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JAPAN, U. S. AGREE ON LABOR EXCLUSION

Tokio.—Newspapers here report that the Japanese and American governments have reached an agreement in principle relative to the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. It is asserted, however, that there is a disagreement regarding the methods to be employed. America is understood to desire provisions for exclusion embodied in a treaty, but Japan, it is said, regards this procedure as humiliating and as forming a precedent she might be forced to follow in future treaties. Japan is said to declare that measures prohibiting her subjects from emigrating can be taken only on her own initiative.

In other respects the negotiations are progressing, it is reported, and once this point has been settled, an agreement may be expected.

HUNGARY RATIFIES TREATY

Tears Shed as Terms of the Treaty Are Met.

Budapest.—When the peace treaty between Hungary and the entente allies came up in the national assembly the deputies rose, sang the national anthem and then voted for ratification amid sobs. It was ordered that the black flag of mourning should fly over public buildings.

In an address lamenting the crushing weight of the terms imposed, Karl Hunzar, former premier, brought tears to many eyes. County Teleky, the premier, proposed that he be tried for his part in negotiating and ratifying the treaty, but the deputies voted unanimously their refusal.

Ancient Irish Lore.

The ruins of Shanes castle are on the shores of Lough Neagh, Ireland, the domain which for a long time was the seat of that family of O'Neills that ruled Ireland before the coming of St. Patrick. The emblem of the O'Neills is the red hand, and the story is that many hundred years ago, when a Viking invader was nearing Ireland, he spotted vast possessions in the first man who touched land. An O'Neill, the progenitor of the great race, cut off his left hand and flung it ashore, thus touching land before any of his fellow adventurers. This story is not the sole property of the O'Neills. Other families claim it under somewhat modified circumstances, but the O'Neills have always used the red hand for their emblem.

Payment.

It is always the part of prudence to face every claimant, and pay every just demand, on your time, your talents, or your heart. Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice but it is only a postponement. You must pay at last your own debt. . . . Benefit is the end of nature. But for every benefit which you receive a tax is levied. He is great who confers the most benefits. . . . In the order of nature we cannot render benefits to those from whom we receive them, or only seldom. But the benefit we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody. Beware of too much good staying in your hand. . . . Pay it away quickly in some form.—Emerson.

First Roman Emperor.

During the life of Christ on earth two emperors ruled the Roman empire of which the Holy Land or Palestine was part. At the time of the birth of Christ, Augustus was emperor. He was the grand nephew of Julius Caesar, and before coming to the throne was known as Octavianus. He was the first emperor. He died in the year 14 of the Christian era, and was succeeded by Tiberius, a stepson of Augustus. He lived until the year 37 A. D., and was on the throne at the time of the crucifixion. For many years after the establishing of the empire, each emperor bore the title Caesar as well as his own name.

Where Charles I Surrendered.

A famous inn, the Saracen's Head, which stands within the shadow of the archiepiscopal palace and minister of Southwell, Notts., England, is for aye. It has been an inn for over five hundred years. Charles I slept there, and it was in its coffee room on May 5, 1646, that he surrendered himself to the Scottish commissioners before being escorted to Ketham, near Newark. Between 1804 and 1807 the inn was a favorite haunt of Lord Byron when he came to Southwell to visit his mother, and in the assembly rooms attached to it he frequently joined in amateur theatricals.

Romans Valued Amber Highly.

The Romans valued amber highly, not alone for its beauty, but also for the medicinal qualities which they believed it to contain. In their opinion, an amulet of amber, worn around the neck, was an infallible cure for ague or chills, ground up with honey and rose-oil, amber was a specific for deafness, and ground with honey, a remedy for defective sight. Amber was once used for the purpose of personal adornment. Homer mentions "the gold necklace hung with bits of amber" which was offered by the Phoenician trader to the queen of Syria.

CAN I GET A HALF-PAGE FOR THIS ISSUE?



DO SOME FOLKS BRING IN COPY FOR THE PAPER AT THE LAST MINUTE?

Chinese Jade.

Jade, known in India as "The Divine Stone," is becoming more popular as a luck bringer. According to old legends, jade has always been a very precious stone, and in China and India is said to possess a charm against evil. In India it is worn as an amulet to preserve the wearer from the bites of venomous animals. The Chinese jade is the most precious of all and very difficult to obtain, as the Chinese do not export much of it. This may be due to its rarity, but more probably it is because the stone, which they call "Quintessence of Heaven," is considered too precious to send out of the country because of the charm attached to it. There are many other kinds of jade and they can be bought for very reasonable sums, but nothing can equal the Chinese stone for color and transparency.

Inappropriately Named.

