

LAST HOURS of WASHINGTON

INTIMATE FACTS DISCLOSED BY DIARY KEPT BY TOBIAS LEAR, SECRETARY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT



PAINTING DEPICTING LAST MOMENTS OF WASHINGTON

A COMPLETE account of the last days of George Washington, first president of the United States, was written by Tobias Lear, who was his private secretary and intimate companion for many years. This account, which was the only one written, has been preserved, and as it has been garbled and distorted in the biographies of Washington it is herewith presented as a matter of historical reference. For the sake of brevity, however, minor details will be summarized. Mr. Lear dates his account "Mount Vernon, Saturday, December 14, 1799," and he wrote as follows:

"This day has been marked by an event which will be memorable in the history of America, and perhaps of the world. I shall give a particular statement of it, to which I was an eyewitness.

"On Thursday, December 12, the general rode out to his farm about ten o'clock and did not return home until past three. Soon after he went out the weather became very bad—rain, hail and snow falling alternately, with a cold wind. When he came in I carried some letters to him to frank, intending to send them to the post office in the evening. He franked the letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the office. I observed to him that I was afraid he had got wet. He said no; his greatcoat had kept him dry. But his neck appeared to be wet and the snow was hanging upon his hair. He came to dinner (which had been waiting for him) without changing his dress. In the evening he appeared as well as usual.

"Friday, December 13, 1799. A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the general from riding out as usual. He had taken cold, undoubtedly, from being so much exposed the day before, and complained of a sore throat. He, however, went out in the afternoon into the ground between the house and river to mark some trees which were to be cut down for the improvement of the spot. He had a hoarseness, which increased in the evening, but he made light of it.

Became ill in Night.
"Saturday, December 14, 1799, 2:30 a. m. Between two and three o'clock Saturday morning he awoke Mrs. Washington and told her he was very unwell and had had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak, and breathed with difficulty, and would have got up to call a servant, but he would not permit her, lest she should take a cold. As soon as the day appeared the woman (Caroline) went into the room to make a fire, and Mrs. Washington sent her immediately to call me. I got up, put on my clothes as quickly as possible and went to his chamber. Mrs. Washington was then up, and related to me his being ill, as before stated. I found the general breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. He desired Mr. Rawlins (one of the overseers) might be sent for to bleed him before the doctor could arrive. I dispatched a servant immediately for Rawlins and another for Doctor Craik, and returned again to the general's chamber.

"A mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter was prepared to try its effects on the throat, but he could not swallow a drop. Rawlins came in soon after sunrise and prepared to bleed him. When the arm was ready the general, observing that Rawlins appeared to be agitated, said, as well as he could speak, 'Don't be afraid.' And when the incision was made he observed, 'The office is not large enough.' However, the blood ran pretty freely. Mrs. Washington, not knowing whether bleeding was proper or not in the general's situation, begged that much might not be taken from him, lest it should be injurious, and desired me to stop it; but when I was about to untie the string the general

put up his hand to prevent it, and, as soon as he could speak, said, 'More, more.' Mrs. Washington being still very uneasy lest too much blood should be taken, it was stopped after talking about half a pint. Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding, and that nothing would go down the throat, I proposed bathing it externally with sal volatile, which was done, and in the operation, which was with the hand, and in the gentlest manner, he observed, 'It is very sore.'

Doctors Are Summoned.
"In the meantime, before Doctor Craik arrived, Mrs. Washington desired me to send for Doctor Brown of Port Tobacco, Md., whom Doctor Craik had recommended to be called if any case should ever occur that was seriously alarming. Doctor Craik came in soon after and put a blister of cantharides on the throat, took some more blood from him and had a gargle of vinegar and sage tea prepared, and ordered some vinegar and hot water for him to inhale the steam of it, which he did, but in attempting to use the gargle he was almost suffocated. When the gargle came from the throat some phlegm followed, and he attempted to cough, which the doctor encouraged him to do as much as possible, but he could only attempt it.

"11 a. m.—Doctor Craik requested that Doctor Dick be sent for, as he feared Doctor Brown would not come in time. A messenger was accordingly dispatched for him. About this time the general was bled again. No effect, however, was produced by it and he remained in the same state, unable to swallow anything.
"3 p. m.—Doctor Dick arrived about three o'clock, and Doctor Brown arrived soon after. Upon Doctor Dick seeing the general, and consulting a few minutes with Doctor Craik, he was bled again. The blood came very slow, was thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. Doctor Brown came into the chamber soon after, and upon feeling the general's pulse the physicians went out together. Doctor Craik returned soon after. The general could now swallow a little. Calomel and tartar emetic were administered, but without effect.

