LIBERALS WILL OPPOSE VOTING OF FULL SUPPLY

Charge Government With Deliberately Holding Up Auditor-General's Report.

PREMIER DENIES ANY SUCH PLAN

Claims Even Great Delay Occurred During the Laurier Regime.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Criticism, in supply on the agricultural estimates, lay largely against expenditure on the central experimental farm at Ottawa. Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, called it a show place for visitors. Would not the money be better spent on demonstration farms distributed throughout the province? he asked.

Hon. Dr. Tolmie

Hon. Dr. Tolmie, the minister of agriculture, emphasized the value of the work done on the central experimental farm. Necessary experiments could not be conducted without considerable outlay. Were farmers to take advantage of the work done on experimental farms agriculture through the Dominion would benefit immensely. "You can take a horse to water but you can't make him drink," exclaimed Dr. Tolmie. If people would not learn the department could not assist them.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways and canals, announced that the annual report of the Canadian National Railways would be tabled in due course.

In answer to a question by J. H. Sinclair, Antigonish-Guysboro, Dr. Reid said he proposed to make his usual statement on the C. N. R. within a few days.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King said he had observed an announcement of the date of the by-election in York-Sunbury, N. B., in the press. He asked whether the Government was ready to announce when by-elections would be held in the other vacant constituencies.

Premier Meighen replied that he had authorized no statement regarding by-elections in York-Sunbury, or any other constituency.

The Budget

S. B. Jacobs, George Etienne-Cartier, asked whether a report to the effect that the budget would be brought down one week after the Easter recess was correct?

Sir Henry Drayton replied that he knew nothing of the report.

On a motion to go into supply, the leader of the Opposition emphasized the impossibility of the House proceeding with estimates until the report of the auditor-general had been tabled. The law in this matter, he said, was that the auditor-general's report should be tabled within one week after the opening of the House. Mr. King then charged the Government with having for the past five years violated the statute in this regard.

"This delay," he continued, "is a deliberate device by the Government to prevent parliament from having the information to which it is lawfully entitled. Government members go about the country saying that the Opposition has little criticism to make against the Government expenditure—how can they, if they have not the information in their hands?"

Recalls Old Threat

Mr. King then quoted from a speech he delivered last session, and in which he threatened to oppose the voting "en bloc" of any supply unless the report was brought in earlier at the next (now current) session of parliament. "Therefore," he concluded, "until we have the opportunity of fully discussing this question, and we cannot do so until the report has been brought down, we would not be justified in discussing the estimates at the present moment."

The prime minister said that he could see nothing in the remarks of Mr King to warrant the tone or the heat of his statement. It was true that the law called for the presentation of the audicor-generald's report within the time stated, and also that part of the report was not down at present. Nothing had been done by the Government or any member of it to defer its presentation. The leader of the Opposition had complained last year that the House was not given time to consider the estimates. Now, he refused to proceed with it when there was plenty of time.

Not First Case

Under the Government of which Mr. King has been a member, the statutes had been broken, just as it was alleged they were broken in this case. The present delay had been exceeded three times over. Mr. Meighen quoted dates to show that in the sessions from 1906 to 1910 the auditor-general's report had been delayed, in some cases three months before it was all presented. In the session of 1911 to 1912 it was two months before the first volume was brought down.

Since 1917 the business of the Government had developed immensely. There was an overseas minister and returns necessary from that department could not be had in the same time as from other departments. Mr. Meighen believed that there were returns still to come from overseas to allow of the completion of the fourth volume of the current report, but that would be brought down just as quickly as it could be got ready.

Hard At Work

The Government had called the House this year nearly two weeks earlier than last. There had been no adjournment from the first day. The debate had been unobstructed, and if it had been too long that was the fault of the Opposition, who had carried it on themselves for some days.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Queens-Shelburne, criticized the Government for delay in bringing down the auditor-general's report, and intimated that under the Laurier administration those delays were unknown. Mr. Meighen objected that this was not the case.

It was necessary, Mr. Fielding continued, for parliament to know what was being done with the public money before voting supply. The most important was the report of the auditor-general, and the Government had a reasonable right to ask that official to speed up his work. No explanation could absolve the Government from responsibility.

