

CONFERENCES OF ALLIES OF GREAT IMPORT

Will Develop Means for Preventing United Front on Many Questions.

London, April 4.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The conferences of the Allies going on in Paris are looked upon in well informed quarters as likely to develop means for presenting a united front on many questions, outside of the settlement of territory, which is the prospect for concluding the war comes in sight.

On their face these conferences are to discuss trade and commercial questions in which the Allies are mutually interested. But those who have had much to do in shaping the conferences say these questions really touch the matter of a war settlement and subsequent peace terms, and that the general in the field may in the first instance have to incorporate them in any preliminary arrangement leading up to the more definite protocols and treaties of the civil authorities. It is with this view, to know where they stand, to have some common end to be definitely presented from the very outset, that these conferences of the Allies are looked upon as considerably more than an academic discussion of trade problems.

The need of being thus prepared at the outset to present a joint front, even in the first negotiations on the field, has been made apparent by the experience of France in the conclusion of the Franco-German peace terms. The treaty of Frankfurt then made was preceded by preliminary conferences on the more definite protocols and lines of settlement were laid down. But all attention was absorbed at the time in the big questions—the cessation of Alsace-Lorraine, the payment of an indemnity and the withdrawal of the German army from France. Other questions touching the future relations of the country in trade and other ways were postponed to the presence of the main questions. But the French have since learned that the Germans did not overlook these lesser questions. On the contrary, they had a trade formula all ready, which was accepted without question in the general confusion, and this trade formula has formed the basis of the future in all commercial and tariff dealings with France. As a rule the "most-favored nation" treatment is granted by France for periods of ten years, so that her minimum tariff rates may be given to a country for reciprocal concessions granted. But by this little clause slipped into the treaty at that time, France found later she was bound for all time to give Germany the most-favored nation treatment if any other country. That is, if France, through the operation of her minimum and maximum scale of tariff duties, should grant a minimum rate for any particular reason or through reciprocity, Germany was able to claim exactly the same low rate for her goods, and to any occasion she might make. This old clause, deftly worked into the peace settlement, was always after regarded by France as a serious embarrassment in her trade dealings with other countries, for every time she made a favorable arrangement with an outside country, Germany got the same thing.

There is no purpose that the Allies shall be taken unaware in the adjustment of the present war as France was in the former war, and that is one of the main reasons the Allies are fully canvassing their trade interests at the Paris conferences. Out of it a pretty full understanding is expected of just what united front the Allies will take on trade questions, from the very outset of peace preliminaries, even on the field if that be necessary to their incorporation in the final adjustment.

INDIAN RUPEE IS MADE LEGAL TENDER

Cairo, Egypt, April 25.—The Indian rupee has just been made legal tender in Egypt, and large quantities of the coins have been brought into circulation.

There has for some time been a shortage of silver and other change in Egypt owing to the great influx of troops. A considerable quantity of newly minted Egyptian coin was brought from England last year, but it proved insufficient to meet the local demand. Some of the most recent mounds brought from England were lost at sea, and since it would take some

SAYS HOT WATER WASHES POISONS FROM THE LIVER

Every one should drink hot water with phosphate in it before breakfast.

To feel as fine as the proverbial fiddle, we must keep the liver washed clean, almost every morning, to prevent its sponge-like pores from clogging with indigestible matter, sour bile and poisonous toxins, says a noted physician.

If you get headaches, it's your liver. If you catch cold easily, it's your liver. If you wake up with a bad taste, furred tongue, nasty breath or stomach becomes rancid, it's your liver. Salty skin, muddy complexion, watery eyes all denote liver uncleanness. Your liver is the most important, also the most abused and neglected organ of the body. It is the main function or how to release the damaged top body waste, bile and toxins. Most folks resort to violent calomel, which is a dangerous, irritating chemical which can only be used occasionally because it accumulates in the tissues, also attacks the bones.

Every man and woman, sick or well, should drink each morning before breakfast, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, to wash from the liver and remove the previous day's indigestible waste, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into it.

