

PEACE OR WAR UP TO KAISER

NO DECLARATION, BUT WILSON WILL PROTECT AMERICAN RIGHTS.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

No New Developments Indicated in Dispatches—Cumulative Reports Being Gathered by State Department.

Washington.—The course to be taken by the United States if Germany compels the use of force to safeguard American lives and rights has been determined. It was learned authoritatively after a cabinet meeting that in the event President Wilson goes before congress again, it will not be to ask for a declaration of war, but to follow literally the words of the address in which he announced the break of diplomatic relations, and request authority to use means deemed necessary to protect American seamen and people.

The president, it was stated, is as anxious as ever to avoid war with Germany, but also is as determined as ever that American citizens and ships shall be free to travel the high seas unmolested. His next step, if taken, will be to enforce that right, and even then the issue of war or peace will be with Germany. Any hostile action will have to come in the form of an interference with an American right.

Details of the government's plans are not discussed. It is known, however, that conveying and arming of merchant ships are being considered. No new development came to indicate that the overt act by Germany regarded as inevitable was nearer at hand. Fewer reports of ships sunk came in and none told officially of the loss of an American life. Further information received about George Washington, the negro fireman, lost on the Turino, indicated that he probably was a British subject.

The cabinet held a long session with all members present except Secretary McAdoo. Practically every member took to the meeting information about the activities of his department in connection with the general precautions being taken. Questions discussed included proposed emergency legislation, steps for protecting property, mail problems precipitated by the failure of ships to sail from American ports for Europe, economic issues and the army and navy preparations.

After the meeting, it was stated authoritatively that nothing had yet happened to change the course pursued by the government since the break in relations with Germany. The cumulative effect of reports of vessels sunk by German submarines collected by the state department, however, has been to make officials certain that Germany is indeed proceeding with her proclaimed policy of ruthlessness.

BERNSTORFF AS PEACEMAKER

Knows American Views and Could Be of Much Assistance at Home in Berlin.

Washington, D. C.—Count von Bernstorff, released from ambassador to private citizen when President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany, is looked upon by many officials as the factor most likely to prevent war between the two countries—if this be possible before an "overt act" is committed.

According to American diplomats who have returned from Germany, the imperial government does not understand the American point of view. Von Bernstorff, who has been in America for many years, does.

With his knowledge of American life, gained through long, close, personal touch and his understanding of American ideals, he is expected to be of tremendous service to his government and to the United States—in straightening out the existing serious difficulties, officials believe.

POPE AGAIN WARNS TEUTONS

Told Reprisals by Allies and Disintegration After War Would Be Justified.

Rome, Italy.—A warning from the Vatican has been sent to the kaiser and the monarch of Austria-Hungary, declaring the decision to resort to general submarine warfare would alienate the sympathies of the pope as well as of neutrals.

Such warfare, the warning added, would justify reprisals by the allies and a demand for the disintegration of the German empire and the dual monarchy after the war.

Gives GIRI Liquor, Year in Pen. Milwaukee, Wis.—Box Wunderlich of Langdale, Wis., was sentenced to one year in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and fined \$200 when found guilty on a charge of giving liquor to an Indian girl.

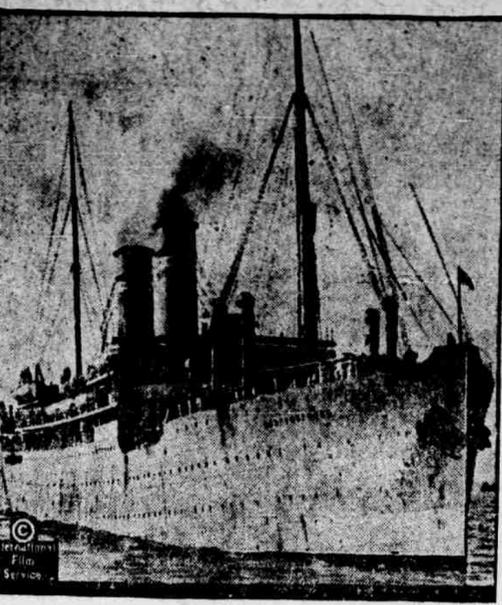
Union Men Oppose War. Bloomington, Ill.—The Bloomington Trades Assembly, representing 3,500 men, has adopted resolutions protesting against war with Germany unless declared by a referendum vote of the people.

