

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF BUCHAREST, 1913.

A Peace Treaty Signed Just Before the World War Broke.

The boundaries which those chronic disturbers of the peace, the Balkan states, had before the recent world war were established to them by the treaty of Bucharest signed at the Roumanian capital on August 4, 1913, by representatives of the said states and Greece. That treaty closed two wars, practically, one in which the Balkan states were united in fighting Turkey and one in which they were fighting among themselves. By 1910 the Bulgarian and Greek bands in Macedonia, which had been quite as likely to massacre each other as to massacre the Turks, had got together for the purpose of devoting all their efforts against the common enemy. Then trouble broke out in Albania and the Serbians sent their irregulars to help the Albanians against the Turks.

It was the same old story of the Balkans being "afire" again. In March of 1912 Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia came to an understanding, agreeing to bury their mutual animosities temporarily and combine against the Turk. Roumania stood aloof. The Porte, alarmed, promised reforms in Albania and Macedonia. Turkey also announced that she would fold army maneuvers near Adrianople.

Began to "Diplomatize."

The great powers began to "diplomatize," to prevent a war. Germany and Austria declared that the status quo in the Balkans must be maintained, and Austria mobilized her army. But the wild nations of the Balkans had got out of hand, and little Montenegro, on October 8, 1912, declared war against Turkey. On October 17 Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia issued a joint declaration to the same effect. A Bulgarian army of 300,000 men occupied Mastopasha on October 19, Kirk Killisen on the 24th and invested Adrianople on the 27th. Two days later was fought the sanguinary battle of Lule Burgas, the chief battle of the war, with a front of 22 miles. In this battle the Turks lost 35,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, while the Bulgarians lost 15,000 killed and wounded. The Turks were left back upon the Tebalija forts, the last line of defense for Constantinople.

Meanwhile the Serbians had swept into Macedonia and were driving the Turks before them with heavy losses, while one part of their army was sent to join the Greeks at Saloniki and another detachment to help the Montenegrins. The Greeks, coming up from the south, routed the Turks in several engagements and finally captured Saloniki. Turkey asked the powers to mediate and be quick about it. They did so and an armistice was signed between Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro on one side and Turkey on the other on December 3.

Greece refused to sign any armistice while Janina, the Albanian capital, remained in Turkish hands, and continued to attack that city. The powers hurriedly got together in a peace conference in London. There was no coming to terms with the Turk, and on February 3, 1913, hostilities were resumed. The Greeks captured Janina, and the Bulgarians drove in the Tebalija line. A Bulgarian and Serbian army took Adrianople with the Turkish commander and 20,000 prisoners. Scutari in Albania was besieged by a Montenegrin and Serbian army, and Greek men-of-war in the Adriatic were co-operating with the troops.

Powers Could Not Agree.

The powers were frantic and could not agree among themselves. But on April 19, 1913, another armistice was signed, and on May 30 the belligerents signed at London a treaty of peace with Turkey. By this treaty Turkey surrendered to the Balkan allies the island of Crete and all territory on the European mainland west of the Enez-Midia line, and left the adjustment of the Albanian frontiers and the disposal of the Aegean Islands to the powers, which meant that Turkey gave up all her European possessions except Constantinople and the country immediately back of it.

But the ink on the treaty was not dry when the Balkan states began to quarrel with each other over the spoils.

Thirty days after the treaty of London had been signed they were all at it again, with Roumania now playing a part. The Bulgarians attacked the Greeks in the Panghion district and fought a three days' battle with the Serbians, ending on July 30.

Bulgaria Declares War.

Three days later Bulgaria declared war against Greece and Serbia, and Montenegro declared war upon Bulgaria. Roumania declared war against Bulgaria on July 10, and Turkey at the same time sent an army forth and captured Adrianople without trouble. The Bulgarians stubbornly resisted the advance of the Greek army north, but King Constantine pressed on toward Sofia. The Montenegrins and Serbs hurried back the Bulgarians in the west, and King Ferdinand sued for peace.

And now a new arrangement of the belligerent Balkans is in progress.

TREATY OF LONDON 1831.

Pact Wherein the Neutrality of Belgium Was Defined.

