



1—Launching and christening of MU-1 at Wilmington, Del., a boat that will be both participant and broadcaster in the New London-Bermuda race. 2—United States Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, who was nominated by the Republicans to succeed himself. 3—The famous gateway of Camp Bertheaux at Oujda, Morocco, scene of the futile peace negotiations between the Rifians and the French and Spanish.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### British Nation Contending With Paralyzing General Strike of Unions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN entered on one of the most critical periods of her recent history last week. Because the mine owners and miners could reach no settlement of their disputes and the government would not longer continue the mine subsidy, the miners of the nation had struck. This was bad enough, but the general trades union congress promptly ordered that the miners be supported by a general strike of about 3,000,000 union workers to begin at midnight Monday.

Prime Minister Baldwin, declaring the constitutional rights had been challenged, asserted negotiations could not proceed until the general strike order had been withdrawn. The king issued a proclamation of state emergency under which Baldwin was empowered to rule by decrees and which made Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, postmaster general, the economic dictator of the country. The law does not permit the prime minister to order compulsory military service or industrial conscription, but every other step to meet the situation was taken by the government and volunteer workers by thousands came to the front.

At the appointed time the general strike went into effect, the first workers called out being those in transport, including railways, ships and docks; printing, including the press; metal and heavy chemical groups; building trades except those at work on hospitals and housing; electricity and gas, including power lines. Of these only the chemical workers did not obey the call. Sanitary and health services were not interrupted. All over the United Kingdom business was paralyzed, and in various parts of London and other cities and towns there was bloody rioting. Naturally the situation was most serious in London and the government's efforts to meet it were concentrated there, though troops and warships were moved to strategic points elsewhere.

Organized labor in America, France, Belgium and other countries showed sympathy for the miners' strike but rather refrained from approval of the general strike. Soviet Russia, however, did not hesitate to show its delight at the plight of Great Britain, and it was reported that the Moscow government had forbidden the export of foodstuffs to England. The French miners took steps to prevent the shipment of French coal across the channel.

As the days went on the situation gradually improved, according to the statements in the British Gazette, the government's newspaper. This was notably true of railway transportation of the food supply and the light and power services.

Prime Minister Baldwin told the house of commons that "the general strike threatens the existence of the ordered government and comes nearer to a proclamation of civil war than we have known for hundreds of years." This would appear to be true; but the assertion of labor leaders and of Lloyd George, that not 90 per cent of organized labor in Great Britain would vote for a revolution, seems equally true, because almost all the workers are of British nationality and at heart loyal to their country.

At this writing there are rumors afloat in London that some sort of a compromise will soon be reached. It is difficult to understand how this can be, since the government cannot and will not recede from its position that the strike must be called off before negotiations can be reopened, and the trades union congress still has plenty of funds and claims that the workers' response to the strike call exceeded all expectations.

FRANCE felt the effect of the British strike when the franc began to tumble, reaching on Thursday the new low mark of \$2.14 to the dollar. Finance Minister Peret, who called a

conference of bankers, said he thought the franc's fall was due to the sale of francs by the British government to bolster up the pound sterling. The French produce markets also were glutted because of the crippling of shipping lines to England. In Paris the debt settlement with the United States was considered to be contributory to the crash of the franc, for the opposition groups in the parliament were preparing for an attack on the Briand cabinet on the score of the arrangement signed in Washington by Ambassador Berenger.

In the United States senate, also, the settlement will be assailed by the group headed by Borah, Reed of Missouri and Pat Harrison of Mississippi. Harrison has asked a public hearing at which the terms agreed upon can be attacked and defended. This group probably cannot prevent ratification by the senate, but it could delay this consummation injuriously.

ON MONDAY, for the tenth time in the history of the United States, the senate sat as a court of impeachment when Federal Judge English of the eastern district of Illinois was summoned for trial on the charges preferred by the house of representatives. Vice President Dawes presided and nearly every senator was in his seat. The defendant, through counsel, made a general and particular denial of all the charges against him. On Wednesday, when the case was resumed, Senator Willis of Ohio moved to postpone the trial until November 10, mainly for the reason that the senators, especially the 34 who come up for re-election on November 2, will be "more composed in their minds and in better humor in the cool of November than if they took up their duties as judges during the broiling heat that soon will envelop Washington." Despite bitter opposition the motion carried, it being understood that Mr. English shall not sit as a judge in the interim.

