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SHIELDS AND IRELAND

Since Senator Shields has been charged with "repudiating himself," or some other philological absurdity, it is not out of place to state the reasons governing the introduction of the resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Ireland in their national aspirations.

Mr. President, I firmly believe in the doctrine of the fathers that the United States should not interfere in the affairs of foreign countries; that we should have no entangling alliances with foreign governments; that we should remain free, sovereign and independent, as in the past, ready and willing to do the just, the righteous and the generous thing whenever the occasion requires; and I believe the American people can be trusted to do that without being bound in bonds, or without subjecting itself to the orders of a supergovernment or the dictation of any power or number of powers on earth, and I believe it should be free to do so.

Upon that principle I have supported reservations. I have advanced that view in the few remarks I have made to the senate, and I stand by it. I think the reservation now proposed is a departure from that doctrine. I do not think we ought to interfere in the political relations of Egypt and England.

I do not think we ought to in any way, directly or indirectly, involve ourselves in them, as possibly in good faith we would be required to furnish our army or our navy to support the independence of Egypt or the protectorate of the British government. For that reason I think this reservation is inconsistent with the settled policy of our country.

But if this reservation is to be included, Mr. President, in the resolution of ratification of this treaty, I have one in mind that I think also ought to be included. We have comparatively few Egyptians or citizens of Egyptian descent in the United States. We have no treaty with Egypt; we have very few relations of any kind with her people, comparatively speaking, that we should interest ourselves to the extent of involving our government, directly or indirectly, in its affairs. We have no sentimental reason for doing so.

But there is a country which Great Britain has cruelly oppressed and which it has held in chains of slavery for 700 years, notwithstanding its continued brave struggles for liberty and self-government during all that time. It is a country entitled to self-government as much as Canada or Australia or New Zealand or India. I mean, as every senator here knows, Ireland.

We have here in the United States 20,000,000 people of Irish descent, with a love for the land of their fathers which is imperishable, and a deep interest in those they have left behind them. Ireland is suffering under the government of a foreign people. It has within the last less than a half century lost one-half of its population. Its commerce, manufactures and agriculture have been destroyed by discriminating laws passed by the parliament of Great Britain, and its inhabitants have been reduced to pauperism and forced to seek refuge and homes in other countries.

Ireland is struggling for self-government; it is struggling for recognition as a free and independent government. It is the superior citizens of America who are recognizing in this treaty. Would any man compare Ireland with Haiti, or Liberia, or Honduras? The Irish people are as enlightened, civilized, and capable of self-government as any of those of the members of the proposed league.

All the members of the league are recognized as independent nations, on an equality with all other nations. Why not Ireland?

Mr. President, if the reservation of the senator from Oklahoma is to be adopted let us go further and do something for the country of the forefathers of 20,000,000 of the best people in our land who are descendants of emigrants from Ireland. They are good citizens, they are law-abiding people, they are patriotic, they have come to the front in every time the United States government was in danger. They are always quick to respond to the call of arms, and no better soldiers ever lived. The Irish have given greater glory to the English arms than the English themselves.

They have furnished the greatest generals and the bravest troops in the wars of England for a century. They have fought bravely and patriotically in every war in which America has been engaged. They are to be found in the forefront in all the trades, professions, and other vocations in America.

Ireland has the right to be free and to govern her own people. It has a right to take its place as a free and independent member of the family of nations, and her people will never cease their brave struggling until this right is accorded them.

I stand by the American doctrine of noninterference and non-entangling alliances, a doctrine so fixed and consistently adhered to for 140 years that it has been engrafted upon the fundamental laws of this country, and the president and the senate have no right to violate it without first submitting the question to the people of the United States. But if this reservation in favor of Egypt is to be adopted, we ought also to adopt one in favor of Ireland, and I now offer this amendment:

The United States further understands that in fulfillment and execution of the great principles of self-determination of peoples and equality of all governments said to pervade and underlie the covenant of the league of nations, Great Britain will forthwith recognize the existence and political independence of the people of Ireland, and agree that it shall become a member of the league of nations with equal representation, accorded to all other sovereign and independent nations.

Mr. President, I think this is necessary in order to clarify our relations with Great Britain and Ireland under this treaty. I agree with the senator from Arkansas that it might be necessary to pass the Egyptian reservation to make clear our relations with the Egyptian protectorate. This reservation is necessary in order to show that under article 10 and article 11 of this treaty we do not commit ourselves to maintain the British sovereignty over Ireland. It is as necessary in one case as in another. We should make our position clear and explicit and solemnly declare that we do not commit ourselves, by the obligations of the covenant, to the permanent control of Great Britain over the Irish people. Without some declaration upon this subject the obligation is there. I can not see how any senator favoring the reservation in favor of the Egyptian people can fail to favor this one in favor of Ireland.

