

NO. 14. 1919
WANTED.
SLACK BARREL COOP.
WANTED—MALE
IMMEDIATELY. SECOND
FERTILIZER
FINEST GRADE OF
CORN
MORTGAGE
RMS FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
ORTHORNS
NESS CHANCES
RTIES FOR SALE.
RE, WITH FIXTURES, IN
DRESSY CAPE.
OPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS

HOLD TREATY WITH GERMANY FOR NEW ONE

Council of Four Confirms
News of Plan for Gen-
eral Treaty.

NO SERIOUS DELAY

Reason is Need to Get Defin-
ite Policy On Bol-
shevism.

(From Herbert Bayard Swope.)
Paris, Cable.—Peace with Ger-
many is to be held up until a treaty
embracing all other enemy nations
shall be ready. "Accompanying this
statement, which was authorized di-
rectly by Premier Lloyd George and
Premier Clemenceau were unofficial
assurances that this plan will "not
entail any serious delay," those best
informed fear the contrary will be true,
and that it will be well into May be-
fore the Germans will be asked to sign
the peace document.
Those holding this view—and their
opinion is worthy of serious attention
—say there are reasons behind the
change in the programme which do
not appear on the surface. One pri-
mary reason has to do with the need
of developing a definite policy toward
Bolshevism and applying it to Hun-
gary, and another is found in the need
of settling certain differences among
the allies concerning reparations and
other matters, time being required for
adjustments.
In respect to the matter of repara-
tions the important fact should be
noted that the French and British
within the last few days have come
nearer the American attitude than ever
before. Information that I got re-
garding a secret meeting held last
evening justifies the expectation that
the conference will define reparations
as applicable to war damages and not
to war costs.
REPARATION \$30,000,000,000.
It is possible to say further—that
claims already approved will run
slightly above the German capacity to
pay, but there will be possibility of
questions of punitive indemnity, as
the claims provide, only for actual re-
parations, as provided in the armistice
terms.
Latest calculations indicate no reason
to change the estimate previously
made of \$30,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000
as the amount of the penalty, tax
and sum to be contingent upon the
territorial and economic conditions to
be imposed upon the defeated country.
If the Saar valley should be taken
from Germany, and if a Rhineland
republic should be set up, the financial
potentiality of Germany proper will be
correspondingly lessened. Germany
will be further limited in ability to pay
if her pre-war contracts are abrogated
and her trading restricted.
There seems reason to believe that
Premier Lloyd George and President
Wilson have shown a tendency
toward the French view and to
take from Germany the Saar valley,
to separate the Rhine provinces from
the German empire and to prevent
the German empire from Austria with
these matters and that of reparations
have engaged the attention of the British,
French and Italian Premiers and
President Wilson for the last two days.
As was predicted in these despatches
last week, this quartette has taken
over the work formerly done by the
council of ten. In forecasting this
condition the despatches said that
the British Premier and the President
wished to expedite work and believed
it could be done through the agency
of a smaller conference than that of
the council of ten.
EXPEDITION TO HUNGARY.
Conditions in Hungary furnish a
subject that is now never far from
consideration. There has developed
a strong sentiment favoring expedi-
tionary forces into that country, to-
gether with food supplies. Many be-
lieve force is the only argument that
will be against the revolutionists.
It is probable President Wilson may
have a public statement to make on
the subject before long. Neither he
nor Premier Lloyd George is credited
with favoring the use of force, but they
appreciate fully the gravity of the situation
and will seek means to handle it.
Certain interests suggest that the
end desired may be accomplished by
dispatching a small body of volun-
teers, who might not be regarded as
hostile, but rather as helpful in the
emergency.
GERMAN FOOD SITUATION.
Against the gloom of Hungarian de-
fection, light is to be seen in the Ger-
man ration situation. It is expected
that by to-morrow the German Gov-
ernment will have deposited \$45,000,000
in gold in Brussels, which will
start a regular flow of food into Ger-
many. Mr. Hoover has already sent
into Germany small quantities of
rationing. Systematic rationing of
foodstuffs has been delayed pending the settlement
of difficulties over payments. The
French and Italians are now satisfied
with the terms.
Germany is permitting food to enter
Poland through Danzig. American
army and navy representatives, to-
gether with Hoover agents, report that
the Germans are giving effective help
in forwarding supplies.
Disposition of the German cables
has taken a new form. For the
moment their retention by England and
France has been authorized.
NEW MEASURES NECESSARY.
Paris, March 26.—New measures
must be taken by the Peace Confer-
ence in view of the situation in Hun-
gary and other parts of the Central
—the Terms says. The new-

