The Public Be Served

THE NEWS SCIMITAR

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The News Scimitar

PUBLISHED BY THE MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR COMPANY

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By carrier, 15c per week. By mail, postage paid, 1 month, 40c; 3 months, 75c; 6 months, $1.00; 6 months, $2.00; 12 months, $4.00.

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14-15

PAUL BLOCK, INC., Special Representative, 250 Fifth Ave., New York; Mallers Building, Chicago; Little Building, Boston; Kresge Building, Detroit.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

The airplane, which was at one time thought to be capable of use in commerce, has already encountered an obstruction which may prove a serious set-back. This is the tariff on imports maintained by many countries. In passing from one country to another the big airplane is equipped to carry a ton or more of freight, just as it carried a ton or more of explosives during the war, and this freight would probably be contraband goods, upon which a duty is collectible. This would mean that the customs and postal authorities would have to police the air in order to prevent smuggling. It is difficult to police terra firma, and the difficulty would be increased manyfold should the task be transferred to the air. As one English officer points out, the smuggler provided with a high-power plane could outstrip the policeman, and when pursued too closely, hide behind a dark cloud until the danger was passed. This would not be easy, because a plane cannot remain static or poised in the air. In order to keep afloat it must progress at a rapid rate, and must soon emerge from its place of concealment. An airplane might carry its own barrage, as battleships do, that, by the combustion of certain elements, generates an enveloping smoke that completely conceals them from view. Smuggling will be followed because of the enormous profits in the enterprise. Half a ton of opium, loaded in China and delivered in America, would, if properly disposed of, net the importer quite a fortune. Diamonds, silks and laces and other articles of great value and small compass would be seized upon as profitable objects of illegal commerce, and where the flight is short John Barleycorn would surely attempt to break through the prohibition laws.

This revolution in transportation will require time to adjust itself to existing conditions, but it will finally be controlled and regulated. By co-operation among the nations this can be done. An airplane is so objective that it cannot easily be hidden. It must have a prepared place from which to start, and, arriving at its destination, it must have a prepared place to make a landing. It is not a bird that can alight on a limb or a lamp post. It must have room, a wide, level place, and these places can be held under surveillance, and all contraband goods seized as soon as landed. One ingenuity meets and overcomes another. When armorplate was first invented it was considered to be the last word in naval warfare. Soon, however, was invented the projectile that was capable of piercing and destroying the heaviest armorplate that could be made. Strange to say, the soft-nosed bullet or projectile does the business.

The helmet and the coat of mail of the ancients are useless at the present day, although the German tin hat is a revival of the former and was found to be serviceable in the late war. Nothing is invented for the use and service of man that is not abused. Our civilization is so set about by artificialities that every movement jars and disorganizes something. If we razed all tariff barriers the airplane could, like the wind, go whithersoever it listeth.

The birds of the air and the fishes of the sea do not legislate themselves into prison, and they retain the natural freedom with which they come into the world. Man is so wise and proud and so fond of liberty that he wants to exercise the right to tie his own and his neighbors' hands.

PIGEONS

The older citizens of Memphis have seen or at least heard of the time when the pigeons visited Memphis annually in flocks of millions. They had a roost southeast of the city, where these little birds halted, and so numerous were they that their weight stripped great trees of their branches. They were captured by the thousands, and used as a dainty article of food. Of late years nothing but the young squab is considered fit for the table. The art of cooking the grown birds seems to have been lost. Long ago these pigeons ceased coming here, and they are no more heard of. Many believe the race extinct, and it may be. The war brought other breeds into prominence. These are the homing pigeons. Between two and three thousand of these birds were taken to France in charge of expert birdmen, and they were used to good advantage at the battle of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Argonne woods and elsewhere. In these bloody battles couriers on horses and motorcycles were annihilated by machine guns whenever they ventured out; the tanks destroyed all wire communication, and only the birds were left to keep the headquarters advised. At the Marne the pigeon detachment was under Capt. Carney. The tanks got 20 miles ahead of the infantry, and communication was lost. As Sergeant McCormack tells it: "If it hadn't been for the birds headquarters wouldn't have known how things were going. As regularly as clockwork the pigeons reported back. They were released from the tanks. These tanks smashed forward, and the birds flew straight to headquarters with their messages, after making a mile a minute. In the future the pigeon corps will be an important part of every army."

