

SERBIAN MINISTER DEFINES JUGO-SLAV FRONTIER CLAIMS

M. Protitch Gives Reasons Why Territory Should Include All of Dalmatian Coast, With Islands; Croatian Coast and Islands, Fiume and Istria.

The special correspondent of "The London Times" in Belgrade, who has had conversations with M. Protitch, Serbian Prime Minister, writes:

"In reference to recognition of the new state M. Protitch said that the new kingdom was very much in existence and was vigorously determined to live under its chosen sovereign and dynasty. Official recognition by the great powers he was confident would not be long delayed. The Jugo-Slavs await it with calm certainty.

"We have got," he said, "what is most essential to us in that the latter, to insurmountable barriers that kept the Jugo-Slavs asunder have been overthrown, thanks to a great measure to the incomparable heroism and endurance of our people. The several branches of our race already feel, think and speak as one people, whatever denomination may officially or unofficially be given to them in London, Paris or elsewhere. Everything has turned out as predicted by my friend Seton Watson last September. The existence of a parliamentary and democratic Serbia is the best pledge that this country will prove the Piedmont of Jugo-Slavia.

Merger is Ultimate Goal.

"Our constitutional programme is simple. It is a kingdom of Southern Slavs under King Peter and the Kara-georgievich dynasty, a parliamentary democratic state in the modern sense of the word, with universal suffrage equal, direct and secret, with local governments in all the chief centres invested with wide administrative powers.

"When Serbia has from the standpoint of public law become merged, as she will, in the kingdom of Serbia-Croatia and Slovenia, the same will be the lot of Croatia of Slovenia, of Bosnia, of Dalmatia and of Montenegro. This is the goal to which all our efforts are directed.

"On the subject of the frontiers of the new kingdom, M. Protitch said: 'If the principle of nationalities be adopted as the firmest basis of future peace possible in the present stage of the world's evolution, the question of delimiting the frontiers is not difficult to settle equitably. In our case, speaking quite objectively, it may be even said to be simple and easy. Racially compact and uninterrupted as is our population throughout the great part of Jugo-Slavia, our two great hereditary enemies, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, contrived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to introduce alien elements within its borders, removing whole communities of our people to make room for colonies of Germans, Magyars and Albanians.

Defines Natural Frontiers.

"This important feature of the problem should be taken into due consideration, and the present delicate moment in the history of nations should be taken advantage of to rectify these artificial locations of alien races thus arbitrarily thrust among us. It is my mature and deliberate opinion that for the sake of the world's future peace, these intrusive elements should be compelled to return whence they came, every facility and reasonable time being given them for that purpose.

"The frontiers of Jugo-Slavia, determined on the principle of nationalities, should be, westerly, Adriatic Sea, including the Dalmatian coast and its islands, and Fiume and Istria.

"In all Dalmatia there are only 18,000 Italians, against 700,000 Jugo-Slavs. Fiume, which is separated by an entirely Jugo-Slav suburb, is indeed an Italian majority; but even this majority was artificially created, consisting as it does not of Italians but of Italianized Slavs. This characteristic population speaks the Croatian language. All the country adjacent to Fiume is inhabited entirely by Croats. The majority of the population of Istria are likewise Croats and Slovenes. In the western part of Istria the town, and their immediate environs are all Italian, but the rest of the country and all the villages are entirely Slavonian.

Has Strong Slav Minority.

"In Trieste the majority of the inhabitants are undoubtedly Italian. On the other hand, that city contains strong minorities of Jugo-Slavs; its hinterland is purely Jugo-Slav, and, economically speaking, it is completely isolated from Italy. Were Trieste annexed to Italy it would inevitably lose its commercial and social importance. Never at any time has Trieste belonged to Italy. I may even say it has never desired annexation to that country.

