

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Momentous Document is Read at The Peace Conference.

ESTABLISHES PARLIAMENT OF MAN

Constitution of Future Liberty of the World is Made Public Preliminary to its Final Action and is Explained by President Wilson.

At the plenary session of the preliminary peace conference last Friday afternoon at 3.30 p. m., at the Quai D'Orsay, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the league of nations, read and explained the following report:

Preamble: In order to promote international co-operation and to secure 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 and justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

Article 1. "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 2. "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.

Article 3. "The executive council shall consist of the representatives of the United States of America, of the British empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with members of the league of 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 other states, representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Article 4. "Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on or falling at the decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Article 5. "The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at 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 6. "The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

Article 7. "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 8. "Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and its officials occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra territory.

Article 9. "Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states 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.

Article 10. "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 confirm to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military force and armaments.

Article 11. "The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action 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 force 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 those countries, which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

Article 9. "A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article 8 and on military and naval generally.

Article 10. "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 of danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11. "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.

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to by the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12. "The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which should be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in 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 the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

"In any case under the article the award of the arbitrators shall be made at a reasonable time and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13. "The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration 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 14. "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 recognized as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article 15. "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 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 recommendation 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 recommendation, and that if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and 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 so ratified at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute. In a case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of article 12 relating to action and powers of the

executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article 16. "Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under article 12, 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, the prohibition of all 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.

"The high contracting parties agree further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures. The high contracting parties mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Article 17. "In the event of disputes between one state member of the league, or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

"Upon such invitation being given, the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

Article 18. "The high contracting parties agree that the league shall 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 mandataries on behalf of the league.

"The character of the mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

"Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development which entitles them to provisional recognition subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a 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.

"Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory to the conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of the territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

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

"In every case of a mandate, the mandatory shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties, be defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

"The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and assist the league in insuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

Article 20. "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 21. "The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment of all 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 22. "The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties concur in their extension to all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article 23. "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 engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 24. "It shall be the right of the high contracting parties to make any such treaty or engagement subject to ratification by their legislatures or other competent authorities, and that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified.

Article 25. "The high contracting parties agree that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified, and that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified, and that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified.

Article 26. "Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

Article 27. "The high contracting parties agree that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified, and that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified.

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Article 31. "The high contracting parties agree that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified, and that no such treaty or engagement shall be binding until so ratified.

MUST REDUCE ACREAGE

Proceedings of Cotton Convention in Columbia.

PRESENT CROP IS WORTH 35 CENTS

After Discussion of the Situation the Statewide Conference Takes Steps That Look Like They Should Contribute to the Desired End.

Representative farmers from every section of South Carolina assembled in Columbia last Thursday, adopted resolutions pledging a systematic holding movement for a price of thirty-five cents a pound for cotton basis middling, approved a 33-1-3 per cent reduction in the acreage throughout the cotton belt and urged a curtailment in the use of commercial fertilizers. The resolutions provide that farmers planting five acres or less to the horse need not reduce their acreage.

The convention formed what is known as the South Carolina cotton association and a campaign for pledges will be waged throughout the state, to which campaign the assistance of the press is asked. Farmers, both white and negro, will be asked to sign pledge cards binding themselves to reduce their acreage 33-1-3 per cent and the use of commercial fertilizer 50 per cent. These pledge cards will be filed with the commissioner of agriculture.

The governor will appoint a steering committee of eleven to take charge of the campaign.

Leading Farmers Present.

There were probably between three and four hundred of the leading farmers of the state at the meeting, representing every county. In the state, the gathering was in response to the call of Governor Cooper, Commissioner of Agriculture Harris and others that a plan might be formulated to help the present cotton situation and to stabilize the cotton market.

J. H. Claffey, of Orangeburg, presided at the convention today. Addresses were made by Governor Cooper, ex-Governor Manning and Commissioner of Agriculture Harris.

This afternoon the members of the convention went to the hall of the house of representatives, where they heard an address by W. P. G. Hardin, governor of the federal reserve board.

The resolutions urged Governor Cooper to issue a proclamation designating February 22 as "Reduction Pledge day" throughout the state; that day to be used for getting pledges from the farmers to reduce their acreage and their use of commercial fertilizers. The governor likewise will call on the executives of other states to hold like action and to request them to take mass meetings in their states similar to the one held here today.

For the purpose of conducting a statewide campaign to put into effect the purpose set out in the resolution Governor Cooper is asked to appoint a committee of six, two bankers, two business men, two farmers, to act as a steering committee to cooperate with the various agencies asked to cooperate.