The delay in bringing down this report, Mr. Fielding declared, defeated the design of parliament when the end of the fiscal year was changed from June 30 to March 31. This gave the Government ample time, and Mr. Fielding was strongly of the opinion that parliament should meet in November and finish its business in May.

Sir Henry Drayton.

Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance, was at a loss to undestand Mr. Fielding's anxiety with regard to the auditor-general's report. The government's responsibility as far as the auditor-general's department was concerned, was in supplying it with the necessary information and staff. In 1920 the staff of this department was 114, and was increased to 158 at the present time. There was no delay in the printing bureau and the government had received no complaint as to the efficiency of the staffs.

J. H. Sinclair.

J. H. Sinclair remarked that he had listened to the finance minister's statement and was yet to hear one good reason why the full report of the auditor-general had not been tabled.

The government had announced last night that the House would take up estimates of the justice and agriculture departments. In the estimates of these departments there were two large items, the details of which were in the fourth volume of the auditor-general's report.

Mr. Meighen interjected the remark that these items could stand over.

Sir George Foster.

Sir George Foster twitted the Liberal leader on his refusal to proceed with the discussion of the estimates. Refusal to conside the estimates merely because a report was lacking seemed to Sir George analogous to the attitude of a farmer who refused to cultivate his entire farm because a slight portion of it was not ready to proceed with.

Mr. King protested that he had not refused to proceed with the discussion of the estimates, but rather that he had maintained that the discussion could neither be intelligent and comprehensive without the report in the House.

Agricultural Estimates.

The House then went into committee of supply on the estimates of the department of agriculture. These consisted of salaries, $341,955.00; an increase of $55,672.50 over the preceding year, and contingencies $135,000, a decrease of $15,000.

Hon. F. S. Tolmie minister of agriculture, in explaining the increase to the salary list, said it was due largely to an increased staff; forty-one new members having been added during the year.

A. B. McCoig, Kent, took advantage of the opportunity to criticise the prices of meats on dining cars on government railways.

Dr. Edwards, Frontenac, and Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, attacked the civil service commission.

Dr. Edwards added that some of the appointments made by the commission showed absolute incompetence. "The trouble with these civil service people" he said, "is that they feel absolutely independent of this parliament."

Cuticura Soap
The Healthy
Shaving Soap

Fourteen Divisions For Territorial Army

Tanks to be Constructed of Rapid Speed to Use With the Cavalry.

London, Mar. 15—Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, secretary for war, in introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons today said the ultimate aim of the government was to re-create the expeditionary force of six divisions. At present, however, the army was very far from being as complete as before the war, he declared.

Regarding the Territorials, the war secretary said, it had been decided to provide fourteen divisions as a second line. Provision had been made for development of a light tank to cooperate with the infantry, he continued, and a fast, powerful tank would be more useful with the cavalry.

Develop Mechanical Art

The general view, the secretary said, was that mechanical fighting must be developed because it was more economical in peace times and saved man power in a war. Replying to criticism that the army was too large, Sir Laming asserted it could not be reduced while the country's committments were what they were. In Ireland, he said, there were 51 battalions of infantry, seven cavalry regiments, 32 batteries of artillery, four engineer field divisions and three signal units.

WHITE BEAVER FOUND

Winnipeg, Man., March 15.—A white beaver, a freak of the beaver family, has been brought to Winnipeg for mounting from English River, Ont. The beaver is a perfect albino. Its fur is about two inches deep. Its eyes were pink; the feet and claws are pink and white.

TO PROTECT GIRLS.

London, March 15.—The criminal law amendment bill for the better protection of girls passed the committee stage in the House of Lords tonight.

THINK BRITAIN GAINS MOST BY THE INVASIONS

French Radicals Attack Premier Briand in Bitter Debate in House.

CLAIM IMPOSSIBLE TO COLLECT CASH

Briand Declares That All Funds Will Go Into a Common Fund.

Paris, March 16—Spokesmen for the communists, socialists, republican socialists and radical socialists, in the Chamber of Deputies today attacked the decision of the London Conference for the application of the penalties against Germany. Particularly strong was the declaration of Vincent Auriol, Socialist, that the penalties would be ineffective, because, according to the most reliable statistics, France's part of the duties which it would be possible to be levied, would, after payment of the expenses of the occupation, show a deficit of 200,000,000 francs annually, instead of furnishing cash for reparation.