paper suggests the following pro-
gramme for the conference:
"The Allies can no longer pretend to
settle entirely the fate of the entire
world, but they must feel that it is
their absolute duty to solve essential
questions and agree on a policy which
will permit the reduction of the allied
military forces and the gradual aboli-
tion of chaos.
"The frontiers of Germany have to
be fixed and decisions have to be
taken with regard to Italian demands.
The questions in which Belgium is
interested have to be solved as well as
the territorial claims of the Czechs.
The Poles, Jugoslavs and Rouman-
ians have to be reconciled. Common
danger will make it easier. It is
necessary to say that the Allies have
a right to demand payment for and to
stipulate guarantee for this payment.
It must be decided whether parts of
Germany will or will not be occupied.
The League of Nations must be
established if it is needed to bind the
Allies together, and to continue the
work of the Peace Conference. These
are the chief questions which a peace
treaty ought soon to solve.
"The German Government may re-
fuse to sign or may even declare be-
forehand that it cannot accept discus-
sion on the basis fixed by the Allies.
Whether Germany gives or refuses her
signature, and whether we are to at-
tempt to negotiate with her or not,
should not paralyze us. The Parlia-
ments of the allied countries are qual-
ified to sanction the final action of the
Peace Congress and must sanction it."
A Pleasant Purgative.—Painful
Vegetable Pills are so compounded as
to operate on both the stomach and
the bowels, so that they act along the
whole alimentary and excretory pass-
age. They are not drastic in their
action, but mildly purgative, and the
pleasure of taking them is only equal-
led by the gratifying effect they pro-
duce. Compared with other vegetable
substances the curative qualities of
these pills were fully tested, they afford
relief without chance of injury.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC STATE

Estimated Wealth at Pres-
ent is \$120,000,000,000.

\$2,500,000,000 Yearly for
Foreign Trade.

London, Special Cable.—(Reuter Des-
patch)—In the course of a lecture be-
fore the Institute of Bankers of Lon-
don yesterday, Edgar Crammond gave
an optimistic survey of Great Britain's
economic position and prospects. Mr.
Crammond estimated the nation's
wealth at present at \$120,000,000,000,
at present at \$24,000,000,000, and
the national debt, would represent 20
per cent. of the former, and the post
war budget 22 per cent. of the latter.
Mr. Crammond thought that for the
next decade the country will be in
a position to spend \$400,000,000 yearly
at home on renewals and machinery,
houses, roads, etc., and invest \$500,000,000 yearly largely within the Em-
pire. This might provisionally be al-
located as follows:
\$100,000,000 in India; \$100,000,000 in
Africa, including Egypt; \$33,000,000 in
Australia; \$50,000,000 in Canada; \$20,000,000 in the rest of the Empire; and
\$200,000,000 in foreign countries.
Any such scheme must obviously be
elastic, Mr. Crammond said, and the
Empire and foreign countries must be
in accordance with the flow of
emigration and other conditions, but
the provisional adoption of such a
programme would give great confi-
dence to British manufacturers.
It would quickly react upon foreign
exchanges, Mr. Crammond continued,
and turn them more and more into
British favor, because at the end of
the decade "our income from in-
vestments abroad could be increased
by \$250,000,000 yearly, making the to-
tal from this source of say, \$400,000,000
yearly. The knowledge that we
had undertaken such a programme
would be immediately reflected in the
international money market and capi-
tal would be attracted here for in-
vestment. An ideal condition would
be for London to act as a distribu-
tor of American capital, accumulating cur-
ing the war, and now available for in-
vestment outside."
Mr. Crammond said it was his re-
asoned and deliberate conviction that
as the result of the war economic de-
velopment will have been impeded
forward by at least two generations,
and "we are on the eve of a period of
intense trade activity such as the
world has never known."
Mr. Crammond said he was fur-
ther convinced that the process of
readjusting machinery to the new
social conditions will not be followed
by an ill-consequence, if we recog-
nize the position and took a broad and
enlightened view of it. He also
strongly opined, having regard to the
limitable resources of the British
Empire and the tenacity and the pow-
er or organization of the British peo-
ple, that "we need have no fear regard-
ing the economic future of our race if
they adopted a bold and courageous
policy and learned and applied the
economic lessons of the war."

