

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF PARIS, 1763.

A Peace That Paved the Way for the American Revolution.

On February 10, 1763, there was signed one of the most momentous treaties ever concluded in the history of the world; for it not only decided whether the Latin or the Anglo-Saxon race should be supreme in North America, but it also decided the fate of the continent of North America from her position of a colonial power of the first rank, but it ended a war which had taught the American colonies to think, act and feel for themselves in terms of distinctive nationality, had laid the foundations for the American Revolution and developed the genius of George Washington.

Unlike the other wars which had disturbed the American colonies and called upon the colonists to shed their blood in backing up some European quarrel in which they had no interest, this war was begun in the American wilds over American questions, and its main theater of action was American soil. It is known in America as the French and Indian war.

France and English Quarrel. Scarcely was the ink dried on the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle when the French and English began to quarrel over the boundaries of that indefinite region of "Arcadia," which had been ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. On the Ohio a land company claimed under a charter from George II vast stretches of land which the French claimed lay in French territory. The governor of Canada sent a military force from Montreal to drive out the English settlers and establish posts. The governor of Virginia decided to send a "person of distinction" to inquire into this, and selected George Washington, then twenty-one years of age. The French commandant declared he would hold his ground.

The next spring Washington went out with an expedition to build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where now is Pittsburgh. Reaching the Great Meadows he learned of the approach of a French force and attacked it.

TREATY OF PARIS, 1783.

Peace Pact That Settled Questions Opened by American Revolution Not Signed for Two Years After Surrender of Cornwallis.

As is being proved now, it is a simpler thing to start a war than to end one—a "more complicated matter to take such a show off the stage than to put it on."

The surrender of Cornwallis in October of 1781 practically ended the war of the American Revolution; but it was not until September 3, of 1783, nearly two years later, that the definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris. Almost all the intervening time was spent in negotiations. Franklin, John Adams, Jay and Laurens had been sent to Paris to be ready for the formulation of a peace. All sensible British statesmen were convinced that the independence of the colonies was an accomplished fact; but the king, and the reactionaries with whom he had surrounded himself, were stubbornly bent on continuing the war. It was proposed to make it a "war of posterity" as the futility of transporting another great army to America was apparent. Gibraltar was besieged by the Spanish and the success of the American arms had inspired Holland to break off relations with England in the very year Cornwallis surrendered and had induced the northern nations under the guise of neutrality to form a league.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success. England wanted peace and America wanted peace; the question was who should make the first move. At last General Conway, on Washington's birthday, February 22 of 1782, made a motion in the house of commons against continuing the war. It was lost by a majority of 19. This meant the downfall of the ministry and the formation of a new one favorable to peace. Rickingham's ministry came in on March 20. Lord Shelburne was secretary of state for the home department and Charles James Fox for foreign affairs. Now, if America was independent, peace with America was a matter for Fox to handle—if it wasn't, the task belonged to Shelburne. Franklin saw two strings to his bow and wrote to the home minister, preferring to deal with the Machiavellian Shelburne than with the chauvinistic Fox. Shelburne quietly sent Richard Oswald over to Paris. Franklin was alone. Adams was in Holland negotiating a loan; Jay had gone to Spain and Laurens, who had been captured on his way from America and confined in the tower, had just been released on parole and had gone to Holland. Franklin had a free hand. He calmly suggested that England cede Canada to the United States. Oswald went back to London with this proposition, coming back to reject it and to ask guarantees for the loyalists in America and the payment of British debts, and offering complete independence with the Proclamation as the eastern boundary of the new nation. Franklin wrote to Jay to come back from Spain saying, "She has been for four years considering whether she will treat with us—let her take forty."

Fox got wind of what was going on and sent over Mr. Greyville with the proposition that the independence of the United States should be granted, but to France! A proposition rejected by both Franklin and France.

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Treaty of Pacification. King Louis and his government were filled with anger when they heard of the signing of this treaty in which they had not been allowed to meddle. But they calmed down and on September 3 of the next year, nine months after Franklin's treaty, a "Treaty of Pacification" between Spain, France and England was signed.

