

### The "Throttle-Hold" And The Covenant.

Austin Harrison, Editor Of "English Review", Mercilessly Dissects Peace Treaty And League Arrangement.

The noted British publicist Austin Harrison, editor of "The English Review," in the June issue of that magazine passes severe judgment on the Peace Treaty and on the League of Nations. His criticism not only reflects a goodly share of pessimism, but also expresses something very near a flat condemnation of both documents.

Mr. Harrison treats his theses in two separate articles, one dealing with the peace treaty, under the significant title: "The Throttle-Hold"; the other with the covenant under the heading: "Covenant or Tilsit?" In the summary of the first article (it should be remembered that he is writing from the viewpoint of an Englishman) he says:

Summing up the effects of the Treaty, we find that we (England) shall get nothing, but that to get that nothing conscription will be imperative to maintain France's occupation of the Rhine and for striking purposes elsewhere for fifteen years, but that France will receive rich compensation in the shape of the iron ore transferred to her in Alsace-Lorraine and the coal in the Saar valley, to produce which, incredible dictu, Polish miners (under League of the Nations law?) are to be imported, as if the new Polish creation suffered from surplus population; instead, as is the case, of a very subnormal one. Military and economically, Germany is to be hamstrung. Territorially, she is to suffer excisions going back to 1660, wounding her in the quick of her national history, and both the Rhine and the Danube are to be commercially controlled, and even her harbors. It is a Tilsit of Capital; the design of an insatiable capitalism, contrived in the interests of credit. Of moral purpose, of balance of equity, the Treaty contains no sign, unless it be read in the arraignment of the ex-Kaiser, which will thus give to that "religious mystic" of Feudalism the fictitious martyrdom of another Themistocles. The map is to be recast on strategic lines à la Napoleon, and we are to be its guardians. Thus the new democratic Germany, assured by our Prime Minister in the name of Britain that she could have peace any day on President Wilson's points, is to start out under the New Order as a palsied and tributary State, economically deprived of opportunity, with at least three national sores to lick and fret upon. The question whether in such conditions the Germans sign is immaterial. Starvation should compel signature, but there will be no acceptance, for not only honor but life is at stake. I doubt if Britons would ever submit to such a Treaty. "As a very distinguished soldier," said to me about it: "There are 41 points of war at this moment. This Treaty makes 57."

Only One of Two Alternatives. There would seem only one thing to be said. Either the Treaty is frightful and purposely designed as an act of humiliation, in which case acceptance constitutes atonement, after which the healing grace of the Covenant can begin to operate; or it is real, in which eventually we go back to the Order of Tilsit. The future of Europe and of our sons depends then upon the Covenant, which either is the greatest hoax in history or the Ark of a new world orientation. To us, the people of the country forced to adopt the militarism we set out to destroy, not for a British interest but for a Continental Alliance, who alone can give enduring sanction to the Treaty; who with the return of calm and measured judgment will

certainly come to weigh our responsibility as it affects both policy and British standards of civilization, the question which must rise will be this: Is this sentence of vengeance with its militaristic corollary what we fought for? Is it in attunement with the national instinct and idea; with the democratic spirit of the age? Finally, will it help to remove the causes of war, or the contrary? We may even ask ourselves whether this can be the way to make the world "safe for democracy," seeing that we begin by depriving of opportunity and even of hope the very new democracies we have with so noble a sacrifice created.

Mr. Harrison's second article ends again with a summary, in which he passes judgment on the joint issues—the treaty and the League arrangement—which, he says, are inseparable under present circumstances. His criticism considers the ethical, political, the economic, and the moral aspects of the treaty and the covenant. We read:

To sum up; the Peace Treaty is one thing, the Covenant is another; put them together—and neither can work without the other—the result is world cacophony, in the discord of which every little People will join, every interdependent unit or aspiring ethnic nucleus, from Africa to China. Now the net result of such disintegration must imply political instability, which again must react disastrously upon credit, whose functional precondition is confidence. Thus in lieu of harmony, the Peace and Covenant will produce disharmony, and all the designs of men who held out vistas of super-production and untold wealth will be frustrated. Economically, this Treaty spells disturbance, not security. All Europe will be plunged into regions of economic sterility, and we shall be compelled to finance all our new strategic formations—to preserve peace. This consequence will soon be seen.

"Treaty Morally Indefensible." Morally, and curiously enough all wars are won or lost according to their moral values finally, the Treaty is indefensible. Already numbers of the American commissioners have resigned; it may be accepted that America will have a good deal to say to the Treaty before it is ratified, and as the President's failure becomes known that opinion will react sharply against it. It is so reacting here, and this we can test by Lord Robert Cecil's somewhat despairing cry, pleading for reliance on the Covenant: i. e., more secret wrangling.