Christmas has furnished a name for some of the most desolate, tragic, malodorous, or otherwise unpleasant places on the face of the globe. Christmas sound lies amid the dismal, stormy horrors of Cape Horn, and Christmas Harbor is an equally cheerless spot in Kerguelen land. Of the three Christmas islands, one is a low atoll covered with guano; another lies off the ice-bound coast of Cape Breton, while the third is a forest-clad, unhealthy islet which possesses only 40 inhabitants. Mounds on the Canadian coast are called Cassel Nadolla, which means Christmas castle, and are said to be so named because the Welsh garrison of a castle that formerly stood there were surprised and massacred by Norse pirates while carousing on Christmas night.

Leper's Hard Lot.

In the middle ages lepers were shown less consideration in Europe and the East than animals because of the fear that disaster would attend their very touch. Thus it was that the miserable sufferers were wanderers, going from place to place with their hooded gowns and their tinkling bells in hand, to warn the "clean" that something "unclean" was approaching. Time and civilization made the sad lot of the leper more endurable; no longer is he scorned and driven from place to place by those who follow the command of self-preservation. Every country has provided colonies and institutions where the victims are free to move about as they please, without bells or hoods or other distinctive marks. Humane methods have replaced the barbarous practices of other countries, and now through the application of the perfected chaulmoogra preparation, there is hope held out to many who could see only hopelessness as their lot in life.

Real Wet Spot.

For such a little archipelago, the Hawaiian Islands offer remarkable varieties of climate. Parts of them have much less annual rainfall than our Eastern states, whereas on some of the lofty mountains there is an almost continuous down-pour through the year. Thus the island of Kauai runs up to a peak almost a mile high (unaccessible except to experienced mountain climbers), and upon its lofty slopes there fell in five recent years an annual average of 476 inches of rain—almost 40 feet, that is to say! That, however, is not a maximum for that wettest spot on earth. In 1914 and again in 1918, as shown by United States weather bureau rain gauges, 50 feet in depth of water fell from the skies upon that one mountain top.

National Capitol's Construction.

The foundation of the central structure of the present capitol at Washington was completed August 24, 1818. This central structure and the dome were finished in 1829. In 1858 the early dome was torn away and the present dome was completed in 1864. The two great marble wings were finished in 1858. The statue of the Goddess of Freedom, which rests upon the dome, was designed by Thomas Crawford, father of E. Marion Crawford, the novelist, in 1853.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ancient Watermark.

Watermarks in paper have been used from the earliest times. John Tate, papermaker of Stevenon, in 1441 used an eight-petaled flower for his watermark.

CITY OF SEBASTOPOL FALLS TO BOLSHEVIKI

Reds Wipe Out Wrangel's Army and Master Whole Crimean Peninsula.

Constantinople.—The army of General Wrangel, the anti-bolshevik leader in south Russia, has been wiped out and a number of his generals have committed suicide.

A mob in Sebastopol has pillaged the American Red Cross stocks. Thirteen thousand refugees have arrived here from Sebastopol, but because of the lack of accommodations in the city, they are still aboard ships moored in the Bosphorus.

Several thousand more are due here, and it is understood 30,000 have been permitted to take passage from the Crimean city. It was found impossible to provide ships for the entire population of 80,000. Two thousand wounded men also have arrived and have been distributed among the French and Russian hospitals.

Sebastopol fell to the Russian soviet forces at 5 o'clock Sunday evening after the evacuation plans had been fully carried out, according to word received here. General Wrangel, it is stated, was the last to leave, going aboard the cruiser Korniloff, cheered by his troops.

A fire which originated through an accident destroyed the highly valuable stores of the American Red Cross at Sebastopol. A portion of the goods of the American foreign trade corporation and other foreign firms was saved. The American Red Cross at Constantinople is aiding the refugees, caring for the sick and wounded and furnishing clothing and supplies.

The five red armies concentrating against him, General Wrangel informed the newspaper correspondents at Sebastopol, numbered more than 100,000 as proved by captured papers. Twenty thousand of these were cavalry divided into three groups. The cavalry under General Budenny, who left the anti-bolshevik forces and joined the bolsheviks, suffered heavily, according to Wrangel, particularly in officers.

Water Distillation in Desert.

In the big desert of Chile there is a considerable amount of brackish water, but no water that either human beings or stock can drink. Science, however, has come to the aid of this rainless section of the desert water works, consisting of a series of frames containing 20,000 square feet of glass. The panes of glass are arranged in the shape of a V, and under each pane is a shallow pan containing brackish water. The heat of the sun evaporates the water, which condenses upon the sloping glass, and made pure by this operation, it runs down into little channels at the bottom of the canal. Nearly 1,000 gallons of fresh water is collected daily by this means.

Source of Bristles.