Limestone phosphate does not react with the acid like calcium, because it does not combine, for it is harmless and does not form a precipitate. It is a safe and almost tasteless, and any pharmacist will sell you a bottle, which is sufficient for a month's use. It is the only phosphate that cleans, stimulates and purifies the liver, keeping you healthy all day in and day out.—Adv.

time to replace them, the Egyptian government decided for a time at least to use the Indian rupee in large quantities of which are available. The innovation is only a provisional one until sufficient new coin can be minted in England and sent out.

PRINCE POOR SHOT.

London, April 25.—Prince Albert, the second son of the present King George, proved himself a poor marksman recently when he opened a miniature rifle range in the court yard of the house of lords for the use of peers, members of parliament and officials of parliament. The prince concluded what was his first public speech by announcing that he would proceed to the range to open by firing the first shot and by trying his best to make a bull's eye. He did not succeed but made a hit above the mark.

MIMIC WAR IS PLAYED NEAR REAL STRUGGLE

Officers Teach Young Soldiers on Fields Close to Gigantic War.

On the British Front, Flanders, April 4.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The spectacle of officers and soldiers playing at war within gunshot of operations which form a part of the greatest conflict in history might seem to be an unusual sight, and yet this is actually taking place in the trenches near the front. A correspondent of The Associated Press visited two schools of instruction where men, already trained in the art of war, were seriously conducting mimic battles for experimental purposes within sound of the big guns which were causing death and destruction towards the front.

One of the schools was for the training of snipers. The men in this school are not brought together to learn sharpshooting, for they are all experts. Their business is to become familiar with methods of concealing trench loopholes so that the Germans cannot see them, and to learn to distinguish loopholes along the German lines.

At one point a line of trenches was laid out just as though ready for battle. Through the top of the trenches facing imaginary German lines were scores of loopholes of every size and description, each one concealed in a different way. Unique methods had been adopted in many cases to render these holes invisible to the German eye and so well that they succeeded that an officer going along in front of the trench, explaining the system, often had to search for the hole before he could find the opening.

At this school any new ideas pertaining to this method of warfare are experimented with and each man learns numerous ways of concealing himself from the German fire. This is considered a most important matter, for the discovery by an opponent that a man is firing means almost sure death to the latter.

At another point a group of men were sent out to search for and bag an imaginary German loophole. Openings of various kinds were displayed across the field and at these apertures an occasional dummy soldier was to be shot away instantly by the alert snipers.

When a man has perfected himself in his art he is sent along to the front line trenches or where ever needed. Not all snipers go through sniping schools but all receive the benefit of the instruction given in them.

The second school was one for experimenting in the building of trenches. Here all sorts of ideas relating to the construction of trenches are put into effect, as any man who has a scheme for improving a trench can have his plan executed. Trenches of all descriptions are carefully laid out, dugouts are built and machine gun positions are constructed. Wire entanglements of different varieties also are experimented with to discover which is the most effective.

COLD STORAGE BEEF IS VERY POPULAR

Paris, April 25.—"Frigo," as the French call American cold storage beef, has taken so well in France that its popularity has for the time being at least defeated the purpose of its importation—that is to say, the raising of retail prices of meat. The mayors of several suburban towns having expressed the wish to follow the example of their Parisian colleagues and organize retail stores for the sale of refrigerator meat, were informed that they must go slow, as the imported article is rare. Many butchers who resisted its introduction at first are now selling it at the same prices as French mutton, and some have brought even more. The authorities are taking the matter up and propose to fix maximum retail prices.

EXPLOSIONS CAUSE MANY HEMORRHAGES

Paris, April 25.—Hemorrhages resulting from compression and depression of air by the explosion of projectiles have become more common in the French army since the artillery fire developed its maximum intensity. In some cases the shock is instantly mortal and in others only temporarily incapacitating. Monsieur Leon Binet, interne of the Paris hospitals now aid in the study of these cases, finds a special study of these cases, finds that the effect of the explosion is to compress the air in the case of a shell from cannon and to depress it in the case of a projectile from a trench mortar. In both cases the hemorrhage is pulmonary.

