

FOOD FOR HUNS BELIEVED NEED TO STOP TERROR

Secretary of State Lansing Emphatically Calls Upon Allies Not to Ignore Plea of Germans.

Paris, March 12.—"We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world," said Secretary of State Robert Lansing at a banquet given last night by the Inter-Allied Press Club in honor of the American peace commissioners.

Mr. Lansing was emphatic in his statement that the allies must feed Germany and give the Germans opportunity to sell their products in the foreign markets if the danger of bolshevism was to be avoided.

"It was when the people of the United States came to a realization that the liberty for which they had fought was in danger that the nation with unsurpassed unanimity took up the sword with a firm determination to do its part in freeing liberty and the world from autocracy."

"A mighty victory has been won. The imperial armies of the central powers have ceased to threaten. They no longer exist. Scattered and broken, they have returned to their homes, where hunger and privation await them—hunger and privation which are the consequences of their own blind faith in evil men who led them into this unrighteous war."

Germany Suffers. "Germany has suffered bitterly, is suffering bitterly, and Germany is entitled to suffer for what she has done. Today starvation and want are the portions of the German people. Violence and murder stalk through the streets of their great cities. Political institutions, industrial enterprise and the very structure of society are tottering. It is the just retribution of their crimes."

"We may be disposed to pity those innocent among the Germans, but our pity is almost dried up when we consider what France and other nations had to suffer from the invading armies of the Teutons."

"France has endured unspeakable woes with a fortitude and determination which excite the admiration and wonder of the world. I cannot pick words to express the praise I would give to the French armies and their great generals, to the French people and their great leaders who lived through those black days of horror, when stoutest hearts might well have despaired."

New Problems. "And now that the great conflict is ended and the mighty war engine of Prussia is crushed, we have new problems to solve, new dangers to overcome. East of the Rhine there are famine and idleness, want and misery. Political chaos and outlawry have supplanted the highly organized government of imperial Germany. Social order is breaking down under the difficulties of defeat and the hopelessness of the future. Like the anarchy which has reigned in Russia, the fires of terrorism are ablaze in the state of Germany."

"Over the ruins of this once great empire the flames are sweeping westward. It is no time to allow sentiments of vengeance and hatred to stand in the way of checking this conflagration, which will soon be at the German borders and threatening other lands. We must change the conditions on which social unrest feeds, and strive to restore Germany to a normal, though it be a weakened social order."

Food and Peace. "Two words tell the story—food and peace. To make Germany capable of resisting anarchy and the horrors of the red terror, Germany must be allowed to purchase food and to earn that food, industrial conditions must be restored by a treaty of peace. It is not out of pity for the German people that this must be done and done without delay, but because we, the victors in this war, will be the chief sufferers if it is not done."

"You may demand reparation as much as you please, but unless the German people are furnished materials for their industries and commercial opportunities to sell the products of labor in the foreign markets, and unless the laborers have food Germany can never pay, even in part, for the evil it has done. Furthermore, if the present state of chaos continues and the political power continues to grow weaker there will be no responsible German government with which to make peace; there will be no government strong enough to carry out the conditions of the treaty of peace."

Must Hurry Peace. "I say to you men of France, and men of America, and to you men of the allied powers, that there is no time to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy. We must make peace without delay, and ships laden with food must enter the harbors of Germany. We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world. We must meet it without passion and without permitting our judgment to be warped by a natural and unavoidable desire for vengeance."

Russian Situation Proves Menace to United States

Statesmen at Peace Conference Fear Any Plan for Pacifying Revolutionists Will Be Dangerous.

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE. Staff Correspondent of Universal Service Recently Returned from Paris. New York, March 12.—Secretive as they are about most things, the statesmen now tinkering at the peace treaty in Paris make no secret of their fear of Russia. The object of the negotiations now going forward is presumably peace—universal peace. But there can be no peace even in Europe with Russia in revolution and with her revolutionists ready to overrun Germany and all central Europe.

Here is where the danger to America in the league of nations plan lies: The first thing to be done by the league is securing European countries against wars. And any of the peace makers, if he is frank, will tell you that this must be done by pacifying Russia.

Now if European countries in the entente could pacify Russia by themselves, there would be no danger to America. But if America is to help them—and as a member of the league she naturally will be expected to help them—America must supply an army to help them with.