The treaty by which the present kingdom of Belgium was created and its neutrality guaranteed was signed at London on November 15, 1831, by the representatives of Austria, Prussia, France, England and Russia. It was, in fact, not merely one "scrap of paper" which the Germans tore up when they invaded Belgium in 1914, but two—for this neutrality guaranteed by the treaty of 1831 was reaffirmed by Germany at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 at the demand of England. The congress of Vienna, after Napoleonic wars, had constituted Belgium and Holland one country under the House of Orange. But the Belgians were never content to be under the crown of Holland and when the French revolution of 1830 which placed Louis Philippe on the throne took place the Belgians were inspired to a successful revolt which was directly inspired by the events of July in Paris. The laws of Holland were generally unfavorable to the Belgians; the Belgians were not proportionately represented in the legislature and there was, besides, the difference in language and religion of the two sections. Although the Belgians spoke French, Dutch was made for them the official language of the courts and only Dutch was taught in the schools. Long before the revolution in Paris an agitation had been going on for a separate administration for the Belgians.

Began to Shout for France.

On August 5, 1830, while the people of Holland were supposed to be celebrating the king's birthday, a revolutionary piece was performed in the opera house in Brussels. Stirred by the dramatic representation the audience began to shout for France and against Holland. The cries were heard in the streets and repeated and a riot ensued. Then some one hoisted over the city hall the old standard of Brabant and the riot turned into a revolution. In a few hours Brussels was in the hands of the revolutionaries. The revolution spread to the country like wildfire. The revolutionists made a proposal to the king that he should submit to the states-general a proposition for separate governments for Belgium and Holland under the House of Orange. The king promised and fulfilled his promise.

A provisional government was established in Brussels which declared Belgian independence and called upon all Belgians serving in the Dutch army to return home. The provinces were now all in revolt. The czar, alarmed at what he considered the spread of a revolutionary spirit, called upon the other powers to interfere and promised a contingent of 60,000 troops. Prussia massed her troops on her western frontier and France announced that any movement of Prussian troops into Belgium would be met by a similar movement on the part of the French. A conference of the five great powers was then sitting in London to settle the question of Greece. France proposed that the Belgian question be submitted to the conference. The Polish insurrection, which now broke out, gave the czar all he could attend to at home, Austria was harassed by the Italian question and Prussia was fully occupied in guarding her eastern frontiers. So England and France were allowed to have their way, which was the way of Belgian independence.

Failed to Settle Trouble.

The congress of London issued several protocols intended to settle matters but failed to do so. One stumbling block was Luxembourg, which Holland refused to give up and Belgium claimed; deputies from that duchy sitting in the new national assembly Prince Leopold of Coburg was offered the Belgian crown but refused to accept it until matters were settled as to the liking of the Belgians. The Dutch refused to evacuate Belgium and a French army marched in, the Dutch retiring before it.

On November 15, 1831, the representatives of the great powers and Belgium signed the treaty of London. By this instrument a part of Luxembourg, as given to Holland and the rest left to the Belgian hands provisionally. Belgium, it may be remarked, continued to hold the duchy until 1839. The province of Limburg was given to Holland and the boundaries of Belgium established practically as they are today. The king of the Belgians was recognized and the neutrality of the kingdom solemnly guaranteed.

The czar would not ratify the treaty, although his envoys had stonewalled, until he next May, when he did so. But now King William of Holland balked. He refused to evacuate Antwerp, which was besieged and taken by the French thereupon. It was not until 1839 that King William decided to accept fate. Having done so he abdicated and the Belgian question was settled to reappear in a more tragic form 83 years later.

'Hang on to War Risk Insurance'

Treasury Department Sends Out This Advice to Demobilized Soldiers.

NEW POLICIES ARE PLANNED

Federal Government Perfecting New Forms With Many Advantages Which Insured Men Will Want in Place of Present Contracts.

Washington.—A busy place these days of demobilization is the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department of the United States, with its 14,000 employees and its files containing 30,000,000 records.

Demobilization is having the effect of making a large proportion of the soldiers become transient for an indefinite period after leaving the service. Many of the original addresses of these men become useless, as thousands forget to leave forwarding addresses and neglect to write to the bureau. In this way many men are losing touch with the bureau and are neglecting their insurance. Hence the efforts of the bureau to keep in touch with demobilized men are increasingly difficult, as demobilization progresses. Every possible agency is being used, including the Red Cross and public organizations of many kinds.

Uncle Sam is perfecting plans for the new forms of government insurance which the demobilized soldier will want in place of his war risk insurance. But the soldier cannot change his war risk insurance for this new insurance unless his monthly premiums are paid up to date on his old insurance.

Advice to Soldiers.

The advice which is being sent out from the bureau of war risk insurance to the soldiers who have left the service may be summarized thus:

Hold on to your war risk insurance. Keep up your premium payments.

If you have permitted your insurance to lapse—even if you have formally canceled it—hasten to reinstate it under the new and liberal provisions for reinstatement.

Write for advice or information to the "Insurance Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C." Give your full name and your address, your rank at the time of applying for insurance; if in the army, your army serial number, the number of your insurance certificate, if known.

