

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

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TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH, 1905.

Japan's Ability to Fight the European.

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

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

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

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

TREATY OF PARIS, 1800.

When the United States was at War With France.

Our relations with France have generally been of such a friendly nature from the founding of the nation until the present day that most people have forgotten that we were ever at war with her. But we were, from the spring of 1798 to September, 1800. James Monroe was minister to France in 1798 when the Directory which had succeeded to the "Terror of Robespierre" informed him that the treaty of 1778 between France and the United States was at an end because America had signed the treaty with England known as Jay's treaty. Mr. Monroe replied that the treaty of 1778 had already been brought to nothing by the constant capture of American ships by French men-of-war. France, under the Terror, had regarded the rest of the world in the same light as the Russian bolsheviks do now. American merchant ships were captured and condemned and sold.

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

Extra Envoys Named.

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

what staggered at these propositions, Talleyrand's messenger said: "You do not seem to understand. It is a question of money, a great deal of money. Speak to the point. What is your answer?" One of the envoys replied: "Our answer is 'No, no, no—not a cent'."

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

In the winter of 1798-9 an American fleet consisting of the United States, Constitution, George Washington, Merrimac, Portsmouth, Pickering, Eagle, Herald, Scammon and Diligence met in the West Indies and tackled the French men-of-war and privateers which swarmed there. The Merrimac took the French ship Le Phoenix of 14 guns and the Magicienne of the same number. The Portsmouth captured the Bonaparte, La Brillante and La Bon Pere, all small men-of-war, while seven captures of privateers were made by ships of the squadron. On February 8, the United States sank the French privateer Amour de la Patrie and soon after the privateer Tartufo. Captain Barry in the United States bombarded and temporarily silenced the batteries at Basse Terre on the island of Guadaloupe. Captain Truxton's squadron, cruising off Porto Rico, captured nine privateers and a third squadron under Captain Tingey, cruising between Cuba and Hayti, captured or sank six more. Another naval force made captures off Havana. In all 60 French privateers were sunk or captured. On the 9th of February Captain Truxton in the Constitution, in a battle off St. Kitt's lasting two hours, captured the French frigate Insurgent.

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

Americans Stir Lethargic Turks

Constantinople Becomes Cosmopolitan City With Ending of War.

NOW HUMMING WITH ENERGY

American Soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and American Business Men Now Throng City—Call It "Invasion of Wealth."

Constantinople.—Americans make Constantinople hum with their energy, business methods and way of "going ahead" that makes even the old Turk, indifferent as he is to all that passes around him, lift an eyelid in mild surprise. American soldiers, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., American business men, American-made machinery, food, clothing, merchandise of every sort and kind are now in this dirty, casual and ancient city. The Turks, when they talk about it at all, call it "The Invasion of Wealth."

The "Russians have gone," the German invasion is over. But, besides this American invasion, is the Russian invasion, which the Turk, when he talks about it at all, calls, owing to its contrast with the American species, "The Invasion of Poverty."

Russians, Too, Abound. Every day the orderly, prosperous businesslike, keen-eyed American grows more numerous, busier, better at home in this most fascinating old city on the Golden Horn, the most wonderful city that ever was, with its mingling of the races, its white marble palaces, its noise, dust, and its smell of the Orient.

Every day more and more Russians, poor, ragged, disordered, idle, "devil-may-care," hungry and pleasure-loving flock here from the bolsheviks, escaping by way of the Golden Horn from Odessa. At Stamboul, at more or less Americanized Pera, at Chelien and other suburbs, Russians abound.

And what a contrast! The Americans, clean-shaven every day, methodical, wide-awake to all around; the Russians, dirty, unkempt, possessed with the one idea, to amuse themselves. They gamble every night in the hells of Pera, throwing down sheaves of rubles in notes of a thousand, two and five thousand, which they feverishly change at the rate of six cents per ruble instead of the once nominal 50 cents.

American ways and energy have even penetrated into the Turkish homes. Many Turkish women now go about with uncovered faces "because

the American women do it," and a few are taking an active part in politics, holding meetings at the famous Hippodrome to agitate for woman suffrage, quoting the woman leaders of the suffrage movement in faraway America which they have never seen and whose language they do not know.

Public order is good throughout the city. Patrols of Italians and Turks see to that. At crossroads English policemen regulate that curiously intricate Eastern traffic with the same calm they showed a few months ago at Piccadilly Circus.