Thus it will be seen that the senator's idea was not that we should engage in entangling alliances with other nations, but that if we were to express sympathy for the Egyptians, of whom there are relatively few in this country, surely as a matter of justice the senate should not neglect to express sympathy for the country of the forefathers of 20,000,000 of the best people in our land, and who "have given greater glory to the English arms than the English themselves."

A campaign is to be launched on March 27 to raise \$1,110,000 to be used in the construction of the Baptist Memorial hospital. When the work is finished on the hospital and the nurses' home is ready for occupancy there will be 100 iron beds at the hospital, and 100 others for patients not able to pay more than \$10 or \$15 a week. There is not the slightest prospect that this campaign is going to be a failure. With men like A. E. Jennings and L. K. Salisbury behind it there can be no doubt of its success, and another good feature of the campaign is that it will last only one week. Calls upon the generosity and patriotism of the people of Memphis are never denied.

Mr. Bryan Friday celebrated his sixtieth birthday. If he is wrong, as contended by some, in saying that 56 votes are more than 26 votes, then we take this opportunity of congratulating him upon the fact that he is younger than he was when he started running for president 20 years ago.

Under a recent ruling the district attorney will not be permitted to sell the confiscated liquor in the federal building. If it is any consolation we assure him that there will be no difficulty encountered in giving it away.

Census figures showing Milwaukee has grown 22.3 per cent need cause no alarm. They refer to population only and not to alcoholic content.

The Golfer In Wintertime—By Briggs

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The Question Box

Q. What was the calling of Herbert Hoover's father?—C. E. A. He was a blacksmith in Iowa and died before his son was 12 years old.

Q. What mountains are styled "the Alps of America"?—E. M. V. A. The Canadian Rockies are often referred to in this way. Glacier National park in Montana is also so styled. The Canadian Rockies have been better advertised than those on the side of the Alps, but are no more beautiful scenicly. It is probably true that there is no wonder in the Alps that is not surpassed in Glacier National park, while the latter is on a bigger scale than the European playground.

Q. Do rats spread disease?—T. E. R. A. The United States public health service, in its war on rats, says that certain species of rats are the means of transmitting diseases. Bubonic plague spread from the flea from a certain kind of rat. Other diseases are doubtless spread through the agency of rats, but they are also costly. It is estimated that the rat population of the United States is about equal in numbers to the human population. In the rural districts the rat population outnumbers the human population about 10 to 1. In cities more than 200,000,000 are destroyed each year by rats, according to the health service. This is two dollars for each man, woman and child.

Q. How many members of the A. E. F. married French girls?—M. E. A. The war department says that 2,000,000 of our soldiers were married in France during the war.

Q. What is Black Friday?—E. A. M. A. This is a term applied to two disastrous days in the financial history of the United States. On Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, a panic was caused in Wall street by the effort of Fiske and Gould to corner the gold market. Again on Friday, Sept. 15, 1873, occurred in New York stock exchange the great financial crash which has since been known as Black Friday in the financial world.

Q. What increases have been made in the salary of the president of the United States?—G. L. T. A. Originally the salary of the chief executive was \$25,000 a year. This was increased in 1877 to \$50,000. In 1899 there was another increase of \$25,000 made by Congress, making the president's salary \$75,000. President Taft was the first president to receive the \$75,000 salary.

Q. Has a patent on perpetual motion ever been granted by the United States patent office?—S. C. G. A. Many persons have filed applications for such a patent but all those applications have been rejected as impossible and opposed to the laws of nature. In no instance have the requirements of the patent office for a working model been complied with. This is because the patent office are in accord with those of the scientists who have investigated the subject, and are of the opinion that mechanical perpetual motion is a physical impossibility.

Q. Is Niagara Falls harnesses for its water power to make electricity?—S. N. C. A. Niagara Falls is now being used to a considerable extent to generate electric power. The largest plant generates electricity by leading the water through a canal above the falls to a turbine which is turned by the force of the water below the falls. About 300,000 horse power is generated at the present time.

Q. Was John Greenleaf Whittier a bachelor?—C. P. G. A. The poet Whittier was one of a number of Americans who achieved fame and never married. In his long and active life as an editor, author, lecturer, reformer and statesman he seemed to have no thought to marriage.

Q. Did David Starr Jordan, former president of Leland Stanford University, wash his hands?—M. W. P. A. Mr. Jordan is reported to have been the first class that entered Cornell university, but is managed to pay his bills by working as a janitor. He is the only person in the history of the world who has washed his hands in the name of a university.