What He Proposes

Asked by several deputies what he would propose in place of the London decisions, M. Auriol declared that an international economic office should be instituted in which France, Great Britain, Germany and other interested nations should collaborate for the reconstruction of the devastated regions and revival of economic activity.

Against the Penalties

Jean Hennessy, republican socialist, declared that the penalties were inoperative. He criticized the Government for not considering the proposition of Dr. Walter Simons, the German foreign minister, that Germany collaborate in the restoration of the devastated regions through German industry and German hand labor.

Marcel Cachin, communist, raised a storm of interruption by what was considered by some of the deputies as a slighting reference to former President Poincare. When the tumult had subsided, Cachin declared the payment of the reparations and a return of economic prosperity would be possible only through collaboration by the working classes of all countries.

Things British Gain

Both M. Hennessy and M. Auriol asked Premier Briand whether the collection of export duties in Germany would not have for its principal effect the protection of British trade from German competition. They urged the premier to inform the Chamber whether each ally would collect the levies on German goods for their own account, and if so, whether the part of the levy going to Great Britain would not be immeasurably superior to that going to France? M. Briand replied that the sums collected would form a common fund, concerning which he would furnish the details at the proper time.

Try Magnesia For Stomach Trouble

It Neutralizes Stomach Acidity, Prevents Food Fermentation, Sour, Gassy Stomach and Acid Indigestion.

Doubtless if you are a sufferer from indigestion, you have already tried pepsin, pancreatin, charcoal, drugs and various digestive aids and you know these things will not cure your trouble—in some cases do not even give relief.

But before giving up hope and deciding you are a chronic dyspeptic just try the effect of a little Bisurated Magnesia—not the ordinary commercial carbonate, citrate, or milk, but the pure Bisurated Magnesia which you can obtain from practically any druggist in either powdered or tablet form.

Take a teaspoonful of the powder or two compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see what a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralize the dangerous, harmful acid in the stomach which now causes your food to ferment and sour, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or heavy, lumpy feeling that seems to follow most everything you eat.

You will find that provided you take a little Bisurated Magnesia immediately after a meal, you can eat almost anything and enjoy it without any danger of pain or discomfort to follow and moreover, the continued use of the bisurated magnesia cannot injure the stomach in any way so long as there are any symptoms of acid indigestion.

PERSONALS

H. H. Estabrooks of Sackville is at the Dufferin.

Mrs. Arthur Pringle of Stanley is a visitor to the city.

His Honor Judge Crockett of Fredericton and Mrs. Crockett are at the Dufferin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dresser of St. Stephen were in town yesterday.

R. B. Hagerman of Hartland, N. B. is at the Victoria.

St. Stephen Rotarians invaded the city in force yesterday, amongst those up for the district convention today are: Charles E. Heustis and Mrs. Heustis, J. W. Graham and Mrs. Graham, J. E. C. McAllister, and Mrs. McAllister, N. G. D. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe.

Sir John Eaton passed through the city yesterday en route to Moncton.

J. M. Woodman, general superintendent of the C. P. R. (Atlantic division), left yesterday for an inspection of the Woodstock branch.

Miss Beatrice Reid who has been spending the winter the guest of her brother, T. W. Reid, of Upham, has returned to the city and taken up her professional duties.

Some Phases of Jewish Problem

Interesting Lecture Delivered Before Canadian Club by Rabbi C. A. Press.

A learned exposition of "Some Phases of the Jewish Problem" was delivered before the members of the Canadian Club, who lunched at Bond's last evening, by Rabbi C. A. Press, Ph.D. He briefly sketched the history of the Jewish people, their banishment from the land of their birth, the persecutions they endured in other lands, their ambitions and ideals today.

H. A. Porter, vicepresident of the club, presided in the absence of A. M. Belding, the president, and conveyed Mr. Belding's regrets, and after reading several communications, introduced the speaker of the evening.

The Speaker

Dr. Press expressed his appreciation of the privilege that had been conferred. After reading of the anti-semetic convention in Vienna recently reported in the press, it was a pleasure, he said, to address a body of citizens of a land where such prejudices against his people did not exist. He proposed to treat of Great Britain and Zionism. In 720, B. C., the Assyrians drove ten of the twelve tribes of Israel from their native land, and later Nebuchadnezzar banished the other two.