Lastly, there is the Blockade. That instrument six months after the armistice is an infamy, unworthy of our British spirit, and is particularly disliked by the Navy. It must come off. Opinion, I am confident, will soon enforce its removal, and if politicians imagine people will quietly permit enemy women and children to be starved in the name of a League of Nations, they are reckoning without the conscience of the People who to-day demand peace on a basis of justice.

The truth is that the whole Treaty will require not only rectification but re-casting. The thing of Paris is not gentlemanly. It enslaves our enemies and degrades the victors. It means that the governing classes have failed.

And it creates continuous conditions of war. Thus Armageddon ends in farce. Humor might save the situation. Nothing else will. Fourteen points of merit can be to-day the world's salvation.

vaunted proletariat, with such results as might be expected. Stovepipes stick from the lace-curtained windows, and the silk-covered walls are smoky, grimy and greasy. Protective covers have been torn from rich divans and handsome chairs to be used for dish-rags. Costly bronzes, chipped and mutilated, are being used as playthings by the proletarian children.

It is the same in the handsome residence of Count Andrassy next door, where squalor and dirt are rapidly replacing the magnificence and polish of a happier day.

Day by day comes the news of increasing violence on the part of those who are in power. The latest instances have to do with Ludwig Navy, former president of the Hungarian Parliament. He was seized at his country home and while being taken into Budapest, was taken from the train and shot to death by the Red Guard who gave as an excuse that he was trying to escape.

Altogether the situation in Budapest is rapidly approaching the point where there will be the customary appeal to the "great big-hearted America" to feed and clothe the people. Security of life and property is growing less with every week and the once magnificent city is rapidly taking on an appearance to which its people have hitherto been strangers.

Neglect of agriculture is one of the outstanding features of the situation. It is estimated that fifty per cent. of the tillable soil has not been plowed partly due to the disorganization and demoralization occasioned by an order of the soviet which forced landowners to raise the wages of farm laborers from five crowns to thirty crowns per day, and also to give them butter and milk without any charge and to see that they were properly clothed.

The appeal to the United States for help is expected to come chiefly from the people who have done nothing to work what few fields are now under cultivation and who never had many clothes or felt the need for them.

had women for their victims. The idea that lynchings prevent further crime is quite contrary to experience. On the contrary, they constitute an incitement to crime. As the racial hatred becomes more bitter and implac-

able there is a lack of reasonableness and consideration on either side, and the lynching is a public advertisement of the crime it is supposed to punish, which acts powerfully upon weak, suggestible minds.

### Aus St. Joseph, Mo.!

#### Vorgehensweise der Prohibition.

Die seit nahezu zwei Wochen eingetretene Prohibition gibt uns einen Vorgeschmack, was nach dem 16. Januar, wenn nationale Prohibition eintreten soll, zu erwarten ist. Eine Anzahl Wirtschaften sind geschlossen und in den anderen werden solche Getränke verkauft, welche die Regierung unter dem Gehege erlaubt. Die Lokale werden schon frühzeitig geschlossen und hatten die elektrischen Sirenen zur Straßenerhellung in früheren Tagen beibehalten. Die Straßen jetzt schon frühzeitig in Dunkelheit gehüllt und nach Schluß der Wandelbildtheater, nachdem die letzten Zuschauer ohne die gewohnte Nachtbeleuchtung nach Hause eilen, zeigt das Wechselspiel der Stadt eine unheimliche Stille. Die Restaurationen, wo in früheren Tagen noch ein Jubel gedolmetcht wurde, haben gleichfalls unter der Prohibition zu leiden und erzielen nicht die Kosten für das verbrannte Licht. Mander findet zu Hause Erbsen an dem eingetragenen Bort und eine fast unerträgliche Hitze läßt die gute alte Zeit zurückwünschen, wo der Wirt an der nächster Tage für fünf Cents den Krieg mit dem kühnsten Trunk füllte.

Die belebte Ecke an der fünften und Emond Straßen, wo bis zum Eintritt der gegenwärtigen Schärkung Herr Rud. Brückner eine beliebte Wirtschaft führte, wurde dem Federal System von Bäckereien gemietet und wird umgebaut. In der Erwartung, daß in kurzer Zeit die Kriegsbäckerei durchgeführt ist und dadurch das Bekleidungsvermehren des Geschlechts, sind eine größere Anzahl der Wirtschaften nicht mehr eingegangen. Außerdem besteht die Hoffnung, daß durch eine Volksabstimmung, welche in verschiedenen Staaten verlangt wird, die drohende Nationalprohibition aufgehoben wird.

