

GRANT OF PATENTS FOR HOMESTEADS TO SOLDIERS PROPOSED

Memorial to Congress Asking Reward for Service Men Introduced.

Helena, Jan. 17.—Bona fide Montana homesteaders who joined the army or navy will be handsomely rewarded, if congress accedes to the request contained in a memorial that Senator Clayton of Musselshell introduced in the senate today. It asks that patents be granted to homesteaders who went into the military service providing they had made some improvements before going to war. Hundreds of men in Montana would be affected, it is said, by such legislation.

Senator Pauline of Flathead today introduced a bill carrying the public utility idea into the food products line. His measure would give the state utility commission power to supervise and regulate all flour mills in the state.

The Donlan memorial praying congress to cede Fort Harrison to the state for an institute for the rehabilitation of industrial cripples was reported out of committee today, considered printed, recommended in committee of the whole and passed on third reading.

So that the best of the many proposed constitutional amendments coming up in the assembly may be recognized, Senator Edwards moved the appointment of a joint committee on constitutional amendments, composed of three members from each house, to whom all bills proposing amendments shall be referred.

The senate adjourned until 1:30 o'clock Monday.

PEACE SECRECY

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in which communications from the peace congress will be made, but in a general way the principle of publicity has met with favor.

Here he was interrupted by Deputy Mistral who said: "Except by you, M. Clemenceau."

Wilson Denies Threat. "I emphatically deny that statement," the premier rejoined. "We all should like to keep proceedings secret, so that it may not be said that such and such a country made such and such a proposition which has been fought by such and such other governments. We are unanimous in thinking that that might create a bad feeling. We think that in the preliminary conversations we must at all costs arrive at an agreement so that there shall be a solid front at the general discussion."

"I saw yesterday a telegram addressed to the New York Tribune," he said, "in which it was said that President Wilson has threatened to withdraw all his troops and himself resign if certain conditions of his were not granted. When I showed this telegram to Mr. Wilson this morning, he replied to me: 'What an abominable falsehood!'"

The demands of the allied and American press representatives at their meeting, Thursday, were in the form of the following resolution:

"First, it is essential to insure full publicity for the peace negotiations.

"Second, the official communiques should be as complete as possible.

"Third, in addition to the communiques, full summaries of the day's proceedings should be issued, not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of the press.

"Fourth, there should be no interference with free intercourse between the delegates and responsible journalists.

"Fifth, journalists should be permitted to attend the formal session of the conference.

"Sixth, it is recommended that there be equal treatment of the allied press, by the abolition of the censorship in all allied countries.

All except the French delegates also agreed to these recommendations:

"First, there should be direct representation of the press at the sittings of the peace conference.

"Second, the press of each of the great powers should be represented by not less than five delegates and each of the smaller powers who actively participated in the war should be represented proportionately."

A Stubborn Cough Loosens Right Up

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, whooping cough, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get a full pint—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for three times the money. Keeps perfectly, and children love its pleasant taste. Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FOCH FOR RHINE

(Continued from Page One)

for Germany without continuing the fighting.

The allies, the marshal said, were prepared for another offensive stroke which would have forced the Germans to give up. This was to have been made on November 14, with six American and 20 French divisions.

"This is, for me," Marshal Foch began, "a happy opportunity to tell you all the good things I think of the American army and of the part it played on our side. Your soldiers were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared, our armies, were, as you know, fatigued by three years' of relentless struggle."

"The youth of the United States beat a renewal of the hope that hastened victory. Nobody among us will ever forget what America did."

Hard to Forego Another Battle. "And you know what happened on the field of battle since the mouth of July—first on the Marne, then in the region of Verdun."

Marshal Foch was asked by the correspondent: "But was not the armistice concluded too soon?"

"It was not possible to do otherwise," answered the Marshal.

"Because the Germans gave us everything that we asked for at once. They satisfied all our conditions. It was difficult to ask more."