Franklin's treaty became effective: Conquests made by France and England during the war were exchanged; Tobago and the Senegal river were ceded to France. Pondicherry (French India) was enlarged. Spain was confirmed in her possession of Florida and Minorca. Holland recovered all her possessions except Negapatam in India. In the boundary negotiations Great Britain insisted that the western line of the United States should be the Alleghenies. The Americans replied in effect:

"Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1778-9 captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes and took possession of the Illinois country. We have been in possession ever since. We are in possession now, the country is ours clear to the Mississippi and we are going to keep it."

The United States had its way. Now mark the result! The fact that the United States owned to the Mississippi caused it to make the "Louisiana Purchase" of Napoleon in 1803, by which it got more than one million square miles of unexplored wilderness extending to the Rockies. In the next generation the Americans had explored it and wilderness and were settling it and were in full march westward, with their faces set to the Pacific. Followed the war with Mexico, the capture of California and the completion of the march across the continent.

The guiding hand of Providence raised up George Rogers Clark. The capture of General Hamilton at Vincennes should be listed in the "decisive battles of the world." The fixing of the Mississippi as America's western boundary, next to the recognition of her independence, was the most important article of the treaty of Paris, 1783.

Huge Boulders.

There are numerous well-authenticated cases of boulders weighing half a pound and more, but others which go far beyond this meager weight are made. Stones of six to eight pounds are said to have fallen in Namur in 1710, and the missionary, Father Heo, who ought to be a credible witness, records the fall in Tartary, in 1843, of a block of ice as big as a millstone, which took three days to melt. In May, 1802, a Hungarian village reported a 1,110-pound block, requiring eight men to remove it; and in Tippecanoe, one as big as an elephant was said to have fallen near Sertingpatam.

Air Smuggling Is New Problem

Customs Officers Puzzled to Find Way to Prevent Threatened Evil.

HARD TO ENFORCE RULES

Treasury Department Bombarded With Requests for Rulings—Aircraft and Hydroplanes Classified as Automobiles for Time Being.

Washington.—Smuggling by airplane sounds exciting, and is proving so to the customs division of the treasury, which is, so to speak, "up in the air" about it. For the time being, the department has ruled that airplanes and hydroplanes are automobiles so far as it is concerned, but it is well aware that calling a bird a wagon will not bring it down to earth where it can tell what kind of a bird it is.

So far there has been no report of illicit importations by air line, but expectation of such traffic is not denied. How to prevent it is a perplexing problem, growing more and more pressing as requests for rulings come from deputy collectors on our northern and southern borders. In the latter case they have had to do with tobacco brought in from Cuba by way of Key West and Tampa.

Here is an entirely new problem for the treasury to deal with in the collection of revenue through customs duties. It is one to be solved by treasury regulations (born of decisions) for which no additional legislation is needed. That it may be solved by a comprehensive order is almost despairing of because the best thought of the department, although the need of dealing with the situation has been long foreseen, has not been able to hit upon a method to close this door to secret importations thrown open by a modern method of transportation most difficult, if not impossible, to control.

May Require Registration.

It is believed that some scheme may be worked out whereby all airplanes leaving the country will be registered at the nearest custom house on the border, where a certificate will be issued to be presented at any custom house in returning, as is done now in the case of automobiles. This would in most cases be a mere formality, but would permit search in suspicious cases and would tend to keep down smuggling. "Will be registered" is recognized as putting it strongly, as it is admitted it would be impossible to compel such registration of a machine miles above the clouds. The automobilist finds it best to comply because without his certificate to surrender on return he must prove his car is of American make or pay perhaps 45 per cent ad valorem duty. There would be no way to stop the flying machine, coming or going.

Deputy Collector Hayden L. Moore, at San Juan, Porto Rico, seems to think he has them going, if not coming.

ing To him airplanes are not automobiles but seagoing vessels. Serious inquiries from business men on the island have caused him to make this ruling.