Clemson College and its coordinating branches are called upon to assist in this campaign and the president of the states farmers' union is called upon to make the movement a success. He is requested to communicate with the farmers' union of all other cotton states and to impress upon them the importance of formulating like plans.

B. Harris, commissioner of agriculture, is asked to communicate with the other commissioners of agriculture of the cotton states and request them to call mass meetings and to start a holding and reduction movement. Governor Cooper and Commissioner Harris are requested to ask the assistance of the national department of agriculture in the movement throughout the cotton belt by means of its agents and channels of publicity. W. G. Smith, state warehouse commissioner, likewise is requested to communicate with warehouse commissioners in the cotton states and get them interested in the reduction movement. Chambers of commerce are requested to join in the campaign.

Copies of the resolution, which will be sent to various organizations in the cotton states by the state commissioner of agriculture. The resolutions, which are quite lengthy, conclude with a request that the federal reserve banks of Richmond and Atlanta assist the movement.

The state central committee which will have charge of the financing and propaganda of this movement to reach every farm in the state is composed as follows: W. W. Long, Clemson College; J. G. Mackey, Camden; W. G. Walker, Barnwell; J. H. Claffey, Orangeburg; J. F. Wannamaker, St. Matthews; J. B. McLeod, Charleston; T. G. McLeod, Bishopville; T. J. Britt, McCormick. Local county committees and township committees are also appointed. Twenty prominent farmers have been appointed by Governor Cooper to attend the New Orleans conference.

Resolutions in Part. "Therefore, be it resolved that united cooperation and interest in all the business interests of the south is absolutely necessary to avert the calamity now facing our commercial life; that definite systematic plans should be put into operation in every section of the cotton belt. First: The systematic holding of cotton is now on hand until it reaches thirty-five cents basis middling. Second: Systematic plans for 33-1-3 per cent reduction of cotton acreage throughout the belt. However, any man planting five acres or less to the horse to make no reduction; six-acre or eight-acre areas reduce two acres to the horse; ten-acre-twelve-acre areas reduce three acres; fourteen-acre areas reduce four acres; fifteen-acre areas reduce five acres; seventeen-acre areas reduce six acres. Under no circumstances will any farmer plant more than twelve acres to the horse. Third: Systematic plans for the reduction in the use of commercial fertilizers.

"We recommend that the present congress of the United States enact the Smith bill covering the character of cotton deliverable upon cotton exchanges and amend so as to include terms of same grade. We ask that the Governor of this state communicate immediately with our senators and representatives, informing them of this action."

In the following section the bankers are called upon to secure evidence of acreage reduction before they honor loans: "Be it further resolved, that the bankers of the state are hereby earnestly requested to scrutinize all applications for loans extremely close, only granting loans under existing conditions on essentials, and in any application for loans for operating farms on which there is no proof of reduction of one-third in cotton acreage, said application to be considered as non-essential and not to be granted."

"Be it further resolved, that the bankers be and are hereby earnestly requested to use their every effort to assist in carrying into effect plans for the reduction of cotton acreage one-third in the entire state.

"Be it further resolved, that the officials of the South Carolina Bankers association are hereby earnestly requested to at once communicate with the officials of similar associations in each of the cotton growing states and earnestly request that they adopt the same plan and only grant loans where there is proof of reduction of one-third in the cotton acreage, and further request that these associations at once meet with the other bodies in their states to form systematic plans for carrying into effect and force said plans for reductions."

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

Proposed New System Embodying the Budget System.

Speaker Cochran of the Greenville delegation has prepared a bill, which is now in the hands of the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate, to apportion the taxes of the state among the various counties and the tax districts. The bill embodies the policies suggested by Governor Cooper. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. That all statutes relating to the assessment of property and to the collection of taxes, now in force in this state, except such as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are continued in force.

Section 2. That the several tax districts as created by Section 416, Volume 1, code of laws, A. D. 1912, shall continue as such with this modification: Each municipality in a county shall be constituted a separate tax district and the outlying territory of the township in which it may be located shall in like manner be constituted a separate tax district.

Section 3. That the amount of money to be raised by taxation to meet the ordinary and current expenses of the state for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1919, shall immediately upon the adjournment of the general assembly be declared by the comptroller general of the state, which amount shall be ascertained by him by deducting from the amount of the appropriations fixed by the general assembly the practically certain revenue for the year and all available unexpended balances applicable thereto.