By far the greatest source of supply of bristles is the hog. China supplies more than any other country, and is followed by Russia, Germany, France and Belgium. Smaller and finer artists' brushes, etc., are made from the hair of other animals, such as the badger, goat, camel and sable. The better quality of bristles is obtained from pigs and wild boars inhabiting cold countries; the thinner the hog, the longer and stiffer the bristles. The bristles must be carefully cleaned and sorted, and most of the operations of brush manufacture are now performed by machinery. The industry is carried on in various parts of this country.

Home of Great Scientist Gone.

Edinburgh, the home of Dr. William T. Morton, who discovered ether in this historic building, hence the name, has been torn down. Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and other leading men of the nation were entertained there nearly a century ago. Dr. Morton worked out his ether theory in his home with dogs, cats, birds and insects, and himself named his home "Etherion" because his discovery meant so much to the medical profession. At one time the doctor tried his ether on his wife's pet dog, which, as a result, slept so long that he thought he had killed the animal.

Qualified.

A northern vicar, having advertised for an organist, received the following reply:

"Dear Sir—I noticed you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years I beg to offer you my services."—Pearson's Weekly.

Rift in Love's Lute.

Another honeymoon has been spoiled. In making arrangements for the housekeeping money the young woman found the engagement ring had been bought on the installment plan.

The Stronger Sex!

No man is so strong or so great that he is not afraid of somebody, and in nine cases out of ten that somebody is a woman.—Hamilton Herald.



Los Angeles Pastors Live in Church.

Los Angeles.—High rents have caused two southern California pastors the Rev. M. C. Dewese of the Western Avenue Methodist church, Los Angeles, and the Rev. Warren E. King of the Presbyterian church at Van Nuys, a suburb, to move their families into their churches.

Pension Chief Named by President.

Washington.—President Wilson appointed Frank D. Byington of Maryland to be commissioner of pensions and Frederick A. Ryse, of California, to be deputy commissioner. The president also named Carl A. Mapes of Michigan to be solicitor of internal revenue.

Pagoda a Place of Worship.

A pagoda is a Hindu place of worship, containing an idol. It consists of three portions—an apartment surmounted by a dome, resting on columns, and accessible to all; a chamber into which only Brahmins are allowed to enter, and, lastly, a cell containing the statue of the deity, closed by massive gates. The most remarkable pagodas are those of Benares, Siam, Pegu and particularly that of Jugernaut in Orissa.

The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The colossal statue of Liberty enlightening the world, the gift of the people of France to the people of the United States, in commemoration of the centennial of their national independence, stands on Bedloe's or Liberty Island in New York harbor and was dedicated October 28, 1886. It has welcomed millions of people to our shores, and it bade farewell to our brave soldier boys when they sailed away to save the land from whence it came.

This statue is of bronze, 151 feet high and rests upon a stone pedestal, approximately 100 feet high, making the total height of the entire structure over 300 feet above the waters of New York bay. Its estimated weight is 225 tons and the cost, including erection, was about \$600,000.

The index finger of this gigantic figure is 8 feet long and 7 1/2 feet in circumference at the second joint; the head is ten feet thick; the nose 4 1/2 feet long and the mouth 3 1/2 feet wide. Forty persons can stand in the head and the torch will accommodate 12 more. There are 154 steps in the statue from the pedestal to the head, and the ladder in the raised right arm contains 54 rounds. The light in the torch is maintained by the United States lighthouse service and is visible for many miles at sea.

The view that greets the eye from the top is one of the most marvelous in all the world.

Japanese Deny Building Forts.

Tokio.—Captain Nomura, aide to the minister of the navy, speaking in the name of the minister, said every report that Japan was fortifying or planning to fortify and establish bases in the mandated Pacific islands is wholly false.

Birthday Candles.

The significance of candles on a birthday cake, according to old customs, may be said to exercise evil spirits and insure the honored guest health and happiness and by their number to indicate his or her age.



Bluffing Among the Reptiles.

The ancient practice of bluffing is not limited to the human species. Various animals pretend to be worse than they are. The hog-nosed snake is a perfectly harmless little fellow, with no capacities in the way of poison, and yet this reptile, which is rather pretty, is given such sinister names as flat-headed adder and sand viper, and is usually killed on sight. This is because it has the habit of flattening its head and puffing out its neck and hissing violently, which is for no other purpose than to frighten off intruders. It is a plain bluff, to give the impression that the reptile has poison fangs. This counterbluff is usually taken at its true value, and affords the hog-nosed snake considerable protection except in the case of human beings, who destroy the innocent reptile on sight, when it is not only harmless but useful also in keeping down vermin.

Want Stronger Windmills.

Windmills are not used in any great extent in Mexico, because the "norther" blow them over. It is thought that a windmill of low construction with a wide base would overcome this and might prove very popular.