The pigeon industry in this country is one of greater magnitude than was suspected. Large sums of money are invested in the business at such points as Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and elsewhere. In these places there are pigeon fanciers' associations that meet annually and have races for which liberal prizes are offered. The race is through the air for a distance of from 100 to 1,000 miles, and excites as much interest as horse racing on the leading tracks. So far as is known betting on these races has not yet been introduced, but that may come in the future. The birds are carefully numbered and pedigreed after the manner of fine horses and cattle, and the breeders exercise great care in mating the birds with a view to producing the best results. The requisites are speed, courage to go in any weather, immunity from fatigue, good eyesight, endurance and sense of direction. The well-bred birds sell for as high as $20 apiece, and the exceptional ones bring several times this amount. The birds are being constantly trained, and should we have another war we will have a supply of these speedy messengers ready to send to the front.

A few lofts of pigeons will seem contemptible to the old-timers, who have seen the sky darkened with square miles of these birds; but it is pleasing to know that the type is still here, and that it is being made useful and profitable to man.

All of our boys who are soldiering in France are not suffering martyrdom. The crowd that was arrested in a clubhouse in Paris the other night had a privately supported gambling house, half a score of beautiful women and champagne that cost $15 every time a cork hit the ceiling. The boys at home must get along on creek water.

The Guiltiest Feeling—After July 1—By Briggs

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FINAL DECISIONS NEAR ON BIGGEST PEACE QUESTIONS

Simonds Asserts Fixing of Western and Eastern Frontiers of Germany May Be Accomplished Shortly.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.
(Special Cable to The News Scimitar.)

PARIS, March 8.—The next two weeks are not impossibly to see the solution of two great problems before the Paris conference: the fixing of the western and of the eastern frontiers of Germany. The decision with regard to these frontiers means, in some respects, more than any other decision that the Paris conference can take, because it means on the one side the giving of security to France against a possible return of German aggression, the creation on the other side of a Poland capable alike of resisting German and Bolshevik attack and of becoming a considerable and an important European force.

Discussion of the western frontier of Germany remains open at the moment this article is written, but I learn from unquestioned American sources that very great progress has been made toward an agreement. As a matter of fact, the appearance of any question upon the calendar of the peace conference is fairly good indication that the great powers are already so near an agreement that discussion can be had without any peril of division. In a word the conference only discusses after the conference has agreed.

Many times in the course of my correspondence I have pointed out that there never was any question on the part of the French of the annexation of purely German territory on the left bank of the Rhine. Despite certain ill-natured suspicions and despite certain extreme statements in the most imperialistic of French quarters, not in the least indicative of the wish of the French people, there has been from the very beginning perfectly frank renunciation on the part of the French government of any claim to annex German territory, except in the case of Alsace-Lorraine, which was French until 1871 and the Saar coal district, part of which was French until 1815, and all of which was French up to the treaty of Paris in 1814. The whole spirit and the whole purpose of French policy has been to seek protection against a new German attack by achieving some form of neutralization of German territory between the Saar and the Rhine, so that in case of another war the struggle would begin not in the heart of French territory, but in German territory.

Marked Differences.

Throughout the course of the conference there have been marked differences in the American point of view as to the question of financial payments which Germany should make to the countries she has devastated, but coexistant with this difference of view, which in reality leaves opportunity for satisfactory compromise, there has been developing in American quarters a very profound sympathy with the French desire for security and an increasing understanding of the French mood in this respect. As we stay longer in Europe we Americans grow to appreciate the European problem much more accurately. A result of this development of American understanding of French feeling with respect to the western frontier of Germany is now found in the very general expectation that within the next two weeks the whole question will be resolved in the following manner:

In the first place, despite German bluff and menace in recent days, the question of Alsace-Lorraine will not be reopened and the preposterous German demand for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorrraine will not be granted. In a word, Alsace-Lorraine will be regarded henceforth as French teritory stolen from France in 1871, regained for France at the moment of the German surrender in November, 1918. In the second place, France will be permitted to annex without qualification the relatively restricted Saar valley area, important because of its great coal deposits, and necessary to French industries now that the Germans have put the French coal-producing territories on the north out of business for a period of at least five or ten years. Thirdly, between Belgium and France on the west and the Rhine on the east, there will be created a Rhenish republic, which will serve as a buffer state between Germany and the countries which she invaded in 1914, and I am informed that while there has been no decision in the matter of the Saar and of the Rhenish republic, there is no longer any real question of America opposing this solution.