"4 p. m.—About four o'clock he desired me to call Mrs. Washington to his bedside, when he requested her to go down into his room and take from his desk two wills which she would find there and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at them, he gave her one, which he observed was useless, as being superseded by the other, and desired her to burn it, which she did, and took the other and put it into her closet.

Knew End Was at Hand.
"After this was done I returned to his bedside and took his hand. He said to me, 'I find I am going. My breath cannot last long. I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Do you arrange and record all my late military letters and papers. Arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters which he has begun.' I told him this should be done. He then asked if I recollected anything which it was essential for him to do, as he had but a very short time to continue with us. I told him that I could recollect nothing, but that I hoped he was not so near his end. He observed, smiling, that he certainly was, and that, as it was the debt which we must all pay, he looked to the event with perfect resignation.

"5 p. m.—Doctor Craik came again into the room, and upon going to the bedside the general said to him, 'Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breath cannot last long.' The doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word. He retired from the bedside and sat by the fire absorbed in grief.
"6 p. m.—Doctor Dick and Doctor Brown came into the room, and with Doctor Craik asked him if he could sit up in bed. He held out his hand, and I raised him up. He then said to the physician, 'I feel myself going. I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you take no more trouble about me. Let me go off quietly. I cannot last long.' They found that all which had been done was without effect. He lay down again, and all retired, except Doctor Craik.

Physicians Abandon Hope.
"8 p. m.—About eight o'clock the physicians came again into the room and applied blisters and cataplasms of wheat bran to his legs and feet, after which they went out, except Doctor Craik, without a ray of hope.
"10 p. m.—About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it. At length he said, 'I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than three days after I am dead.' I bowed assent, for I could not speak. He then looked at me again and said, 'Do you understand me?' I replied, 'Yes.' 'Tis well,' he said.
"About ten minutes before he expired (which was between ten and eleven o'clock) his breathing became easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I saw his countenance change. I spoke to Doctor Craik, who sat by the fire. He came to the bedside. The general's hand fell from his wrist. I took it in mine and pressed it to my bosom. Doctor Craik put his hands over his eyes and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.
"While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. Washington, who was sitting at the foot of the bed, asked with a firm and collected voice: 'Is he gone?' I could not speak, but held up my hand as a signal that he was no more. 'Tis well,' she said in the same voice. 'All is over now. I shall soon follow him. I have no more trials to pass through.'
"At the time of his decease Doctor Craik and myself were in the situation above mentioned. Mrs. Washington was sitting near the foot of the bed. Christopher was standing near the bedside. Caroline, Molly and Charlotte (servants) were in the room, standing near the door.
"At the time of Washington's death congress was in session in Philadelphia. When the news was received both houses immediately adjourned. A joint committee of the two houses was appointed, which reported resolutions recommending that a marble monument should be erected to commemorate the great events in the military and political life of Washington; that an oration suited to the occasion should be pronounced in the presence of both houses of congress; that the people of the United States should wear crepe on the left arm 30 days as a badge of mourning, and that the president, in the name of congress, should be requested to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Washington.
"From that time the American people have honored the father of their country on his birthday to demonstrate by speech and act their appreciation of his virtues and to reaffirm the eternal principles of liberty and democracy, of which he was the foremost champion.

CHEESE MAKING IS PROGRESSING

Car Loads Now Being Shipped From Mountain Districts Which Formerly Made None.

PRODUCT OF GOOD QUALITY

Recent Advanced Steps Have Been Perfecting of Marketing System Creating Much Interest and Enthusiasm in Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Previous to 1914 the South shipped no cheese. In 1915, \$3,000 worth was manufactured and shipped from southern mountain districts, and during 1917 cheese to the value of \$246,000 was manufactured. There are now 43 cheese factories in operation in the mountain sections of the South which ship carloads of good quality cheese to market periodically.

The rapid strides in the development of cheese factories in the mountain regions of the South, as the result of the efforts of the United States department of agriculture, co-operating with state agricultural colleges, is shown forcefully in reports of the progress of the work coming to the department. No cheese was shipped from the South previous to 1914. Although smaller lots were shipped earlier, the first carload of southern-produced cheese was shipped from North Carolina and Tennessee on July 24, 1918. This was a co-operative shipment from eight local factories and comprised about 16,000 pounds, the value of which was approximately 25 cents a pound.