Prices Are High. Americans find life dearer here than in New York. A cab, drawn by an emaciated horse, \$15 for a short course; a cup of Turkish coffee, 50 cents, about the size of a thimble. One furnished room costs \$100 a month, but no extra charge is made for the various kinds of bugs that infest it. White bread can be had at 50 cents per pound; American flour is very popular in consequence.

Except for the women who have discarded their veils, nobody seems to care about politics; the great thing is business—business for Greek, Armenian and Ismetli—and each and all want to do business with the Americans. There is a market for everything that grows or makes. And the Turk, who does no business, but

smokes his cigarette, sips coffee and lets others toil for him, is ready to pay the price. For he is by no means so poor as he gives his neighbors, far and near, to understand.

ROYALTY CHEERS WOUNDED



While the king and queen of England were on a visit to Birmingham, England, they passed a crippled soldier in a wheel chair. With his usual kindness of heart, the king called the queen's attention to him and they both stopped to chat with the hero.

Red Carnival of Death Described

United States Consul at Omsk Relates Horrors of Bolshevik Rule.

COMMIT AWFUL ATROCITIES

Reign of Terror Is Marked by Cruelty Unparalleled in History of Civilization—Many Children Are Murdered.

New York.—John A. Embry, the American consul at Omsk, capital city of the Kolchak government, arrived in New York recently and told the official story of what had happened in Siberia and eastern Russia in the last eight months, during practically all of which time he had been in charge of American affairs.

Mr. Embry said no language could

picture the atrocities that have marked bolshevik rule in the territories recaptured by Admiral Kolchak, a reign of terror that had been marked, he declared, by murder, violation of women, theft, and arson, perpetrated with cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilization.

How They Took Charge.

"We were on our way to the Ufa front, the southern sector of the Siberian front. My first stop was at the little county courthouse. There I learned that at sunset on the day that the Kolchak forces withdrew the bolsheviks had entered the city.

"The first thing the bolsheviks did was to loot the town, and then they organized their government. At the head they placed the most cruel and outspoken of their leaders. They then appointed committees, one of them the so-called extraordinary committee on investigation.

The judges, the aldermen, the councilmen and other leading citizens—that is, those who had not been able to escape—were promptly arrested, and all of those who were known to be against bolshevism or were suspected were taken that night into the public square and executed. They were denied trial of any sort.

"I talked with a woman teacher. The bolsheviks lined up all the boys, the little ones as well, and questioned them as to their sympathies. All who were not killed were put to work of the most menial kind.

Many Hostages Held.

"They also named many hostages and after subjecting them to the most horrible treatment killed them and threw the bodies into the river.

"Kznan is a city of perhaps 35,000 people. The bolsheviks murdered at one time more than 1,500 citizens of the place.

"In Bugulma a large number of men were thrown into the hold of a barge in the river at night. There were 90 persons in the hold, among them Mme. Sophia Hedrofskaja, the principal of the girls' high school.

"The barge was towed a long distance down the river and during the voyage nine prisoners were ordered to the deck and none ever returned, nor had any of them been heard from up to the time I left for America."

NOVELTY AT A WEDDING IN ENGLAND



English women indulge in smoking more openly than do those of America. The photograph shows Capt. G. C. Martin and his bride both enjoying the weed as they left the church at Stoke Pogis, where the wedding ceremony was performed.

Doctor Builds Hospital With His Own Hands

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Hastings-on-Hudson's only hospital, built by the village doctor with his own hands, was opened here. Dr. Gedney Jenks spent three years in its construction after failing to raise funds for the work. The hospital is two stories, with an operating room and modern appliances. Doctor Jenks enlisted for overseas service, but the villagers petitioned Washington for his return.

Accepted the Risk.

Kansas City, Mo.—Because he refrained from kissing before marriage, the bride of a year was glad. Because he refrained since, she is sad. Lawyers believe she accepted the risk.

Prince Rupert is the most important shipping port on the Pacific coast.

GIVE AID TO LEPERS

New York.—Announcement has just been made by William M. Danner of the American Society for the Mission to Lepers of the election of James B. Wootan, director of publicity for the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, as a member of the American committee to assist in extending the committee's campaign of world-wide usefulness.