In sending check or money order for your premium, make it payable to the "Treasurer of the United States" and mail it to "Premium Receipt Station, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C."

Uncle Sam provided every soldier,

sailor and marine with a right to a policy for \$10,000. If you can't keep all of it, keep at least part of it. You can reduce it if you have to.

You can convert to a government endorsement policy which will assure financial comfort in later years.

All policies issued by the government contain a total disability clause, making them payable at any time you may become totally and permanently disabled, regardless of your age.

A service man, after his return to civil life, may engage in any occupation, no matter how hazardous, without affecting his insurance.

No physical or medical examination is necessary for the conversion of policies.

Your government insurance is protected from the claims of creditors.

Neither you nor your beneficiary ever will have to pay a cent taxes to the government on the proceeds of your government insurance.

You may pay your premiums by the month, without having to pay anything extra on account of additional expense to the government of collecting monthly premiums. Or, if you prefer, you may pay quarterly, semi-annually or

annually. The government pays all the expenses of running the business.

You may have the whole month in which to pay the premium for that month. If you fail to pay and your policy lapses, you may get it back through provisions for reinstatement.

Cash and Loan Values.

After one year the new government policies will have guaranteed cash and loan values, also paid-up insurance and extended term insurance values. The "cash value" of a new government policy is the amount the government gives you if you choose to give up your insurance. The "loan value" means that you can borrow money on your policy up to 94 per cent of the cash value.

"Paid-up insurance and extended term insurance values" mean that in the new policies, if you stop paying premiums after one year, the government allows one of the following options: (1) To remain insured for a certain time without cost to you. (2) To receive a policy for a smaller amount, which will be paid, no matter when you die, and on which you will not have to pay any more premiums.

One of the most valuable features of a government insurance policy is that it provides for the disability of the holder, as well as for his death. When for any reason you become totally and permanently disabled, you not only do not have to pay any more premiums, but the government pays you the full monthly sum called for by your policy every month, no matter how long you live.

Labrador Coast Is Swept by Death

Smallpox and Spanish Influenza Play Havoc With Eskimos.

BODIES DEVoured BY DOGS

Moravian Missionary Tells Almost Unbelievable Story of Sufferings in Northern Labrador—Mode of Living Is Fatal.

St. John's, N. F.—Spanish "flu," smallpox and measles wiped out more than one-third of the Eskimo population of Labrador during the months of November and December of last year.

The Rev. W. W. Perrett of the Moravian mission at Hopedale, where he has spent 27 years, reached the Newfoundland shores a few days ago. He told an almost unbelievable story of the sufferings of the Eskimos of northern Labrador.

Shortly after the mission ship Harmony had left the coast at the beginning of November "flu" broke out at Hebron and spread rapidly among the inhabitants. That the disease was contagious was unknown to the Eskimo, who were living in small huts, and whole families were affected and

died off. Bishop Martin and those at the mission did what was possible under the circumstances, but they, too, were stricken, and when the epidemic had passed its course only eight children, five women and one man of the native population of 100 were living.

Mad Dogs Eat Human Flesh.

At the outbreak the dead were buried almost as soon as they passed away, but when the entire settlement became ill, the victims were left where they died, those who had recovered in the meantime being too weak to lay them under the ground. Households who had succumbed one by one were left unburied, and the dogs, who were unable to procure food because the hunters had been all ill, became mad and entered the cabins, consuming the flesh from the bodies of the dead.

When it became known that the epidemic was raging, some outside assistance arrived, and an effort was made to give the dead Christian burial. The dogs, however, after consuming the human flesh, became wild, and it was impossible to undertake putting the corpses in the frozen ground.

The best thing was to bury the corpses at sea. Before even this could be attempted the few remaining at Hebron were compelled to shoot the dogs, as even the living were not safe from them.