"In the absence of specific instructions from the department, I shall require airplanes clearing from Porto Rico for foreign ports to be properly documented under the rules of the department of commerce in the same manner as seagoing vessels are regulated, entries and clearances to be made and all dues paid at custom houses in districts where landings are effected or voyages started."

This is very simple, but airplanes are peculiar in their mode of travel. The collector does not say how he proposes to enforce this requirement, and has received suggestions from some of the Porto Ricans that an aviation school for customs men be established to bestow degrees of "sky inspector" and "custom ace." Service windows in

Greek Refugees Tell of Outrages

Saloniki.—High upon the hills of the bustling Macedonian city is a picturesque settlement where 3,000 Greek refugees, driven from Asia Minor by the massacre of 1914, make their homes. Hundreds of other Greeks who were interned by the Bulgarians in Dobruja during the war have joined them recently. The houses in this refugee camp were constructed by the Greek government. A space equivalent to a large New York furnished room is allotted to a family of from five to eight.

The settlement has been given the pretentious name of "The Quarter of the Triumvirate" in honor of Greece's three great modern patriots—Premier Venizelos, Admiral Kountouriotis and General Dangalis, who, repudiating King Constantine, espoused the cause of the allies when Germany sought to win over the Greek army.

Grateful to United States. Many of the people have been helped by the American Red Cross and speak gratefully of the United States and its people.

As the Associated Press correspondent was visiting the village, two ox carts loaded with Greek refugees who had been driven by the Turks from the villages along the sea of Marmora in 1913 and 1914, and who, during the present war, were expelled from Macedonia by the Bulgars, made their way slowly up the steep mountain road. The refugees had just come from Dobruja, to the south of Roumania where they were practically exiled by the Bulgars. They had been nearly two months on the way, and virtually all the food and aid they got came from the American Red Cross, which has relief posts along the line leading

the custom house also are urged bearing the legends "Airships entered" and "airships cleared."

Deputy Collector Bragassa, at Key West, has his troubles over what is an airplane. He recently wrote to Collector Arthur G. Watson, at Tampa, that it was almost a daily occurrence for airplanes to go over to Cuba and return. One day his messenger boy overheard a man who had been a passenger on a boat from Havana tell the difference between traveling that way and by airplane. He said he had just paid \$20 duty on a lot of cigarettes, when the other day he had brought the same amount home by air and did not pay a cent. Collector Bragassa wanted to know, "How about it?" Collector Watson told him to talk to the navy people about it. He replied: "I have conferred with Admiral Decker, who has issued instructions to the Key West air station that civilian passengers will not be permitted to be taken in airplanes unless permission has been granted by the customs officer in charge of the port, and also have issued instructions that all airplanes arriving at this port from foreign countries will comply with the navy's part of the regulations in connection with the reporting to the customs officer of the arrival of American naval vessels from foreign ports."

from Bulgaria into Macedonia. Many were little tots from one to five years old. The wonder was how these little ones, sickly and undernourished, were able to survive the long trip by train, motorcar and ox cart. The faces of these returning refugees were an inexpressibly sad and haggard look. For five years they were driven hither and by Turk and Bulgar, and had never known what it was during that time to have a roof and shelter. Under the Bulgars they were forced to live in the open fields or in dugouts or stables. Eighteen hours a day at hard labor under constant intimidation was the lot of some of them. Three-fifths of a pound of black bread a day was the pitiful recompense they received from the Bulgars. Often those too weak to work were beaten by their ruthless masters.

One refugee declared to the correspondent that at one time there were more than sixty deaths a day among the refugee colony in Dobruja from malnutrition, exhaustion and exposure. In certain sections, he said, the Greeks were forced to live largely on the rinds of watermelons which the Bulgarian soldiers threw in the streets.

