

All the picayune wars now going on, however, are of the bush league variety.

A lot of fellows can't decide whether to neglect their gardens or their office work.

About all a warship is built for is to be scrapped, either in battle or in a junk yard.

Uncle Sam, with more than 100,000,000 children, certainly ought to know where all the pennies go.

The trouble with a lot of European ideals seems to be that they're not ideals, but merely ideas.

Still a millionaire can afford to get married more than once as he never misses the alimony.

The "luxury" tax is regarded by the clerk who collects it as taking the last trace of luxury out of life.

Slang has one advantage over legal language—people know what the slang words and phrases mean.

A bathtub may not provide as much sport as a river or bathing pool, but the casualties are fewer.

At least one of the former emperor's palaces might be used for storing the notes written to the peace conference.

When a fly gets in the house he never is able to get out of it, which is more than can be said about some traps.

Rumors of the vast sums spent in bolshevist propaganda indicate that the proletarians are swimming in capital.

The rules laid down by bolshevists make the old tyrants under which Russia labored appear generous and benign.

Not having enough cars though, the war department couldn't give an automobile and a farm to every returned soldier.

Bomb throwers might do well to take notice that nobody ever practiced that trade in this country and succeeded.

With American peasants raking in \$2.26 a bushel on a billion-bushel crop, it's no wonder that they fear the cities will turn bolshevik.

Girls and women who work have a right to decent places in which to live. That is one of the problems involved in the advancement of the Y. W. C. A.

No, "America is not ready for bolshevism," as the red radicals say, and becoming more hostile unreads all the time.

Lithuania claims to be the oldest nation in Europe and doubtless it would testify that never before with in its memory has there been so much excitement.

The May record on 320,000 troops moved to the United States is all right, but at that none of the soldiers report injured feelings because they were rushed home.

Street car travel has not yet attained a degree of comfort to warrant apprehensions that a luxury tax will be added to each fare.

But how will that minister who is going to preach from an airplane, 20,000 feet in the air, know whether it is a coin or a collar button?

The fellow who can't afford an automobile tries to make himself believe he is saving his money to be one of the first to own a pleasure airplane.

Organized labor says that anarchy must go. The anarchist is a creature who feeds on envy of the man who leads a useful and self-respecting life.

One poet contends that the free verse craze has brought about improvement of rhymed verse. But perhaps rhymed verse merely seems better by contrast.

America is inclined to oppose the trial of the ex-kaiser, though he is the same curious person who once said he would stand no nonsense from America.

No one is likely to try a nonstop flight round the world soon, because the folk at home would never know he'd been away.

All things that were said about the danger and impracticability of the locomotive soon after its appearance are now being said about the airship.

As we understand the complaint of the American button manufacturers against the foreign makers of an inferior article, they want them to come off.

In other words, Austria is to admit that times have changed since she sent the ultimatum to Serbia.

Who can remember when the only times farmers ever met were on the road, at church, and at the corner grocery?

It was the American expeditionary army that put democracy inefficaciously on the European map, but it was the Salvation Army that made the world safe for the great American doughnut.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH, 1905.

Japan's Ability to Fight the European.

If the war which Japan waged against China in 1894 demonstrated to the world that a new power had appeared in the Pacific, still it was argued by the western nations that she had only fought with Asiatics. They spoke rather patronizingly of her military exploits after the treaty of Portsmouth; after the treaty of Portsmouth they spoke with an admiration no less sincere because grudgingly bestowed. After Shimonoseki Japan was a promising younger brother; after Portsmouth she was a nation to be treated with as an equal and one to make alliances with.

No sooner had France, Germany and Russia forced Japan after the treaty of Shimonoseki to retrocede to China the best fruits of the war, the peninsula of Liao-tung, than China turned around and leased Port Arthur and Liao-tung to Russia by a lease which was only a cover for a direct cession. This little deal between Russia and China rather chagrined the other two powers which had joined with Russia in forcing Japan to retrocede Liao-tung. Germany at once demanded an equivalent that China leave to her the city and bay of Kiaochow on the same terms as those by which Russia held Port Arthur—and China did so. France, being an ally of Russia in the triple entente, valuing that alliance very highly, swallowed her chagrin at her false diplomatic move in joining in the coercion of Japan, while Great Britain demanded as an offset to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur a lease of the Chinese naval station of Wei-hai-wei on the north shore of the Shan-tung peninsula, Pe-chih-li.