Section 4. That the amount directed to be declared in Section 3 is hereby made a charge upon all of the taxable property within the state or elsewhere subject to assessment and taxation.

Section 5. That the amount directed to be declared in Section 3 is hereby apportioned for payment among and by the several counties of the state, respectively, in the following proportions, the accompanying figures representing the respective percentages of the whole sum, chargeable to the several counties:

Table listing counties and their respective percentages of the total tax revenue. Counties include Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Laurens, Lee, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, Williamsburg, York.

The amounts apportioned to the counties respectively shall, after being thus ascertained, be certified by the comptroller general to the auditors of the several counties.

Section 6. That there is hereby levied upon all of the taxable property within each of the several counties of the state a tax sufficient to raise the amount of money apportioned to each county, as hereinbefore provided; said tax to be based upon the assessments of said property as fixed according to law and at a rate of taxation to be determined and fixed as hereinafter provided.

Section 7. That immediately after the approval of this act and the certification of the county auditor by the comptroller general of the amount apportioned to his county, the county auditor of each county shall apportion to each tax district in his county the fair and just proportion of the amount apportioned to the county which the taxpayers of said district should make up, basing his calculation upon the assessments upon which taxes for the year 1918 have been charged; he shall make time at once a tabular statement showing the aggregate assessment of property in each district, the percentage of the apportionment and the amount chargeable to each district, and shall furnish to the township board of assessors, the special boards of assessors and other boards upon whom the duties of such may have devolved by law, a statement of the same applicable to their tax district.

Section 8. That the county auditor is authorized to appoint assessors for any tax district for which no board has been appointed, who shall be vested with the same powers as township boards of assessors possess.

Section 9. The local board of assessors shall have regard to the amount so apportioned, in assessing the property within their respective districts, so that each taxpayer shall bear an equal and just share of the general tax levied. They shall make a full report to the county auditor, showing the name of each taxpayer, the property assessed and the value thereof, together with a statement of the basis of assessment upon which they have acted. They are specially charged with the duty of placing upon the tax books all property which may not have been returned or listed for taxation. In order that the qualification may be as thorough as possible they shall reassess all real estate for the present year.

Section 10. The county auditor shall in like manner as above apportion the sum apportioned to the municipality among the several wards thereof and the county auditor shall equalize the burden between the several taxpayers in each ward as above.

Section 11. That any taxpayer who may deem himself aggrieved by the report of the local board may have the same reviewed by the county board of equalization; and any taxpayer who may consider that the property of another taxpayer has not been justly and rationally assessed shall have the right to make complaint and have the same settled by the county board. The procedure for hearing said appeals, complaints shall be determined by the county board which may in its discretion take testimony thereon.

Section 12. The classes of property not directed by law to be assessed by other than the county authorities shall be certified to the county auditor, who shall be charged with the duty of conforming said assessments to the basis of the assessment in the respective tax districts, so that all classes of property in each tax district shall be assessed for taxation on the same basis.

Section 13. Upon the coming in of all reports and the settlement of all appeals and complaints, the county auditor shall fix the rate of taxation which may suffice to raise the amount required in each tax district as above indicated, and enter the same upon his duplicate. In fixing said rate he shall provide for a margin sufficient in his judgment to offset losses in delinquency of the assessment in the respective tax districts, so that all classes of property in each tax district shall be assessed for taxation on the same basis.

STORY OF SPARTACUS

Roman Slave Who Brought Great Empire to its Knees.

Both Greek and Roman history have ever been, an open field to the writer in search of a non de guerre. It cannot be said that the names thus supplied have always been full of meaning to the average man, but as they have always, presumably, been adopted by reason of their supposed apostrophes, a study of them has a certain reward. Such study reveals an aspiration, even if it does not confirm an achievement. Thus it is with Spartacus, first the nom de guerre of Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist, and then adopted by his followers in Germany as the name of the group or party into which they banded themselves. As for the apostrophes of the titles as applied to Karl Liebknecht every one must decide for himself.

The story, anyway, of Spartacus, best known to the Roman army in the first century B. C., who rose to be the leader of a great rebel host, which had at one time, all Italy at its feet, is one of the most remarkable in classical history. A Thracian by birth, Spartacus served in the Roman army, but seems to have deserted, for it is recorded that he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. Spartacus, however, was not of the stuff that slaves are made of. He had deserted from the army, and when, as a slave destined for the arena, he was sent to a training school for gladiators at Capua, he determined to effect his escape from their sale. And so, one day, with a band of his fellow gladiators he broke out from the school, took refuge on Mt. Vesuvius, and there with his two lieutenants, Crixus and Oenomaus, maintained himself as a captain of brigands.

