

HOHENZOLLERNS MAY KEEP EVERY CASTLE THEIR MONEY BOUGHT

Commission to Liquidate Affairs of Royal House Has Arrived at Decision.

(Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright) Coblenz, Aug. 18.—All the castles and buildings which the Hohenzollerns can prove they purchased with their own money they may retain.

The general government retains all castles, etc., dating from the last century back to 1797, the year of the death of Frederick William II.

The municipal council of Berlin, the Charlottenburg castle, the princes' palace, the municipal palace and the Potsdam marble palace will be transferred to the new government.

The crown keeps Bellevue castle, Palace Kaiser Wilhelm I, and Babelsberg castle at Potsdam.

The castles in the Rhineland's new provinces, such as those of Coblenz, Weisbaden and Hanover, only are placed at the disposal of the Hohenzollerns by the state.

For the maintenance of the entire royal family a sum will be paid in the form of indemnification.

A large part of the art treasures of the royal family will be transferred to the government.

Spokane Church Damaged by Fire

Spokane, Aug. 18.—Just at the close of early mass this morning, fire destroyed the altar and chancel, and a portion of the interior of St. Anthony's Catholic church.

WINE IS SUGGESTED TO MAKE HIM SING



Robert Bridges.

The strange silence maintained by Robert Bridges, British poet laureate, has led to the suggestion in England that the allowance of canary wine, formerly given to poet laureates to stimulate the poetic muse be restored.

Mexico City, Aug. 18.—Ramon P. Denegri, formerly Mexican consul-general at San Francisco, has been appointed consul-general at New York, succeeding Adolfo de la Huerta, who has been elected constitutional governor of the state of Sonora.

ARMY IS DISRUPTED BY DANCE HALL RUN IN PARIS BY YANK

Military Police Declares It Out of Bounds, Navy Police Object.

By HENRY WALES. (Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright) Paris, Aug. 18.—The meteoric career of Gerald (Jed) Kiley, two years ago a newspaper reporter in Chicago, in the amusement life of Paris, is attracting the attention of the world capital.

Kiley's dance hall in the rehearsal rooms of the Champs Elysees theater on the Avenue Montaigne, about half way between the Champs and the Seine, was declared "out of bounds" to all officers and soldiers of the American army.

According to information at the American provost marshal's offices, this action was not due to the clamoring of French rivals, but to the finding of a staff officer of general headquarters of the A. E. F. This officer reported many Americans were drunk and fighting in the hall and that it was the resort of A. W. O. L. doughboys.

American military police immediately were stationed at the door of the dance hall. But they had not been there long when they attempted to stop American sailors from entering the place.

Other sailors and other military police arrived on the scene and a pitched battle roared out over the Avenue Montaigne to the accompaniment of jazz music tinkling from the open windows six floors up.

During the fray a well known naval officer arrived. The fray ceased. The officer ordered the military police to keep their hands off.

"Navy police will be stationed at this door tonight," the naval officer said, "to insure that there will be no interference by the army authorities with sailors who want to enter."

"I am going to appeal to the highest American authorities," Kiley said. "I will demand the reason why my place is

placed out of bounds to the army, if the navy considers it respectable enough for naval officers and sailors to frequent.

Threatens to Squeal. "I can, and will, if the occasion demands, name brigadier generals and major generals who have spent quiet evenings at my dances, and I may include numerous attaches of the peace conference who tried to forget their troubles regulating the world by a little relaxation."

For some months proprietors of night life resorts, particularly on the Montmartre, have been storming at the Kiley dance hall. The hall was opened after the signing of the armistice by Kiley and Gus Ferrier of New Orleans, who yesterday left Paris for London.

Kiley went from Chicago to Paris in July, 1917, as a Norton-Harjes ambulance driver, but later he became a civilian chauffeur for the Paris supply headquarters of the A. E. F. air service.

Altho dancing is still forbidden, according to Paris police regulations, and all amusement places must close at 11 o'clock at night, Kiley manages to keep his place open until daybreak or as long as "dancers care to continue to "shimmy," one-step, fox-trot or tango, and buy champagne.

Kiley is credited with making \$100,000 since the armistice.

Iowa Newsie Gets Croix de Guerre

Des Moines, Aug. 18.—Pat Ryan, a newsboy, has returned to his old corner after an absence of many months overseas. He wears the Croix de Guerre.

"How did I get it? Oh, the big chief gave me some papers to deliver to another fellow," he said. "The records show that Corporal Ryan, Company B 168 Infantry, went deliberately thru German barages and machine gun fire to deliver important orders and that his conduct was an inspiration to his comrades."

Ryan also introduced American newspaper enterprises in Paris where in a single day he sold 20,000 copies of the Stars and Stripes.