Q. What is the weight and breed of the heaviest hog in the United States?—M. S. R. A. The bureau of animal industry says that the largest hog weighs 1,185 pounds. It is of the Poland-China breed.

Q. What is the distance from Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba?—R. T. A. It is about 90 miles and the trip is made by boat in from six to seven hours. The fare is about \$20, which on some boats includes one meal.

Q. Was Peter, the first-bred of the Roman Catholic church, married?—E. D. A. The gospel of Saint Matthew, chapter 16, verses 14-15, describes the healing of Jesus of the mother of Peter's wife, who "lay sick of a fever."

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THE HASKIN LETTER

SUGAR BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 22.—Cuba has been made one of the wealthiest and certainly one of the most prosperous spots on the face of the earth during the last four years. Tobacco, prohibition and fruit have contributed something to this prosperity, but the main cause of it is the tremendous rise in the price of sugar.

HOROSCOPE

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1920. (Copyright, 1920, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

According to astrology this is not a favorable day for most activities. Jupiter, Mars and Neptune are all in evil places.

It would seem from the readings of the stars that the phase of fear is likely to affect the human mind at this time. Principally, anxiety concerning business and financial affairs may cause of friendship and even serious results in the way of runs on banks.

The stars declare that there must be a period of general reaction from the inflated values following the war, but they, who are far-seeing, predict the greatest commercial expansion and wonderful development of national resources.

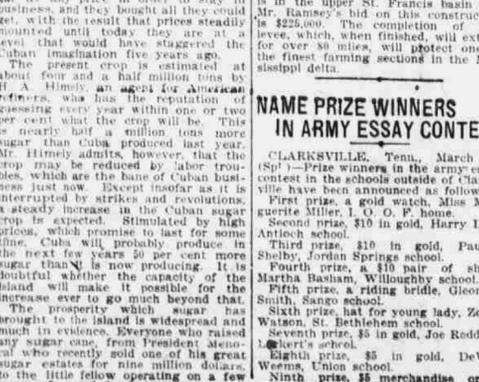
The stars come under a sway making for increase of wealth and indulgence. For this day manufacturers and merchants should be very cautious.

There is a sign here, as presaging continuation of united efforts to reduce the high cost of living by means of frugality and the stoppage of all unnecessary purchases and loss of patronage should be felt severely in certain quarters.

Colonial affairs that in some ways concern the United States may disturb the British government. Persons whose birthdate it is may have some anxiety about property or business returns, but the year should be very successful and prosperous.

Children born on this day are likely to be sensitive, clever, and a bit lacking in self-confidence. They should be carefully prepared for their life work.

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



Will Wilson Seek Third Term?

Many of those who regarded the announcement of Attorney General Palmer's candidacy as a sign that President Wilson himself was out of the race have since revised their opinions and now see in Mr. Palmer's act only a maneuver to gain a general endorsement by Democrats for the administration's record. They point out that such an endorsement while connected with Mr. Palmer's name, would apply with equal or perhaps greater force to Mr. Wilson if he decided to seek a third term.

At the same time it is realized that Mr. Bryan is bound to be a great force in the San Francisco convention. He is understood to be irrevocably opposed to long tenure of the presidency, and was in fact the author of the one-term plank in the 1912 Democratic platform. Moreover, Mr. Bryan emphatically does not want the peace treaty injected into the campaign, but would make the fight on domestic issues. It is foreseen, therefore, by political crossroads, that if Mr. Wilson's candidacy comes up at San Francisco, it will be strenuously fought by the former secretary of state.

The Tuscon convention, one of those who prophesy Mr. Wilson's candidacy. This year will not see Hamlet played with Hamlet left out; it declares, but true to its political beliefs, it adds the prediction that "when it is all over much will be left behind, and everybody who had anything to do with Hamlet or Hamlet's ideas, including the peace treaty, will be left behind."

The Democratic party must stand on the Wilson issue. They cannot repudiate Wilson and his peace treaty, as they declared in their platform, they must, then, nominate Wilson.

It is an expression of strong Republican paper, the New York Tribune, that the president has taken an unwise course in his handling of the peace treaty. The Tribune says that the president's policy is "much" in the sense of the old saying, "Don't-in-law McAdoo does not know which way the cat is to jump and pattered down the stairs, and delegates. Mr. Palmer seems equally distracted. The Hoover boomers appear to have confidence in the president. It seems absurd to speak of a third term candidacy as possible, but when other great names are expected to be nominated, it is not surprising that the Democratic candidate for president, Wilson would go in by a unanimous vote," believe the San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.).