In one case, observed by Monsieur Binet, a projectile from a trench mortar exploded within three yards of a soldier lying on the ground. The man's breathing was instantly obstructed, he began to cough and he spit half a glass full of a roiled blood. A half hour later he was all right again. In another case a four-inch shell burst at long distance exploded directly over a cannon. A stream of blood began to flow from the nostrils and mouths of two gunners standing beside the piece and they dropped dead in their tracks. In neither of the two cases reported were there any exterior marks of wounds. In the first case the effect was from depression, in the second from atmospheric compression.

VISCOUNT BRYCE UNVEILS STATUE

London, April 25.—Viscount Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, unveiled a memorial tablet to William Brewster, the discoverer of the political economist's birthplace at Langport recently and among other things said: "Brewster is more appreciated in the United States where he is looked upon as the founder of a new era in the study of political economy."

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ROYALTY NEAR THE BATTLE FRONT



The German crown prince was caught with a smile on his face (upper photo) just as he was reading a message from the verdun front telling of new gains for the Germans. French officers captured at Verdun are shown in the background. The lower photo, taken near the Russian front, shows the czar and his son, the crown prince, reviewing a regiment of Cossacks.

POST-BELLUM TRADE IS TO BE PROTECTED

Australia Takes Steps to Guard Her Industries Against Others.

Melbourne, Australia, April 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The question of post-bellum trade, which is being considered by all the entente allies, is receiving its share of attention in Australia. The federal parliament has already annulled certain mail contracts under which German concerns gathered their supplies of ore from Australian mines and had entered largely into the conduct of the mining industry in the commonwealth. It has furthermore set out to insure that smelting of native ores shall be done in Australia so that by the time the war is over the local smelting plants shall be independent of German works of the kind. The federal government has also tackled the complicated question of patents held by German firms or individuals and has removed from them the protection of the British crown on the principle that that protection had been abused; and certain firms declared to be "enemy firms" have been ordered to give up their patents.

Recently the Australian section of the London Chamber of Commerce has come out strongly in support of this proposal by a British Chamber of Commerce committee. "Evidence brought before us has disclosed the extent to which enemy shipping has been subsidized by the German government mainly for the benefit of the export trade in competition with British, neutral or allied shipping—a fact which has brought home in connection with the large quantities of goods of British ownership contained in enemy vessels taking refuge or detained in neutral ports since the declaration of war. The trade sections with practical experience of this kind generally agree that a substantial tax leviable by the states of the empire should be imposed upon the tonnage of all enemy ships using the ports of the empire after the war."

Then there is the matter of shipping with which in the case of Australia it is said a heavy blow could be dealt. The commonwealth has a coast line as great as that of the United States, it is a heavy importer and it maintains a huge water-borne traffic with Europe, Asia and America. On this point the Australian section of the London Chamber of Commerce has come out strongly in support of this proposal by a British Chamber of Commerce committee. "Evidence brought before us has

able to manufacturers throughout the empire." "Scientific management" as it is known in the United States and is practiced in Germany has been agitated in Australia before the war broke out, but on the whole the principle of it had met with a cold reception. Now it is coming to the fore with an emphasis derived directly from the war, but what will be the outcome time alone can tell since the average employer in Australia believes that he has little to learn on this score; he is hampered by state socialist laws and the powerful trade unions hold to the view that "scientific management" is merely another name of exploitation of the working classes.

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BONUS FOR MARRIED MEN.

The Hague, Netherlands, April 25.—In view of the increasing cost of living here the married subordinate members of the Netherlands Civil Service as well as school teachers, postal employees, etc., may temporarily be granted a special bonus of 5 per cent of their annual salary and a further \$2 for each child in their families below 16 years of age. A bill has just been introduced by the government requesting a vote of \$800,000 for this purpose for the current year. The Central Statistical Bureau here puts the average rise in price of foods at 33 per cent.

ANTI-WAR MEN ARE ORDERED TO LEAVE IRELAND

Organizers of Sinn Fein Volunteers Arrested and Told to Leave.