Der der Stadt eingehende Steuerertrag aus den Wirtschaften macht sich schon jetzt geltend und die Polizeibehörde plant eine Reduzierung der Sicherheitswachen; andere städtische Behörden werden durch den ersichenden Verlust in der Stadtkasse in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden.

Jefferson City, Mo. — Beide Häuser der Legislatur haben die Wiedereinführung der Todesstrafe beschlossen, und der Gouverneur gab der Vorlage durch seine Unterfertigung am Dienstag Gesetzeskraft.

### Allelei für's Haus.

#### Säuberung von Strohhütten.

Strohhütten, welche durch Sonnenbrand und Feuchtigkeit unanauer geworden sind und die eigentümliche heile Strofarbe verloren haben, werden zunächst trocken ausgeblüht, damit der Staub entfernt wird. Dann reibt man sie mittelst einer Zahnbürste kräftig mit Zitronensaft ab und läßt sie in einem Kasten oder Schrank im Dunkeln trocknen. Nach einigen Minuten nimmt man feine pulverisierten Schwefel und reibt mit demselben tüchtig das Strohhütten ab. Die so behandelten Hüte bekommen wieder ein ganz frisches Aussehen. Sollten sich am Ansatze der strengen Heftstreifen zeigen, so wäscht man dieselben zuerst mit Benzol aus, ehe man den Zitronensaft auf das Strohhütten gießt. Stiefel werden die Hüte, wenn man sie mit einer dünnen Lösung Gelatine, der etwas Glyzerin beigelegt ist, befeuchtet.

#### Aufbewahren von Pelzjassen.

Vorher man Pelzjassen für den Sommer einmottet, muß man sich sorgsam überzeugen, ob etwa sich Wollen darin find, am besten, indem man sie kühlt und feilt, ob Haare ausgehen. Ist es der Fall, so müssen sie tüchtig geflocht, längere Zeit an die frische Luft gehängt und danach heißen Wasserdämpfen oder Schwefeldämpfen ausgesetzt werden. Das letztere bemerkt man an einem beigen, indem man sie in einen feilschließenden Schrank hängt, in einer Weibliche Schwefelfäden ausstreckt, diese auf eine Unterlage legt, damit der Schrank nicht von dem heißen Boden des Gefäßes beschädigt wird, und danach die Schranktür schließt, so daß die Dämpfe nicht entweichen können. Nachdem man sich so gewisshat, daß keine lebenden Wollen mehr im Pelz sein können, spritzt man ihn mit Nippenpulver oder Pfeffer ein, oder legt Lappen, mit Terpentinöl oder Alkohol getränkt, zwischen die Pelzjassen und näßt sie darauf ringsum fest in Reimwand, die natürlich keine schädlichen Stellen haben darf. Will man sie in Holzjassen verpacken, so müssen alle

Augen sorgsam mit Papier verklebt und auch das Schlüsselloch mit Papier vollgestopft werden.

#### Wink zur Haarpflege.

Im Frühjahr pflegen die meisten Damen ganz besonders über Haarausfall zu klagen, dem gewöhnlich ein Spalten der einzelnen Haare an den Spitzen vorausgeht. Bei langem, ausgewachsenem Haar ist diese Erscheinung nicht krankhafter Natur, wohl aber bei kürzeren Haaren. Sie deutet sie immer auf eine schlechte Ernährung des Haares, und man muß durch Einreibungen mit geeigneten Mitteln und tüchtige Massage der Kopfhaut diesem Uebel zu wehren versuchen. Außerdem müssen die gepalteten Haarspitzen regelmäßig in einem Zeitraum von 4-6 Wochen erschnitten werden, was, wenn es richtig geschieht, eine ziemlich mühsame Arbeit ist, die man jedoch selbst ausführen kann. Das Haar muß nämlich dazu in dünne Strähnen abgeteilt und durch Drehen nach einer Seite zu einer Art Schmir gelteht werden, damit die kurzen Haare ausstrahlen und man die gepalteten Spitzen mit der Schere ab-schneiden kann. Man kann die hervor-springenden Spitzen mit einem Nadel abheben. Man beginnt mit dem Verschneiden oder Abheben von unten und läßt die Schere immer dicht am gedrehten Haar entlang aufwärts gleiten. Mit dem Nadel muß man natürlich sehr vorsichtig sein, daß es nur die Spitzen berührt. Nur auf diese Weise kann man auch die gepalteten Spitzen des kürzeren Nachwuchses entfernen. Die mühsame Arbeit wird durch Aufhängen des Haarausfalls und schnelleres Wachstum des Haares belohnt werden. Zum Schluß sei noch darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß wenn der Haarausfall besonders oberhalb der Schläfen vorkommt, jezt oft ein deutlicher, das Haar abtreibender Grund die schuldige Ursache ist, z. B. bei den großblütigen Nervenheiten aus Stroh, die über Stirn und Schläfen fest aufliegen. Man beobachtet oft im Sommer auf Reisen oder Ausflügen einen besonders starken Haarausfall, der nur von dem steten Tragen eines solchen Huttes verursacht wird und leicht durch Einmähnen einer weichen Samt- oder Seidenrolle vermieden werden kann. So es irgend angängig ist, z. B. in der Sommerfrische, sollte man den Hut so wenig wie möglich tragen und lieber zum Schutze des Reisenden den Sonnenhut benutzen, auch bei langen Eisenbahnfahrten den Hut abnehmen oder durch eine ganz leichte Mütze oder einen Schleier ersetzen. Dann würde man weniger über Kopfweh und Haarausfall zu klagen haben.

