

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 \$20,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000
as the amount of the penalty, the
exact 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 Rhenish re-
public 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 to be abro-
gated and her trading restricted.

There seems reason to believe that
Premier Lloyd George and President
Wilson have shown a tendency to
swing toward the French view and to
take from Germany the Saar valley,
to separate the Rhine provinces from
Germany proper and also to prevent
the union of Germans in Austria with
the German state.

Those matters and that of reparation
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 these 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
can avail 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 sit-
uation and will seek means to handle it.
Certain interests suggest that the
end desired may be accomplished by
despatching 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 tomorrow 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
rationals. Systematic supplies have
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 colonies
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
Europe. The Peace Conference

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-
shment 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 Roumanians
have to be conciliated. Common
danger will make it easier. It is
necessary to say that the Allies have
a right to demand payment for and to
stipulate a 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.—Parma's
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 pas-
sage. They are not drastic in their
work, but mildly purgative, and the
pleasure of taking them is only equal-
led by the gratifying effect they pro-
duce. Compounded only of vegetable
substances the curative qualities of
which 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 \$24,000,000,000,
and the income at \$3,500,000,000, while
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; £3,000,000 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
amounts invested in different parts of
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 confidence
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 cap-
ital would be attracted here for in-
vestment. A ideal condition would
be for London to act as a distributor
of American capital accumulation dur-
ing the war, and now available for in-
vestment outside."

Mr. Crammond said it was his reas-
oned 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
illimitable 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."

Sores Flee Before It.—There are
many who have been afflicted with
sores and have driven them away
with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which
acts like magic. All similarly troubled
should lose no time in applying this
splendid remedy, as there is nothing
like it to be had. It is cheap, but its
power is in no way expressed by its
low price.

Truly Remarkable Record.

A wonderful matrimonial record was
that of a certain John Watson, of San
Francisco. This "juggler of hearts" be-
came married with eight daughters
of a brewer resident in "Frisco."
Within a year he had gone through a
form of matrimony with each of the eight
daughters, and had succeeded in decamp-
ing with their dowries.

The Flower Show

From my Friend the Provost, by
Hew 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
weel rested and weel put on. Blacks
is sair to keep in order," continued
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 oor
family, and it's no' guid for blacks
lyin' in the kist bottom, and them
pey'd 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' aboot
ma man or his connections; but blacks
cost a heap o' siller, and I grudge sic
costly feedin' for moths, them that's
sae fond o' gas licht."

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 it was
keen to hae a' things trig and clean
afore he cam' doon the stairs. Our
Wattie's no' awfu' fond o' toshin'
himself up, although he maun dae it
to be like ither gentry, and I like a'
things at haun' just to whup on to
him 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 ma socks there, Leezie, and
a clean dickle-if ma Inglin-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 a minute or two Wattie was in
the kitchen, bustling about and dis-
playing unwonted uneasiness.
"I'm expekt at the show," he re-
marked glumly; "but I'm juist gaun
an 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 no
what they ocht to be. Folk dinna
care sae muckle for flowers as in ma
young days, and I dunna wunner.
Hereabouts we're well aff wi' gild
baunds, and canna compleen, but
in some places it is fair different.
Some o' the baunds is killin' flowers as

sure as gowf is killin' daisies. I've
been at shows whaur the speech of a
cornet or the blast o' a thunderin'
trombone, no' to speak o' the thumpin'
o' a drum, was seneuch to kill turnips
and mangle wurzels, fair less flowers
like the bonnie violets or brass wee
fuchinas. Noowdays, when ye see a
bill for a flower show, you're no' sure
but what it's aboot a benefit concert
or a travelling menagerie. They're a'
sorts o' carryin' ons, frae brass bands
to competitions for bakin' for weemin'
an' the washin' o' class for men. The
things fair nonsense. Big, able-bodied
men tryin' to trim hats, and lassies
that can hardly thole the wecht o'
claes-pins in their haunds tryin' to
drive nails intae a bit firewid. Whiles
they've trottin' matches, whiles kick-
ba' tournaments, and if a foreigner
that's oot o' wark is near haun, and
it's owre cauld for sellin' ice-cream,
they mak' up a wrestling match with
Sandow or some ither strong man.
Then Alex Munro challenges the win-
ner, and him that's strong he could
beat the twa o' them wi' his right
haun' tied."

"It's fair nonsense to think that a
wee, modest daisy could levee through
a hubble like that. If the flower show
er shows to be a flower show, mak' it
that, an' no' a kickba' tournament,
nor a wastlin' or ploughin' match,
and hae by wi' the competitions for
hot-trimmin' and a' that stuff. Just
as I said to Duncan Courlay, who start
sellin' American cough sure, is a
bogle, in his shoemaker's shop, say's
I to Duncan: 'If your bults are as
weel made as ye'd gar folk think,
there'd be nae need for cough bot-
tles—there'd be nae wat feet.' But
Duncan kept on tryin' to sell balth,
and didna stop till he was bankrupt,
and then they made him a Justice o'
Peace, and it served him richt, tae!
Folk dinna expec' a shoemaker to be
sellin' cough cure—nae mair dae they
expec' velocipede races at the flower
shows."

"Man, I can min' fine hoo thrang the
kirk used to be the day after the
show at haime. Thae were the days
when folk got richt prizes, and when
the hale family o' the prize winners
turned out wearin' something won the
day afore. The minister say's this
catch him, he wana that Gaelic—and
when he was judge at the show he
gaed a prize to every excheibitor malis-
ty, and that meant a croddit kirk and
b' collections the next day. But they
were richt prizes in thae days; nae
o' yer wee bits o' pasteboard, 'Highly
Commended,' but guid com-
mon-sense prizes."

