

U.S. TROOPS SENT TO STRIKE CITIES

Copper Begins to Sell on Peace Basis as Wages Are Cut

BOLSHEVIKI WON OVER TO PARLEY TO BRING PEACE

Moscow Message Offers to Participate in Island Meeting.

RECOGNITION OF DEBTS PROPOSED IN PROPOSAL

Paris, Feb. 6.—M. Tchitcherin, bolshevist foreign minister of Russia, announces in a wireless dispatch that the soviet government is willing to participate in the Princes islands conference.

The dispatch declares that the soviet government is ready, "if there be occasion, to enter into a general agreement with the entente powers on their undertaking not to interfere with Russian internal affairs."

The supreme council, on receiving the acceptance of the Russian bolshevik government of the invitation to attend the conference on the Princes islands, immediately made arrangements to send a joint committee of two representatives of the soviet government.

One of the American delegates will be a close friend of President Wilson, who has been a resident of Europe for a number of years, and the other will be an American newspaper editor well known in the middle-west.

The original date for the meeting on the Princes Islands, February 15, probably will be changed, in order to give the committee time to reach the island.

When Professor Boris A. Bakmetoff, a member of the council formed by anti-bolshevist factions here, was advised of M. Tchitcherin's acceptance of the invitation to the Princes Islands conference, he declared he would be unable to say what the Russian committee in Paris would do.

"It is an ignoble comedy," said Russian leaders. They expressed the opinion that the bolshevist leaders would represent to their followers that the allies' invitation was recognition of them and would spread the report that the allies, fearing them, had asked for peace.

Members of the Russian committee maintain that the united governments of Russia, which they represent, will not grant a truce to the bolsheviks, but will continue to struggle until "the whole of Russia is secured to democracy."

LONDON R. R. STRIKE ENDED AT MIDNIGHT

London, Feb. 6.—A satisfactory settlement of the London railway strike has been reached. It was unofficially stated tonight. It is understood that the settlement includes the tubes and all London railway systems.

The Union of Locomotive engineers and firemen issued notices at midnight, ending the strike. Secretary Bromley said all the men would be at work early Friday.

Londoners have not known another week so demoralizing to business since the air raid week in September, 1917, when there was a bombardment of the city almost every night—as a result of the strike by railway workers.

HEAVENS WILL DELUGE ALBERTA AND MONTANA, SAY WEATHER SHARKS

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 6.—According to C. B. Bowman, an old-timer, who was for many years meteorological recorder here, farmers of the district have no reason to fear the summer will be dry because of the absence of snow.

According to Bowman's records, this winter in southern Alberta most closely approaches that of 1901-2. In that year January up to the 23rd was almost identical with the month just past. From January 23 until February 15 there was a cold spell as there is now.

ARMY OFFICER SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH WIFE'S DEATH



Capt. Wilmer Ames Hadley and his wife, whose body was found in the river.

A nation-wide search is being made for Capt. Wilmer Ames Hadley, medical department, U. S. Army, who disappeared last November after writing his wife's sister, Mrs. A. H. Evans, Cincinnati, that Mrs. Hadley had died of flu in Porto Rico.

The body of Mrs. Hadley has been found in a river at Richmond, Va., bound with wire and weighted, and so decomposed that identification was impossible until a month after discovery.

Special trains for the last two days have been pouring passengers into Weimar, until the city is filled to overflowing.

Yet, so thoroughly and carefully had the arrangements for the assembly been made that virtually every one who arrived had been given accommodation by nightfall yesterday.

Must Eat Where Assigned. Weimar, fortunately, possesses an unusual number of good, although small, hotels. Virtually all of these were re-

Continued on Page Two.

GAS FIRES TRAIN; FIVE KILLED IN TUNNEL CRASH

Paris, Feb. 6.—Two railway coaches recently handed over to France by Germany played a most important part in a puzzling fire on the Paris-Metz railway line last night, in which five persons lost their lives. Sixteen persons were injured.

The train bound for Metz, had just entered the tunnel at Nanterre, when the passengers occupying the two coaches handed over by Germany began to experience trouble in breathing, and strong, noxious gases began to fill up the coaches.

The passengers smashed windows and when the fresh air came in contact with the gases, the coaches became a mass of fire. The passengers fled into the tunnel. A train going in the opposite direction crashed into them and five were killed.

Of the 16 injured, all of whom were treated at the hospital at Chateau Thierry, only eight suffered from the effects of asphyxiating gas.