#### Für die Küche.

Grifadellen mit Tomaten- und Sauce. Ergend welche Fleischreste (Rind- oder Schweinefleisch) werden mit einer kleinen Zwiebel und zwei Eßlöffel gut gewaschen, getrocknet, Peterfille fein gehackt. Dazu gibt man auf 1/2 Pfund gefochte Fleischreste noch einen kleineren Teil etwa 1/2 Viertel, feingehacktes frisches Fleisch, am besten Rind- und Schweinefleisch gemischt, oder auch gedacktes frisches Kalbfleisch, 1 gewaschene, gut ausgedrückte Semmel, 2 bis 3 kalte, geriebene Kartoffeln, 1 Ei oder etwas saure dicke Sahne, etwas Salz, Pfeffer und geriebene Semmel, daß ein gut halber Teig entsteht, aus dem man flache Grifadellen formt. Diese werden in geriebenen Semmeln gewendet und in gelbem gebackenem Butter auf beiden Seiten goldbraun gebraten.

#### Frühlingskräuter-Suppe (Osterruppe).

Grüner Kopf- oder Endivienalat wird verlesen, gewaschen, abgetropft, 5-7 Minuten mit kochendem, schmadge-lagenem Wasser abgewaschen, mit frischem Wasser gefüllt, ausgedrückt, feingehackt und mit etwas geriebener Zwiebel in zerlassener Butter weichgedünstet. Inzwischen läßt man 2-3 Löffel Mehl in zerlassener Butter gar und gelb werden gibt den weichgelochten Salat dazu, füllt so viel leichte Brühe dazu, als man Suppe braucht, läßt alles langsam über kleinem Feuer eine halbe Stunde kochen, rührt die Suppe durch ein Sieb, vermischt sie mit etwas dicke laurer Sahne, zieht sie mit 1-2 Ei-dottern ab, schmeckt sie ab und würzt mit feingehackten Kräutern, z. B. Estragon, Peterfille, Porrett, Kerbel, eventuell auch mit etwas Schnittlauch.

### FOR NATIONALIZING BRITISH COAL MINES.

Four reports of the British Coal Commission, which has been considering the question of nationalization of British mines, have been published. The main report is signed by Justice Sir John Sankey. It alone recommends immediate legislation for acquisition of mines, royalties for the State, and for owners to receive just compensation. It also recommends the immediate application of local administration of mines through local, district, and national mining councils and legislation for acquiring mines after the plan has been worked for three years, with just compensation for owners. It is recommended that coal control be continued for three years.

The report of the miners' representatives generally agrees with that of Justice Sankey, but objects to provisions that would require the men to sign a contract not to combine to cease work until a question in dispute has been before appropriate councils. This report denies that the diminished output of coal is the fault of the men, and demands an immediate inquiry. The mine owners similarly request a hearing on the subject.

The three representatives of the miners, Messrs. Hodges, Smillie and Smith, object to compensation being given, apart from allowances where small royalty owners are deprived of their livelihoods.

The owners' report argues that any form of nationalization would be detrimental to development of the industry and the economic life of the country. It says no action so vitally affecting the whole nation should be taken without referring the question to the community. The report recommends the establishment of a department of mines which would be assisted by a system of councils, similar to those recommended by Justice Sankey. With a view to removing the difficulties arising from royalties, this report proposes that the State acquire ownership of the coal, subject to the continuance of existing leases for at least six years.

The fourth report, written by Sir Arthur Drickham, recommends State acquisition of the entire mineral rights of Great Britain and the establishment of a Ministry of Mines, with representation for labor on the Directorate.