Later they were allowed to return to Zion, but were again driven out by Hadrian; but through the intercession of a prominent Jewish scholar, a friend of Hadrian's, one little village was spared. In this a Jewish school was established, and here through the centuries, Jewish ideals and Jewish culture was preserved.

Remembered the Promise

The outcasts, looking back on the little village, remembered the promise of the Prophets, that the Lord would return them back to Zion The promise contained in the Bible was the foundation of their faith, because of it they suffered persecution with resignation. A handful of people in the heart of the great nations, they hung tenaciously to Jewish religion and Jewish language, and were not assimilated.

The French revolution marked the beginning of the era of emancipation. Later in 1830, through the eloquent championship of their cause by Lord Macaulay, they were enfranchised in Great Britain. To the English people the Jews have always looked as to a champion of their cause. They have found the English understand them and their problem better than any other nation in the world. This is illustrated by the works of such writers as Elliot, Scott and Byron, and by the fact that the highest office ever attained by a Jew was attained in England.

Prejudice Existing

There is a prejudice existing against the Jew in Central Europe and Russia, Dr. Press said, which bears heavily on his people, the only refuge open to them is the British Empire and the United States. To those lands the 13,000,000 Jews look with hope as to a promised land.

Even there a prejudice existed to a limited extent. The prejudice is caused by difference in religion and in language. It has been thrown up to the Jew that he is a money lender; but this is not the fault of the Jew, but of history. In the middle centuries he might not own land; he might not enter a profession; gold and gold alone was the only license which entitled his existence, and so it was that the Jew amassed gold and with it survived the attacks of his persecutors.

Dr. Press said that while it was true that the Jew was possessed of a different religion and a different tongue, that should prove no dertiment to his desirability as a citizen. History has taught that those nations which have allowed smaller nations within them to enjoy autonomy have prospered most. That it is not essential to a country that all its inhabitants should be of one tongue, of one religion. Where freedom is allowed the minority, from that minority have sprung the greatest patriots. In this espect the Jew has vindicated the privileges he has enjoyed under the British flag.

Re-establishment

The re-establishment of the ancient nation of Zion in Palestine, offering an outlet to the persecuted Jews of Europe, Dr. Press contended, would solve to a large extent the Jewish problem. No nation, he said, understood the mind of Occident or the Orient as well as the Jew, and settled again in Judea, in peace and tranquility between the two. Living under Jewish customs and Jewish ideals, the Jew would bridge the chasm yawning between the white and yellow race and bring them together in a bond of fellowship that would ensure a world-wide peace.

His prophecy bade fair to realize itself, he said, at the present time, where perched on the Mount of Olive a university has been established for the education of the Jewish youth. From the tower of the school wave two flags symbolic of the greatest ideals, the greatest justice. The flags are the shield of David with the golden star on its background of blue and white, and alongside it the Union Jack.

The children appreciate how delightfully it blends with other flavors without losing the individuality and zest that make it so great a favorite in Canadian homes.

Crown BRAND Syrup
"The Great Sweetener"

"Pussyfoot" To Have Windsor Armories

Minister of Militia Instructs District Officer to Rent the Place as Usual.

Ottawa, March 15.—The activities of "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the American prohibitionist, was the subject of questions by Hon. W. S. Fielding. He asked if the government was aware that the officer commanding the Windsor district had refused to permit the Dominion Alliance to hold a meeting in the Windsor armory if Mr. Johnson was to speak, and if it was the intention of the government to uphold this decision.

The Government Reply.

In replying on behalf of the Government, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of militia, said that he had had an application from the Dominion Alliance for permission to use the armory and had forwarded instructions by wire to the officer commanding the London district to grant the necessary permission on the usual terms. These terms were that the armory could be used if it was not needed for military purposes, if a fee of $10 was paid and a fire patrol maintained. For the past ten months the government's policy with regard to the armories had been that any reputable body of citizens could secure their use. Mr. Guthrie assumed that the meeting in question would be held in due course.

Doctor's Hand Is Blown Off By Bomb

Missile for Madison Physician Was Mailed from Anson, Me.