In the eighth decade of the last century there was the opinion of Baron Sonnino himself. And I may be permitted to recall the fact that Trieste rewarded the Austrian Admiral Feodoroff for his victory over the Italians at Lissa by conferring on him the title of honorary citizen. I fear it would be difficult indeed to justify the incorporation of Trieste in Italy. And for reasons which can never appear valid in the eyes of impartial men the possession of that city is denied to the Jugo-Slav Kingdom, the just and reasonable course to pursue with regard to it would be to endow it with an organic statute of international and quite exceptional character.

"As for Trieste, so also for the town and district of Gorizia, which on the principle of nationalities should be a whole quarter part of the most remarkable lemon skin benefactor at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so that no pulp gets in, then this lemon will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, redness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of fresh lemon juice, add one ounce of white at any pharmacy and make up a lemon lotion. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, brighten and bring out the roses and hidden beauty of any skin. Those who will make it into a gentle massage should use it twice daily, and this lotion once or twice daily, may be repaid with a skin that is flexible and young looking and a peach-like complexion.

Treaty Cause of Difficulties.

"Where Slovenia adjoins the German-speaking lands our frontier can be fixed on the basis of the same principle, slightly modified in our favor by consideration of the fact that the force which the Germans exercised in those regions of that brutal method of Germanization and colonization of the Slovene lands, and its shameful efforts to break down the Slovene rampart that stood between them and the Adriatic.

"The famous secret Treaty of London has been the source of all of the determining our frontier on the basis of the Treaty of London, and on the side. Clauses of that treaty are essentially contrary, not only to the principles of nationalities, but to the solemn declarations subsequently proclaimed by our great allies.

"By those declarations, by the complete change of the political and military situation that has since occurred, and by the fact that Serbia was kept in ignorance of the agreements in which it is so vitally concerned, the Treaty of London is a surprise, may remark, by the way, as a surprising circumstance, that it only obtained publicity in two journals of the British press.

Wants Treaty Declared Void.

"In treating of this question, some people, even among our best friends in England, are prone to take up an entirely erroneous attitude. They strive blindly to convince Baron Sonnino and the Italian government that it would be to their interest to relinquish the Treaty of London, and on the other hand, they would persuade us to come to an amicable arrangement with Italy to settle our 'dispute' by a compromise. For my part, I maintain that it would be much more just and much simpler frankly to declare the Treaty of London null and void, seeing that it is no longer valid either de facto or de jure. This done, the ground would be cleared for a settlement really in accordance with the principle of nationalities. The Italian troops should then be withdrawn from the places they now occupy in Jugo-Slav territories and replaced either by American troops alone or by mixed forces of all the Allies, if, indeed, it is still deemed necessary to continue the international occupation of regions forming part of the already existing kingdom of Serbia.

English Course Not Agreeable.

"The course suggested by our English friends does not lead to the object they hold in view. The Pact of Rome has been profitable chiefly to Italy, and to a small extent to our other great allies. For us it has proved of no value. For we have seen our land occupied against our consent by Italian troops installed among us by virtue of the Treaty of London, and we remember with no little bitterness the Serbian army denied the help of Italy, and the Jugo-Slav prisoners, whose sole purpose in life was to fight the Austrian army was to fight under the Serbian flag against the Austrians and their allies on the Macedonian front.

"Our frontiers in the East of Te-mesvar can be fixed according to the same accepted principle. Here we are confronted with the claims of Rumania which also has a secret treaty in her pocket, although, if I am correctly informed, the Allies have very rightly put it aside.

"The Rumanian claims to those parts of the Banat that lie west of the mountains are absolutely unjustifiable. For the Serbian numerical pre-

SINN FEINERS TO RECEIVE DE VALERA

Irish Parliament Will Offer Him a National Welcome—Lord Mayor of Dublin to Receive Him at City's Gates.

Dublin, March 22, By The Associated Press.—The Sinn Fein executive makes the following announcement:

"President DeValera will arrive in Ireland Wednesday evening next, and the executive of the Dail Eireann (Irish parliament) will offer him a national welcome. It is expected that his homecoming will be the occasion of national rejoicing. Full arrangements will be made for marshalling the procession.

