this tribute. Chinese and Japanese intrigued at the Korean court for the predominance in the land of the morning calm and transformed it into a land which knew no calm.

Japan Alleged Infraction. In June of 1894 a Chinese army was sent into Korea for the ostensible purpose of putting down a rebellion which threatened the Korean king. Japan declared this to be an infraction of the treaty between herself and China made in 1885, and dispatched a Japanese army which occupied the Korean capital and its port of Chemulpo, and fortified the route connecting the two cities. Somehow the rebellion disappeared, but the king of Korea found a Chinese army and a Japanese facing each other in hostile guise upon his territory and asked them to withdraw—which they refused to do. The king appealed to the United States. Mr. Gresham, secretary of state, asked of Korea, China said she was perfectly willing to get out if Japan would. Japan said she would not get out until Korea had reformed her internal affairs.

It was evident that Japan meant war, and on July 8, 1894, England proposed that the United States join with her in an intervention to prevent the war. The United States refused

to interfere except as a "friendly neutral," and would join no other nation, even in that interference.

On July 31 Japan declared war upon the Celestial empire. The military and naval supremacy of Japan at once became startlingly apparent. A Japanese army swept through Korea, and advancing down the Liaoting peninsula, took Port Arthur. The Chinese were driven out of southern Manchuria. The Japanese fleet destroyed the Chinese fleet and captured Weihaiwei. At the beginning of the war the Chinese emperor had commanded his generals: "Go drive me these pigmies into the sea," but now a Japanese army was ready to advance on Peking. Everywhere China was utterly defeated.

Negotiated Four Weeks. China thereupon authorized the American minister at Peking to transmit direct to Japan a proposal for peace. Japan agreed to receive Li Hung Chang as peace commissioner. He landed at Shimonoseki on March 19, 1895, where he was met by the Marquis Ito, and after four weeks of negotiation the treaty was signed on April 17. The complete independence of Korea was recognized; the Liaoting peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadore Islands were ceded to Japan, and China agreed to pay a war indemnity of two hundred million taels, open four new ports and grant special trade privilege to the victors. Korea had been occupied and organized by Japan during the war and, though its complete independence had been guaranteed by the treaty, Japanese influence was now supreme there.

England was disturbed, Germany displeased and Russia angry and alarmed at the treaty of Shimonoseki. A great power had suddenly appeared to threaten Russian possessions and block her aspiration on the Pacific coast. The czar threateningly demanded the retrocession to China of the Liaoting peninsula. Germany and France backed up the demand of Russia. Had Russia been alone to be considered, Japan might have thrown down the gauntlet then as she did later. But in the face of threats from three powers, she dared not refuse, and gave up the best fruits of the war—which Russia stepped in and grabbed for herself.

MONTANA MINERS GIVEN ADVANCE

Wage Increase Conditional on Settlement of Factional Labor Disputes.

I. W. W. LOCALS ARE IGNORED

Agreement Affects Twenty Thousand Men, and It is Believed All the Mines Will Soon Resume Normal Operations.

On the proviso that the labor organizations will settle all factional labor disputes, without involving the employing companies, the mining companies operating in Butte, Mont., offered their employees a new wage scale, which carries with it a wage advance of \$1 per day. Miners will receive \$5.75, engineers \$7, general tradesmen \$6.50, and laborers \$5. The agreement affects nearly 20,000 men of Butte, Great Falls and Anaconda, and is made with the recognized labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In the negotiations the two Butte I. W. W. locals were ignored, as well as the recently formed "One Big Union." It is believed that the increased wage scale will result in many miners who have left Butte this summer returning to the city, and that the mines which have been operating about 35 per cent can soon resume normal operations.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

All work at the port of Brest, France, ceased, the employers having declared a lockout because of the demands of the dockers' union.

Three thousand members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' unions of St. Louis have been granted a 44-hour week with the same pay as for the 50-hour week now in force, by their employers.

Upon the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad east and west of Pittsburgh there are employed 33,000 men of foreign birth, chiefly Italians, and of this number 25,700 are employed east of Pittsburgh.

During the year ended September 30, 1918, 122 fatal accidents occurred in coal mines in Nova Scotia. The average of 12,823 workmen were employed in the 23 coal mines for which the figures are given.