THERE was rejoicing in army circles when the house passed the five-year program bill for the army air service. The expenditure of \$75,000,000 for new airplanes, two 6,000,000 cubic foot capacity dirigibles, and a number of training balloons, is expected to make available 1,728 airplanes for active flying units of the regular army and 371 for allocation to National Guard and organized reserve flying units. By providing for the training of enlisted men as pilots, the creation of temporary ranks in the corps, and correction of existing injustices in flying pay the bill is counted upon to relieve conditions which have caused complaint in the present air service.

CORN BELT congressmen and the farm organizations that are supporting the Haugen price fixing farm relief bill served notice on the Republican and Democratic leaders that they will not accept the Tincher bill or any other as a substitute for the Haugen measure. However, passage of their pet bill in the house now seems less likely than ever, since some of the Southern Democrats on whom they relied, are backsliding. These Southerners say the tariff features of the Haugen measure would commit them to support of the protective tariff principle.

JAMES E. WATSON, who seeks to succeed himself as senator from Indiana, easily defeated Charles Adams of Indianapolis for the Republican nomination. Senator Arthur Robinson was nominated to fill out the unexpired part of the late Senator Ralston's term. For the Democratic nomination there were six candidates, and as none of them obtained a clear majority the choice of a man to oppose Watson is left to the state Democratic convention.

THE house judiciary committee reported its second impeachment resolution of the session last week, recommending favorable action on a resolution seeking authority for a full investigation of impeachment charges against Frederick A. Fenning, District of Columbia commissioner. Charges relative to activities of Mr. Fenning in receiving fees for acting as guardian for insane veterans and other wards of the local courts have been aired before the house committees on

District of Columbia affairs and on veterans' legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE EDITH NOURSE ROGERS of Massachusetts made her maiden speech in the house, pleading for passage of the Johnson bill to include as eligible for hospitalization those World War veterans whose service records do not clearly indicate their disabilities are the direct result of their service in the army or navy. Mrs. Rogers was warmly applauded but the bill was shelved when it was shown that estimates of its cost to the government varied from \$500,000 to many millions a year.

PEACE negotiations between the Rifians and the French and Spanish at Oujda, Morocco, broke down completely when the tribesmen demanded that the allies release fifty prisoners in exchange for as many which they were willing to set free, as a preliminary to further discussion. The French offensive against Abd-el-Krim had been prepared and began promptly, the attacking columns striking north toward the Mediterranean.

PROBABLY very few people in this country knew there was another revolution in progress in Nicaragua. Well, there is, and it has gone so far that the Nicaraguan government has declared a state of war. This seems an unwise step for it virtually recognizes the rebels as belligerents and gives them the privilege of obtaining arms and munitions from neutral countries. The movement is led by Luis Beltrán Sandoval and Elizeo Duarte. They have captured Bluefields and other towns and at last accounts were in control of the Ito Grande valley, which is the great banana belt. They stole \$100,000 in unissued currency from the safe of the Bluefields branch of the National bank of Nicaragua, which is operated under the laws of Connecticut and of which Robert F. Loeve of New York is president. The American cruiser Cleveland has been sent to Bluefields.

WARD T. VAN ORMAN with the Goodyear IV won the national elimination balloon race that started at Little Rock, Ark., and will again represent the United States in the international contest for the Bennett cup. Van Orman landed near Petersburg, Va., having made 848 miles. This beat last year's international mark by eight miles.

NORGE, the great arslip in which Amundsen and Ellsworth hope to sail over the North pole, started from Leningrad for Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, Wednesday, and made a successful flight to Vadsoe, northern Norway, where it stopped for fuel. The date of the start from Kings Bay has not been announced but it probably will be soon for Amundsen does not wish the Byrd expedition to get ahead of him. Byrd and his party already are at Kings Bay but were delayed by a mishap to one of their Fokker planes.

SEVEN long-term convicts from Chicago escaped from the Illinois penitentiary at Stateville after murdering a deputy warden and kidnaping a guard and a trusty. Five of them a few hours later encountered a posse in the village of Leonore and an exciting battle ensued. Three of the convicts were wounded, one of the convicts was shot full of holes and three others were caught.