"The Lord Mayor of Dublin will receive him at the gates of the city and escort him to the mansion house, where he will deliver a message to the Irish people."

REV. W. C. MACHUM
AT CENTRAL BAPTIST

At the morning service in the Central Baptist church yesterday the Rev. W. C. Machum, D. D., M. A., told of the work of the Young People's Society and the Sunday school board of the Baptist Maritime Convention of which body he is the new general secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Machum is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and the College of Theology, New York, N. Y. He will travel from country to country in the Maritime Provinces, visiting the most people of the Baptist congregations and helping along the juvenile work generally. This is his first visit to the city in his official capacity, his residence being in Port Maitland, N. S.

GIRLS! MAKE LEMON LOTION TO WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY SKIN

In all weathers the skin and complexion can be kept wonderfully clear and white by the use of this inquisitive lemon lotion which any girl woman can make for months. The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing one ounce of white make up a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin benefactor at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so that no pulp gets in, then this lemon will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, redness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of fresh lemon juice, add one ounce of white at any pharmacy and make up a lemon lotion. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, brighten and bring out the roses and hidden beauty of any skin. Those who will make it into a gentle massage should use it twice daily, and this lotion once or twice daily, may be repaid with a skin that is flexible and young looking and a peach-like complexion.

Not moving pictures, but genuine official photographs, hand colored by Canadian Artists, on view at great Exhibition. See page 5.

Ponderance in the western Banat has survived all the centuries, and the Germans and Magyars in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to push back the Serbs and the implantation among them of German, Magyar and even Rumanian colonies. Some of our noblest historical records are connected with this Banat. Today we have in this province six monasteries and monasteries, whereas Rumania has there neither bishops nor monasteries nor any historical connection.

Suggest Railway Imposts.

Among the taxes suggested are imposts on railways, letters and telegrams, checks, electricity, timber, poultry, bees, rubber, and cement. A tax of 20 marks head on persons employed in industry and commerce is estimated to yield nearly 14 1-2 millions. If it were made universal and included domestic servants, agriculturalists, it would produce at least double that sum. It is considered that it would press unfairly on certain classes. This cannot be contended in the case of industrial capitalists, since hands are only employed as a rule in order that they may produce more than they cost. An income tax of 25 per cent on all incomes would, it is estimated, produce 1,000,000,000.

As regards Austria-Hungary the memorandum states:

The financial position of this ramshackle Empire was hopeless even when war broke out. In addition, and partly because of this, her figures are far less clear and precise, and much less reliable than those of Germany. At the same time, it must be pointed out that her unaided position was mainly due to her political difficulties due to racial differences rather than to lack of valuable resources, and these, now that the political difficulties are being solved on rational lines, should be capable of great development.

In the case of Bulgaria and Turkey, both of which possess great potential wealth, the policy suggested is as follows:

(1) Placing the Allies in the position of the administrator of a bankrupt firm.

(2) Taking over all loans, treasury bills, etc. due to Germany as part of Germany's investments abroad; the total to be deducted from the amount of indemnity Germany has to pay to the Allies.

(3) Dealing with the inflation of the currency in Turkey and, if necessary in Bulgaria, on restrictive lines.

(4) Claiming that all present railways and all future concessions for methods of penetration with Turkey

FINANCIAL EXPERTS SAY HUNS CAN PAY THREE BILLIONS YEARLY

British Federation Industries Make Out Table to Show Power of Defeated Lands to Stand Cost of War.