From the first he was successful. A force of 300 sent against him under C. Claudius Pulcher was put to flight, and the stronghold amidst the rocks of Vesuvius became a veritable cave of Adullam. Swarms of escaped slaves, hardy and desperate men, joined the rebels, and when the praetor Publius Varinius took the field against them he found the rebel forces entrenched like a regular army in the plain. Spartacus was still feeling his way. With all the genius of a really able general, which he subsequently proved himself to be, he avoided battle, and determined to choose his own venue, marched into Lucania, a country better adapted for guerrilla warfare.

The praetor followed him, but was defeated in one engagement after another, and himself narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. With such success Spartacus enlarged his horde, and his aspirations. He had proclaimed slaves joined him in enormous numbers, taking the field within a short time as some of the most capable soldiers that had ever drawn sword against the republic.

The whole of southern Italy was quickly in Spartacus's possession, and, at last, the senate dispatched both consuls against him. The rebel leader, however, defeated them in turn and then pressed toward the Alps. Here there was a great change. Beyond the Alps there was unquiescent freedom for Spartacus and his immense host. Nothing could stand in his way. Galus Cassius, the governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and the praetor Gnaeus Manlius, who attempted to stop him, were defeated at Mutina. The slaves, however, inflated with success, refused to abandon Italy, and this was the turn of the tide. Spartacus marched his army against Rome itself, and instead of attacking the city, passed again into Lucania, where the praetor Marcus Tullius came against him. This time the Roman general was successful. Spartacus was defeated, and headed his army in full retreat for the straits of Messina, intending to cross over into Sicily. The pirates, however, who had agreed to transport his army proved faithless, and the pursuing praetor shut up the rebels in the Calabria. Spartacus, carrying a ditch and a rampart across the isthmus, when Spartacus, right across the peninsula, when Spartacus, with an energy that he had nothing could withstand, forced the lines, routed the Roman army, and once again had the ball at his feet.

By this time, however, he had to face a disunion in the ranks of his own followers, and, in a pitched battle which followed, shortly afterward, the rebels were completely defeated. Spartacus himself falling, sword in hand.—Christian Science Monitor.

The world has accumulated a lot of knowledge, but it isn't very well distributed.

Why the Postmaster at LaFollette Resigned his Place.

Dr. A. M. Riggs, described as a prominent business man and postmaster here in a special dispatch from LaFollette, Tenn., in the New York Herald, has followed the example recently set by Mr. McAdoo and continued by several other governmental officials in brief, Dr. Riggs has given up his government work because there isn't money enough in it. Goaded into action by a letter from the post-office department asking that he resign unless he could devote all of his time to the business of the office, ex-Postmaster Riggs wrote and forwarded the following letter to John C. Koon, first assistant postmaster-general at Washington:

"Sir:—Your kind favor of the 4th inst. received, informing me that now the war is over and consequently less demands are made upon the government, you can now manage to wage along without my services as postmaster at LaFollette, Tenn., unless I devote my entire time to the office. Therefore, I resign."

"It pains me to do this, and I shall ever look back with regret to this rude separation from this ideal position requiring twelve hours a day service with the munificent compensation (after paying all expenses) of two dollars a day. I have neglected my personal affairs to serve the government, and of its loyal citizens, the government can now manage to wage along without my services as postmaster at LaFollette, Tenn., in the midst of the fighting; must be on the spot eight hours a day and every day, regardless, nothing else suffering."

"I would gently inform you, my dear General Koon, that what you need is a man as postmaster here who can support a family of eight on two dollars a day. I frankly confess that I do not know how to do it. Do you? Realizing this, it is with a comforting sense of resignation that I resign."

"I again resign. "I am made to cogitate on the futility of so conducting the office that patrons do not complain, of property keeping the records and punctiliously accounting for every dollar of Uncle Sam's money, made on the occasion of 'T' in the midst of the fighting; must be on the spot eight hours a day and every day, regardless, nothing else suffering."

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ably assessed shall have the right to make complaint and have the same settled by the county board. The procedure for hearing said appeals, complaints shall be determined by the county board which may in its discretion take testimony thereon.

Section 12. The classes of property not directed by law to be assessed by other than the county authorities shall be certified to the county auditor, who shall be charged with the duty of conforming said assessments to the basis of the assessment in the respective tax districts, so that all classes of property in each tax district shall be assessed for taxation on the same basis.