Dublin, Ireland, April 4.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Two organizers of the Sinn Fein Volunteers in Dublin and two others in Galway have been arrested and ordered to leave Ireland within six days. These men have been given the choice between going to some foreign country, or to certain specified places in England where they can be kept under observation. The Sinn Fein or Irish Volunteers, practically constitute the anti-war party in Ireland. They have held frequent parades with arms and some Conservative members of Parliament have criticized the government for not taking strong measures to suppress the activities of the organization.

The proceedings of the government against the "Volunteers" have been very sporadic. Their little papers, following on protests in the English press, have been seized from time to time, but reappear under different names. There are more of them in existence now than before the war. The searches for arms have been isolated and unimportant. A considerable number of muskets and a dozen revolvers represent the government's bag from all Ireland.

From time to time an organizer is arrested and sent to jail, but more are acquitted. The council have offices in Dublin which are known to the authorities and to the public. The council has issued an official statement, which, in part, follows: "The Council of the Irish Volunteers which met on the 26th inst., (March) wish to warn the public that the general tendency of the government's action is to force a highly dangerous situation. The government is well aware that the possession of arms is essential to the volunteer organizations and that Volunteers cannot submit to being disarmed without surrendering and abandoning the position they have held at all times since their formation. The Volunteer organization also cannot maintain its efficiency without organizers. The raiding for arms and attempted disarming men, therefore, can in the natural course of things only be met by resistance and bloodshed. None of the Irish Volunteers recognize or will ever recognize the right of the government to disarm them, or to imprison their officers and men in any fashion.

The Council also draws attention to the repeated instances in which the government's action has been associated with the movements of hostile crowds which are led to believe that they act under government approval. In the Council's belief this feature of the case is based on a deliberate policy of creating factious hostility between sections of the Irish people. Nothing need be hoped from remonstrance with the government, but appeal to the Irish people to look closely into the facts in every instance, and keep a watch on the conduct of a policy of the authorities to fix the responsibility for any grave consequence that may arise."

Most people in Ireland have relatives or friends in the British army, and consequently the appearance of the Volunteers on parade frequently leads to trouble. In Tullamore the crowd wrecked the Sinn Fein prem-

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See, and the complaint of the Sinn Fein was that the police did not protect them. Police protection for the anti-war party strikes most of the people, who are for the war, as a humorous demand.

WAR INJURES THE SILK PRODUCTION

Tokio, April 25.—The world's silk production is suffering as a result of the war, according to information gathered by the Japanese department of agriculture and commerce. Reports show that the main sericultural countries in western Europe in the near east, and Asia Minor had already been affected when the rearing of silkworms was a difficult task. In most of these countries many laborers had gone to the battlefields, the rearing rooms were requisitioned for military purposes and the mulberry plantations trodden by the soldiery. Thus in many districts it was impossible to rear the worms. Since the outbreak of war the world's raw silk market has been in a depressed condition.

No complete reports are yet available as to the result in China but it is certain that the cocoon crop has shown a great decrease over that in the previous year. On the whole, the official reports conclude that the world's sericulture during last year was seriously affected by the war as well as by the abnormal weather. The same can also be said about Japan. Therefore, the world's raw silk for the present year is expected to be remarkably limited.

AMERICANS ORGANIZE

Tokio, April 25.—Preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of an association of the American residents in Tokyo. The underlying idea is a patriotic one. The organization will hold dinners from time to time for the discussion of those questions which are interesting the people of the United States.

MANY HORSES DIE

London, April 25.—The mortality of horses in training camps in England at this time only exceeds that of army horses in time of peace by two per cent. It is estimated that an official statement in reply to a question, approximately 8,000 horses have died in training camps in this country since the outbreak of the war. Nearly all the horses imported since the war began came from the United States and Canada.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

You have swollen feet and hands! Stiff, aching joints! Sharp-shooting, rheumatic pains torture you. You have aching back, pain in the lower abdomen, difficulty when urinating! Look out! These are danger signals. Trouble is with your kidneys. Urin acid poisoning, in one form or another, has set in. It may lead to dropsy or fatal Bright's disease if not checked.

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