

LARGE ASSORTMENT  
OF  
Domestic and Imported  
**Spring Woolens**  
Now on Display.



Perfect Fit Guaranteed  
**CHAS. J. CIZEK**  
MERCHANT TAILOR  
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**NO ARGUMENT**

Everybody knows the relative merits of rubber as compared to wood as an insulator of electricity, and if submerged in liquid the difference is more pronounced. This is absolutely true in the construction of storage batteries.

Also everybody knows that the Willard Storage Battery always has been the foremost and best battery on the market, when there was nothing used for insulation but wood.

But now since the Willard Co. are making the Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation there is No Argument.

In all wood insulated batteries the insulation is the first part to break down, and cause the battery to fail to do its work properly, thereby needing repairs or scraped. In a threaded rubber insulated battery, the insulation is the last part to break down.

The threaded rubber insulation is patented, and the process of its manufacture will be fully explained when you call at the

LINK RIVER BATTERY STATION,  
Seventh on Klamath Avenue.

**LIFT OFF CORNS!**

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers—No pain!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

**SAYS HUNGARY  
RUINED BY  
PEACE TREATY**

PARIS, Mar. 16. (By Mail).—Count Albert Apponyi, head of the Hungarian peace delegation, in the second and concluding article on the Hungarian peace treaty which he prepared for the Associated Press, calls for a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the regions severed from Hungary by the Versailles treaty. He says:

"Companing Hungary as she was before the war with the new states created or aggrandized through dismemberment, the situation is this:

"The Hungary of old is the finest natural geographic unity in Europe, whose limits are fixed by mountains and rivers; whose parts are economically interdependent, so as to make the whole almost self-supporting. For more than 1,000 years this part of Europe never gave trouble to the rest, rather averted from it whatever trouble threatened its tranquility and safety from the east. While historic Hungary stood, the troublesome area of Europe was as distant from the center as the Balkan peninsula.

"To make the moral cohesion of her people perfect, one factor alone was wanting; racial unity. On this plea was her dissection planned. New constructions arise on her ruins, based on the racial principle, irrespective of geography, history, or political economy. We make the astonishing discovery that these new constructions are racially quite as mixed as Hungary has been."

Count Apponyi declares that 54.5 per cent of the 18,000,000 inhabitants of "Hungary proper" were Magyars, 16.1 Rumanian, 10.7 Slovak, 10.4 German and the rest Serb, Ruthenian or miscellaneous. Comparing these to the newly organized or aggrandized states he says that the population of Czecho-Slovakia has claimed parts of Hungary containing 3,570,000 persons of which 47 per cent are Slovak and 37 per cent Magyar or German. Rumania claims territories on which live about 5,260,000 souls of which 53 per cent are Rumanian and 43 per cent Magyar or German. The population of parts of Hungary annexed by Jugoslavia, says Count Apponyi, is only 22 per cent Jugo-Slav, 33 per cent Magyar and 27 per cent German. Count Apponyi continues:

"These figures show that the only principle of organic unity that has been wanting to Hungary's racial unity is likewise wanting to the states artificially built up on her ruins; the difference consists only in this, that Hungary was possessed of every other principle of unity, while the new states have none, absolutely none. What is still worse, the leadership in them will be transferred to races of inferior culture, the results of which we may already notice, after one year's occupation of the territories torn from Hungary. There is a wanton destruction of cultural values, universities, high schools and others. On the territory occupied by Rumanians, 5,000 grammar schools are deserted, the former teacher having been expelled and nobody being found to supplement him, in consequence of which more than 200,000 children are left without education of any sort. There is a conspicuously lower level of public functionaries and the general prevalence of semi-barbarous methods of government.

"What can result from this state of things? Will those people who are violently severed from their be-

**THE  
GASOLINE SITUATION**  
*The Necessity of Conservation*

There exists today on the Pacific Coast an acute shortage of gasoline. As this Company has pointed out on several occasions, the condition is due to insufficient production of crude oil and a greatly increased consumption of gasoline by industry and by owners of pleasure cars.

Gasoline is a vital factor in the life of the community, industrially and otherwise, and it is of the greatest importance, at this juncture, that it be used with the utmost discretion, that essential requirements may be supplied.