Now Held by Japanese.

To dispose of the subsequent fate of these British and German acquisitions here it may be said that England did nothing with Wei-hai-wei and finally gave it back to China, while Germany, on the pretext of a murdered missionary, formally annexed Kiaochow and the surrounding territory and heavily fortified the place. It was captured by the Japanese in the recent war and is now held by them.

As soon as Russia got Port Arthur she turned it into a fortress as nearly impregnable as she could make it and constructed a great commercial port in the neighboring bay of Tallien-wan. She concluded a treaty with China which gave her control of the Manchurian railroad and linked it up with her Trans-Siberian railroad. The Boxer uprising of 1899-1900 gave Russia and excuse to pour troops into Manchuria. Manchuria became, in fact, a Russian province, and Russia began to encroach upon Korea.

Japan, naturally alarmed, demanded that Russia evacuate Manchuria, and Russia repeatedly promised to do so, but never fulfilled her promises. Japan saw a great European power confronting her in a threatening attitude; perhaps threatening her very existence as an independent nation. On February 1904 she severed diplomatic relations with Russia and two days later Admiral Togo made a torpedo attack upon the Russian fleet lying at Port Arthur, followed by a fleet attack the following day. By these two attacks the Russian fleet at Port Arthur was practically put out of commission. On the day of the last attack a Japanese fleet defeated the Russian squadron lying off Chemulpo.

Japan Declared War.

The next day Japan formally declared war. The subsequent events of the war were the bombardment of Vladivostok March 6; bombardment of Port Arthur March 21; occupation of Wiju at the mouth of the Yalu river April 5, and the passage of the river and the defeat of the Russian army opposing on May 1. The Japanese army was now in Manchuria and another Japanese army occupied Korea. The Japanese navy utterly destroyed Russia's sea power in the Pacific and the Japanese army, after a series of victories, laid siege to Port Arthur. Another Japanese army drove the Russians northward in Manchuria and administered a crushing defeat at Mukden.

The Russian transportation and supply corps utterly broke down and became useless; grand dukes at the Manchurian headquarters revealed in carloads of courtesans and champagne while the soldiers needed food and clothing, and there was an eye of official graft.

Port Arthur made a valiant defense but surrendered on January 1, 1905.

Provisions of Treaty.

By this treaty Japan and Russia mutually agreed to evacuate Manchuria, excepting the Liao-tung peninsula, which was taken over by Japan. Russia transferred the lease of Port Arthur to Japan, as well as the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the Manchurian railroad. The Manchurian railroads were to be used for commercial purposes only. Russia ceded to Japan the island of Saghalin, a great island stretching north and south along the Siberian coast, and gave Japan fishing rights on all the Pacific waters of Russia.

The Russian humiliation was complete. Japan had "arrived," and not long afterward Great Britain became her ally.

TREATY OF PARIS, 1800.

When the United States was at War With France.

Our relations with France have generally been of such a friendly nature from the founding of the nation until the present day that most people have forgotten that we were ever at war with her. But we were, from the spring of 1798 to September, 1800.

James Monroe was minister to France in 1798 when the Directory which had succeeded to the "Terror of Robespierre" informed him that the treaty of 1778 between France and the United States was at an end because America had signed the treaty with England known as Jay's treaty. Mr. Monroe replied that the treaty of 1778 had already been brought to nothing by the constant capture of American ships by French men of war. France, under the Terror, had regarded the rest of the world in the same light as the Russian bolsheviks do now. American merchant ships were captured and condemned and sold.

Mr. Monroe was too pliant; he was recalled, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was sent over in his place. The Directory from purely selfish motives continued the policy of claiming exemption from international law which the Terror had begun in the name of liberty. The French government would not receive Pinckney and ordered him out of the country. President Adams called a special session of congress and recommended the prompt formation of a navy and the permission for merchant ships to arm themselves.

Extra Envoys Named.

Pinckney was in Holland. The president appointed Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall as extra envoys to John Pinckney, to go to Paris and negotiate. On reaching Paris the commissioners found that Talleyrand was minister of foreign affairs. Talleyrand sent go-betweens to the commissioners telling them that before the Directory would negotiate they must pay a bribe of \$250,000. The bribe was to be divided among all the directors except one who, it was explained, was already making enough money by his rake-off on the condemnation of American ships. And there was another little matter; the United States must make a loan to the French government of \$2,500,000. These matters being agreed to the American claims for damages would be submitted to arbitration provided America would advance money to pay any damages assessed against the Directory government of France. The American envoys being some-

what staggered at these propositions, Talleyrand's messenger said: "You do not seem to understand. It is a question of money, a great deal of money. Speak to the point. What is your answer?"