Truly Remarkable Record.

A wonderful matrimonial record was
that of a certain John, of San
Francisco. This "Juggler of Hearts"
was acquainted with the eight daugh-
ters of a brewer's assistant in "Prin-
ceton" a year he had gone through
seven marriages with each of the eight
daughters, and had succeeded in deceiving
with their dowries.

The Flower Show

From my friend the Provost, by
How Maclean.)
HERE WAS A GREAT
commotion in the
Provost's kitchen
when I looked in on
Saturday morning,
and my first con-
jecture was that the
village worthy was
in the throes of re-
moval. But Mrs.
Nesbitt was soon to
explain.
"The guidman's
takin' a lang lie this
mornin'," she said, as she arranged
a black coat across the chair that
stood close to the fender. "This is
the flower show, an' he'll hae to be
sair to keep in order, an' I'm
Mrs. Nesbitt, as she directed a glance
at Peggie, the youngest daughter, who
was busy cleaning the brasses under
her mother's guidance. "It's lang
since we had christenin', and still
langer since we had a daith in our
family, and it's no' guid for blacks
lyin' in the kist bottom, and them
payed for."
I admitted that the Nesbitts were
of a healthy stock, and that such a
blessing was one to be thankful for.
"Deed, I'm no' complainin' about
ma man's connections; but blacks
cost a heap o' stiller, and I grudge sic
costly feedin' for moths, them that's
sae fond o' gas light."
Fearing the subject might develop
into one of economics, I inquired at
what time the Provost had to leave.
"The man should hae been up and
breakfasted by this time, but I was
keen to hae a things trig and clean
before he cam' doon the stairs. But
Wattie's no' awf'!"
himself, although he mean to be
like the other gentry, and I like
things at hame, just to whup on to
the meenit he rises."
Mrs. Nesbitt was again adjusting the
coat on the chair when Wattie's voice
penetrated from the bedroom above.
"Hae ye nae socks, or Leezie, and
a clean dickle if ma Ingir-rubber col-
lar 'll no' dae?"
"Hear him!" said Leezie, taking the
socks from off the spar o' the chair
and making her way upstairs.
In the kitchen, bustling about and dis-
playing unbridled uneasiness.
"I'm expectin' at the show," he re-
marked, glumly, "but I just gae
on account o' ma official position. I've
nae respect for the flower shows o' these
days. They ca' them flower shows,
but they're nae resemblance to the
shows o' lang syne, and they're nae
carriage muckles for flowers as in ma
young days, and I dunna winner
Hereabouts, and I dunna winner
good hands, and cannae compleen,
but in some places it is fair different.
Some o' the bands is killin' flowers as
sure as gowd is killin' daisies. I've
been at shows whaur the speech o' a
cornet, or the blast o' a thunder-
bomb, or a drum, was seneuch to kill
turnips and mangle wursh, fear less flowers
fuchstas. Noddays, when ye see a
bill for a flower show, ye're no' sure
but what it's about a benefit concert
or a travelling menagerie. They're a
sort o' carryin' ons, free brass bands
to competitions for bakin' for weemin
the washin' o' class for men. The
led men tryin' to trim hats, and lass-
ies that can hardly hold the wecht o'
drive nails intae a bit o' fireweed. Whiles
they've trottin' matches, whiles kick-
ba' tournaments, and if a foreigner
that's oot o' work is near hame, and
it's owre cauld for sellin' ice-cream,
they mak' up a wrestling match with
Sandow, or some other strong man.
Then Alec Munro challenges the win-
ner—and him that strong he could
haun' tled the twa o' them wi' his right
arm."
"It's fair nonsense to think that a
wee, modest daisy could leave through
a hubble like that. If the flower show-
er shows to be a flower show, it
can't be a flower show, an' no' a klicka'
nor a wastlin' o' ploughin' match,
and nae fa' wi' the competitions for
trimmin' and a' that stuff. Just
as I said to Duncan Courlay, who star-
tled sellin' American cure, is a
bottle, in his shoe-maker's shop; say's
I to Duncan: "If your butts are as
weel made as y'd gar talk think,
there'd be nae need for cough
bottles—there'd be nae wat feet." But
Duncan kept on tryin' to sell bath,
and didna stop till he was bankrupt.
and then they made him a Justice o'
Peace, and it served him richt, tae!
Folk dinna expect a shoe-maker to be
sellin' cough cures—nae mair dae they
expect velociped races at the flower
shows."
"Man, I can min' fine hoo thrang the
kirk used to be the day after the
show at hame. Thae were the days
when folk got richt prizes, and whan
the hale family o' the prize winners
turned up, not weirin' something wae
day afore. The minister say this—
"catch him, the minister say this—
when he was judge at the show he
gaed a prize to every exhibitor mair-
big, and that meant a croodit kirk and
big collections the next day. But
they were richt prizes in thae days;
nae o' yer wee bits o' pastebord."
"Highly Commended," but guid com-
mon-sense prizes.
"I hae a hankers," concluded the
Provost, as he pulled the linen fabric
from his black coat-tail pocket.
"That's an e' six I got for first prize
for Ingins, and the wife can let ye see
a parcel that was first prize for our
sunflowers the 'ear we were mair-
rit."