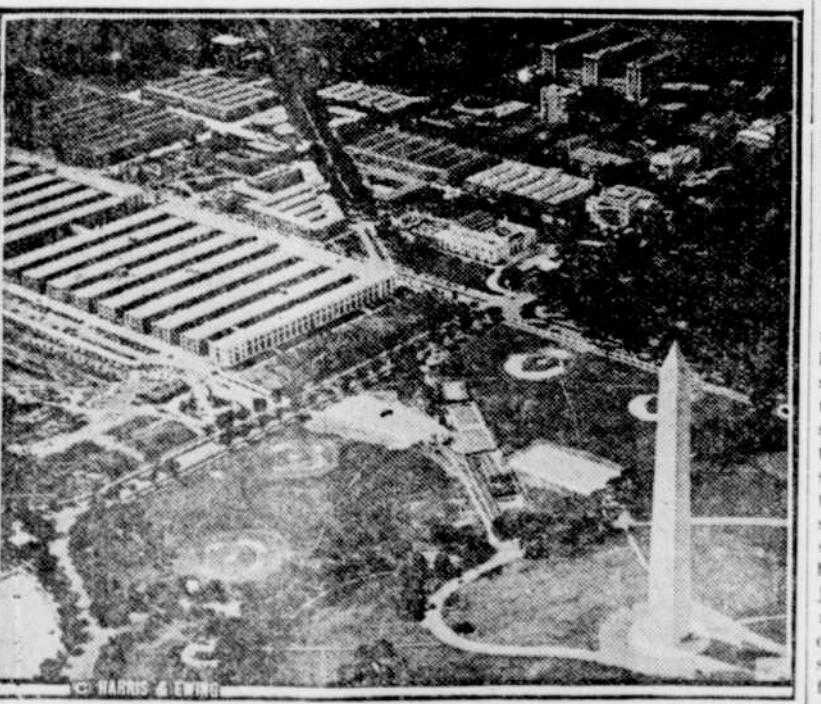
While this horror of death and suffering was going on at Hebron, a like epidemic was raging at Okak. The Eskimos, as in Hebron, huddled together in their small huts, quickly became affected, until the whole population was either stricken or dead. The daily death rate was appalling, whole families dying within a few hours. The mission all the while was unceasing in its work for the afflicted, but they also fell victims to the disease, which meant that the Eskimos were left helpless. When the news came down only a few emaciated Eskimos were found to be alive.

Mode of Living Is Fatal.

Mr. Perrett said that when the Eskimos were stricken, their mode of living and environment was against their surviving. As soon as the illness fell upon them they were obliged to take shelter in the small, stuffy huts, where there was neither fresh air nor sunshine, and here they remained until they died. They were also without seal meat and furs, which are necessary for sustenance in cold climates, having been overtaken by the epidemic just as the hunting season opened, and their constitutions thus weakened, they became easy prey to the disease. Many who had recovered from their illness died later for want of nourishment.

German experimenters have made a textile from the fiber of a plant similar to the North American cat tail.

FATE OF THESE BUILDINGS IN DOUBT



An airplane view of the temporary government war buildings near the Washington monument. Differences of opinion are agitating legislators now as to what shall be done with these structures—many of them of flimsy construction.

TO STUDY IN SWEDEN

Exchange of Students Planned With United States.

New York.—Proof that American and European students are alike freed of the dominance of German learning and German universities is found in the fact that an interchange of students between this country and Sweden has been arranged by the American-Scandinavian foundation of New York.

According to plans of this organization for the next academic year ten young Americans will go to Sweden for technological study of an advanced nature and ten Swedish students will come to the universities here.

The ten Americans, to receive \$1,000 each as fellows of the American-Scandinavian foundation for 1919-20, have been chosen for the foundation by a committee of technical experts and professors. The men appointed are Samuel G. Frantz of Princeton, N. J., Princeton university; Harry F. Yancy of Urbana, Ill., University of Missouri; Chester C. Stewart of Wilmington, Del., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Harry W. Titus of Laramie, Wyo., University of Wyoming; Robert S. Sessions of Worcester, Mass., Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Clarence N. Ostergren of Hoboken, N. J., Sheffield scientific school; William S. Mohr of Boston, Mass., Yale forestry school; Henry M. Meloney of Syracuse, N. Y., state school of forestry at Syracuse university; Ralph E. Zetterstrand of Munnah, Pa., Sheffield Scientific school, and Thomas Frasser of Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois.

Four of these men will study chemistry two hydro-electrical engineering, two forestry and two metallurgy, in all of which subjects Sweden excels.

FARM STOCK

DO NOT NEGLECT HERD BOAR

Management Is Important Part in Raising Strong, Healthy Pigs—Deserves Best Care.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The management of the boar is a very important part in the raising of strong, healthy pigs, and one which is sometimes neglected. He should be the most valuable animal in the whole herd, and as such deserves the best of attention. The boar should be purchased from a breeder of pure-bred hogs when between eight months and one year of age. Many breeders, however, purchase a boar when a weanling pig, but to be successful in this choice requires a wide experience and sound judgment. Aged boars which have proved their worth can sometimes be purchased at a reasonable price. It is much safer for an inexperienced breeder to buy an old, active boar than a young untried boar. If possible, the farmer should visit the herd where the boar was raised and note the conditions under which he was bred. At any rate, it is always possible to obtain from the breeder notes on the health and kind and amount of feeds used, so as to serve as an index to his subsequent treatment.