MOST notable of the week's deaths was that of Oscar S. Straus of New York, an eminent diplomat and the first Jew to hold a position in an American cabinet. He was appointed minister to Turkey by Cleveland and later was a member of the arbitration court at The Hague. President Roosevelt made him secretary of commerce and labor, and in 1909 he returned to Turkey as ambassador. He was Progressive candidate for the governorship of New York in 1911.

Prince Victor Napoleon, Bonapartist pretender to the throne of France, died in Brussels and his little son, Louis Napoleon, became the chief of the house of Bonaparte, to "reign" under the regency of his mother. John W. Thompson of St. Louis, who was convicted with Colonel Forbes of defrauding the government was saved from prison by death.



UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S TOMB, ARLINGTON CEMETERY. Photo by International.

IN THE spring of 1867, only two years after the war between the states was ended, there was published in a New York newspaper a short paragraph which reported that "the women of Columbus, Miss., have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers."

The heart of the whole country thrilled to this brief announcement, says the New York Times. For, as far as we can ascertain now, it was probably the first unselfish effort of the kind toward healing the wounds of a nation which for four years had been fiercely engaged in one of the most terrible conflicts known to history.

While little has been written or published regarding the origin and development of Memorial Day, this small newspaper item, reporting the action of this group of Southern women, at least should have some mention in any history of this holiday. For a year it had no direct results, but in May, 1868, Adj. Gen. N. P. Chipman took up the matter with Gen. John A. Logan, then national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, suggesting that this organization should undertake as a body to have flowers strewn on the graves of soldiers at some definite date.

Immediately the value of this suggestion was appreciated. Through their legislatures a large number of states set aside May 30 as a legal holiday. So great was the response of the North to the unselfish action of the women of Columbus, Miss., that it struck fire in the heart of a young Ithaca (N. Y.) lawyer named Francis M. Finch, who wrote a poem entitled "The Blue and the Gray," which since has become closely identified with the day. Not long afterward Chauncey M. Depew, in one of his famous addresses, said:

"When the war was over in the South, where with warmer skies and more poetic temperaments symbols and emblems are better understood than in the practical North, the widows, mothers and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers; at many places the women scattered them impartially, also, over the unknown and unmarked resting places of the Union soldiers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the North it roused, as nothing else could have done, national amity and love and allayed sectional animosity and passion. Thus out of sorrows common alike to North and South came this beautiful custom."

At the first formal exercises, held at Arlington, Va., May 30, 1868, following General Logan's order to the G. A. R., the principal address was delivered by James A. Garfield, 12 years later elected President of the United States. As yet the term Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, had not been linked with the observance, and his address, afterward printed in pamphlet form in Cleveland, Ohio, was simply entitled:

"Oration of Hon. James A. Garfield, Delivered at Arlington, Va., May 30, 1868, on the Occasion of Strewing Flowers on the Graves of Union Soldiers."

By year by year the idea spread, and at Memorial Day ceremonies held at Monument cemetery, Philadelphia, May 29, 1875, under auspices of Post 2, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., it was recorded that "the Annual Floral Decoration of the Graves of Our Dead Soldiers has be-

come a national custom." Even in a short ten years after Appomattox, time was doing much to heal old wounds, assuage old enmities. And on the eve of Decoration Day, May 30, 1877, a throng assembled in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to greet as chief speaker Judge Roger A. Pryor, formerly brigadier general in the Confederate army. Then and there this learned jurist declared to the American people that war, with all the horrors it entails, is made not by soldiers but by politicians.

"In soliciting the participation of Confederate soldiers in the solemnities of this day," he began, "you mean to tender them an overture of reconciliation, to avow your goodwill toward your recent adversaries, and to proclaim your desire for the prevalence of peace and fraternal feeling between the belligerent sections."