Bomb at Amsterdam Stock Exchange. London.—The Amsterdam Handelsblad announces that a powerful bomb loaded with nails and broken glass exploded on the steps of the Stock Exchange.

Thinks War Certain, Kills Self. Chicago.—Dependent because he believed the war between the United States and the central empire was inevitable, Gustava Gopelitzke, 48, committed suicide here.

Postcard Referendum on War. Washington.—The American Union Against Militarism headquarters here announces that it has undertaken a nationwide postcard referendum on the question of whether the United States should go to war.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINER BERGENSFJORD



17 PROTECTIVE MEASURES NEUTRALS SPEAKING MIND

CONGRESS HAS BIG LOAD OF NEW BILLS.

Fourteen Reported Out of Senate—Passage to Be Rushed If Necessary.

Washington, D. C.—Seventeen bills to preserve the neutrality of the United States and to safeguard it against foreign conspirators in case of war, are pending before the house and senate.

Fourteen have been reported out by the senate judiciary committee. Several have been reported by the house judiciary committee. Passage of all the bills will be rushed if the international situation takes a change for the worse.

The bills are: To punish the impersonation of officials of foreign governments.

To authorize issuance of search warrants and to permit the detention of private property.

To prevent willful injury of vessels of foreign commerce in United States waters.

Enforce Neutrality. To empower the president to enforce neutrality by withholding clearance papers of any vessels.

To punish injury to the property of a foreign government in the United States.

To permit the president, when he shall proclaim an emergency, to authorize the secretary of the treasury to draw up regulations governing the movements of all foreign vessels, inspect them, place guards on them and if necessary take full possession of them.

To require sworn statements in addition to manifests of vessels leaving United States ports as to the cargo aboard.

To regulate the issuance and use of passports.

Amend Penal Laws. To prevent the fraudulent use of government seals.

To amend penal laws so as to punish participants in naval or military enterprises against the United States or in violation of its treaties.

To detain or seize munitions about to be exported.

To regulate the conduct of interned sailors and sailors of belligerent vessels in United States ports.

FLEET TO PATROL COASTS

In Case of War Work Has Been Assigned to Army and Also to Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Patrol of the American coasts would be the chief work of the American navy in event of war, experts believe.

Should war come this government probably would start training a big army immediately for use abroad, if the trouble lasted sufficiently long, army men predict.

The share of the navy would be determined in a council between the United States and the allies, subject to approval by this government, but authorities believe the American part probably would not extend beyond the patrol work and most of that in or about United States waters.

This would free the North Atlantic allied patrols. As for the army, no one in touch with the situation pretends for a moment that America is in shape to take any active part in the war now.

Wife Burns to Death. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Locked in the house while her husband went to Maroon to consult a physician regarding her condition, Mrs. Frances Streeter, 34, wife of Royal Streeter, a civil engineer, was fatally burned.

50,000 Acres Added National Forest. Washington.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation adding to the Whitman National Forest in Oregon 50,000 acres on the divide between the John Day, Powder and Burn rivers.

Town Suspends Public Gatherings. Quincy, Ill.—Because of danger of a general epidemic of scarlet fever in Winchester, Ill., Mayor H. H. Fletcher of that place has issued a proclamation suspending all public gatherings.

Women to Take War Training. Chicago.—Chicago's school and church buildings and settlement houses will be turned into Red Cross training branches where women will be instructed by the hundreds for the field and hospital work in war times.

Devils Estate Small. New York.—Richard Harding Davis, novelist, who died at Mount Kisco, last April, left an estate valued at \$55,155.64, the report of the transfer tax appraiser, filed with the surrogate at White Plains shows.