Upon arriving at the farm the boar should be unloaded as soon as possible and placed in quarantine to guard against the introduction of disease into the herd. If he is lousy it is well to treat this condition at once. His feed should be a continuation of that to which he has been accustomed, feeding rather lightly the first few days until he recovers from the strain of shipping and becomes accustomed to his new surroundings. If it is not feasible to continue feeding as previously indicated, the change to a more convenient ration should be made very gradually in order not to disturb the appetite or health of the



Champion Duroc-Jersey Boar.

animal. As a rule, a pig 8 to 12 months old will be in proper breeding condition when received unless he has been very heavily overfed. In purchasing an older boar, particularly one which has been in the show circuit, it is often necessary to reduce his condition before attempting to breed. With some animals the breeding power is permanently impaired by too high condition at some time in their life. The boar should be well fed but not fat, as a too high condition makes him inactive, a slow breeder, and a rather uncertain sire.

After the breeding season the boar should not be fed so heavily, and should have a wider ration, that is, one containing less of the protein concentrates and relatively more corn. The ration at this time is practically the same as that fed the brood sow when she is not producing a litter of pigs. He should have the run of a pasture a quarter of an acre in area in connection with his paddock. Here he can exercise and obtain much of his feed from the forage, or in the winter when the forage is consumed he may be fed on alfalfa or clover hay in connection with the grain ration. Keep the boar healthy, give him exercise, plenty of rough feeds, and keep him in condition by varying his supply of grain. Under such conditions little trouble will be experienced in getting a normal boar to produce large litters of strong, healthy pigs.

PIG CLUB MEMBERS PROSPER

Some Have Been at Work Long Enough to Have Porks for Sale and Make Money.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Pig club members in Florida are working up an industry among themselves. Some of the members who have been in club work long enough to have some pigs for sale are disposing of their stock to other club members. One club boy has sold \$100 worth of pigs to club members this year. Another, who joined the pig club two years ago, is now furnishing pigs to other members, and says he is glad he went into the club work, and believes that every boy and girl who can do so should join.

ATTENTION TO BROOD SOWS

After Weaning Her Pigs She Should Be Kept on Pasture and Fed Gaining Grain Ration.

The sow having weaned her pigs, should be kept on pasture and fed a gaining grain ration to build up her system and flesh for re-breeding, and provide nourishment for the oncoming fall litter.

HUSBAND

From Suffering Her Lyc Vegeta

Pittsburgh, I was not able



and my troubles are a thing who suffer as I suffer. I was not able to get on my feet. My husband, Mr. JAS. ROH N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., was suffering from backache, head "the blues," at Berg's suggest. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For over for correcting such mysterious corn advice to Lydia Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE "Gau Acid-S"

Millions of people don't have spots of blue and are often these conditions are over which they h. Nearly always, how to an internal source. It to be wondered if one with such a weak digestion, belching, will if not checked degree or other all nervous system becomes. The blood and strength are un- suffers. The blood cause of his courage, ambition a truly life is dark- man or woman who you back, wreck y- "blues," and gloomy marvelous modern r- that brings out such stomach misery—e- makes it strong, e- able. Helps you get b- vitality, enthusiasm, many thousands who feel the same way if trial. Get a little of the good tasting tab- bit of candy—from y- will return your m- even more than you.

EAT (FOR YOU)

Use Cutic To Clear

All Druggists, Soap St. Or Sample each free of "Cutic"

London Cabb: A cabman was d old lady one day. difficulty in getting he vehicle.

"I'm afraid I'm a said she, as he wa "Not a bit," answe ing to be gallant, "I sturdies the cab."

WHY DRUGGIST? SWAMP

For many years dru with much interest th maintained by Dr. Ki The great kidney, liver

It is a physician's p Swamp-Root is a r cine. It helps the kid der do the work na should do. Swamp-Root has stoc It is sold by all dru and it should help yo medicine has so many Be sure to get Swa treatment at once. However, if you wis great preparation send Kilmer & Co., Bingham sample bottle. When v mention this name—J

Handy Man to H "Tastus, how is it up, going to church? Brown.

"Well, sah," repli dis way. I likes to part, an' I used to p basket, but dey's give ah Green, who just Orah Thal-ah."

"In recognition of hi I suppose." "No, sah; I reckon in recognition of his ha his hands."—Cartoons

In life's great stru the pro's till the conc

MURINE Bests. I Heals—Strong YOUR EYES use Murine often. Safe fo At all Druggists. Write fo Murine Eye Remedy Company