Beautiful Bavaria's Shameful Ruling Line

If it turns out to be true that Prince
Leopold, brother of the deposed King
Ludwig, and the Crown Prince Rupprecht
were in the conspiracy to murder
the assassinated Premier of the
Bavarian republic, Karl Eisner, it is
the crowning infamy of a race of mon-
archs who had misruled Bavaria for
nearly 800 years, who began by assassi-
nating an Emperor and are ending
with the assassination of a republican
Premier.
Although they furnished two Kaisers
to the Holy Roman Empire, the Wittels-
bachs first became kings of Bavaria
by the grace of the plebeian Emperor
of France, Napoleon the Great, who
made a kingdom of Bavaria in 1805
when he remade a map of Europe.
Although rulers of one of the most
beautiful countries in Europe the Wittels-
bachs have always been a race of
disturbers, and during the last half
of the last century developed at least two
insane monarchs, both of whom had
to be kept in restraint and one of
whom Louis, undoubtedly committed
suicide. They were the scandal of
Europe, and maintained regular har-
lems of mistresses, who not only dis-
graced the nation, but consumed con-
siderable revenues that might other-
wise have been used in improving the
country and the condition of the in-
habitants.
Originally a Celtic nation subdued
by the Romans, the Bavarians who
took their name from the Boii, proba-
bly a race from Bohemia, or as some
writers contend, from the words wari-
meaning league, and bai, a Gothic
word, meaning both, the Bavarians are
first mentioned by the Franks in 529
A. D., by whom they were ruled for
a while, and until 788 were under
dukes of the Agilolfing family, who
were possibly of Frankish descent.
Charles Martel became their virtual
ruler, and they were subsequently sub-
dued by Charlemagne and when the
empire of that monarch was divided
at Verdun, Bavaria was given to Louis,
king of the East Franks, and became
part of the Holy Roman Empire.
A LITTLE HISTORY.
The Wittelsbachs, although related
to the rulers of Bavaria, did not be-
come actual rulers until 1139 A. D.
From that time on the borders of the
land were continually changing, and
the rulers were frequently engaged in
war against the empire; at other times
on the side of the emperor.
In 1278 Louis, duke of Bavaria, mar-
ried the daughter of Rudolph, the Haps-
burg founder, and was subsequently
elected Emperor as Louis IV.
For centuries the Bavarians were
engaged in warfare, and the long line
of elector dukes were known by such
names as "The Fearless," "The Quar-
relsome," "The Bearded," "The Reck-
less," "The Rich," etc., but none ever
by the sordid "The Good."

PEACE, ORDER IN HUNGARY

Bloodless Revolution is
Complete, Budapest Says.

Guarantees Security for
Foreigners.