SANTO DOMINGO ENJOYING PEACE

TWO MONTHS OF MILITARY RULE BRINGING MUCH PROSPERITY.

U. S. IS ACTING AS RECEIVER

Self-Styled Patriots and Plunderers Alone Object to U. S. Domination—Revolutions Have Ceased.

Santo Domingo City.—There have been two months of military rule by the United States in Santo Domingo, where revolutions were almost as continual as they are traditional. It now is a period of construction. There have been only a few disorders.

The military form of government established is provisional, and will only be maintained until such time as the Dominicans are prepared to take over the management of their own affairs, is generally admitted. The government is military without martial law. Naval and marine officers administer the laws of the country, in so far as they are effective and not in conflict with the purposes of the occupation as set forth in the proclamation issued by Capt. H. S. Knapp, United States navy, in establishing the temporary government, of which he is acting head.

Since February 8, 1907, the United States has had a national interest in Dominican affairs under the convention of that date, whereby it was agreed that the United States, in return for having guaranteed the government indebtedness of \$17,000,000, should establish a receivership for the customs duties. It was agreed that a portion of the funds collected under this control should go toward the redemption of a \$29,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which had gone to paying the nation's indebtedness, and for national improvements.

With the exception of the professional politicians and a few protestant, self-styled patriots who have exploited and plundered the country, it may be said to be the almost unanimous opinion of those persons best in a position to know that all Santo Domingo is heartily grateful that the United States at last has taken control of its government through temporary military occupation.

Germany Makes Concession. Washington.—Germany's overtures designed to keep the United States out of the European war, informally presented to this government by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, occupy the entire attention of administration officials.

It is understood that the imperial government has decided to make exceptions of American vessels. This only means a delay of the outbreak of hostilities, and is not an avoidance.

Chicago to Get Terminal. Chicago.—A special committee of the city council recommended the acceptance of the proposition of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to construct a \$1,500,000 fruit terminal station in this city. An auction house is a feature of the plan.

Admits Murder of Little Girl. Ord, Neb.—Louis Kamerad, suspected of the murder of little Alice Parkos, and who has been held in the county jail here, confessed his guilt, after severe questioning on the part of the officers. Later he was rushed out of town to avoid mob violence.

Public Prayers for French. Paris.—Public prayers will be offered for the French armies through-out Lent through the action of Cardinal Leon, archbishop of Reims, and Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris.

Offer Aid to President. Boston, Mass.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers sent a telegram to President Wilson offering its hearty support and co-operation.

Smallpox at Belvidere. Belvidere, Ill.—Public gatherings are forbidden by the health authorities because of an outbreak of smallpox. Eight cases have been reported.

Lowden Considers Reprieve. Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Lowden is considering the application for a reprieve of Vincenzo Martellaro, the Joliet murderer sentenced to hang February 16. It is believed that a reprieve will be granted.

Inspectors Withdrawn. Seattle, Wash.—Customs inspectors stationed on the interned German vessels at Eagle Harbor, the Hamburg-American liner Saxonia, and the ship Steinbeck, have been withdrawn, it was announced.

China Indorses U-Boat Break. Peking, China.—The Chinese cabinet has indorsed the American action against Germany on the submarine campaign and has assured the American minister that China associates itself firmly with the United States.

Wilson Signs Leprosarium Bill. Washington.—President Wilson has signed the act establishing a national leprosum to provide for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy. The law appropriates \$250,000 for the establishment of the leprosum.

Accused of Killing Mother. St. Joseph, Mo.—John Dowis, a farmer living near Sheridan, Mo., was arrested following his indictment on a charge of having poisoned his mother, Mrs. Isaac Dowis.

IMMIGRATION FOR 6-MONTH PERIOD

ONLY 964 CHOOSE MISSOURI AS FUTURE FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

WIDE RANGE OF NATIONALITY

Southern Italy Furnishing Most New-comers, With England Second—None Are Leaving State at Present.