### TREATING NOW PERMITTED IN LONDON.

From The London Times.

By a general amending order of the Central Control Board published in the London Gazette the prohibition of "treating" is revoked and the regulation now ceases to have effect.

The withdrawal of a restriction which has been contrary to the habits and temperament of the British people will be welcomed. Excellent intentions were behind the introduction of the regulation, and when it first came into force in November, 1915, it served a useful purpose. Drink at that time was cheap, people were too ready to pay for alcoholic refreshment for soldiers, and munition workers and others were tempted to take more than was good for health or efficiency by the practice of paying for "rounds," common when groups of men came together in the public houses.

For several months no serious protests were made against the measure, but it soon became apparent that the interference with the liberty of one person to pay for a drink consumed by another was unpopular. Men particularly resented the fact that they were not allowed to pay for the refreshment even for their own

wives, and in some quarters it was pointed out that the cause of temperance was not well served by a system which accustomed women to ordering and paying for their own liquor. Observance of the order gradually became relaxed, and although many prosecutions for breaches of the regulations were taken before the magistrates and heavy fines were imposed on license holders, bar servants and offending customers, the public could not be induced to obey the prohibition. Until the armistice was signed the police persisted in their efforts to stamp out "treating," but during the last six months the restriction has practically been a dead letter, as publicans frankly gave up trying to give effect to it.

Drink is now so dear that any extensive return to the practice of "group treating" is unlikely at present. It has been noticed that evasions of the order have been chiefly confined to people drinking in couples, and it may be that the bad old custom of half a dozen men at a table taking turn to buy liquor for the company until the order has gone round will not be revived.

### "One of the Foulest Spots on American Life."

North and South, lynching is shown to be "one of the foulest blots upon our American life." How extensive the blot is appears in the meeting recently held in New York "to register a solemn protest against this iniquitous institution." The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Christian Century (Boston) presents an appalling indictment:

"In thirty years it is said that 3,224 people have been put to death by cruel mobs, most of them with all of the refinements of human torture that Red In-

dians might have devised in the old days. Of this number of deaths, 219 have been in the North, 156 in the West, 15 in Alaska and the borders of our country, and 2,834 in the South. In the Southland, Georgia has the preeminence in this kind of discredit, having a record of 386 victims, Mississippi is not far behind with 373. The States follow in this order: Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and Kentucky.

"It has been commonly charged that the reason for lynchings was the commission of the crime of rape, but the figures show that sixty-one of the lynchings

## Verlangt Anzeigen!

Solche sollten nicht geküßelt werden zur Veröffentlichung in der

**Deutschen Zeitung**  
Nachgerade wohl jedermann, daß diese Zeitung nicht nur auf der Straße gekauft und gleich wieder weggelegt oder weggeworfen wird, denn sie ist in der

**Stadt Omaha**  
im höchsten und im wahren Sinne des Wortes

**Das Familienblatt**  
Sie wird ins Haus genommen, nach Hause gebracht und von allen Familienmitgliedern gelesen im

**Trauten Deutschen Heim**

Welches Verlangen betrifft sich ohne Grund? ...  
Wanda Springs, deutsche Woll- und ...  
Wanda Springs

**RELIABLE DETECTIVE BUREAU**  
514 Melrose ...  
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**Klassifizierte Anzeigen!**  
Verlangt—Weiblich.  
Wanda Springs

Lüchtige Frau zum Waschen jeden ...  
Wanda Springs

Auswahl—Ohne Lehrer Englisch.  
Wanda Springs

Charles Kallmeyer Publishing Co.,  
Wanda Springs

41-jähriger Junggelle, Katho-  
Wanda Springs

Zu vermieten.  
Wanda Springs

Das preiswürdigste Essen bei Peter  
Wanda Springs

Elektrisches.  
Wanda Springs

Abvokaten.  
Wanda Springs

Monumente und Markteine.  
Wanda Springs

Ein Nebenreiz, welcher durch feh-  
Wanda Springs

### Grotesque Conditions

Prevail under Kela Kun's regime in Budapest and the surrounding country.

VIENNA, May 12. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Conditions in Budapest and the surrounding country under the fantastic government of Bela Kun and his soviet are grotesque. It has just become known the Countess Rada is scrubbing stairways in one of the city prisons. Count Julius Szechenyi, aged ninety, formerly master of the King's horse, is

one of those who has incurred the displeasure of the ruling forces. In spite of his age, he has been forcibly removed from his home and imprisoned. What disposition will be made of him is not likely to reach the public until it has been ordered and executed. Every room in the handsome marble palace of Count Louis Karolyi is at this time occupied by some one of the