"Doubtless any general would have preferred to have continued the struggle and to have battle when the battle which offered itself was so promising, but a father of a family could not but help think of the blood that would be shed. A victory, however easy, costs the lives of men. We had victory in our grasp without any further sacrifice. We took it as it came."

"The German high command was not ignorant of the fact that it faced a colossal disaster. When it surrendered, everything was prepared for an offensive in which it would inevitably have succumbed. The Germans were lost. They capitulated. There is the whole story."

Must Have Absolute Peace. "And now we must make a peace which will correspond with the magnitude of our victory. We must have a peace as absolute as was our success and which will guard us against all future aggressions."

"France has a right to effective measures of protection after the formidable efforts she put forth to save civilization. The natural frontier which will protect civilization is the Rhine."

"It is on the Rhine that we must hold the Germans. It is by using the Rhine that we must make it impossible for them to recommence the coup of 1814."

"We have no idea of attacking Germany or of recommencing the war. Democracies such as ours never attack. They ask but to live in peace and to grow in peace, but who can say that Germany—where democracy is so young and perhaps very superficial—will not quickly recover from its defeat?"

All Interests Staked on Rhine. "England has the channel to cross. America is far away. France must always be in a position to safeguard the general interests of mankind. Those interests are at stake on the Rhine."

"The armistice is signed, but peace is not yet concluded. So long as the status of Europe has not been settled, let us watch; let us watch together, so that we lose not the fruits of our common victory. Let us remain united as we were in battle."

WILSON WANTS

(Continued from Page One)

in the three conferences already held, it is impossible for me to say, but that the chamber's report is pretty nearly correct there is no doubt.

There are numerous indications of this recent attitude on Wilson's part, and that he is now tacitly, but definitely, if not actually, threatening other commissioners. He has come here to make a certain kind of peace and intends to do so, his supporters have frankly said that he will refuse to sign any peace note not in accord with what he considers a fair and equitable construction of the armistice agreement which accepted his 14 points, with reservations as to the freedom of the seas.

"Now, his supporters say, some of the allies are unwilling to abide by the armistice terms and will seek at each renewal to go beyond the armistice terms and impose further penalties on the Germans, who accepted the armistice in good faith."

"Mr. Wilson's supporters feel, furthermore, that some of the allies, including Great Britain, desire to prolong the armistice in order to penalize Germany to the utmost before concluding a peace with her."

"There is nothing on the face of the message to show when it was filed by the Tribune correspondent in Paris, but there is evidence to show that it was not held longer than forty minutes by the cable company on this side. Therefore, the delay was in Paris, which indicates that there is still in existence an effective press censorship. This was known already in every newspaper office, because correspondents had been complaining, but no one made a point of publishing the fact."

"It will be noticed that the Tribune correspondent does not make of his own authority the statement which the president, according to Premier Clemenceau, authorized as 'an abominable falsehood.' He merely asserts that there was a rumor afloat in the chamber of deputies."

"Apparently this is one of those circumstances in which a correspondent would feel justified in making a statement of fact about the existence of a rumor without assuming any responsibility for the rumor itself."

Four Candidates for Brazil's Presidency. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 17.—Nilo Pecanha, foreign minister; M. Borbosa, Brazilian ambassador to Argentina; Almino Araujo and Arthur Bernardes will be candidates for the presidency at the special elections to be held within 30 days, as a result of the death of president-elect Alves.

NEW TRIAL FOR LIEBKNECHT SHOT

(Continued from Page One)

the troops to save Fraulein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street, the machine was halted by a second mob and, as the presence of Fraulein Luxemburg became known, a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her thru the head. The body was dragged from the automobile and carried off. It is supposed that it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

Liebknecht Takes to Heels. In the meantime, Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops and the car was headed for the Moabit prison. While going thru the Tiergarten, the machine was halted by a punctured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to haul another automobile and continue toward the prison.