Jefferson City. During the six months of 1915, December 31, only 954 out of 193,803 immigrant aliens who landed in the United States, announced that Missouri was their direct destination, states a bureau of labor statistics bulletin by Commissioner William H. Lewis. Italians, south, predominated in the Missouri influx, there being about 125 from that portion of Italy. English aliens approximated 160, Finnish, 17; French, 89; German, 25; Greeks, 165; Hebrews, 53; Irish, 60; Italians, north, 12; Dutch, 16; Africans, black, 21; Mexicans, 51; Scandinavians, 69; Scotch, 40, and Spanish, 31. A student of immigration, economics, through scanning the nationalities of this increase in the state's population, can readily determine how valuable this influx is to Missouri. Among the new arrivals there were also a sprinkling of Armenians, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Servians, Cubans, Japanese, Poles, Portuguese, Russians, Syrians, Turks, Welsh, Croatians and Slavonians.

For the month of December, 1915, the influx of direct immigrants into Missouri was 155. At the present time there is no appreciable drift of aliens back to their homeland.

Republican Demands. Governor Gardner's program is in danger of being put out of business unless fuller recognition is granted the minority members of the legislature. At a recent caucus the following demands were formulated:

1. The bill providing for the calling of a constitutional convention must be amended so that the convention will consist of 34 Democrats and 24 Republicans.

2. The prison reform bill must be so amended that the board of control of the penal institutions shall consist either of one Democrat and one Republican, or two Democrats and two Republicans.

3. The central board of control for eleemosynary institutions must be amended so that the board will consist either of one Democrat and one Republican, or two Democrats and two Republicans.

The plan proposed by the Republican caucus is that in each senatorial district a ticket containing only two names, one a Democrat and one a Republican, shall be voted on for delegates to the convention.

To Did for State Money. State Treasurer George H. Middelkamp has announced that bids will be received February 26 for the deposit of those parts of the state's daily balances that were not awarded on February 1 when bids were received for the safe keeping of the daily balances for a period of four years.

At that letting there were numerous bidders, but all bids under 2 1/2 per cent interest were rejected by the board of fund commissioners.

The sums let at that bidding were at an average rate of 3.76 per cent. The average rate that prevailed for the four year period prior to that date was 3.79 per cent.

The bank of Ellington was the highest and best bidder at the previous opening.

A noticeable feature of the bidding on Feb. 1 was the absence of the big city banks from the competition and the high rate offered by the country banks.

Choose Commissioners. The board of permanent seat of government will meet this week to elect a commissioner to succeed John Scott, incumbent. The salary is \$1,500 a year. Scott is a candidate to succeed himself. Others seeking the job are Charles Hugel of Jefferson city and Luther Wilson of Nevada. Scott has held the office eight years.

Compensation Law Dead. The workmen's compensation act will die a lingering death. Union labor and capital cannot agree upon terms of equity. The time may come in the far distant when labor and capital will get closeted and agree upon a compensation law. Then it will be, when the lawmakers of Missouri will approve of such a bill and not until then.

Appointments Confirmed. The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following Major recess appointments to the boards of managers of the state institutions indicated:

Colony for Feeble Minded—R. M. Reynolds of Marshall; Mrs. W. W. Graves of Jefferson City, and S. P. Houston of Malta Bend.

Federal Soldiers' Home—William V. Farris of Lebanon and Tim Birmingham of St. James.

St. Joseph Insane Asylum—Judge L. J. Eastin of St. Joseph; L. L. Chapple of Clarkdale; Nicholas G. Hufaker, St. Joseph; Allen M. Thompson of Nashua and David T. Maddox of Richmond.

Nevada Insane Asylum—F. R. Russell of Conway.

Commission for the Blind—J. C. Jones, Adolph Michaels, Jacob Lampert and J. D. P. Francis, all of St. Louis, and John R. Lyell of Shelby.