Tell Bitter Experience. The older residents of this "suburb" of Saloniki, most of whom had fled from different parts of Asia Minor during the wholesale massacres there in 1914, have bitter experiences to relate about their treatment by the Turks. Some of these people lived in the city of Phocis, where the whole Christian population either had been driven out or were killed by the Turks. The women wept as they told about the outrages of the Moslems. The worst story was that told by an intelligent peasant woman, who declared that in a butchery shop opposite her home in Phocis she saw the Turks take a young girl who was considered the most attractive in town and cut her body into pieces. They hung the pieces on meat hooks and offered them for public sale, she said, to show the Turks' contempt for Greek Christians.

What most impresses the eye of the visitor in speaking with these unfortunate people is their sad, worn and furrowed faces. They have been driven about by the invading foe until they have reached the point almost of despair and distraction.

Cook Wanted.

Portland, Ore.—Advertising doesn't always bring results. The city has been unsuccessfully advertising for some time for a cook—in the municipal smallpox hospital.

Millions Have Malaria.

Washington.—The United States public health service estimates that over seven million people in the United States are infected with malaria.

PLAN TO ENDOW MOTHERHOOD

British Family Endowment Committee Seeks to Increase Marriage and Birth Rate.

London.—The family endowment committee would endow motherhood. The proposal, as laid before the national birth-rate commission, is that the state provide a regular weekly income for families with children under 15 years of age.

Emile Burns, representative of the family endowment committee, contends that the effect of the endowment would be to induce earlier marriages and tend to remove the economic restriction of the birth rate. The cost to the government would be about \$1,200,000,000 a year.

Old Boiler Safe.

Nellsville, Wis.—The boiler in the Wren sawmill, near the city, was tested after 27 years of almost continuous use and was found in perfect condition, being submitted to 100 pounds of hydrostatic pressure.

Her Engagement Ring

is a girl's most treasured gem. It should be a good one. It will cost less than you think. We have all sizes—each one perfect. Modest prices.

BOYD PARK

MAKERS OF JEWELRY
100 MAIN STREET SALT LAKE CITY

HELP WANTED

If you want big wages learn barber trade. Many small towns need barbers; good opportunities open for men over 20 years. Barbers in army have good as officers commission. Get prepared in few weeks. Call or write, Mosier Barber College, 61 S. West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

SIMPLY PERFECT IN THEORY

Kitchen Management Left Nothing to Be Desired, Except the Prosaic Fact of Cooking.

An experienced housewife, who has never taken any other course in domestic science than that afforded by wrestling many years with the problem of three meals a day, felt much interested when her college-bred daughter told her that she was going to spend the week-end with a friend who was the last word in the highbrow world of the cooking specialist.

"Mother, it was wonderful," exclaimed the girl on her return. "On one side of her white-tiled laboratory—she doesn't call it a kitchen—there is the dishwashing machine and on the other the long tables for the constructive work. The arrangements are perfect, and everything is clean and shining. I'm just crazy about it. Not a bit like our haphazard kitchen."

"And I presume the food was equally wonderful," said the really sympathetic mother, ready to learn of the new generation. "Tell me about it."

The returned visitor looked thoughtful. "Well, you see, we didn't go very deep into cookery. She never does. We had dinner made in the finished cookery, some sort of stew. And the rest of the stuff she gets at the delicatessen."—New York World.

Dickens' Love of Humanity.

Dickens' love for humanity, his desire to right wrong and relieve suffering, were some of the reasons given by Sheriff Lyell, a talented member of the Scottish bar, speaking before the Glasgow Dickens society, for the admiration that writer had won. The Baristers of Dickens' was the speaker's subject. He referred to Mr. Voles, Eugene Raeburn, Tommy Traddles, Sidney Carton, Sergeant Buzbuz and other characters well known to Dickens' readers.

"One must leave behind the spirit of criticism and give oneself up to a whole-hearted enjoyment in reading Dickens," he said. "There might, at times, be exaggeration or forced sentiment, but there is also genius. I don't know why he made Tommy Traddles a lawyer, unless it was to show that we barristers are not all as black as we are painted. Dickens was at his best in depicting deep and genuine pathos, free from sentimentalism."