This is a thing that is not talked about much in Paris, but it is in the thought of most of the statesmen who are engaged in framing the league. I doubt if there is any settled plan as to how it is to be done. But once the league is formed, once we are committed to it, and Russia menaces the countries who are our fellow members of the society, what is there to do but to help them?

Little Information. There is really little accurate or complete information about actual conditions in Russia. Emigrants who go thither seldom come out again. The failure of the Prince's Island parley scheme inspired any prospect of getting information.

But no one doubts that Russia must either be ignored, to the peril of Europe, or to deal in some fashion or other with her. And three months in Paris convinced me that all the entente statesmen concur in the hope that in some way or other we shall have a hand in the settlement when it comes.

Just at present there are a number of Russians in Paris—representatives of some of the overthrown governments—who are frankly soliciting armed intervention to put down the bolsheviks. These men believe, or pretend to believe, that 250,000 troops would do the trick. But that is not credited by men better informed.

Bolsheviks Have Money. The French foreign minister, M. Pichon, admitted to a party of newspapermen that he did not know how soon the soldiers now south of Archangel could be rescued. He also said that the bolsheviks, having food and money—in fact, all the food and all the money that is to be had in Russia—are gaining strength all the time.

And that is the belief of everyone who has had an opportunity to learn of Russia's conditions. This being the case, what, short of armed intervention, can the entente do to insure itself against the dangers of bolshevism? And if armed intervention is to be determined upon, how can the United States assist?

Woman Driver Makes Record Trip in Auto, Newark to Chicago

The Misses Buchanan and Sweetland of Newark, N. J., have just reached home with an interesting story of their trip to Chicago in a Standard Eight coupe, made by the Standard Steel Car company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Starting from Newark on Saturday afternoon they reached Chicago on Wednesday, following a route through Philadelphia, Gettysburg, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and South Bend.

Miss Buchanan has made the trip before in cars of other makes which she has owned, but never in such short time nor with such complete comfort as this easy riding coupe gave her.

Although they encountered bad roads in Indiana and Ohio and found many of the narrow roads in the mountains filled with army trucks which made fast driving impossible, Miss Buchanan, who was at the wheel for the entire distance, is most enthusiastic about the entire trip and the way her Standard Eight behaved.

Woman Sustains Injury When Struck by Auto

Miss Paulina Linn, 1116 South Fortieth street, was knocked down by an auto driven by Berny Johnson, 557 South Thirty-third street, at Sixteenth and Farnam street yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. She was taken to St. Joseph hospital and attended by Dr. Johnson. Her injuries consist of body bruises and are reported not serious. No arrest was made.

Complete Work. Paris, March 12.—The peace conference commission on Czech-Slovak affairs has almost completed its work. The official communique of the commission given out after its fifth meeting today under the presidency of Jules Cambon, made this announcement and stated that direction for the preparation of its report had been given.

Spencer to Assist Hines. Washington, March 12.—Henry B. Spencer was appointed by Director General Hines today director of the railroad administration's division of purchases, effective next Saturday. Mr. Spencer will resign as vice president of the Southern railway.

LIGHT WEIGHTS IN CARS FOLLOW LESSONS OF WAR

Marmon Manager Predicts New Series Will Follow Stabilized Design of the Marmon.

H. H. Rice, sales manager of the Nordyke & Marmon company, calls attention to the fact that eminent engineers and automotive authorities are predicting that the next series of new models will follow the lightweight principles that have made the stabilized design of the Marmon 34 so successful.

Among the features which authorities specify as the prevailing trend of the future, are lightweight construction obtained by the use of lighter, stronger metals; a wider use of aluminum; and the elimination by ingenious design of needless parts and of the excessive weight which has been a feature of the conventional design.

Economy of operation is one of the essentials toward which designers are striving more zealously than ever. The war has taught, as nothing else could, the fact that economy is to be one of the essential factors of engineering success in all lines. The motor car economy must not only make for economy of operation, but for a durability that will make the car last longer.

The ordeals of the last four years have taught that it is needlessly wasteful to move an excessively heavy car; and that the excessive weight of a heavy car also helps to pound the car to pieces on the minor inequalities of even moderately smooth roads.