Madison, Maine, March 15.—Dr. John L. Pepper was severly injured today when a package he had just received at the post office exploded as he opened it in his residence.

One hand was blown off and his face was seriously lacerated. He served as a lieutenant in the U. S. medical department during the war.

Officials were able to trace the package to the Anson post office, just across the Kennebec River from here. It was left there some time previous to seven o'clock last night. Dr. Pepper received it at the Madison post office this morning. The force of the explosion was so great that his office was wrecked. In the woodwork and plastering, bits of iron were embedded.

No Trace of Boy Missing From City

Hamilton, Ont., March 15.—No word has yet been received here as to the whereabouts of a ten-year-old boy named Smith, who left England to join his mother in this city, and who landed safetly at St. John, N. B. He was expected to arrive in Hamilton last Saturday. His trunk came, but no boy.

Today it was learned that his trunk had disappeared from the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway station here. It was said that an expressman presented a check for the trunk and took it away. Now the police are trying to locate the boy's baggage as well as the boy.

Best Home Treatment for All Hairy Growths

(The Modern Beauty)

Every woman should have a small package of delatone handy for its timely use will keep the skin free from beauty-marring hairy growths. To remove hair or fuzz from arms or neck, make a thick paste with some of the powdered delatone and water. Apply to hairy surface and after two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be free from hair or blemish. To avoid disappointment, be sure to get real delatone.

DIED.

CRAFT—At Milltdgeville, on the 14th inst., George Wetmore Craft, in his 93rd year, leaving six sons and one daughter.
Funeral Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Coaches leave Scott's Corner at 2 p.m.

Less Meat If Back And Kidneys Hurt

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

All druggists!

The Buying of "Cheap" Tea, is a peculiar circumstance--The less you pay, the more it costs

"SALADA"

Is so full of intrinsic goodness, that you get full Value on every purchase

McAndrew's Case Was Dismissed

John Bossep Failed to Appear in Police Court and Forfeited $50.

A case against W. H. McAndrews, Pond Street, charged with having liquor in his possession unlawfully was dismissed yesterday on the grounds of insufficient evidence on representations made by his counsel, J. B. Dever. A $200 deposit was returned to the defendant.

John Bossep who was charged with having the identical liquor unlawfully in his possession, forfeited a deposit of $50 through his failure to appear. He was represented by J. A. Barry, the Prohibition authorities by W. M. Ryan.

Profane and Abusive.

The case of William Cole charged with using profane and abusive language to John Bond was resumed. The defendant stated that since the last sitting of the court he had thought the matter over and would now admit that he had used profane language in the court house. He further stated that while in his house on the afternoon of that day, he had listened at the wall which separates his home from that of the complainant and had overheard the latter say that he (the complainant) had used profane language to him, the defendant.

He also overheard the complainant's son say to his father that his language would get him in trouble yet.

Edward Bond, aged 17, son of the complainant stated that he had heard Cole say to his father, "You were kicked out of school and everything else," also "Come out on the street and I will take it out of your hide."

Cole was on the street at the time and his father was standing in the doorway of his house. His father replied that he was not the kind of man that would fight on the street, and further remarked that he would have Cole arrested.

He did not hear sis father make the remarks in the house attributed to him by Cole.

Herbert MacDonald, teamster, stated that he lived in the same house as Bond and was his friend. He had heard a racket downstairs and went down to see what it was about, and heard Bond say he would have Cole arrested.

Bond was recalled and stated that Cole's evidence was not true. He himself had never heard any movement in the Cole house in the five years he had been living next door. He had never listened with his ear to the wall to see if it were possible.

The case was postponed, G. Earle Logan for the prosecution, J. A. Barry for the defense.

Other Cases.

The case against Tony Crissco, charged with using abusive and insulting language, and creating a disturbance on Pond street, was further postponed to Friday.

James Verner pleaded not guilty to a charge of using abusive language and threatened assault. The complainant, Mrs Mary Hattie, 228 Brussels street, testified that though accused had been warned to stay away, still persisted in going to her home. He used languafge complained of, and picked up a rock. Mrs. James Verner and Policeman Chisholm corroborated this evidence. Verner was also charged with being drunk. He pleaded guilty to this and was remanded.