Teachers Selected. State Superintendent of Schools (Tel) W. Lampkin has selected from the 2,500 prisoners in the state penitentiary a list of 10 convicts whom he will train to teach the classes which are one of the reform movements of "Peaceful Village."

Much interest centers here in the unusual election to be held at the penitentiary at which the honor system will be inaugurated into Missouri penal affairs.

Parker for Prison Board. Gov. Gardner indicated an intention to appoint Lester S. Parker, superintendent of industries at the penitentiary, a member of the board of prison managers if the prison reform bill should become a law.

While he did not mention Parker's name the governor, in explaining that the cost of managing penal institutions would not be increased said he saw no objection to the superintendent of industries being a member of the board, thus saving a salary of \$8,000 a year to the state.

Senate Delays Much Legislation.

Following a seemingly studied policy of delay the Missouri senate has adjourned from time to time, and more than half of the time of the session has slipped away.

The committees of the 1917 senate have reported 229 bills, while those of the 1915 senate, in exactly the same period of time, reported 246.

The 1917 senate has engrossed 95 bills, while the 1915 senate in the same time had engrossed 114. The senate this year has not passed a bill, while the 1915 senate by this time had passed 17 senate bills and three house bills, and the latter three had become laws.

About 1,300 bills already have been introduced in the house and senate. Several hundred more will be read before the lawmakers place a ban upon the introduction of measures. Scores of local measures will be passed, but as a whole, few bills of state-wide importance will be considered outside of the revenue and penal acts.

The act to create a tax commission, the most important of the revenue measures, has been engrossed in the house.

There promises to be stormy sessions in the near future, when the house and senate will consider the pending bills relating to the penitentiary and other penal institutions. No one can predict exactly what will be done. There is little doubt but what the convict leasing system is dead.

"Lord" Barrington Elected. Warden W. R. Painter's "honor system" election has been held at the penitentiary. There were no announced candidates. The ballot box has not been opened.

The men voted by cell buildings. Each "hall" will have from one to three men on a board of nine that will formulate rules and regulations for introducing the honor system.

In one of the cell buildings it is known that there was a number of votes cast for "Lord" Barrington. He is a man of education and superior mentality and is a strong favorite among the men of long service. A. H. Frederick, St. Louis, also received votes, it is said.

Net Profit after Paying for Farm and all Cost of Operation \$2,472.67.—Advertisement.

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WHAT A JEWELRY FIRM DO

They Invested Some of Their Spare Money in Canadian Lands.

S. Joseph & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, are looked upon as being shrewd, careful business men. Having some spare money on hand, and looking for a suitable investment, they decided to purchase Canadian lands, and farm it.

With the assistance of the Canadian Government Agent, at Des Moines, Iowa, they made selection near Champron, Alberta. They put 240 acres of land in wheat, and in writing to Mr. Hewitt, the Canadian Government Agent at Des Moines, one of the members of the firm says:

"I have much pleasure in advising you that on our farm five miles east of Champron, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, this year (1916) we harvested and threshed 10,000 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, this being an average of 44 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. A considerable portion of the wheat was No. 1 Northern, worth at Champron approximately \$1.85 per bushel, making a total return of \$19,610, or an average of \$81.70 per acre gross yields. Needless to say, we are extremely well pleased with our lands."

It might not be uninteresting to read the report of C. A. Wright of Milo, Iowa, who bought 100 acres at Champron, Alberta, for \$3,300 in December, 1915. He stubbled in the whole lot of it, and threshed 4,487 bushels Grade No. 2 Northern.

Mr. Wright, being a thorough business man, gives the cost of work, and the amount realized. These figures show that after paying for his land and cost of operation he had \$2,472.67 left.

4,487 bushels, worth \$155 at Champron \$695,485.75
Threshing bill, 11c
per bushel 493.57
Seed at 55c 144.00
Drilling 160.00
Cutting 100.00
Twine 50.00
Shocking 40.00
Hauling to town, 3c. 134.61

Total cost \$1,182.18
Cost of land 3,300.00

\$4,482.18 \$4,482.18

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