The question of a Rhenish republic is to be solved in the following manner: First of all, there is no question of French or Belgian annexation of any of this territory apart from the Saar valley and two or three French-speaking towns on the Belgian frontier, of which Maltmedy is the most considerable. This is the decision both for the present and for the future. There is no idea that at any time this country will be absorbed either by the French or by the Germans. It is recognized to be German. It is recognized that to annex it to France would be to create a new and dangerous Alsace-Lorraine, and to arouse German patriotic emotion which might prove as legitimate an obstacle to future peace as the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine constituted after 1871.

By contrast there is a belief that, separated from Prussian influence—which save in the Palatinate has prevailed on the western bank of the Rhine for a hundred years—inhabitants of the region who were naturally unsympathetic with the Prussian idea and were once permeated with the spirit of the French revolution, will achieve a degree of independence from the evil influence of the Prussian idea, and that they will in time arrive at sympathetic relations with the Latin countries of the west. But it is recognized that it yould be impossible and inequitable permanently to deprive their people of the right of self-determination. As a result it is agreed that the Rhenish republic shall be created to exist only until such time as Germany has paid her financial debts to France and Belgium, and discharged all obligations which will be fixed by the new treaty at Versailles. When this has been accomplished, the armies of occupation which will up to that time stand guard on the Rhine will be withdrawn, and it will be for the people of the Rhenish republic to decide of their own free will whether they will rejoin Germany or continue as an independent state.

The extreme hope on the French side is that the period of separation from Germany and the extent of friendly relations with France may bring about a desire on the part of the Rhenish districts to continue an independent existence. If this shall happen, there will for the future exist a considerable state separating Germany from France and Belgium and abolishing the immediate peril of a German invasion.

Shown by Map.

A simple fashion in which to make clear the real meaning for France and for Belgium of the creation of this new Rhenish republic is to take a map of Western Europe and cutline in black the regions between Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine. By doing this it is made perfectly clear that so long as this state stands France and Belgium have between themselves and German invasion a wide belt of territory containing between four and five millions of people a new state which, like Switzerland, separates effectively rival nationalities and removes immediate danger of collision from the frontier incident. If this state shall, when the hour of self-determination arrives, vote to continue its separate existence, it will become one more of the small nations whose existence will be guaranteed by the league of nations. If, on the other hand, it chooses to return to Germany, it will unquestionably, after its years of separation from Prussian influence, contribute materially to the reinforcement of the liberal element in Germany, and thus to the modification of the peril of new attack upon the west by German imperialism and German militarism. The presence of the allied armies of occupation will insure the escape of this district from any revolution with Bolshevik consequences, which now threatens Germany, and it will also enable the inhabitants to escape the burden of conscription and acquire a habit of peace. It must be clear that such a republic will have to expect only the most friendly treatment from France, because the whole object of French policy must be to win the sympathy of this buffer state; but it should be said again that there is not the slightest French purpose to seek to annex this territory, either now or hereafter. In sum the Rhenish republic is not to be a disguised imperialist venture of France, but a solution, adopted by the entire league of nations, of the problem presented by the French need for security growing out of the injuries of the last war.

The question of the Saar valley has been discussed in this correspondence many times. The territory affected is an area rather less than a thousand square miles on either side of the Saar river, north of the point where this stream crosses the old frontier of Alsace-Lorraine—as fixed in 1815. Practically all the territory affected was once a portion of the old province of Lorraine, which came to France, not by conquest, but by peaceable agreement in the eighteenth century. It was for many centuries before permeated by French culture and in fact, although not by law, part of France. In 100 years following its annexation to Prussia and the Bavarian palatinate this region has become totally German. Three hundred thousands inhabitants would unquestionably choose German rather than French nationality at this time, but the question of self-determination in this specific case is affected by other considerations.

Had Set Purpose.

When Germany invaded Northern France, she came with the express purpose of annexing all the industrial and mineral regions north of the Somme. When she found such annexation would be impossible, since there was no possibility that she could win the war so completely as to draw the frontiers as she chose, Germany undertook systematic destruction of French factories and French mines, which resulted in depriving France of her coal supplies for a period of between five and ten years, and of making her dependent either upon Germany or England for the coal necessary to her industries. Unless this condition were modified in the French favor Germany would to this extent win the war.