Famous Fleet Street.

A modern writer has called Fleet street the "Street of Adventure," and the name is a good one, writes A. A. Methley, in "A Child's Guide to London," for here all the news of the world is gathered together, and the strip of sky overhead is crisscrossed with the telegraph and telephone wires that bring tidings of warfare, victories, revolutions, and marvelous inventions and discoveries.

The road certainly deserves its picturesque title, but, in medieval times when, as Froissart says, the Londoners were the perilouslest people in the world, and the most outrageousest, the name would have been even more appropriate. Then the adventures themselves actually took place here; and again and again in history we find wild stories of tumults, . . . fought out on the rough cobblestones of old "Flete Strete."

First Thrift Day.

The first "thrift day" in America was August 11, 1915. That was the first time one special day was ever officially set aside for the purpose of encouraging attention to thrift. The day was celebrated in California as "thrift day" in response to a proclamation of Governor Johnson. The occasion marked the opening of the thrift congress, held at the Panama-Pacific exposition by the American Society for Thrift.—Thrift Magazine.

Christian Unity.

He who takes hold of one end of the litter on which a hurt brother is prone must not pause to question the name and affiliation of the man who takes hold of the other end.—The Christian Herald.

Hats as Bedroom Slippers.

Old felt hats which are too far gone to be worked over into hats again are now utilized for bedroom slippers.

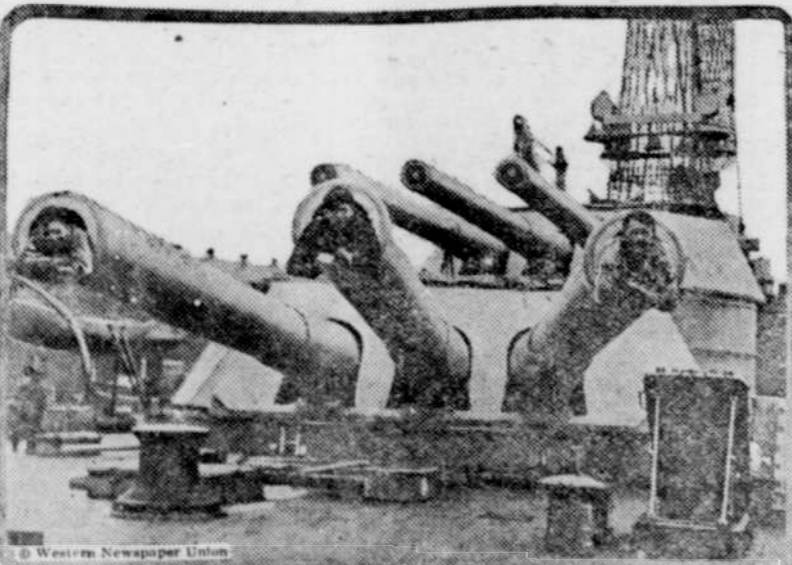
Don't Meet Them Often.

"Is it always the husband's fault?" asks a magazine advertisement. Well, of course, there are some things with which husband never had anything to do. But they are rare.—Kansas City Star.

Gas in Bamboo.

Natural gas conveyed in bamboo tubes was utilized in China years ago, and one of their writers mentions boxes which repeated the sound of persons' voices that were dead—a machine similar to the phonograph.

BIG GUNS OF THE BATTLESHIP IDAHO



Three guns looking out of the muzzles of the big guns on our latest and largest battleship that was recently launched at Philadelphia. The Idaho is the largest ship in the United States navy.

WORK FOR DISABLED

Technical Agriculture Offers Thousands of Positions.

Serve as Stepping Stones to Higher Promotions and Better Compensation.

Washington.—Technical agriculture offers thousands of positions as associates, assistants, helpers, extension workers and county agents, and this work is particularly suitable for retrained, disabled men, according to a statement issued by the federal board for vocational education.