"By no token more touching and impressive could you make manifest those liberal and patriotic sentiments. To proffer your former foes a share in the simple but pathetic ceremonial by which, on this hallowed anniversary, you symbolize the perennial bloom and fragrance associated with the memory of your departed comrades, and allow us to unite in the homage you render to the fallen heroes of the Union, is indeed so affecting a testimonial of your kindness and magnanimity that we unreservedly yield ourselves to its benign influences and reciprocate, with all the warmth of our ardent Southern natures, the inarticulate but heartfelt aspiration for the reign of peace and good-will over our agitated and afflicted land."



DENMARK OBSERVES DAY. Underwood & Underwood, Photo.

The great audience listened intently as General Pryor continued:

"The bloody business of secession, with all its disastrous consequences, was wholly the act of the professed men of peace—the politicians. They nullified the Constitution, they obstructed the presence of the Supreme court with their factions clamoring over imaginary wrongs. To vindicate the abstract theory of potential secession they challenged an encounter which issued in the irresistible aggrandizement of federal power. To preserve the ideal existence of slavery in the territories they provoked a war which ended in the annihilation of slavery in the states."

The crowds in Brooklyn's Academy of Music could hardly believe their ears when Pryor, with commanding gesture, declared:

"Meanwhile the soldiers of the nation, no matter where their birth or what their political opinions, uniformly opposed themselves to every act and every word of which the aim or

the tendency was to engender ill-feeling between the states or impair the stability of the Union. Call the roll of fighting men, whether in the army or the navy, and mark one known to fame who was not the friend of peace, the advocate of conciliation! No blame for that stupendous folly, the war of secession, attaches to the men who bore its brunt."

The former Confederate general paused for an instant, then took a step forward on the great stage of the academy, and with upraised hand placed full blame, as he saw it, for the four years of conflict, using these words: "The politician began it. The soldier ended it."

Pryor lived for 42 years after delivering this address, dying March 14, 1919, at the age of ninety-one. He had seen much of men and of the world at home and abroad. As time passed he became more than ever convinced that great wars are caused by politicians; that the World War of 1914-18 was brought on by self-seeking politicians and selfish traders; and that in this instance, as in others, after such gentry had provoked conflict, it took the soldier and the naval man to end hostilities and re-establish peace.

The Spanish war with its loss of life caused an increase in the numbers of those who observed Memorial Day. And when May 30, 1918, rolled around, with the first harvest of American lives gathered by the Grim Reaper because of the World war, the observance again swung to its full height as a ceremonial of honor, personal sorrow and national gratitude.

In many of the older parts of the country are decorated not only the graves of those who fell in the war between the states, the Spanish war and the World War, but, owing to the influence of patriotic societies, graves are decorated, and reverent mention is made of those who died in other conflicts—the Revolutionary war, in which about 310,000 Americans were engaged; the War of 1812, with 576,222 Americans on land and sea. It is possible, also, that graves are decorated of some who were engaged in the naval war with France when 4,508 Americans manned warships in hostilities lasting from July 9, 1798, until September 30, 1800.

In brief, one historian says, days particularly set apart for ceremonies in honor of the dead are common to mankind and are well-nigh as old as history itself.

This present year, and probably for many years to come, Memorial Day in every part of the United States will be rededicated to the purposes which hallow it.

### His Adventure

"That feller, Sawney, over in Booger Holler, says he killed 65 rattlesnakes while plowing tuther day," at the Mount Pisgah post office stated Tobe Sugg of Sandy Mush.

"Sixty-five rattlesnakes?" exclaimed somebody.

"That's what he lows. He had a jug of lickar at each end of the furrer, and every time he reached the end of a row he'd take a drink. By

the time the lickar was gone he was driving the hosses so fast they were mighty nigh running, and he'd forgot all about the snakes. But he says there were 65 of 'em, anyhow, and probly would a-been a thousand if the team and the lickar had held out."

—Kansas City Star.

**Ruinous Giving**  
Let us beware lest we act as he did in the fable, who stood watch in the lighthouse, and gave to the poor in the

cabins about him the oil of the mighty lanterns that served to illumine the sea. Every soul in its sphere has charge of a lighthouse, for which there is more or less need. The humblest mother who allows her whole life to be crushed, to be saddened, absorbed, by the less important of her motherly duties, is giving her oil to the poor; and her children will suffer, the whole of their life, from there not having been, in the soul of their mother, the radiance it might have acquired.—Maeterlinck.