An official statement given out by the railroad company says: "The fire in the coaches was not due to any defect in the lighting or heating apparatus, nor to a hot box. The presence of the noxious gases is still unexplained. Both coaches were consumed by the flames."

WHEAT FINANCING LEFT TO WILSON IN BILLION BILL

Washington, Feb. 6.—Legislation giving the president discretionary authority to create a new agency or to continue any existing one for the purpose of maintaining the government's guaranteed price for the 1919 wheat crop was agreed on tonight by the house agricultural committee.

The bill provides a revolving fund of \$1,000,000,000 as working capital. While the farmer is to be paid \$2.26 for his wheat, the measure provides that if the "intrinsic value," as determined by the law of supply and demand, is lower, the wheat shall be sold to the consumer at the lower price, the government losing the difference between the two prices.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Plans for the solution of the railroad problem were presented to the national river and harbors congress, today, by William Jennings Bryan, Luther M. Walter, of Chicago, general counsel for the railroad security soldiers organization, and other speakers.

Improvement of port facilities was urged by Secretary of Commerce Redfield as a means of increasing the nation's foreign commerce.

In presenting a dual plan of state and government ownership of railroads, Bryan predicted that the roads would be returned to private ownership at the end of 21 months after peace on the same basis as that existing when they were taken over by the government, un-

TROOPS OCCUPY WEIMAR TO BAR RED TRICKERY

Making of New Germany Proceeds on System of Meal Tickets.

EVERY MOVE REGULATED BY COLORED PAPER SLIP

Paris, Feb. 6.—Serious disorders have occurred in Magdeburg, capital of the Prussian province of Saxony, according to Berlin advices. Soldiers and sailors, armed with grenades and machine guns, broke down the doors of the courthouse, liberated 160 prisoners, smashed shop windows, pillaged shops, and trained machine guns on the inhabitants.

The government troops are vigorously attacking the revolutionists.

START NEW GERMANY BY CLOCK-WISE STEPS

Weimar, Wednesday, Feb. 5.—(By the Associated Press).—Weimar today is filled with the most notable throng that probably ever assembled in this beautiful little German city. Some 3,000 German political leaders, ranging in repute from such well-known men as Chancellor Ebert, Philip Scheidemann, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign secretary, and Matthias Erzberger, to the humblest and hitherto unknown figures from every corner of the foreign empire, have been gradually assembling here and are ready for the opening tomorrow of the first German national assembly.

Special trains for the last two days have been pouring passengers into Weimar, until the city is filled to overflowing.

Yet, so thoroughly and carefully had the arrangements for the assembly been made that virtually every one who arrived had been given accommodation by nightfall yesterday.

Continued on Page Two.

TWO NEW COUNTIES IN STATE

Helena, Feb. 6.—Two new counties joined the Montana sisterhood of counties when midnight struck and passed without Governor S. V. Stewart taking action in any way on the bills creating Garfield county out of the western portion of Dawson county and Treasure county out of the eastern portion of Rosebud county.

Under the constitution the governor has five days in which to approve or veto all measures submitted to him by the legislature. The fifth day expired at midnight without action being taken by the executive on these two bills and they therefore become laws without his signature.

Accompanying this, the committee introduced a substitute bill, drawn along similar lines but which instead of resposing the appointive power in the hands of the governor, seeks to name the men who shall constitute the addition to the membership of the high court.

For the major term of four years, the bill named Judge Albert P. Stark, of Park county, a republican, and for the short term of two years, Judge J. B. Leslie, of Cascade county, a democrat.

The bill was read the first and second time and referred to the printing committee for printing.

BRYAN HAS SOLUTION FOR R. R. PROBLEM IN STATE-U. S. OWNERSHIP

Washington, Feb. 6.—Plans for the solution of the railroad problem were presented to the national river and harbors congress, today, by William Jennings Bryan, Luther M. Walter, of Chicago, general counsel for the railroad security soldiers organization, and other speakers.

Improvement of port facilities was urged by Secretary of Commerce Redfield as a means of increasing the nation's foreign commerce.

In presenting a dual plan of state and government ownership of railroads, Bryan predicted that the roads would be returned to private ownership at the end of 21 months after peace on the same basis as that existing when they were taken over by the government, un-

less the president should arbitrarily turn them back before.

"The railroads are not what this," said Bryan, "nor has such a plan any advocates, but it is likely to be accepted because no other plan would be accepted by a majority."