The Federation of British Industries issued a memorandum on the payment of the cost of the war by enemy countries and suggesting a method of payment based on an estimated total annual sum obtainable from enemy countries of \$4,200,000,000 made up, as follows:

Germany should pay annually \$3,000,000,000
Austria and Hungary 150,000,000
Bulgaria 150,000,000
Turkey 100,000,000

Grand annual total \$4,200,000,000

For the purposes of payment it is suggested that enemy countries should be divided into three classes, the first class comprising the whole territories comprised in the enemy States at the time which they entered the war. The Federation considers that the total cost of the war should be regarded as a liability of all enemy countries irrespective of any investigation or opinion as to the capacity of those countries to pay the full amount. The full sum should be entered in the Treaty of Peace, it being left to the Allies to cancel in future any portion of the debt if it is proved that the enemy countries cannot pay. The belief is expressed that the paying power of the enemy countries will prove to be far greater than is anticipated, "just as the paying power of all the belligerent countries has proved during the war to be far greater than could have been anticipated." It is suggested that if the Allies were prepared to take over certain potential revenue-producing assets of Turkey and develop them in their own interest, the annual sum of 840 millions might be considerably increased.

Germany Can Pay.

Dealing with the suggested German payment of \$3,000,000,000 the memorandum states:

Art treasures which cannot be taken away from the enemy by the Allies and other valuables such as part treasures which cannot be manufactured today. The most obvious tangible assets is raw materials, and Germany could be made to pay in cash, iron or other minerals resources, and above all in timber.

Warning is given, however, against the danger of undermining our own raw product industries, and making ourselves dependent on Germany for essential raw products. Concerning art treasures, it is pointed out that Germany has a very large number and their total value, if sold in the open market, would be particularly enormous. But the guiding principle should be laid down that national art treasures should not be taken from the enemy and art treasures are the heritage of the whole world, not of a particular country, and by damaging them we should damage not merely Germany but ourselves as well. This does not apply so strongly in the case of the painting, sculpture, and such German pictures, though to a certain extent it still holds good.

Stole Art Treasures.

On the other hand it is pointed out that Germany has acquired (not always by purchase) a large number of all parts of the world, to which she has no further moral claim than the fact of possession. Two examples cited are the Sistine Madonna at Dresden and the Greek sculptures from Asia Minor and elsewhere in the Berlin Museum. These are tangible assets, immediately obtainable and easily convertible into money.

A number of figures are given as showing some of the chief possible sources of German revenue, and certain taxes are suggested. With regard to many German financial resources it is stated that a "very misleading" outside world was deliberately adopted. The total receipts of the German railways, for example, were far higher than those officially given, and the same thing is said in regard to population.

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In the case of Bulgaria and Turkey, both of which possess great potential wealth, the policy suggested is as follows:

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WOULD ASSIST TURKEY.

With the view to stabilizing Turkish finance, of which the currency question is the burning problem of the day, it is stated that:

The only solution is the very drastic one of withdrawing about 160,000,000 pounds Turkish floating issue of 40,000,000 pounds Turkish (guaranteed by the Allied Powers) from proportion of, say, four of the old paper to one of the new making the former illegal tender after a certain date. The Allied Powers would take over from the Turkish government the German and Turkish bonds (which are payable in gold) for 160,000,000 pounds Turkish—given to Turkey as a guarantee for the currency issue—would be collected and administered by the Allies as they fall due in five to eleven years. Turkey would be left with her pre-war debt only, and her financial equilibrium would be possible.

Allied claims, etc. would be met and paid by the advances against the 120,000,000 pounds Turkish of German treasury bonds in the hands of the Allies (100,000,000 pounds Turkish—40,000,000 pounds Turkish for the new issue). A consortium of banks might be set up to administer this operation for the benefit of the Allied governments.

Such a drastic reduction of currency does not appear to be so essential in the case of Turkey, but a similar control of her entire revenue would be necessary, and the whole of her war debt, which is now about 300,000,000 pounds Turkish, would be taken over by the Allies as part of the German indemnity and the interest paid by Bulgaria to the Board of Control.

OBITUARY

James F. Shevlin.

The death of James F. Shevlin, husband of Margaret Bramhall Shevlin, occurred at New York on March 22. Deceased was a former resident of St. John, as was his wife, who was formerly Mrs. William Bramhall of German street. Besides his wife, he leaves one son, Thomas J. Shevlin, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna O'Reilly. The funeral took place on Saturday, March 23, at 9.30 a.m. from his late residence, 454 East 122nd street, New York city.