One of the envoys replied: "Our answer is 'No, no, no—not a stipence.'"

This reply was soon thriling the United States under the more ornate form of "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute." Talleyrand sent Pinckney and Marshall out of the country, but asked Gerry to stay, but upon an imperative order from Washington Gerry, too, withdrew. A storm of indignation swept the country when the president gave to congress the results of the American mission. Bills for increasing the navy and purchasing iron works were passed and the navy made for the first time a separate department. The president was authorized to enlist 10,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers.

In the winter of 1798-9 an American fleet consisting of the United States, Constitution, George Washington, Merrimac, Portsmouth, Pickering, Eagle, Herald, Scammel and Diligence met in the West Indies and tackled the French men-of-war and privateers which swarmed there. The Merrimac took the French ship Le Phoenix of 14 guns and the Magicienne of the same number. The Portsmouth captured the Bonaparte, La Brillante and La Bon Pere, all small men-of-war, while seven captures of privateers were made by ships of the squadron. On February 3, the United States sank the French privateer Anjou de la Patrie and soon after the privateer Tartufe. Captain Barry in the United States bombarded and temporarily silenced the batteries at Basse Terre on the Island of Guadaloupe. Captain Truxton's squadron, cruising off Porto Rico, captured nine privateers and a third squadron under Captain Thayer, cruising between Cuba and Hayti, captured or sank six more. Another naval force made captures off Havana. In all 60 French privateers were sunk or captured. On the 6th of February Captain Truxton in the Constitution, in a battle off St. Kitt's lasting two hours, captured the French frigate Insurgent.

Adams sent another embassy to France where Napoleon had now come into power as first consul and on September 30, 1800, a new treaty was signed. Both parties to the treaty abandoned their claims for damages.

OPPOSE CUT IN WORKING WEEK

Metal Manufacturing Industries Say Forty-Eight-Hour Period Is Impracticable.

TOO SERIOUS ECONOMIC LOSS

Even Schedule of Fifty Hours Is Considered Unwise by the Investigators—Other News of Interest to Labor.

A report issued by the national industrial conference board said that an investigation of the metal manufacturing industries indicated it was possible for "a considerable portion of establishments to maintain production on a schedule of 50 hours a week," but that such a schedule "could not be universally adopted by these industries without some loss in production."

Of the 48-hour week the report said: "If both management and workers would actively co-operate, such a week might prove practicable in a larger number of establishments than is now the case. But unless such co-operation is secured there can be little question that the general adoption of a 48-hour week in the metal trades would involve a serious economic loss to the nation."

IN THE LABOR WORLD

Manufacturing plants in the United States number more than 275,000.

Sheet-metal workers in Knoxville, Tenn., have been given an increase in pay of \$2 per day.

More than 600,000 wage-earning women are now members of the National Woman's Trade Union.

Steamfitters and plumbers in Duluth, Minn., have received an advance of 90 cents a day, making their daily wage \$7.

The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has at the present time over 1,000,000 members.

United States cigarmakers rolled 9,000,000 cigars in 1917, while in 1918 they made over 40,000,000 cigarettes.

The Texas Power and Light company's refusal to arbitrate differences with organized electrical workers resulted in darkness for Fort Worth, Tex., for several nights.

Foreign-trained workmen who really know the finer points of the decorative trades are paid from \$12 to \$15 a day, while Americans thoroughly competent for ordinary work get \$5 a day for their services.

Previous to the war Belgian cotton mills operated about 1,800,000 spindles; about 800,000 of which could be operated at the present time, providing brass and copper fittings, shafts, pulleys, etc., could be replaced.

The Standard Oil company of Indiana is adopting an industrial relations plan carrying with it provisions for annuities for employees and giving employees a voice in matters pertaining to relations with their employers.

American Express employees at Syracuse, N. Y., quit work when informed that their wage increase, granted June 1, was not retroactive to January 1. The men were told that an error had been made in previous announcement.