Factories in Mountains.
Forty-three cheese factories now are in operation in the mountain regions of the South where cold springs of water on each farm provide excellent facilities for keeping the milk in such a condition that it produces a high quality of cheese. Abundant rainfall, luxuriant grass, high altitude, and a moderate temperature all combine to make this region especially adapted for the production of cheese which can compete on the market successfully with that produced in any other section of the country, say dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

The most recent advanced steps in the progress of the cheese-making industry in the South have been the perfecting of the marketing system whereby one of the large packing companies sends a refrigerator car to a central shipping point periodically. Since the initial carload shipment from North Carolina and Tennessee, carloads have been going forward nearly



Typical Mountain Cheese Factory, Wears Valley, Tennessee.

every ten days. A representative of the packing company receives from the various factories the cheese which is brought in by wagon, and immediately issues a check on the local bank for all cheese received. The bank in turn promptly pays the patrons of the factories for the cheese.

Creating Interest.
The plan of marketing milk through cheese factories has increased the interest in cheese manufacturing throughout the southern mountain districts. The improved market service is not only creating much interest and enthusiasm for cheese production, but incidentally it is creating interest in other farm products. Recently one of the field men of the department of agriculture was at one of the factories and observed many farmers bringing in wagon loads of potatoes which were hauled to the cheese-shipping point for shipment in a refrigerator car.
In a number of counties arrangements have been made to obtain cheese boxes from local lumber concerns in order to relieve the extra cost of shipping these boxes long distances. On account of the war, men cheese makers are hard to get, so women are being trained for the work. Already five women have been engaged as cheese makers.

TURN ATTENTION TO RABBITS

Cheap Substitute for Ordinary Meats and Can Be Kept in Inexpensive Buildings.

The fact that rabbits are a cheap substitute for the ordinary meats is likely to turn the attention of many more persons to rearing them now, specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe. They can be kept in small and inexpensive pens and buildings and, like poultry, can be killed and prepared for the table on short notice.

DESERVES WELL OF HIS COUNTRY

Dr. Frederick Gardner Cottrell, chief metallurgist of the United States bureau of mines, has been awarded the Perkin medal for discoveries in applied chemistry. The medal is a "chemical D. S. O." It was first voted to Sir William Henry Perkin in 1906 in New York on the fiftieth anniversary of his discovery of the first aniline dye. Impressions have been given each year since to that American chemist considered to have made the most signal progress. The Society of Chemical Industry officially confers the honor, with the American Chemical society and the American Electrochemical society concurring.



Doctor Cottrell is the inventor of a precipitation process by which soot and particles of metal and chemicals are eliminated from smoke before it is discharged into the air. This process therefore provides a remedy for the smoke of great cities and for the noxious fumes of copper smelters that destroy animal and vegetable life. In addition, the process precipitates potash from the dust of cement mills and extracts helium from the atmosphere. Potash is nowadays of national importance in the manufacture of explosives and as a fertilizer. Helium is a buoyant and noninflammable gas, once so expensive as to be regarded merely as a laboratory curiosity. It is believed that by the use of helium in dirigibles transatlantic flight is commercially possible.

Thirst for Information.
"Say, pa, how does a man get water on the brain? Does his roof leak."—Chicago News.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

Hills of the Rich.
Louise—"Clare is always having headaches." Julia—"Yes, and she's luxurious in other ways, too."—Life.

KEEP IT HANDY

If you paid a specialist \$25.00 for a prescription, you would not get anything that would give quicker relief for Croup, Catarrh, Colds, or Sore Throat, than VACHER BALM, which only costs 25c in jars, or tubes.
Write for Samples and Agent's Prices. Beware of imitations. E. W. Vacher, Inc., New Orleans, La. Adv.

Oh—"Another Track.
"What's become of all the young men Edith used to have in her train?" "Oh, one by one they switched off."

FOR SICK HEADACHE TRY THIS MILD AND SURE REMEDY. FINE FOR BILIOUSNESS

Bilious headaches are due to inactive liver. Stir up your liver, get it working right again, get your bowels regulated, the poisons cleaned out and you will feel like a new person. Do this by taking BOND'S LIVER PILLS, one each night for two or three nights. A large bottle costs only 25c at any drug store. They are mild, safe, never gripe, yet thorough in action.—Adv.

Quantity in work is much and quality is more, but for "most" you must add quality to quantity.—Marshall Field.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pnt of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 3/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Deceitful.
"I suppose prohibition has made you a little lonely."