Automobile to Play Big Part in Bringing Business to Normal

After returning from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast, T. E. Jarrod, vice president of the Apperson Brothers Automobile company of Kokomo, Ind., when asked for his opinion of business conditions which might prevail during the period of reconstruction, had the following to say:

"Reconstruction is a big word. It means much. It strikes the rebuilding of the war-stricken territory in Europe; the demobilization of American soldiers and their return to civil pursuits; the transition of this country's industry from war to peace work; the rebuilding of both domestic and foreign commerce, which has been seriously interrupted by the war, and many other problems vitally affecting the economic welfare of the masses in the good old U. S. A."

"In all of this work, no matter where or what it may be, the motor car and the wonderful industrial organization to which it owes its rapid development will play an important part. When the United States entered the world war the automobile industry was the third largest in the commerce of the country. With the coming war this huge organization of capital, labor and brains, was placed at the disposal of the government. How well it served the common cause is well known to all. By converting its immense plants from the production of passenger motor cars over to war work and by furnishing thousands upon thousands of skilled mechanics for the important work of the motor transport—not to mention the immense wealth of the business which was placed cheerfully at the disposal of the government—this third largest industry served in the war for world democracy as only a live, successful business could serve."

Countess Bernstorff Photo Play Injunction Is Refused

New York, March 12.—A temporary injunction sought by Pauline Lewis of San Francisco to restrain exhibition of a photoplay depicting Countess Jeanne von Bernstorff, wife of the former German ambassador to the United States, as an accessory to a murder plot hatched by her husband, was denied by supreme court Justice Cohan here today.

"There is a grave question," said Justice Cohan, "whether the moving picture shows such interest as entitles her to institute an action of this kind. Under such circumstances, the matter is one for disposition in the trial of the action."

Dismissal Fraud Case

New York, March 12.—The government's case against Leo and Morris Rosenwasser, leather manufacturers, who have been on trial for three weeks charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in army contracts, was dismissed today by Federal Judge Garvin, who said that the prosecution had not proved a conspiracy.

Be Sure To See the ALLEN at the Auto Show

Standard Motor Car Company. Carl Changstrom, Pres. 2020 Farnam St., Omaha

All Waste Paper of Peace Parley Carefully Burned

If Certain Paris Furnaces Were Gifted With Power of Speech, They Could Tell Most Interesting Accounts of the Writing That Went Up in Smoke Within Them.

By JAY JEROME WILLIAMS. Universal Service Staff Correspondent. Paris, March 11.—What part does waste paper play in the peace conference?

Judging by the amount of caution that is evidenced in everything pertaining to peace, as exemplified by the presence of many shrewd detectives whose only duty is to guard the secrets of shrewder plottings, waste paper plays a leading role in the many little dramas that are subsidiary to the "big show" staged every afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay.

Statesmen, it seems, have the unfortunate habit of transcribing on note paper the thoughts that arise in their minds when a discussion is in progress. Sometimes their notes are only scattered sentences, other times they may be more voluminous, and when the discussion ceases the papers bearing them are generally crumpled up and tossed into the nearest waste paper basket.

At the British sea quarters in the Hotel Astoria, for instance, is a standing rule pertaining to nothing save the disposition of waste paper. It has to do with its collection by trusted employes, the assembling of all baskets in one room, a careful inspection of all their contents by other trusted employes, and finally the cremation of all the waste paper by employes of such untainted character that they could be trusted with the secrets of empire.

If certain furnaces in Paris were gifted with the power of speech they could tell most interesting accounts of the writings that went up in smoke within them. When the peace conference holds plenary sessions, at which all the delegates are represented, there is quite a study of human nature and its penchant for a pencil and a pad of paper, especially at a time when some one is speaking.

The delegates might easily be taken for a group of newspaper correspondents at a national convention, for at one time or another most of them are busy scribbling away on paper. But when all is said and done, the paper is carefully gathered up and heaved into a waiting furnace below.

President Wilson, it is said, has the habit of drawing lines on his pad of paper, and a code book would be necessary to decipher their meanings. They are straight lines, crooked lines, perpendicular ones and sometimes criss-cross lines. Secretary Lansing, however, puts his thoughts down in the form of pictures, but art will never know them, for they, too, find their way into the furnace.

Other delegates scribble away in practically all languages under the sun, with the exception of German, but their hastily improvised thoughts also go into oblivion through the medium of a hot fire.

The caution that is taken is said to be necessary, for as the peace conference progresses it would be a horrible thing—it was said by one person—if a scribbled draft of the final treaty of peace were found in a waste basket by some inquisitive person, especially if it were found about three weeks before the "Big Five" decided to tell people that it had gotten to the point of composing the final treaty.