In weighing arguments on the Saar valley, the claim of France, based upon ancient possession prior to German spoliation of 1814 and 1815, has only a restricted influence upon the American mind. It is clearly recognized that if claims as old as those which no longer find support among inhabitants of the region were to form the basis of a new Europe, endless future trouble would be assured. By contrast the American mind has been deeply impressed by the fact that Germany has not fought this war as a civilized nation, that her depredations in Northern France were designed to produce paralysis of French industry to the profit of Germany, and that as a result of destruction in the Lens coal area France will be at the mercy of her neighbors in the matter of coal for long years to come, unless she receives the Saar coal region. Clearly, American sympathy and influence in Paris leans toward accepting the following solution:

First, annexation without reservation of the whole Saar area, amounting to some thousand square miles and containing some 300,000 inhabitants. Second, valuation of this region in terms of money and subtraction of this sum from the total damage claim which is to be brought by France against Germany.

Held as Payment.

In a word, the Saar coal region is to be regarded purely and simply as paymeent by Germany for destruction, wanton and indefensible destruction, in Northern France, and France is to accept this payment as a partial discharge of German obligations. Unless all signs fail this is to be the western solution. Pending the discharge of her obligations, Germany will have to consent to the occupation of her Rhine territory, comparable to her occupation of the eastern departments of France after 1871, until France had paid the indemnity imposed upon her by Bismarck. During the period of occupation the Rhine territories are to be separated from Germany and to be permitted to have their own political organizations, their own political life, but not as a part of Germany.

Instead, they are to unite in an independent state of their own, in which order will be assured by allied armies of occupation, and they will be equally guaranteed against the dangers of German revolution and against the possibilities of anexation by France or Belgium. In a word they become for that indefinite period of allied occupation which may last for a decade, the joint mandatory of all the nations who subscribed to the league; and during this whole time Germany will end at the Rhine and France, while she is recovering from the wound of the last war, will have nothing to fear from a new German attack and French and Belgian restoration can proceed without any hesitation resulting from German anxieties.

This will, Ithink, prove to be the settlement which will be agreed upon by all the allied nations within the next two weeks. The realization that the American commissioners here are sympathetic with such a settlement, which from the French point of view is a matter of life and death, has resulted in a very great modification of feeling on the part of the French, who in recent weeks have had a fear that Americans too little appreciated the problems which were vital to France, and no one could fail to have remarked the very great improvement in the atmosphere of Paris within the last 10 days.

From the beginning to the end all France, radical and conservative, royalist and socialist, has been equally concerned with obtaining for his country security against Germany. There has been joint recognition that for France the war with all its terrible sacrifices, would prove a lost war if its security were not obtained, and the new plan, backed by American as well as British approval, satisfied all legitimate French requirements and as I have said many times before neither government nor the masses of the people have ever favored annexation, real or covert, of German territoy beyond the old frontiers of France of 1814; that is, beyond the boundaries of Alsace and the Saar district.

Only Polish Question.

With the western frontier of Germany fixed, there remains only the Polish question to be determined in order to give Germany her new boundaries. Posen was included in the Polish area. Similar disposition of Upper Silesia, which is purely Polish in its population raises no difficult problem. By contrast, the question of the Dantzig and the territory between Posen and Russian Poland on the south and the Baltic sea on the north, remains one of the most difficult questions before the peace conference, and one on which agreement has not yet been reached. More and more, however, the Paris conference is recognizing the necessity of creating a strong and enduring Posen and all present indications are that the final decision reached here will be to give Dantzig, together with practically all the territories of East and West Prussia, to the new Poland, thus creating a state of nearly thirty millions of people possessed of all the necessary circumstances of national and economic life, and capable of becoming a barrier alike to Bolshevism on the east and Prussian militarism on the west.

Already the Paris conference has decided that a new Czecho-Slovak state shall preserve the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, that is, that Germany will not be permitted to take any of the frontier districts in which there is a strong German element, and this means that except in the case of German Austria, the southern frontier of Germany will remain as it was before the war.

In sum, the decisions which are now foreshadowed indicate that Germany will be called upon to surrender permanently some two and a half millions of people on the Francn frontier, and in the Schleswig area, and not less than five or six millions of people on the Polish frontier. She will be compelled in addition at least temporarily to surrender some four millions and half of people in the Rhenish region. She will, therefore, find herself after the signature of the treaty of peace deprived of some twelve or thirteen millions of people on her various frontiers, and this loss will only be offset in part by the acquisition of six or seven million Austrian Germans. She can, however, hope to reclaim the people of the Rhenish region. The plan is not to make any new armistice arrangements with Germany until such time as the real decision of the allies on all German questions has been reached, and at that time Germany will be summoned to Paris and will be told what she must surrender in territory, what she must pay in money, and she will be asked to sign a preliminary peace which will in all respects, except as to minor details, constitute a definitive peace arrangement. It will be seen, then, that very great and rapid progress is at last being made in the direction of settlement with Germany and that in all probability before the present month is over the German phase of the new settlement will have been closed, and the allies will be ready to pronounce their sentence upon their one surviving enemy.