The present is by no means the season of maximum demand, which comes later in the year. The condition, therefore, is likely to be continuing, rather than transitory.

Responsibility for meeting the situation does not rest solely upon the oil industry. The public also has a serious duty in the matter.

On its part, the Standard Oil Company is straining its resources and organization to increase the supply of gasoline. In the field it is working for the maximum production of crude oil. In the refinery it is working for the maximum production of gasoline from the crude oil and it is spending large sums of money on equipment for new processes, of its own discovery and development, whereby a still greater yield of gasoline will be obtained.

The point already has been reached where gasoline must be conserved most carefully. That is a duty of the public. In consumption of this product, essential industries must necessarily come first—pleasure utilization thereafter.

Already the Company has taken steps toward protecting the supply for the vital needs of industry which, if lessened, would affect the business life of the community. There is now the danger of a curtailment of supply to non-essentials such as pleasure cars.

The assistance of the public, therefore, is imperative. Until lately, gasoline has been abundant, and its lavish and extravagant use has been possible. That time is past.

Buy as little gasoline as possible.

Use what you must—Waste none.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(CALIFORNIA)

loved old associations only to be subjected to alien government of an inferior sort—those 4,500,000 Magyars and Germans torn from Hungary—will they ever be reconciled to denationalization implying economic losses and cultural retrogression? Can the conscience of humanity tolerate such a downfall of millions? Anyhow it is certain that those new constructions, with no vital principle in them, will be distracted by the permanence of a most violent, because most legitimate, irredentism and that through them eastern and central Europe will know no rest, till the equilibrium represented by old Hungary is restored.

"These facts answer the question how far the destruction of Hungary and the constructions planned on her ruins might promote the general welfare of mankind? It would confer on our part of Europe the following 'blessings':

"Racial discussions not assuaged but embittered; permanent unrest, implying danger of new wars.

"Economic difficulties enhanced; thereby social dangers aggravated.

"Cultural retrogression in government, learning, general standard of education.

"But how does liberty fare in the proposed peace treaty? In its terms millions of men would be driven from one allegiance to another, without being consulted as to their wishes. In the case of nearly half of them, of Magyars and Germans who should become Czecho-Slovak, Rumanian or Jugo-Slav subjects, you may confidently assert that it would be done against their will, that it means moral torture to them. But even the Slavs and Rumanians who would be transplanted to states racially more homogenous, can simply be 'supposed' to long for such change and there are many symptoms indicative of the reverse, chiefly among the Slovaks, Ruthenians and the Roman Catholic Jugo-Slavs.

"There is only one way to settle that question with a result that can no more be challenged: it is the plebiscite. And the plebiscite is what

Hungary asks for and insists on. In every region claimed by our neighbors, so do we say, let the people decide; we unconditionally submit to its decision; we do not want a single soul to remain with us but by an act of free will. We have been charged with oppression of the non-Magyar nationalities; well, instead of going into argument we propose to make those same people whom we are alleged to oppress, judge of our case. If we have really been oppressors, they will gladly seize upon this occasion to break away from us; but if they stick to the old country, then the charge of oppression is belied by those who know best. We accept this crucial test, we are anxious that it should be applied; if our opponents shrink from it, judgment goes against them by default. The good faith of both parties is then put into such clear light that in fairness the discussion must be considered as ended.

"The plebiscite offers the only solution which combines justice with expediency. It would ensure the

tranquility of Europe, since everybody would be where he desires. On the liberty of nations on their right of self-determination rests our whole case. Our principle is in any case fore-ordained to prevail after a passing hour of darkness and we feel proud of having thrown in our lot with whatever is most sacred to humanity."

The process of crushing the seeds of various plants for the purpose of extracting the oil has been known and employed in Japan for centuries.

Scientists and inventors are trying to devise a process whereby sugar beet refuse may be used as a substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper.

The people of the United States, comprising about one-sixteenth of the population of the world, consume almost one-fourth of the world's supply of sugar.

Belfast, Ireland, has the biggest distillery and the biggest tobacco factory in the world.