Dr. Liebknecht's attempt at escape was the last desperate dash for freedom on the part of a man who had left prison only last October. When the automobile which was carrying him broke down, he was warned against any attempt at flight. The officer in charge asked Dr. Liebknecht, who was bleeding from a wound in the head, whether he felt able to walk to the next street where a new automobile could be found.

Dr. Liebknecht said he could and the party started. When near a group of trees, Dr. Liebknecht pushed aside the soldier nearest him and dashed for the underbrush in the Tiergarten. The soldiers ordered him to halt. He paid no attention to their demands and several shots were fired at him.

One bullet struck him in the base of the neck squarely between the shoulders and his death was virtually instantaneous.

Woman Was Editor. Rosa Luxemburg was dubbed "the strongest woman in Germany," but contrary to the general impression she did not have an active personal part in the staging of the revolutionary movements in Kiel and Berlin, as she was in prison until a few days before the outbreaks of November. However, she lost no time in entering the fray and in a nine-weeks' campaign she became even more radical than Dr. Liebknecht, earning the title of "high priestess of bolshevism." She was formerly principal editor of the Vorwarts, the organ of the German socialists. She often came into conflict with the authorities.

Liebknecht's Stormy Career. Karl Paul August Friedrich Liebknecht was born at Leipzig August 13,

1871. After being graduated from the University of Leipzig he entered politics as a socialist. He was a radical opponent of the militarist policies of Germany from the first of his political career and this attitude brot about his trial on a charge of high treason in 1907, following the appearance of an anti-military pamphlet written by him. The charge of high treason was not proved, but he was convicted on a less serious count and sent to prison for 18 months.

Dr. Liebknecht visited America in 1910 and lectured in New York. In 1912 he was elected to the German reichstag from Potsdam and the next year caused a furore in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupp, saying that that organization was inspiring war spirit against the French. In the course of debates, he mentioned Emperor William and the crown prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centering around Krupp. As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from Krupp. They were convicted and received light sentences.

When the great war broke out Dr. Liebknecht refused to do military duty, but later he joined an engineer battalion on the Russian front, where in December, 1915, he was seriously injured by a falling tree. May 1, 1916, he was arrested for making an incendiary address at a May day demonstration in Berlin. He was sentenced to prison for four years and one month.

This sentence resulted in grave disorders in Berlin and Spandau. While in prison he continued to write articles which were given clandestine circulation. One of his pamphlets accused the German government of being guilty of bringing about the war. During his imprisonment he was elected to the reichstag from Spandau.

After being in prison two years and two months, he was released. When the Ebert government had been in existence only a few days Dr. Liebknecht became leader of a radical socialist faction known as the Spartacus element. The rising tide of radicalism reached its crest during the first week of January when the Spartacists came into armed conflict with troops loyal to the Ebert government. After a week of fighting the Spartacists were defeated. During this conflict it was reported several times that Dr. Liebknecht had been killed.

Wilson Calls on House. Paris, Jan. 17.—Colonel E. M. House, who has been ill for several days, was so much improved that, last night, he had a conference with President Wilson, who drove to the colonel's apartment.

Red Cross—Goodness Yes. Red Cross Ball Blue, yes. Nothing else will do. Red Cross Ball Blue makes my clothes a beautiful clear white, not the dingy yellow green blue of liquid blue. Red Cross Ball Blue for me. Yes, sir, Bob.—Adv.

CONTEST FROM

(Continued from Page One)

that the conditions justified such an investigation in the interests of the people of the state.

Nolan outlined three methods which the contestants might have followed by law and insisted that they had adhered to none of these, but had proceeded blindly and that there was no authority under law for the method which they had adopted.

McCormick Idea Lost. McCormick, of the committee, who was out of harmony with the majority, moved that the action of the committee be reconsidered and a commission be sent to Silver Bow county to hear the evidence and take stenographic reports and that a subcommittee be appointed to draw up rules as to time and place of hearing; that this committee go before the house at its next sitting to ask an appropriation sufficient to meet the expenses of the hearing, which committee should report back not later than Tuesday.