The disposition of the French claims marks the greatest single step toward final settlement on the material side, exactly as the adoption of the agreement upon the project of the league of nations marks the greatest step on the moral side. Impatient as the world is of the seeming slowness of the Paris negotiations, the fact seems to be that we are passing out of the disappointing state where discussion alone prevails, into the period where decisions are being reached daily, and the whole character of ultimate settlement is becoming clearer.

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Just a Moment

DAILY STRENGTH AND CHEER.
Compiled by John G. Quinlus, the Sunshine Man.

The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.—Romans viii, 26.

Come, gracious Spirit, source of love,
With light and comfort from above;
Be Thou our guardian, Thou our guide,
O'er every thought and step preside.

The man who is blessed with a "good nature" wishes for everything to turn out well. Of nations, of individuals, of political changes, of personal disputes, he is always desiring that the outcome may be good. If the Manichaean theory were true, he would always be found on the side of the "Good Being," while the other man is on the side of the "Evil Being." The conduct of the good-natured man may not be irreproachable; on the contrary, he may have many vices, but somehow he has chosen the right side, and is always wishing for it to prevail, even if, in his own person, he sometimes lends an unwilling assistance to the opposite side. King David was on the right side.

Now this may seem to you a poor and shallow classification; but try it in real life for some time, and see whether you cannot range all the men whose characters you know well, under one or other of the opposing banners. —Helps.

On the Spur of the Moment

by Roy K. Moulton.

A LITTLE SLICE O' LIFE.

The other day a friend
Eased himself into our office.
His necktie was under
His left ear and his hat
Was at an angle of forty-five.
He placed each foot carefully
Before the other when he walked,
And finally brought up
At our desk with a crash
And made fast.
It might be alleged, without
Fear of successful contradiction,
That the gentleman
Was carrying contraband.
"I'm going to stop."
He said, just before
Making the usual touch.
"I'm goinsh quitsh drinking.
When I shay I'm goingsh stop,
I'm goingsh stop. Y'know me."
It sounded interesting,
Though he had said it often before.
"Sure go thish time," he said.
"Goingsh stop forever."
"When are you going to quit?"
We asked. We always liked him.
"I'm goingsh stop Jooly firsh,"
He replied firmly.
And we believed him
For the first time
In his life.

* * * *

Now that the shimmy dance has been officially abolished, we may expect to see more of it than ever before, and it is hardly worth looking at, even when censored or abolished.

* * * *

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S FAREWELL.

And that inverted bowl, already shy,
Of Pommery, Madeira and of Rye,
Lift not your hand to it—for it
As impotently moves as you or I.
—Jesse Mittelmann.

* * * *

Lucas tells us that Miss Ida Kline lives in Pittsburg, and adds that it ought to be perfectly safe to ask her to dinner or to get married, or anything like that.