Ohio coal mines are operating from 65 to 70 per cent full time, as compared with 45 per cent three months ago, when thousands of miners were idle, according to officials of the United Mine Workers of Ohio.

Of the 139,588 workers employed in the over 1,500 establishments in Tennessee 21.4 per cent are women. Since the signing of the armistice unemployment has been increasing among English women at an alarming rate.

A car filled with strikers will be placed at the head of all railway trains passing over Portuguese railroads to guarantee their safe passage. Action to that effect was taken by the minister of war after a section of track was torn up by strikers near the station at Povoa, about twenty miles north of Oporto.

Operations in the silver mines of Cobalt, Ont., were suspended as the result of a strike by virtually all miners employed in the district. The walkout followed refusal of mine managers to consent to adjustment by a board of conciliation of the demands of the men for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

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All mines of the Central Coal and Coke company in the Kansas field were idle when the strike order issued by the board of district No. 14, United Mine Workers of America, in conjunction with a similar order by the Missouri district officials, was put into effect. About 1,400 men were involved. The miners say they have been unable to settle numerous grievances with the company.

Old age pensions, stock partnerships, and life insurance, together with an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours, all of which benefits to employees will begin on August 1 of this year, were announced by officers of the Studebaker corporation at South Bend, Ind. Some of the 6,000 men and women will benefit under the grant, which is said to be one of the greatest steps in behalf of the workers taken by any American corporation.

A co-operative movement by striking machinists of Rock Island, Ill., and approved by the Central Labor Union, has for its object the buying of foodstuffs by all union men there from Chicago wholesale houses. The unionists charge that too high prices are asked in Rockford.

All the employees of the Siemens-Schuckert company, one of the largest electrical firms in Germany, went on strike. The strikers number 30,000. The Siemens-Schuckert men struck because of the discharge of 10,000 of their fellow workers at two other plants of the company in Slemstradt.

WAGE INCREASE IS GENERAL

Practically All Members of International Ladies' Garment Workers Share in Advance Granted.

The new trade agreement affecting wages, recently signed between the New York Dress and Waist Manufacturers' association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union affects more than 25,000 workers. Wage increases have been granted to all workers. Pieceworkers are to be paid an increase of 10 per cent over the prices which were in force on April 9, 1919. All workers, except cleaners, drapers, dress pressers and cutters are to receive an increase of \$4.50 a week, while cleaners will get \$1.00 more, and drapers, pressers and cutters, except those skilled, are to receive an increase of \$2 a week. Increases are also granted to all other week workers.

OTHER LABOR NEWS

The proposed lockout on the docks at Havre, France, became operative July 31, 3,500 dock workers being affected.

The strike of dock workers at Liverpool, England, has been settled. The strikers regard the settlement as greatly in their favor.

The long-threatened strike of lignite miners in the mining district near Leipzig, Germany, started. The men struck for an increase in wages.

Saginaw (Mich.) street car service was tied up by a renewal of the strike for pay increases from 34 to 36 cents an hour to 40, 43, 45 and 47 cents.

Conciliator Fred L. Felck reported to the department of labor that the S. H. Hill Casket company of Chicago had granted a 15 per cent increase to its employees, thereby terminating a strike.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders and Helpers of America at a meeting at Superior, Wis., voted against a strike which was to have gone into effect July 31.

Increases in wages for city laborers and pay for teams was granted by the city of Tiffin, O. The scale was increased from 30 to 40 cents an hour for laborers and 50 to 70 cents an hour for teams.

Telegraph workmen and mechanics employed by the Berlin (Germany) postal and telegraph administration went on strike as a protest against discharge of 200 of their colleagues for participating in a recent strike.

Illinois post office clerks asked congress to raise their wages, with a minimum of \$1,800 a year instead of \$1,600, and a maximum of \$2,400 instead of \$1,500. They also ask limitation of overtime work as far as possible.

Approximately 300 employees of the Louisville Home Telephone company, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, including girl operators, voted July 28 to call off a strike that has continued since July 1.

Six hundred and fifty employees of the Gary (Ind.) Screw and Bolt works went on strike. It is said a majority refused to go to work because four machinists in the plant were discharged.