London, Cable.—A Hungarian
wireless communication, dealing with
the situation in Hungary, was re-
ceived here to-day. It is addressed
"to all."
The message says that complete
peace and order reign in Budapest
and throughout the country, and that
the revolution was carried out en-
tirely without bloodshed. Neither in
Budapest nor the provinces was a sin-
gle person wounded, let alone being
killed.
The food supply of the capital and
the country is declared to be ade-
quate. Provision shops and markets
are open, and the population can ob-
tain adequate supplies of food. Se-
curity for life and property has been
guaranteed by Government decree
and the proclamation of martial law.
It is added that enactments have
been made giving illegitimate chil-
dren equal rights with those of legiti-
mate birth and making marriage a
simple civil ceremony. Also decrees
have been issued regulating the cir-
culation of money at banks, allowing
holders of current accounts up to
\$300 to retain control of their
money. Directors of banks are to re-
tain their posts and fees, but only a
maximum of 3,000 kronen monthly.
The banking business is proceeding
in an orderly manner.
The communication adds that Gov-
ernment decrees give complete guar-
antees of security of life and property
of all foreign subjects in Hungary.
It declares untrue the report that
Count Michael Karolyi had been suc-
ceeded as Provisional President.
RED ARMY ORGANIZED.
Basle, Cable.—The new Hun-
garian Government has begun re-
organization of a revolutionary
army to be recruited from the
organized proletariat and the soldiers
and workmen now mobilized. The
chief of the Red Army, reports re-
ceived from Budapest say, is the
advisor of the revolutionary Gov-
ernment, but control of the conduct
and organization of the army will
be in the hands of the people's
commissioner for military affairs.
The soldiers will get 450 crowns
monthly and will be well equipped,
armed and fed at the expense of the
State. Two or more soldiers be-
longing to the same family will get
an extra allowance of fifty crowns
a month, and those who have de-
pendents will get extra pay of 300
crowns every six months.
The normal value of the Austrian
crown before the war was 20.3 cents.
Holloway's Corn Cure takes the
corn out by the roots. Try it and
prove it.
ALLIES FAVOR HUNS.
Entente Encourages Ad-
vance On Riga.
London cable says: Winston Spencer
Churchill, Secretary for War, said in the
House of Commons to-day that the Es-
thonians and Lithuanians had been pro-
mised British protection and recognition,
and that the Estonians had been pro-
vided with British arms. There was
a considerable German force in that re-
gion moving towards Windau, and pos-
sibly Riga. It was increasing Ger-
man influence, but on the other hand, was
saving the district from appalling mis-
ery and Bolshevik ravages, and these con-
siderations were not being discouraged.
"Springiest" Fabrics.
Tussah.
Triecone.
Otomans.
Gazardine.
Wool jersey.
Motifed challis.
Novelty mobairs.
Pretty, fine serges.
Silk and wool poplins.
NEW REPUBLIC
Is "Red" Plot in Bessarabia
Against Roumania.
London, Cable.—A republic has
been proclaimed in Bessarabia, and its
directorate has ordered military opera-
tions against the Roumanian army, a
part of which has been forced to fall
back, according to a Warsaw despatch
to the "Telegraph." It is stated that
the movement is evidently engineered
by Bolsheviks, supported by Ukrain-
ians, who seek to break through Rou-
mania to establish contact between
Moscow and Budapest.
Bessarabia was, under the old re-
gime in Russia, a province lying along
the northwestern frontier of Rouman-
ia. It is bounded on the west by the
Freuth River, and on the east and
north by the Dniester. On the south-
east it is washed by the Black Sea.
It has an area of 17,614 square miles
and had a population in 1906 of 2,262,000.
Roumania laid claim to Bessarabia
after the collapse of the Imperial
regime in Russia, and Roumanian
troops have been occupying parts of
the country.
Makes Breathing Easy. The con-
striction of the air passages and the
struggle for breath, too familiar evi-
dence of asthmatic trouble, cannot
daunt Dr. J. D. Kolligors' Asthma
Remedy. This is the famous remedy
which is known far and wide for its
complete effectiveness even under
very severe conditions. It is an untried
experimental preparation, but one
with many years of strong service be-
hind it. Buy it from your nearest
dealer.

CRUSH HUNGARY Or Face Grave Menace, Lon- don Paper Warns.

London, Cable.—Commenting on
the situation in Hungary, the Daily
Chronicle says:
"The position is that one of the
defeated enemy states has broken the
armistice and declared war on us. If
we take up the challenge and rein-
force our control, the world will know
that, despite war-weariness, demobil-
ization, strikes and disagreements,
we are still masters in Europe, and
are determined to remain so until we
establish the foundations of the new
and better system for which we have
fought. But if we do not take action,
our impotence will be made before
all, and many people besides the Mag-
yars will hasten to take advantage of
it."