TWO LOGGERS KILLED WHEN CAR LEAPS TRACK

Vancouver, Wash., Aug. 18.—Allen Stewart and Dan Hughes, brakemen employed on the Twin Falls logging company's railroad, were instantly killed when a runaway flat car jumped the track near Yaocit, and crushed the men.

"WAR SCARE" LOSES ITS PUNCH SO FAR AS ALLIES AFFECTED

British-French Situation in Asia Minor Has Old-Time Qualifications, However.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN. (Chicago Tribune Cable, Copyright)

Paris, Aug. 18.—(Delayed).—If there had not just been a war, if all the world were not helpless to start another war now, there would be in the present British-French situation in Asia Minor all the ingredients of at least what used to be called a "war scare."

The Fashoda incident offered by comparators with present heart-burning in the French foreign office over the British policies in Syria since the war ended. But there is no war scare, not only no war scare, but Frenchmen most deeply resentful of the British attitude in Asia Minor.

Nevertheless, in its gratitude for this British assurance of protection on the Rhine, France by no means is disregarding the fact that, in the opinion of the Quai d'Orsay, England is deliberately violating French rights in a big section of Asia Minor, where British troops of occupation and British civil administrators are kept in control, despite various urgent appeals from the French foreign office to have them withdrawn and the territory placed in French charge.

On Two Grounds. "England is basing her policy on two grounds," said a French foreign office member to me. "One is that Russia has collapsed, which we do not admit to be relevant at all to the Sykes-Picot treaty. The other ground is that it was British troops which conquered Mesopotamia and won all the other victories in Asia Minor with practically no assistance. That is true. France had at most only 5,000 troops there. But that

ent British view, as it is interpreted in France, is that with the collapse of Russia, the agreement including her and the Sykes-Picot treaty both became invalid. France disputes that on the ground that Russia was not a party to the Sykes-Picot treaty so her collapse was not in any way a factor. By the agreement to which Russia was a party that country was to have Constantinople and be allowed to push her own Armenian border further west into Turkish Armenia.

By the Sykes-Picot treaty France was to have the immense territory bounded by a line starting at Latakia on the coast and running northeasterly to Sivas, thence thru Kharpoot and Diarbakir and on east to the Persian border, thence back southwesterly to a point on the Mediterranean coast to Syria, just north of Akko. The Syrian coast, with the hinterland as far back as the desert and as far north as Aintab, was to be under a direct French administration. The rest of the allotment was under French supervision.

Mesopotamia to England. England, by the terms of this Sykes-Picot treaty, was to have the whole of Mesopotamia with Bagdad, plus the section of Akko and Kaifa just south of the French line where it reached the Syrian coast.

There was still a third agreement made about the same time by England, France and Italy by which the latter country was to have a big southern section of Anatolia. This agreement is not a factor in the present controversy between France and England.

When the question of mandates first attracted attention France expressed willingness to surrender the northern triangular section of her Sykes-Picot allotment ending in an apex at Sivas, because that portion formed a big wedge in the territory which France hoped—and still hopes—the United States will take as Armenian mandate. The British recognition of the independence of the king of the Redjaz wiped out practically the whole French claim under the treaty to the hinterland east of the Syrian coast.

Belgrade, Serbia, Aug. 18.—The professional bad boy of a local orphanage, a lad of 12 years, saw the automobile of Prince Regent Alexander standing in front of the Serbian military hospital the other day. When the prince appeared the boy told him: "I'm an orphan, but I don't want to stay at the orphanage, I don't get enough to eat, and besides I don't want to be a shoemaker."

The prince asked the boy to come to the palace. The next morning just after breakfast the boy stole away from the class in shoe-making and went to the royal offices. He demanded and was given an audience.

In the afternoon the minister of the court reported to the director of the orphanage that the boy had gained the royal favor and would be sent to the officers' training school.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Avoid Imitations & Substitutes does not invalidate the treaty agreement of 1916. "We can get no satisfaction from the British foreign office in the matter, nothing but delays, postponements and evasions. England's official government policy is vague and apparently colorless; but that is not what we fear most. It is the unofficial but very aggressive and positive policy of the Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Egyptians that France has to fear. For they are the real leaders who always determine the final British policy in all matters Asiatic. The whole past record entitled us to assume that they will prevail now."

Professional Bad Boy at Orphanage Helped by Prince

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NUXATED IRON advertisement with image of a person and text describing its benefits for strength and health.

McCoy's Shoe Headquarters advertisement featuring various shoe styles like Children's School Shoes, Children's Dress Shoes, Young Ladies' Shoes, Boys' Dress Shoes, Boys' School Shoes, and Children's Play Shoes, with detailed descriptions and prices.