The strike of employees of the Des Moines (Ia.) street car company was averted when the men's wages were increased from 47 to 60 cents an hour. They had demanded an increase of 85 cents. If it is found the company cannot meet the increase the city council will be asked to allow the company to increase its fares.

Several hundred Boston policemen have expressed themselves in favor of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The chief reason for their action, it was said, is that they have had great difficulty in getting a salary of \$1,600 a year, whereas Chicago policemen who are associated with organized labor are about to receive salaries of \$2,000 a year.

Work in all departments of the Boston navy yard was suspended while the mechanics joined in a parade and mass meeting to protest against the announcement that the working force of 8,000 must be reduced by at least 1,500, to square with the cut in naval appropriations made by congress. It was said that the walkout was virtually complete.

Demands for wages of \$1 an hour for oilers, firemen, boiler washers and maintenance men, and \$125 a month for coal passers at the Chicago city waterworks were made by James B. Conroy, business agent of the International Union of Stationary Firemen and Oilers at a conference with Water Commissioner Edward E. Wall and Charles Hertenstein, president of the efficiency board.

Chief of Mines Button of Harrisburg, Pa., was informed by the attorney general that questions relative to establishment of barrier pillars in mining operations are not to be determined by the attorney general, but by the mine experts, who constitute the proper tribunal under the law, and that the mine inspector in charge of the district must arrange a meeting and hold hearings.

J. Hochman, president of Local No. 100 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union announced that the Chicago manufacturers had granted an increase in wages and better conditions, and a proposed strike had been called off.

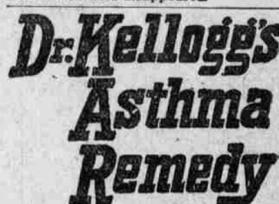
A settlement of the strike of the Haskell-Barker Car company's plant, at Michigan City, Ind., has been effected by Fred L. Felck, mediator for the United States department of labor. The eight-hour day, time and one-half pay for overtime and an increase in wages approximating 15 per cent were granted the men.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.



Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

For the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for 15c. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Unappreciated Attention. "Gwendolyn must be very fond of you. "What makes you think so?" said Miss Cayenne coolly. "Every year she gets up a birthday party for you." "Merely a delicate method of calling attention to my age."

A seafaring man is almost as interesting as one who is loveless.

IF THIN AND NERVOUS, TRY PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bitter-Phosphate Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force.

When one stops to consider the host of thin people who are searching continually for some method by which they may increase their flesh to normal proportions by the filling out of ugly hollows, the rounding off of protruding angles with the attendant bloom of health and attractiveness, it is no wonder that many and varied suggestions along this line appear from time to time in public print. While excessive thinness might be attributed to various and acute causes in different individuals it is a well-known fact that the lack of sufficient phosphorus in the human system is very largely responsible for this condition. Experiments on humans and animals by many scientists have demonstrated beyond question of doubt that a body deficient in phosphorus becomes nervous, sickly and thin. A noted author and professor in his book, "Chemistry and Food Nutrition," published in 1913, says: "It is the amount of phosphorus required for the normal nutrition of man is seriously underestimated in many of our standard text books. It seems to be well established that this deficiency in phosphorus may now be met by the use of an organic phosphate known throughout English speaking countries as Bitter-Phosphate. Through the assimilation of this phosphate by the nerve tissue the phosphoric content when absorbed in the amount normally required by nature, produces a welcome change in our body and mind. Nerve tension disappears, vigor and strength replace the weakness and lack of energy, and the whole body soon loses its ugly hollows and abrupt angles, becoming enveloped in a glow of perfect health and beauty and the will and strength to be up and doing."

CAUTION—While Bitter-Phosphate is unsurpassed for the relief of nervousness, general debility, etc., those taking it who do not desire to put on flesh should use extra care in avoiding fat-producing foods.



Banner Lye

is easy to use. No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorless and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sinks, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for softening water, and the labor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half. MAKE PURE SOAP and save money besides. A 10-cent can of Banner Lye, 4 1/2 pounds of kitchen grease, ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large kettles), and you have 10 pounds of best hard soap or 20 gallons of soft soap. Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggist. Write to us for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye." The Penn Chemical Works Philadelphia, USA.

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