Mrs. Ellen Stratton.

The death of Mrs. Ellen Stratton, widow of John Stratton, occurred on March 23 at New York city. The funeral took place on March 24th from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Bramhall Shevlin, 454 East 122nd street, New York city. Deceased was formerly Miss Lyons of this city and daughter of the late Mrs. Annie Lyons of St. John. Besides her son, John, she leaves one other sister, Mrs. George A. Freeze of Edmonton, Alberta.

Jennie M. Emery.

The death of Jennie M. Emery, second daughter of the late Oliver and Jane Emery of this city, occurred on Saturday evening at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ida M. Finley, 265 Charlotte street, New York city. Miss Emery was widely known in the city as a life long member of St. John's (Stone) church, and was most highly regarded by a large circle of friends to whom the news of her death will be a source of deep sorrow and regret. She was born in 1851, and her loss, three brothers, Lefferson and Edward J. of Somerville, Mass., and George, of Cambridge, Mass., and two sisters, Mrs. Ida M. Finley and Mrs. John L. Finley, of this city, to whom she extended sincere sympathy in this bereavement. The funeral takes place Tuesday afternoon from the residence of her brother-in-law, John L. Finley, 74 Waterloo street.

William B. Robertson.

The death of William B. Robertson at the General Hospital on Saturday removes a familiar figure from the life of the city. For some years he has been of the staff of the Customs house. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, of St. Andrew's Society and the Thistle Club. He was a son of the late T. Nesbit Robertson, one time owner of the Globe. He is survived by his mother, two brothers, George M. and Frank, both of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. P. L. Peters, Mrs. M. E. Wilson and Mrs. T. E. Girvan, of this city.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from the residence of P. L. Peters, German street, and will be extended by Lodges Portland, F. and A. M., St. Andrew's Society and Thistle Club.

Milton Ward Crothers.

Osage, March 22.—The shadow of a deep sorrow overspread the home of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Crothers of Lower Mills, N. B., in the early hours of the morning of March 16th, when death claimed their youngest child, Master Milton Ward Crothers, whose brief life of eight years and nine months, had been a source of joy in the home. Little Milton was a particularly bright and lovable child, and his early death is sincerely mourned by the friends of his grief-stricken parents, and the old children in the home.

Death was due to an affection of the throat, which at first was considered of a minor nature, and though the

best of medical skill and nursing was procured, it failed to respond to treatment. Besides the sorrowing parents, a brother and sister, Master Murray and Miss Hazel Crothers survive. Funeral took place on Monday afternoon, Service being conducted by Rev. A. V. Morash, assisted by Rev. C. Saunders, Young. Interment took place at the Sussex Corner Cemetery, where the casket was tenderly borne to the grave.

Many beautiful flowers were affectionately laid on the casket, among them being a broken circle, from the family; a large and beautiful wreath from his comrades in the week day school; a crescent from the members of the Presbyterian Sunday School; and beautiful sprays from Mr. and Mrs. George Crothers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crothers, and Mr. and Mrs. King McFarlane.

William V. Barbour.

The death of William V. Barbour, for many years a prominent merchant of this city, took place Saturday morning at the home of his son-in-law, A. C. Currie, 21 Pitt street. Mr. Barbour came to St. John from Fredericton, when a young man, and for over seventy-five years made his home here. He was born at Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, in 1823, and had passed his ninetieth birthday.

He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. A. C. Currie, and Mrs. A. D. Barbour, both of this city.

Grant G. Chilton.

The death of Grant G. Chilton, aged

33 years, took place at Albany, Vt., on February 17th, after a short illness of influenza. Deceased was a son of the late George and Lillian Chilton, and leaves a wife, formerly Miss Sadie Hamm, of Grand May, N. B., one son and one sister, Mrs. Peters, of Albany, Vt. The late Mr. Chilton had only recently returned home from overseas where he went through many months of fighting at the front.

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