"I hae a hankie here," concluded the
Provost, as he pulled the linen fabric
from his black coat-tail pocket.
"That's ane o' six I got for first-prize
for ingins, and the wife can let ye see
a parasol that was first prize for oor
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 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 Witt-
elsbachs 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 the map of Europe.
Although rulers of one of the most
beautiful countries in Europe the Witt-
elsbachs 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-
ms 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, prob-
ably a race from Bohemia, of as some
writers contend, from a word mean-
ing "strong" and "good," 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 Franklin 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 1190 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 1273 Louis, duke of Bavaria, mar-
ried the daughter of Rudolf, 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 Res-
tless," "The Rich," etc., and none ever
by the surlie "The Good."

were beginning to forget the Wittels-
bachs when the recent assassination
of Eisner brought the insanity-tinted
family again to the front and may
probably result in an ignominious end
of a once powerful race of rulers.

One of the most beautiful of the
German countries, Bavaria is also one
of the wealthiest. It covers an area
of 29,286 square miles and at the out-
break of the war had a population of
about 7,000,000, about 70 per cent. of
whom were Roman Catholic and 29
per cent. Evangelical. Almost a quar-
ter of the inhabitants live in the cities,
the principal of which are Munich,
Augsburg, Spire, Vurzburg, Regen-
burg, Landshut, Bayreuth, Ans-
bach and Nuremberg.

Munich, the capital, was one of the
show places of Europe, with its great
art gallery and its attractive beer
gardens from the ancient cities of Augs-
burg and Spire, once great imperial
centres, are historic centres. At Land-
shut Napoleon won the great victory
that opened the gates of Vienna to
him, in the campaign which won him
a Hapsburg bride; and Bayreuth is the
scene of the great Wagner festivals
where the noisy but fashionable
operas of the great composer were
produced. Every one in America has
heard of Wurzberg, which will be re-
membered with regret by the oppo-
nents of prohibition as the place
"where the Wurzburgers flows."

About half the surface of Bavaria
is under cultivation; one-third forest
and the remaining sixth pasture. It
may be of interest to know that the famous
hops from which is manufactured the
well-known Munchen beer are grown
in abundance, as is a good brand of
tobacco. Coal, iron ore, graphic and
salt also abound and there are num-
erous manufacturing towns where lo-
comotives, automobiles, leather, por-
celain, spirits, lead pencils were
sources of great profit and revenue.

According to the Encyclopaedia Bri-
tannica Government budget for 1910
the taxes amounted to £20,764,000,
sterling and the disbursements to
£11,114,000 sterling. The peace army
of the old Kingdom comprised 60,000
foot and 10,000 mounted soldiers,
which was trebled in war time.

To have the children sound and
healthy is the first care of a mother.
They cannot be healthy if troubled
with worms. Use Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator.

**MAY END ALL
LABOR UNREST**

Report by British Employ-
er-Employee Committee.

Unanimously Adopted, is a
Good Augury.

London, Special Cable.—The com-
mittee appointed by the industrial
conference summoned by Premier
Lloyd George in February last to
consider the causes of labor unrest
and to enquire into the question of
hours and wages has completed its
report, which will be submitted to
another meeting of the conference
on April 4.

The committee consisted of 30
representatives of the employers
and 30 representatives of the Trade
Unions. The report contains a
whole series of far-reaching recom-
mendations for improving the con-
ditions of the workers and the re-
lations between employers and em-
ployees. It is said to have been
adopted, which is considered a fa-
vorable augury for the preserva-
tion of the industrial peace in the fu-
ture.

The committee's recommendations
deal not only with hours and wages,
but also with conditions of employ-
ment, measures for preventing un-
employment, for the maintenance of
working people during unemployment
and the establishment of ex-
isting machinery for negotiation and
agreement.

For the purpose of conducting
further investigation of keeping
matters affecting the industrial situ-
ation under continuous review and
of furnishing the Government with
advice upon them, the committee
recommends the establishment of a
permanent industrial council.

The worms that infest children
from their birth are of two kinds,
those that find lodgement in the
stomach and those that are found in
the intestines. The latter are the more
inactive, as they cling to the walls
of the intestines and if not interfered
with work havoc there. Miller's Worm
Powders dislodge both kinds and
while expelling them from the system
serve to repair the damage they have
caused.

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 naked before
all, and many people besides the Mag-
yars will hasten to take advantage of
it."

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
2,000 kronen to retain control of their
money. Directors of banks are to re-
tain their posts and fees, but only to
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 or-
ganized proletariat and the soldiers
and workmen now mobilized. The
chief of the revolution, says, is the
adviser of the revolutionary Gov-
ernment, but control of the conduct
and organization of the army will
be in the hands of the peoples'
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 pre-
mised British protection and recognition,
and that the Estonians had been partly
supplied with British arms. There was
a considerable German force in that re-
gion moving towards Windau, and pos-
sibly Riga. It was increasing German
influence, but, on the other hand, was
saving the district from appalling misery
and Bolshevik ravages, and these op-
erations, which were performing useful ser-
vice, were not being discouraged.

"Springiest" Fabrics.

Tussah.
Tritonine.
Ottoman.
Gazardine.
Wool jersey.
Motified 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 op-
erations 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 Rouma-
nia. It is bounded on the west by the
Pruth 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 2,262,400.
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
doubt Dr. J. D. "Kellough's" Asthma
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