These positions serve as stepping stones to higher promotions and better compensation soon in the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, agricultural extension service and in state agricultural movements. These institutions and employments lost thou-

sands of men from their student bodies, their faculty and their staffs. Hundreds of men formerly agricultural country agents will never return to those occupations. These places were temporarily filled by unprepared substitutes who will be replaced by trained men as rapidly as possible.

The experience abroad, wherein opportunity was given to study the intensive and scientific agriculture of France and other countries, has greatly stimulated interest in these lines, and disabled men with a background of agricultural experience are manifesting keen interest in training for the lines mentioned. Many others who, by reason of their disabilities, are compelled to equip themselves in other lines, and preferably for out-of-door occupations, are also manifesting a keen desire to take up the specialized branches of agriculture in the training offered by the federal board.

WOMAN'S N MADE'S

By Lydia E. Pi Vegetable Cor

Winona, Minn.—"I suffer than a year from nervous so be rest would get up and I would look like a vegetable. Lydia Veggie made me feel like a human again."



well and feel fine in the able to do my work. I send Lydia E. Pi Compound to make me strong."—Mrs. ALBERT Olmstead St., Winona, I

How often do we hear among women, "I am so not asleep," or "I seem about fifty." Such women by Mrs. Sultze's experience this famous root and Lydia E. Pi's Compound, a trial.

For forty years it has been such serious condition ailments, inflammation, ulcers, periodic pains, nervousness, and nervous depression, and is now considered a remedy for such ailments.

Kill All Flies!

Flies are the most annoying and dangerous of insects. Kill them with DAISY FLY KILLER. It is a powerful and effective fly killer. It kills all flies, including house flies, stable flies, and mosquitoes. It is safe for use in the home and is guaranteed to kill all flies.

HAIR I

A hair cream that makes the hair shine and keeps it from falling out. It is a wonderful hair cream that makes the hair shine and keeps it from falling out. It is a wonderful hair cream that makes the hair shine and keeps it from falling out.

Immediate Action N

Kind Old Gentleman—crying for my little me. Tommy Tuft—I can't name for dat guy. K. O. G.—And why necessary for you to this my little chap? T. T.—Ye wouldn't as heard the one he called

Catarrh Cannot B

By LOCAL APPLICATI. Catarrah is a local disease, caused by congestion of the blood on the mucous membrane. CATARRH MEDICINE will it is taken internally and the blood on the mucous membrane. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces the most wonderful results in curing Catarrah. Testimonials F. J. Cheney & Co., Prof

Cross-Examinat

Mistress—So you are a my cook? Her only brot Policeman—I hope so.

FRECK

Now is the Time to Get Rid of Freckles. There's no longer the slightest chance of your freckles as strength is guaranteed to remove them. Simply get an ounce of strength—from your druggist, at with the telegraph and telephone wires that bring tidings of warfare, victories, revolutions, and marvelous inventions and discoveries.

The road certainly deserves its picturesque title, but, in medieval times when, as Froissart says, the Londoners were the perilouslest people in the world, and the most outrageousest, the name would have been even more appropriate. Then the adventures themselves actually took place here; and again and again in history we find wild stories of tumults, . . . fought out on the rough cobblestones of old "Flete Strete."

BOSCHEE'S S

will quiet your cough, a sensation of a sore throat stop irritation in the bronchus, a good night's coughing and with easy in the morning. Made America for fifty-two years derful prescription, assist building up your general throwing off the disease useful in lung trouble, a bronchitis, etc. For sale tried countries.—Adv.

None Satisfie

Officers—But surely you aire, have little to comp Munition Magazine—O know. The multimillions like so much dirt.—Lond

Shave With Cuticu

And double your razor well as promote skin purity fort and skin health. It's a daily. One soap for all u bathing and shampooing.

Always look on the b things—and if you are look on both sides.

Your Granula

Eyes infla sure to be quickly reli Eye Drops. Your Druggist or by mail For Book of the Eye Free or Write Eye Remedy C