The committee estimates that there are not less than 2,000,000 lepers in the world, 6,000 of whom have already been baptized as Christians. It is the intention of the committee to preach the Gospel to the afflicted victims of this horrible disease to palliate their sufferings, to supply their simple wants and to help rid the world of leprosy.

Ninety-six stations in various parts of the globe are maintained by the committee. Of these 59 are in India, Burma and Ceylon, 14 in China, three in the United States and the remaining scattered through Japan, Korea, Siam, the Straits Settlements, the Malay states, the Philippines, Africa, Madagascar and Dutch Guiana.

Dr. J. W. McKean of Omaha, head of the Ching Mai hospital and dispensary in Siam and the head of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions that the lepers have undertaken weekly voluntary offerings for church benevolences. Not having any coin envelopes they made their own out of scraps of paper, many manifesting great skill in spite of fingerless hands or stumps of arms with which they worked.

In Japan, Korea, the Philippines and parts of China leprosy is said to prevail to the extent of one person to each 1,000 population. Doctor McKean warned the king of Siam and through the Presbyterian board warns the world that there is an urgent need for the enlargement in the scope equipment and efficiency of the leper asylums.

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Quick Breathing an Anesthetic. United States scientists who have been conducting experiments in the art of breathing claim to have demonstrated that rapid breathing of pure air acts as an anesthetic and renders a person immune to pain as long as it is maintained. Of course, after the rapid inhalations cease the pain will be felt. By a little training, it is said, a person may induce sound sleep by deep and rapid breathing for a few minutes.

HELP WANTED If you want to learn barbering, call on me. I have good as officers commission in few weeks. Call or write. Moler Barber College, 43 S. West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

"Safety First." Two recent cases of fainting in the bath recall the advice that the late Sir William Hingston, M. D., of Montreal was wont to give his patients. "Fill the bath," he used to say. "Put out the plug and then get in. If you faint in the bath the water will run out before you drown."

Typewriters

All makes Rented, Repaired, Sold. Write for prices—\$7.50 to \$100. Utah Office and School Supply 32 W. 2nd South, Salt Lake City, Utah

Bad Indeed. First laborer—"Yes, I heard you was in the hospital. Was you very bad?" Second laborer—"Bad? I should think I was bad! Why, a pal o' mine brings me a bottle o' beer, an' I couldn't so much as look at it!"—London Mail.

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GOOD HEALTH RULES FOR ALL

English People Have Many Ideas Which It Would Be Well for Americans to Copy.

One of the most popular forms of food in England is cheese. This supplies a highly concentrated protein food which, when properly ripened and masticated, is usually well assimilated. Not only does this food contain a large percentage of protein, but it also contains fat and mineral salts. When combined with bread, which is a carbohydrate food, cheese makes an ideal combination, supplying as it does all the elements necessary for nourishment—protein, fat, carbohydrate and mineral salts.

Cheese and bread is a very popular form of food in England and it is eaten by all classes. Being an economical food, it is eaten to a larger extent by the laboring classes, who, owing to the sort of work they do, require a good tissue builder at a moderate price.

It is well to remember that part of the health of the English race is due to the fact that the English life is an outdoor life, and it is a very good thing for us to profit by this and cultivate it all times. In ourselves and in our children, the habit of getting outdoors as much as possible.

Politeness Didn't Pay Here.

Down on Water street, Augusta, Me., the other day, two men met at the corner of the street and they both stepped to the outer edge of the walk to avoid two ladies whom they met. Both men said in chorus: "Pardon me," then both sidestepped to the left. When they met again both sidestepped once more, this time to the right, and met again. Then they both stood still, and as one man turned to the right and extended his arm above his head as he flattened himself against the building, he said to the other man: "Say, when you get by, whistle."—Kennebec Journal.

Why Should He?—The World Is His.

"An Englishman comes into a drawing room as if he owned it. An American comes into a drawing room as if he didn't care a damn who owned it."—London Sketch.

Why Librarians Go to Danvers.

Young Woman (to librarian)—"I'm sorry to trouble you, but I've forgotten the name of the book I want. If you'll just mention what books you have I'll stop you when you come to it."—Boston Transcript.

Triumph Over Selfishness.

The toughest nut any man ever tried to crack is a selfish heart. It takes a giant hammer, swung by superhuman power to do that. But once the shell is broken, the sweetest meat ever tasted drops out.

I BELIEVE American life is right

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