On viva voce vote, the motion lost. McCormick demanded a division and, upon a standing vote, the motion was found to have lost 7 to 3.

McCormick then stated that he, himself, would go before the house, Monday, to ask for an appropriation of \$1,000 to meet the expense of an investigation, but later said he would not follow out that line of action.

After more oratory upon the part of counsel, the meeting broke up with the understanding that counsel would agree to a stipulation which would be submitted to the committee later.

Rome, Jan. 17.—Antonio Salandra, the former Italian premier, will be one of the Italian delegates to the peace conference, according to the Biennale d'Italia.

WILSON CALLS ON HOUSE

(Continued from Page One)

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A Fine Record

(Continued from Page One)

Not a package of BLANCHARD BUTTER returned to us on account of inferior quality since May the 10th.

Have you tried others and returned them?

Play safe—satisfy the palate—order BLANCHARD BUTTER and insist on getting it.

Yellowstone Creamery

Are Our Soldiers Getting a "Square Deal?"

As the din of war dies away, lesser sounds become audible and our papers are beginning to give ear to various creakings and joltings of our military machine with special attention to their effect upon the individual soldier.

Thus we hear many complaints that discharged soldiers are stranded far from home without money or a job, that we have not provided adequate hospital accommodation for our returning wounded; that there is an unpardonable holding back of soldiers' pay and the allotments of pay made by soldiers to their families; and that there is delay and inaccuracy in publishing the casualty lists and excessive slowness and failure in handling the soldiers' mail.

In an important article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST these various complaints are set forth and the views of newspaper editors and others regarding them are presented. Other articles of great interest in this number are:

Theodore Roosevelt—American

A Summary of the Life and Achievements of Our Former President, As Told By American Newspapers of All Shades of Political Opinion

What Next in Ireland? Chaotic Conditions in Germany Why We Are Invading Russia A Scale Model of the Universe Five Talks Over One Telephone Wire The Resurgence of the American Art "Primitives" The Marines Adopt a Preacher Personal Glimpses of Men and Events The Best of the Current Poetry

The Usual Fine Collection of Illustrations, Including the Best Cartoons

"The Literary Digest" a Constant Companion of the American in Europe

Go where you will among the millions of our people on the other side, whether in camp or hospital, in occupied or friendly territory, you will find everywhere the men and women in and out of uniform eagerly reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, which to them represents home and all that the word connotes, the peace, progress, and prosperity that they have left behind them for a while to help make the world a better and safer place to live in. The general at headquarters, the private when off duty, the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. worker, the Red Cross nurse or orderly, all these and many other representatives of our great service for humanity keep busy the largest distributors in France with their constant demands for this greatest of news-magazines. Even in the air it finds a hearty welcome. Witness this tribute received from a Major in the Aviation Service, along with a battered and discolored specimen of a recent issue: "I am returning herewith a copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST, which might possibly interest you. This copy accompanied me in an aerial trip of about 600 miles over France, and was read practically from cover to cover, at an average altitude of about 8,000 feet." You can not do better than follow the example set by this great host of your compatriots.

January 18th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

MINE SINKS FRENCH BOAT

460 DROWN; 230 ARE SAVED

Rome, Jan. 17.—The French steamer Chaouia has struck a floating mine in the straits of Messina, sinking in a few minutes. Five hundred passengers, mostly Greeks, Serbians and Russians, have been drowned.

Another steamer saved 150 of those on board.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR BRAZIL'S PRESIDENCY

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 17.—Nilo Pecanha, foreign minister; M. Borbosa, Brazilian ambassador to Argentina; Almino Araujo and Arthur Bernardes will be candidates for the presidency at the special elections to be held within 30 days, as a result of the death of president-elect Alves.

POST TOASTIES

always make my meals more enjoyable

Most delicious corn flakes ever made

—Bobby