"It sure has," replied Uncle Bill Bottelohop. "Nobody notices me any more. The folks don't even point me out as a horrible example."

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative by stimulation and not by irritation. Adv.

A Bird's Optic.
Gerald—"That fellow is a bird."
Geraldine—"I noticed that he had an eagle eye."

"CASCARETS"

They Gently Clean the Liver and Bowels, and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath

Enjoy Life! Take Cascarets and Wake Up Feeling Fit and Fine—Best Laxative for Men, Women, Children—Harmless—Never Gripe



CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

GATHERED FACTS

Miss Mabel Gillespie of Boston has been elected vice president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.
The North Dakota state council of defense is solving the surplus labor problem by putting workmen on unused farms.
Every English prison has now a library, but prisoners condemned to only a month or less are not allowed books from it.

WORTH KNOWING

The women of Iceland recently celebrated the third year of their enfranchisement.
Indians along the Columbia river make a kind of bread from a moss that grows on the spruce fir tree.
New Zealand is beginning to consider seriously the problem of employing returned soldiers after the war.
Japan's most expert wrestlers are men who have inherited their ability from ancestors who made wrestling a profession.

WORTH KNOWING

India rubber trees yield a flow of sap for more than 50 years, although tapped every other day during that time.
The trade in human hair in the far East has so declined that its utter extinction is predicted at no distant time.
The total diamond production of South Africa for the first six months of 1918 was 1,410,836 carats, valued at \$19,086,092.

Every Little Task a Burden?

To the women worn-out with weak kidneys, household work is a heavy burden. Backache, sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness, "blue" spells and a weak, tired condition, make the simplest tasks difficult and the ever-present daily duties give the weakened kidneys no time to recover. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have brought relief and comfort to thousands of weak, suffering women.

A Texas Case Mrs. M. E. Corley, 220 E. Eighth St., Dallas, Texas, says: "I had a heavy, dull ache in the small of my back and my kidneys were weak. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my kidneys and rid me of the aches and pains in my back. I have been in good health since and I am sure it is because I have used Doan's off and on."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Kind. "Sam has certainly cut loose with his troubles." "Why, what's the matter with him?" "He has shooting pains and a jumping toothache."

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH. LIVER, BOWELS.

USE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS" IF CROSS, BILIOUS OR FEVERISH.



matter what ails your child, a safe, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given. If your little one is out of sorts, listless, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! See if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign of a clogged liver and bowels. When these organs are clogged with waste, when the child has stomach-ache, diarrhea, sore throat, full of cold, give a spoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and the little one gently moves out of the little one without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Mothers can rest easy after giving their children harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs;" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

No Chance for Hash. "Why is it we never have anything made?" "Because we never have anything left over from which hash can be made."

A BRIGHT, CLEAR COMPLEXION

is always admired, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to do all she can to make herself attractive. Many of our southern women have found that Tetterine is invaluable for clearing up blotches, itchy patches, etc., and making the skin soft and velvety. The worst cases of eczema and other torturing skin diseases yield to Tetterine. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c. by Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adv.

Knew Her Business. "John," announced Mrs. Stylover, "I'm going to town tomorrow to see the new hats." "You forget," her husband reminded her, "that tomorrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed." "Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church."—Memphis News-Scimitar.

Headaches, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, are cured by taking May Apple, Aloe, Japan, made into Pleasant Pellets (Dr. Pierce's). Adv.

The path of the mosquito is one of the most dangerous routes.

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At 20c. Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write to Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

TEXT OF WORLD LEAGUE COVENANT

President Wilson Reads Report to Representatives of the Nations.

ARMAMENTS ARE CUT DOWN

Powers Will Defend Each Other From Attack—Countries Desiring to Join Must Give Guarantees and Be Self Ruled.

Paris, France, Feb. 14.—The executive council of the proposed league of nations, as outlined in the covenant read by President Wilson today, will consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, with representatives of four other states. The covenant reads as follows:

Covenant. Preamble—In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

Article I. The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III. The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Article IV. All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

Article V. The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (blank) which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

Article VI. The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article VII. Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra-territoriality.

Article VIII. Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the treaty forces and armaments.

Article VIII.

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armament to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common consent of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction.

The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of these countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Article IX. A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article Eight and on military and naval questions generally.

Article X. The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states, members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article XI. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

Article XII. The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of arbitration or the recommendation of the executive council.

Article XIII. The high contracting parties, whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XIV. The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for the submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article XV. If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, and that if any party shall refuse so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the reason. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the

body of delegates. The dispute shall be referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of Article Twelve relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article XVI.

Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations with the league and to prohibit intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

Article XVII.

In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the league which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of administrative advice and assistance such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article XVIII. The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

Article XIX.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the wellbeing and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatory on behalf of the league. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development which their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

There are territories, such as southwest Africa and certain of the south Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population.

Article XX. The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

Article XXI. The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

Article XXII. The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league of international bureaus of general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article XXIII. The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general, and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article XXIV. It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article XXV. The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before coming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any general treaty which is inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI. Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE PROUD COAL

"I don't like to boast," said one piece of coal, "but still it is hard not to boast this winter."

"I find it hard every winter not to boast," said a second piece of coal.

"That is so," said the first piece of coal, "but it is harder as the winters go by. Now last winter I had the hardest time of all to keep from boasting."

"Why last winter, especially?" asked the second piece of coal.

"Last winter," said the first piece of coal in a deep, black voice, "we were very scarce. Folks had all they could do to get us. They were very often short of coal, and when we arrived anywhere we were very much appreciated. Yes, I've heard the ancestors talking about it."

"What are ancestors?" asked the second piece of coal.

"Ancestors," said the first piece of coal, "are things that go before us."

"I see," said the second piece of coal, "we'd call horses ancestors because they go before wagons. And we'd call the handle-bars of bicycles ancestors because they go before the children which ride them."

"Ha, ha, ha, not at all," said the first piece of coal.

"Why not?" asked the second piece of coal. "I think that I understood you quickly and smartly."

"But you didn't understand me," said the first piece of coal.

"Why not?" asked the second piece. "I'm sure I don't know why not, but I know that you did not understand me and that you don't now."

"Then you must surely explain."

"I will. When folks talk about their ancestors, which, by the way, they're very apt to do, especially if they have had great and noble ancestors and want to boast, and think that they don't have to do anything but brag,

instead of having to live up to their ancestors; they mean the people who have gone before them, who are of their own family."

"For instance, a little boy's grandfather and his great grandfather and his grandmother and his great grandmother and those people of his family who came before him—they are all his ancestors."

"Well," said the second piece of coal, "we haven't any coal grandfathers."

"That is true," said the first piece of coal, "but I spoke of our ancestors meaning the coal which was around last winter. I am sorry if I mixed you up at all."

"I'll forgive you," said the second piece of coal. "I am glad to know what ancestors are. But I don't think they are as nice as roaring fires. Now if we had ancestors and could choose them ourselves I'd pick out furnaces and coal fires."

"That's a good idea," said the first piece of coal, "but of course ancestors are never chosen. We can't choose those who go before us, and besides the furnaces and the coal fires don't go before us. They go with us. They wouldn't do for ancestors anyway."

"Maybe not," said the second piece of coal, "but let us pretend they would. It's such a pleasant thought to be related to a furnace fire."

"That's so," said the first piece of coal. "As we can't have ready-made ancestors, and as we can't have any really at all, we might as well have some make-believe ones. But I was going to tell you what made it particularly hard for me to keep from boasting this year."

"Oh yes, tell me," said the second piece of coal.

"Well, you know that we're always appreciated and liked in the winter. We were scarce last year and we're rather scarce too this year, so we're loved better than ever. Last year there were pictures drawn with coal as the most important thing in the picture, but oh, piece of coal, I have just heard that there have been two poems written about us. Yes, we've been written about in verse or verses, telling how valuable and fine and how much needed we were."

"That's surely enough to make it almost impossible to keep from boasting. To think, oh to think, that poems were written about us. Ah," ended the second piece of coal, "I believe I could almost write one myself. I would say something like this, 'Oh coal, bless my soul!'"

"Ha, ha," laughed the first piece of coal, "that's not much like the real poems written about us, but it will do, too!"

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Removes all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—it costs but a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Adv.

STEAL ICE CREAM; REPENT

"Generosity" of Four Boys in Placing \$8 in Contribution Box Is Explained.

Georgetown, Del.—The "generosity" of four boys in placing \$8 in the collection plate at the local Presbyterian church on a recent Sunday caused comment. Ice cream was the answer.

The boys had stolen the ice cream, which was purchased for the Ladies' aid, from the back porch of one of the members. Detective work led to the arrest of the youngsters, who were let off with a lecture, payment of the costs and instructions to contribute \$2 each to the church fund.

Of Course Not.

"Those prohibition speeches were very tame."

"You didn't expect to find them full of spirit, did you?"

Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous. You can't afford to risk Influenza. Keep always at hand a box of



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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