Approximately 600 city employees, representing 16 organizations, at a mass meeting at Seattle, Wash., voted to form "one big union" for the purpose primarily of seeking a \$50 a month increase in pay for every city employee. Policemen and firemen would be included.

Miners of Nova Scotia are planning to work only five days each week, according to a statement made at Glace Bay by Sidney Barrett, newly elected international board member of the United Mine Workers. The announcement caused a stir in Cape Breton labor circles.

The project providing a minimum wage for women and girls employed in Porto Rico was approved in the lower house, after many stormy sessions. The bill provides that women under eighteen years of age shall be paid not less than four dollars a week, and women over eighteen years six dollars a week. The first three weeks of apprenticeship are exempt from this requirement.

A demand for a uniform 15 per cent increase in wages for the silk ribbon weavers of Paterson, N. J., has been received by Albert L. Wyman, secretary of the Silk Employers' association of Paterson and all silk ribbon manufacturers, from John Golden, general president of the United Textile Workers of America, who points out that the weavers are not satisfied with the concessions granted by the manufacturers, which range from 10 to 15 per cent.

Five hundred technical workers employed by the borough of Queens, New York, at salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,750 a year, announced they had joined the Union of Technical Men and presented a demand to Borough President Connolly for an average increase of \$500. The men are responsible for all plans and specifications for borough work and for inspection of buildings.

The Chicago structural iron workers, who have been making 87½ cents an hour. The steamfitters, who have been getting 81½ cents an hour, demand \$1.25 an hour.

TO RETURN TO THEIR KEYS

Strike of Telegraphers Is Officially Declared an End—Men May Go Back to Work.

The strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' union against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies was declared off. It was announced at New York by Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the organization.

Edward Reynolds, vice president and general manager of the Postal company announced after he was informed that the strike had been called off that those strikers who wished to return to work could do so, "though they had to risk finding their places filled."

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The Patternmakers' union in Montreal, Canada, has established a 44-hour week.

The Texas legislature has passed a minimum wage law for women and children.

Girl factory workers in Dublin, Ireland, receive from \$4.50 to \$10 per week.

There are now nearly 1,500 leather manufacturing establishments in the United States.

Labor costs in France have multiplied two and seven-tenths times, and material costs are multiplied by three.

Colorado, with 16 per cent working women, is receiving 52 per cent of the state quota for woman's work.

More than 700 men, largely shop employees, have been dropped from the pay roll by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company.

Workers in the various building trades in Paterson, N. J., have been successful in their fight for increased wages.

Two Vancouver (B. C.) unions have been suspended from the metal trades council because they affiliated with the "one big union." It was announced.

Every one of the 225 employees of the Angle Island Immigrant station have signed an application for admission to the Federal Employees' union.

Michinists employed in the Kansas City waterworks are to receive \$8 per day if city council grants their request.

Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers throughout the country were notified to resume handling business of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

A Paterson (N. J.) mill owner has inaugurated in his plant a constitutional government plan, which he finds is not only beneficial to him but to his employees as well.

The average increase in wages granted to British miners is equivalent to between 110 and 120 per cent on pre-war average wages of all classes of workers.

In Switzerland all wage-workers in private industrial undertakings who earn less than \$2.70 per day are entitled to unemployment relief when out of work.

Two thousand factory workers, in the employ of the Liquid Carbonic company, Chicago, manufacturers of soda fountains, were granted an increase in wages of 12½ per cent, effective July 1.

The shops of the garment-making trades in Boston were affected by a strike of cloak and skirt makers. Strike leaders said 3,000 workers were out. They demand a 44-hour week and abolition of piece work.

Settlement of the strike at the Seymour (Conn.) Manufacturing company ended when it was announced that wage schedules would be made to correspond with those at other mills in the vicinity. The plant reopened.

A strike in the textile finishing industry has been averted. It was announced through the signing of a two-year agreement between employers and workers, under which the spongers and cloth examiners will receive \$10 more a week, beginning June 30, and work 40½ hours.

In an appeal to British labor, Right Hon. John R. Clynes urges the workers of Great Britain not to adopt a policy of bloodshed, but to hold fast and win their fight by constitutional methods. The labor meeting went on record in favor of a universal six-hour day and the abolition of conscription.

The 800 Chicago city clerks who went on strike returned to their desks, having been granted an increase of wages to \$1,500 a year. The firemen and policemen were granted an increase from \$1,500 a year to \$1,800, their demand being \$2,000. Street cleaners and garbage collectors were given a raise of 50 cents a day, their demand being \$1.