Holy Ghost and Us Society Is Having Trouble

Shiloh, Me.—Two of the leading elders at Shiloh, Capt. A. K. Perry and Capt. Lester McKenzie, have broken with "Elijah" Frank W. Sanford, have taken all their personal belongings and left the hill-top. Several other members of the institution have followed their lead, threatening to completely disrupt the Holy Ghost and Us society, which was organized by Sanford nearly a quarter of a century ago.

Since Sanford returned from the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., last fall, at the completion of his ten years' sentence for manslaughter, he has not been the same man, declare his followers. There has been a scarcity of food and clothing and Shilohites declare he has lost the faculty of getting necessary financial support.

Two of his children and several children of other inmates have run away from the institution. It is rumored that his son, John, a private at Camp Devens, who recently married the daughter of "Moses" C. E. Holland, another of the elders, has refused to return to Shiloh.

Osage Indians Ask for Return of Bear Stimulant

Washington, D. C.—Lo, the poor Indian, is having his trouble in the Saharan republic! A government that put the finishing touches on the booze-sheriki is also after Lo's "tipple," and a dozen Indians, headed by John Abbott of the Osage nation, arrived in Washington to protest.

For years the aborigines have temperately used peyote, a little bean which grows on the cactus of southwestern Texas, Mexico, and some parts of Arizona. Under the terms of a bill which passed the house, any person who introduces peyote onto an Indian reservation may be fined \$100 and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary.

Indians say that the peyote is used in the religious ceremonies of Indian tribes, just as some denominations use wine. They also deny that it is harmful in its effects as has been alleged.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley recently told the house committee on Indian affairs that he gave a clerk one peyote bean as an experiment and the clerk was unable to work for two days.

BYERS NAMES "FAKE" ASPIRIN INVESTIGATOR IN RATHBUN PROBE

Former Attorney General Chosen by House Committee; Judge Kennedy Named Assistant.

Des Moines, March 12.—(Special Telegram.)—Corporation Counsel H. W. Byers of Des Moines, former attorney general, has been chosen by the house committee special investigator for the committee in the Rathbun pardon probe.

Judge Kennedy of Sioux City was named assistant to go into particulars of the matter of granting the pardon.

Passenger in Death Car Arrested When 24 Pints of Booze Found

Sheriff Groneweg of Council Bluffs last evening raided the home of J. W. Brock, one of the passengers in the death car that collided with the Broadway bridge over Indian creek, when four of his companions were killed, one being his wife. The sheriff found 24 pints of whisky, which is declared to have been designed for bootlegging purposes. Brock was locked up in the county jail charged with bootlegging.

Two days after the fatal accident and immediately after the funeral of Mrs. Brock, policemen visited Brock's home in Council Bluffs on West Broadway and found several dozen bottles of something that may have been beer. The beverage was hidden in the barn and all of the bottles had frozen and burst. There was nothing to analyze but ice. Brock was not molested. O. O. Rock, state agent, was in sheriff Groneweg's office when Brock was brought in and questioned him closely.

Sister Gains Release of Brother by Tears

Sisterly love, aided by youthful charms, salty tears, and \$20 gained the release of David Edwards, 2631 Harney street, charged with vagrancy at the Central police station last night.

David's sister, young and beautiful, stormed and took Police Captain Vanous where others, less gifted, had failed.

"If you can't let him go any other way," she sobbed, "keep me in his place. His mother's sick."

And the captain, usually inexorable, relented. The usual bond for vagrancy was \$25. But for once it was lowered to \$20.

Twenty-nine men were arrested yesterday and early last night on charges of vagrancy. Commenting on the large number of arrests made Chief Eberstein said:

"There have been a number of burglaries in the last few days, and I have instructed the men to watch everyone closely. I suppose the large number of arrests is due to these instructions."

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, colds, rheumatism or grassy acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.—Adv.

"BALMWORT" PLEASES MANY. Hundreds of thousands are afflicted with irregularities of the Kidneys, urinary passage and bladder. Thousands have found true comfort and benefit using Balmwort Kidney Tablets, sold by all druggists. Mrs. Frank Monahan, 1519 Penrose St., St. Louis, writes: "I am taking Balmwort Kidney Tablets and most say they are the finest thing on the market—and I feel I could not live if I had to be without them."—Adv.

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