WHEN HE was a boy.
* * *
AND LIVED at home.
* * *
THEY KEPT horses.
* * *
AND HE knew all about them.
* * *
AND WASN'T afraid.
* * *
WHEN THEY'D put their ears back.
* * *
AND COULD walk right up to them.
* * *
AND LOOK at their teeth.
* * *
AND TELL you their ages.
* * *
AND FOR twenty years.
* * *
HE'S BEEN in a city.
* * *
AND IT just so happens.
* * *
AT THE present time.
* * *
HE'S HERE on the ranch.
* * *
FOR A week or two.
* * *
AND THE other day.
* * *
WE WENT to the village.
* * *
IN THE single buggy.
* * *
AND HE drove.
* * *
AND SO far as I could see.
* * *
HE DROVE all right.
* * *
BECAUSE HE kept in the road.
* * *
WHICH, HOWEVER.
* * *
THE HORSE might have done.
* * *
IF SHE'D been alone.
* * *
AND ANYWAY.
* * *
WE GOT to the village.
* * *
AND DID our shopping.
* * *
WHICH INCLUDED tobacco.
* * *
AND THE city papers.
* * *
AND STARTED home.
* * *
AND AT a corner.
* * *
IN THE village outskirts.
* * *
AN AUTOMOBILE passed us.
* * *
AND OUR horse shied.
* * *
AND WE went in the ditch.
* * *
AND HIT a post.
* * *
AND THERE was a crash.
* * *
AS OF something breaking.
* * *
AND THE next moment.
* * *
MY FRIEND, the driver.
* * *
WAS FLAT in the ditch.
* * *
ON HIS stomach and face.
* * *
AND THE horse had jumped.
* * *
AND HAD broken the harness.
* * *
AND HAD left the buggy.
* * *
AND WAS running wildly.
* * *
IN THE direction of home.
* * *
AND I was there.
* * *
SITTING IN the seat.
* * *
AND HOLDING tight.
* * *
AND I stayed right there.
* * *
UNTIL I was sure.
* * *
THE HORSE wasn't coming back.
* * *
AND BY that time.
* * *
MY FRIEND had arisen.
* * *
AND WASN'T hurt.
* * *
AND WE were completely surrounded.
* * *
BY THE village populace.
* * *
AND THEY asked us questions.
* * *
AND EXAMINED the buggy.
* * *
AND PICKED up straps.
* * *
FOR A block away.
* * *
AND BROUGHT them to us.
* * *
AND A kindly gentleman.
* * *
WITH AN automobile.
* * *
OFFERED TO take us home.
* * *
AND WE accepted.
* * *
AND JUST as we left.
* * *
WE HEARD a little girl say.
* * *
THAT K. C. B. and a gentleman.
* * *
HAD HAD a runaway.
* * *
WHICH WAS more or less true.
* * *
EXCEPTING FOR the fact.
* * *
THAT AFTER the horse left.
* * *
I WAS merely a spectator.

I THANK you.

Twice Told Tales

News of Memphis 25 Years Ago.

MARCH 8, 1894.

The Equitable Gas Light company filed a petition in the circuit court against J. J. Williams, county trustee, and J. P. O'Conner, constable, protesting against the payment of taxes amounting to $2,403.

The first effects of the trouble between the Louisville & Nashville railroad and the Southern Railway and Steamship association was being felt in Memphis on lower freight rates on hay, grain and mill products.

The Neely Zouaves met and elected the following as officers: F. K. Deffry, captain; W. H. Derrick, first lieutenant; H. A. Bliger, second lieutenant, and J. L. Bills, first sergeant.

Plans were consummated in Memphis for a great match race between Yo Tambien, Boundless and Clifford, to be run at the first day of the Little Rock spring meeting.

Among the visitors on 'Change were: W. C. Wilson, of Russellville, Ky., and J. S. Skiff, of St. Louis, Mo.

Telegrams were received announcing the death of John H. Hopkins, Memphian, who had died in New Orleans. He was the high priest of the Memphis Royal Arch chapter of Masons.

A committee reported that subscriptions of money and volumes of books for the Cossitt library had reached $2,255 in money and 3,000 books. The goal had been seat at 2,500 each.

A lodge of the Knights of Dixie was organized to be known as the N. B. Forrest lodge No. 1.

Joe Cole, deputy sheriff in Squire Taylor's court, announced his candidacy for constable of the Fifth district, at the August election.

News of Memphis 10 Years Ago.

MARCH 8, 1909.

Senators McKay and Kelly announced that the Shelby county legislative delegation had reached an agreement on the building of the new police headquarters.

Dr. Ira C. Landrith, secretary of the Antisaloon league, discussing in New York how Tennessee went dry, declared that it had cost the league $30,000.

Methodist ministers of Memphis planned for a united revival with the Rev. John Brown, D. D., noted evangelist in charge of the meeting.

The Madison Heights Methodist church, Claybrook street and Monroe avenue, was struck by lightning and badly damaged.

Harry D. Wilson, former prominent railroad man and a member of the firm of Rice, Wilson & Chapman company, was hurt in a fall from a street car, while getting off, near his home on Vance avenue.

Ben Hilbreth, prominent North Main street jeweler, in a fall on the sidewalk on Main street, suffered a severe fracture of the hip.

The congregation of the Central Baptist church at the morning services Sunday subscribed $3,000 toward building the Tri-State Baptist Memorial hospital.

Men and boys, white and negroes, after strenuous efforts rescued a pigeon that had become entagled in electric wires at Main street and Gayoso avenue. The pigeon, in building a nest, was carrying a long string that wrapped around the wire and the pigeon's legs.