The tobacco workers' strike in Porto Rico, involving 15,000 employees, in progress since January 1, has been ended by an agreement reached through the efforts of a legislative committee. Under the terms of the agreement the cigarmakers are granted an increase of \$1.75 in wages for each thousand cigars made. The other workers in the tobacco industry are to receive a 15 per cent increase and it is expected that work will be resumed in about three weeks.

The Chicago hoisting engineers were granted \$1 an hour. They have been getting 87½ cents an hour.

An agreement was reached on a new wage scale at a conference between the Western Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers' association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The increases, which went into effect on July 1, will average 4 per cent, the highest in any department being 10 per cent. Certain factions declared firmly for a six-hour day instead of the present eight-hour shift. This was declared impracticable because of the cost.

TENNESSEE NEWS

Happenings Over Commonwealth Gleaned From Various Places

Memphis.—In spite of the plan of the controlling forces in the county court to stick to the tax rate of \$1.71½, as fixed at a recent meeting, Shelby county school teachers came out of a lively fight in the court with a raise in salary of more than \$75,000 for the next school year. The teachers got fixed increases of from \$10 to \$15 a month on monthly salaries and three months' extra salary thrown in.

Chattanooga.—Another step in the realization of a highway between Nashville and Chattanooga over Cumberland mountain, which is now financially provided for at a proposed outlay of over \$500,000, on the construction of the 47 miles, was taken by the state highway department of Tennessee in awarding the contracts on 29 miles of the highway in Belford, Moore and Franklin counties.

Nashville.—A proclamation was issued by Gov. Roberts calling for an election to be held September 4, in this state, to determine whether a constitutional convention to propose a new constitution or changes in the present forty-eight-year-old instrument will be held Nov. 15 this year.

Nashville.—The next stage in the Methodist Centenary movement will be a churchwide evangelistic movement near Easter of next year, for which preparations are now underway.

Salmer.—Saturday was designated as Burlington Highway improvement day in McNairy county. Two hundred men with tractors, teams, graders, drags and scrapers put the highway in excellent condition.

Memphis.—A general reduction in long distance telephone rates has been announced by the Memphis Telephone Company, which handles the telephone business of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.

Knoxville.—Dr. H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee, also has been retained as dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station of that institution.

Ripley.—The three churches of Ripley inaugurated vesper services, which were held in the court yard, and after during the summer union services will be held at 7:30 p. m.

Lexington.—Piney Creek Baptist church, six miles southeast of town, is experiencing a wonderful revival under the ministry of Rev. E. Z. Newsum of Wynnboro, Texas.

Memphis.—Since the negro detective force of the city lately suffered such a disastrous wreck, Police Commissioner Quinn said that no effort would be made to revive it.

Nashville.—This will be Southern problem week at George Peabody College for Teachers. It will also be one of the most important weeks of the summer quarter.

Memphis.—The exhibition of the plans for the new auditorium and market house at Brooke Memorial Art Gallery, Overton Park, is attracting much attention.

Memphis.—Two Memphians, Hardwig and Israel Peres, will represent the Memphis Zionists at the annual convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 14.

Lexington.—Elder Paul Slayden, of Columbia, Tenn., a preacher of signal ability, is conducting a revival in the First Christian Church of this place.

Trenton.—In the municipal primary held in this city W. W. Herron was elected mayor over W. L. Wade, incumbent, by a good-sized majority.

Jackson.—Presbyterians of Jackson are contributing this week to the fund for the upkeep of the Purdy school in McNairy county.

Memphis.—Services in honor of Bishop Thomas F. Gallor will be held in nearly every church in the diocese.

Bartlett.—Damage estimated at \$40,000 was sustained here when a terrific windstorm visited the town.

Jackson.—The \$10,000 improvements on the local Elks' club rooms are being made in rapid order.

Nashville.—A vigorous protest against raising the gas rates in Memphis was filed with the state utilities commission.

Chattanooga.—The city of Chattanooga will not buy any of the canned meats offered by the government at reduced prices.

Jackson.—A fire that destroyed \$25,000 worth of veneered lumber and threatened to consume the entire timber manufacturing district along the N. C. & St. L. railway broke out at the Athly Veneering plant and raged for two hours or more. The warehouse and its contents were destroyed, but the loss is covered by insurance.