Joseph O'Connor was remanded on a charge of loitering about Pond St. at 2 o'clock in the morning, and not being able to give satisfactory account as to his presence.

Mrs. Margaret Lynch, charged with having liquor unlawfully in her shop at corner of Brussels and Clarence street, pleaded not guilty, and was allowed out on deposit of $50. Case was set over until Friday. J. A. Barry for defense. W. M. Ryan for prosecution.

Edmund Burke, charged with obstructing liquor inspectors Henderson and Thompson in the legal discharge of their duties, pleaded not guilty. Sub-inspector Henderson gave evidence which Inspector Thompson corroborated. J. A. Barry for the defense contended that the inspectors should have had a search warrant. W. M. Ryan for the prosecution, argued that no such warrant was necessary for other than a private dwelling. Case was set over to Friday at 11.30 a.m.

Test Case Decides Status of Retailers

Ottawa, March 15.—Announcement has been made by the department of customs and inland revenue that pending a decision in a test case to be proceeded with in the Exchequer Court in the near future to establish whether certain retailers are liable for taxation as manufacturers, it will not be necessary for such retail merchants to secure the sales tax license provided for in section 19 B. R. D. of the special war revenue act, nor to collect the sales tax. This announcement affects the retail trade throughout Canada.

To Stop These Terrible Rheumatic Pains USE "5-Drops"

It has proven its value for many years past and the testimony of those who have used "5-Drops" and found relief from the torture and agonizing pains caused by rheumatic conditions is the best evidence of its remarkable power.

Mrs. H. Higgins, Ashland, Ky., writes: "I always said that rheumatism could not be cured, but will take it back. I believe your '5-Drops' will relieve any kind of rheumatism."

Steve Brownlee, Appleton, Ark., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism for over fifteen months. Just two bottles of your wonderful '5-Drops' has made a new man of me."

Harry Stafford, No. Baltimore, O., writes: "I had rheumatism in my knees and ankles and tried all sorts of highly recommended remedies, but to no avail until a friend told me to try '5-Drops.' I used about three-quarters of a bottle of '5-Drops' and am as well as usual."

"5-Drops" is sold by the leading druggists in every part of the United States and Canada.

Germans Must Not Raise Prices On Allies

Offenders Will be Punished and Their Stores Closed in Occupied Areas.

Dusseldorf, March 15.—General Gaucher, commander of the occupational forces, in a new order issued today warns the merchants of the occupied area not to further raise prices. They are cautioned against creating the impression that the higher prices charged for clothing and foodstuffs are due to the Allied occupation. Offenders will be punished severely and their stores will be closed, the order says.

The merchants say the higher prices are caused by the fact that the goods are not coming into the region.

Allies Order Huns To Pay At Once

Paris, Mar. 15—Germany was yesterday called upon by the Allied Reparations Commission to carry out Article 235 of the Versailles treaty, which stipulates Germany must pay, before May 1, 1921, the equivalent of twenty billion gold marks.

The treaty provides that this payment must be made in gold, commodities, ships, securities or other valuables and that out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation are first to be met.

The commission also took steps to carry out Article 233 of the treaty, which provides that Germany must be notified that before May 1st next the total amount of war damage imposed upon her by the treaty.

"If Germany persists in refusing to make payment," says the Petit Parisien, in discussing the action of the commission, "she will force us to impose upon her the integral execution of the treaty. That was the significance of yesterday's meeting."

When Food Doesn't Digest

Give the Stomach a Rational Rest by Proper Aid, Not by Harsh Starvation Methods, Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A sour stomach may indicate an acid condition that calls for an alkaline effect.

This you will get from one or two

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after a meal. Sour risings, gassiness, a heavy bloated feeling and such distress due to indigestion or dyspepsia are usually only temporary. And yet they may lead to serious disorder. The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals reflects to a high degree the intelligent selection of preventative measures.

One cannot always select or inspect the quality of food to be eaten nor its method or manner of preparation. But it is possible to avoid the acidity that is so often the result. And it is a far better plan to eat without worry over what may happen, than to starve for fear it will happen. Many physicians recommend these tablets for stomach distress due to indigestion or dyspepsia.

They are sold by all druggists everywhere at 60 cents a box.