It calls attention to a recent statement of ex-Senator J. Hamilton Brown, who says, "Having perhaps still, near and dear to President Wilson, that the Democratic convention must go in for Wilson, 'despite anything the president wishes.'"

"If we understand J. Ham correctly," comments the Chronicle, "what he means is that the Democracy feels that since its present desperate condition is due solely to the president's antics, it does not wish to let the author of its misery get away, but will compel him to stand up and take his medicine. When other great names are expected to be nominated, it is not surprising that the Democratic candidate for president, Wilson would go in by a unanimous vote."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thinks the country is on a spending spree. That is particularly true when it comes to buying Mr. R.'s gasoline.—St. Joseph News-Paper.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

A revolting German is not an unusual spectacle.—Columbia Record, foreign edition.

What used to be the concert of Europe now resembles a jazz band.—Chicago News-Times.

The crown prince is watching the bulletin boards for the hit that will bring him the runners home.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The latest agitation is about the cement trust. This is hard. Very hard.—Los Angeles Times.

William Allen White proclaims Burlington the logical candidate for president. It would be a good idea to send him the nomination by mail.—Toledo Blade.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thinks the country is on a spending spree. That is particularly true when it comes to buying Mr. R.'s gasoline.—St. Joseph News-Paper.

The outla board whippers that one of our early fashion notes will read: "Ballooning coats in tricotine and georgette will be popular this fall."—Washington Herald.

The trouble with Mr. Hoover seems to be that he is not popular in the press. As advertised, appear a good deal higher than his qualifications as a candidate for the presidency.—Boston Transcript.

YE TOWNE GOSSIP

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.) BY K. C. B.

WHATEVER HIS name is, I DON'T know. BUT HE'S a little fellow, ABOUT FOUR feet high, AND THREE years old, AND MOSTLY Shetland, AND VERY wicked, AND WHERE he lives, IS IN a field, ON A nearby ranch, WHERE they brought him up, FROM A little thing, ABOUT as big as a minute, AND HOWEVER it happened, HE GOT so bad, NOBODY CAN tell, FOR HE'S very gentle, AND LIKES little children, AND GROWN-UP folk, BUT AMONG the horses, HE'S a bandit chief, AND WHEN things fall, AND THE grazing's bad, HE DRIVES the horses, THE FOUR ranch horses, WITH WHOM he roams, AT A rapid pace, ALONG THE fence, AND INTO a corner, AND THEN they jump, AND HE'S small, HE FINDS a place, AND JUST crawls through, AND JOINS his pals, AND OFF they go, DOWN THE country road, AND HE leads them etc, TILL A place is found, WHERE THE grazing's good, AND THEY can break in, AND HE shows them the way, AND LEAVES them there, AND DISAPPEARS, AND WHERE he goes, IN ANOTHER field, WHERE HORSES are, AND HE shows them all, AND BREAKS in there, AND THEY all fool around, FOR AN hour or two, AND HE starts with them, AND THEY either break through, OR JUMP the fence, IN A little while, HIS PRIMATE bands, ARE TOGETHER again, IN SOMEBODY'S orchard, OR SOMEWHERE else, WHERE THEY shouldn't be, AND HOW I met him, WAS yesterday, WHEN HE came down our road, WITH THIRTEEN head, AND HIMSELF in the lead, AND WE telephoned, AND RANCHERS came, AND PICKED out their horses, AND TOOK them home, AND THE pony's owner, CAME AFTER him, AND THE things he said, AND THE ranchers said, ABOUT THAT pony! IT MADE me shudder, FOR FEAR lightning would strike them, I THANK you.

TOBACCO MEN TURN DOWN RESOLUTION

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., March 22. (Sp.)—The Montgomery County Farmers' union in session here Saturday adopted resolutions to effect that the union would endorse F. C. Ewing's proposed plan of marketing the remainder of the 1919 crop of tobacco on the third floor under association supervision.

While the union does not oppose the plan it cannot as a body endorse it or any other plan. The individual rights of the members to dispose of their tobacco is not hampered by the action of the union.

EXPECT 48-FOOT STAGE AT HICKMAN TUESDAY

HICKMAN, Ky., March 22. (Sp.)—The rise in the Mississippi here last night was between four and five inches, the river having risen in leaps and bounds since it started, and the weather outlook is for a heavy rain, an excellent water is now over the bank in many places and with the stage of 45 feet will cover all land outside of levees. The levees are however in excellent shape and have been strengthened to stand four or five more feet than the highest flood yet known, being much above the floods of 1913 and 1914, when the levees broke.