TACOMA-SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE CALLS OUT 60,000; GUNS KEEP PEACE

Mayor Hanson Says Anyone Who Tries to Assume Municipal Functions Will Be Shot; Cities Calm; Business Throttled.

Seattle, Feb. 6.—United States troops from Camp Lewis are quartered tonight in Seattle and Tacoma and "stand ready for any emergency," as army officers said today, resulting from the general strike, this morning, of 25,000 union men, in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers who walked out January 21 to enforce demands for increase of pay.

Brigadier General John L. Hayden commands the contingent of 800 soldiers in Seattle, and Brigadier General Frank B. Watson has under him in Tacoma, 36 miles from here, two battalions and a machine gun company. Equipment of the soldiers include 300 hand grenades. Major John McJ. Thompson of the Camp Lewis intelligence department, said.

Authority for the use of troops was granted by Secretary of War Baker upon advice from Governor Ernest Lister of the situation in Tacoma and Seattle.

City Still Lighted. Mayor Hanson said the troops probably will be assigned to co-operate with the police in keeping order and in guarding public utilities.

"Seattle is not under martial law, nor will it be placed under martial law," Mayor Hanson said.

"Any man who attempts to take over control of municipal government functions here will be shot on sight," Mayor Hanson declared, when told of Senator Thomas' statement in the United States senate, that bolshevism had taken over certain government functions here.

"Strikers have not taken over government functions in Seattle," the mayor said. "They will not be allowed to take over any government functions despite their published statements that they intend to operate the light plant and help police the city. The seat of city government is still at the city hall."

Residents of the outlying sections of Seattle, tonight, used many and every form of vehicles to reach their homes. Horses and buggies appeared on the streets and old, decrepit automobiles were brot from retirement.

Municipal street cars will be operated on the city lines as soon as Chief of Police W. J. Warren can provide police to go out with every car, it was announced.

Seattle was lighted by electricity, tonight, the firemen and engineers at the municipal light plant refusing to obey their union's orders that they strike.

Machine Gun in Reserve. Only one Seattle newspaper appeared on the streets today and reports said it was printed in Tacoma. The newspapers were tied up by the strike of the stereotypers, truck drivers and newsboys.

Seattle police said they were ready for any emergency. A big truck carrying a machine gun stands at the police station. Three former army lieutenants have been assigned to the truck.

Motorcycle police were instructed to watch sharply for offenders who might possibly spread tacks on the streets to puncture automobile tires. For several days stories of enormous sales of tacks for this purpose have been circulated.

Fish Ships Affected. A statement issued by the strike com- (Continued on Page Three.)

STATE MILL FOR GREAT FALLS IS TO BE PROPOSED

Helena, Feb. 6.—Embodiment the ideas of a number of influential members of the Society of Equity, Montana State Grange and Farmers' Union, as expressed by Representative Arnold, of Valley county, a bill is to be introduced in the house, calling for the submission to the voters, at the next general election, of the question of issuance of bonds in the sum of \$500,000 for the erection or purchase, at Great Falls, of a state-owned flour mill or mills, to be operated in conjunction with the state terminal grain elevator authorized by the voters at the recent general election.

Notice of intention to introduce such a bill was given by Arnold, today. The bill, which has already been drafted, but which will be subjected to some changes before introduction, provides that such a mill or mills shall be utilized for the grinding of all kinds of grain into feed or feed products and places upon the state board of examiners the duty of making provision for the sale of all food and feed products to the consumer at a price which, after paying the full purchase price for the grain and all expenses of manufacture and marketing, shall not carry a profit of more than 2 1/2 per cent.

It is expected to insert a clause whereby the management of the mill may fix the price to the dealer cannot sell the product upon so small a margin.

Further provision that, in the event that the profits of the plant shall not be sufficient to meet the interest charges and the amount necessary to be set aside for the redemption of the bonds, there shall be levied an annual tax upon all agricultural lands to not exceed one-half mill on each dollar.

1500 San Francisco Machinists Strike. San Francisco, Feb. 6.—More than 1500 machinists employed in eighty-five so-called "outsider shops" went on strike here, today, as a result of a controversy with their employers involving the Macy basic wage scale, retroactive pay and Saturday half holidays.

The walkout does not affect shipyards.

The California Metal trades association asserts it is willing to pay the award scale \$6.40 a day and also retroactive wages dating from October.