

PEACE TREATY TO BE READY MARCH 22

Wilson Then to Visit Belgium; in April Will Call Germans In

FILIBUSTER FAILS BUT SENATE TRIO DELAY LOAN BILL

Republican Caucus Not of One Mind in Proposal to Hold Up Measure to Force Extra Session.

LODGE SNEERS AT HASTE SOUGHT IN FINAL HOURS

LaFollette Blocks Action by Address Urging a Proviso Against Bond Sale Coercion.

Washington, March 1.—Efforts of democratic leaders in the senate to pass the Victory loan bill were temporarily blocked this morning by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, republican, who at 2:30 o'clock was in the midst of a lengthy address, advocating an amendment to prevent coercion in the sale of securities.

Senator Sherman of Illinois said he planned to follow Senator LaFollette with "considerable remarks" on the bill, and it was said that Senator Francis Marshall, republican, also expected to speak.

An official poll of the senate was said to disclose only four senators in favor of a filibuster.

Each Left to Own Course. Republican senators having failed to reach an agreement as to their course on the Victory loan bill, it was called up unopposed in the senate today by administration leaders, who sought to bring differences to an issue.

Some of those attending the conference said a majority of the senators were opposed to a filibuster. Many of the minority, however, were said to favor obstructive tactics and as the conference left each senator free to shape his own course on the floor, obstruction was possible.

Threat of Continuous Session. The senate reconvened at 7 o'clock and the democratic leaders proceeded to press the loan measure, with the promise that if a filibuster were undertaken the senate would be held in continuous session night and day until adjournment if necessary.

After Chairman Simmons of the finance committee had explained the loan bill for more than two hours, general debate began.

Senator Lodge spoke briefly, opposing the granting of authority to the secretary of the treasury to fix the interest rates on the \$7,000,000 of short-term notes authorized.

Modification of the house bill so as to (Continued on Page Three).

7,354,000 DEATHS FROM WAR BATTLES

Washington, March 1.—Battle deaths during the war among all participants, so far as available statistics show, were given today by General March as 7,354,000. This represents only men killed in action or died of wounds.

In the list prepared by the general staff, Russia led with a total of 1,700,000; Germany was second with 1,600,000; and the United States was last with 20,000. Approximate figures for other nations were: France, 1,285,000; England, 706,700; Italy, 460,000; Turkey, 250,000; Belgium, 162,000; Rumania, 100,000; Serbia and Montenegro, 100,000; Austria-Hungary, 800,000; Bulgaria, 100,000.

Montana Will Get \$5,490,771 From Federal Road Funds

Special to The Daily Tribune. Washington, March 1.—Montana will receive a total of \$5,490,771 under the good roads act and the Bankhead amendment to the postoffice bill, signed by the president today. The state will get various other sums for roads in the national forest reservations of the state.

OIL LEASE BILL IS TALKED DEAD BY LAFOLLETTE

Wants Lands Developed Under Government Plans.

Washington, March 1.—The oil and coal land leasing bill virtually was killed, late today, when obstruction, led by Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin republican, prevented a vote on the conference report which had been adopted by the house. Managers and opponents of the bill agreed there now is virtually no chance of obtaining action on the bill before congress adjourns.

In urging adoption of the conference report before Senator LaFollette began to speak, Senator Pittman charged that propaganda was being conducted against the bill. He said criticisms appearing in newspapers apparently were written by persons who had never read the bill.

Senator Pittman declared the bill as agreed upon by the conference was more favorable to the government than when it passed either the senate or house.

The senator devoted most of his address to an attack on the senate rules giving conference reports priority over the matter and on the practice of bringing in such reports on important bills late in the sessions.

In opposing the oil bill, the senator said oil and coal and other minerals should be held for the benefit of the people and that, instead of passing a general leasing law at this time, congress should work out a general program for developing these lands and frame proper legislation to carry it into effect.

One Farmer Jailed, and Both Fined for Seditious Speech

Spokane, March 1.—Frank H. Hinkhouse, wealthy farmer, residing near Ruff, was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$4,000 in United States district court here, today, following his conviction on a charge of seditious utterances.

William Clodius, a well-to-do farmer of Ritzville, also convicted of seditious utterances, was fined \$400.

Both men were charged with having been participants of Germany in their conversation during the war.

Danish Cabinet Out; Senate Threatened

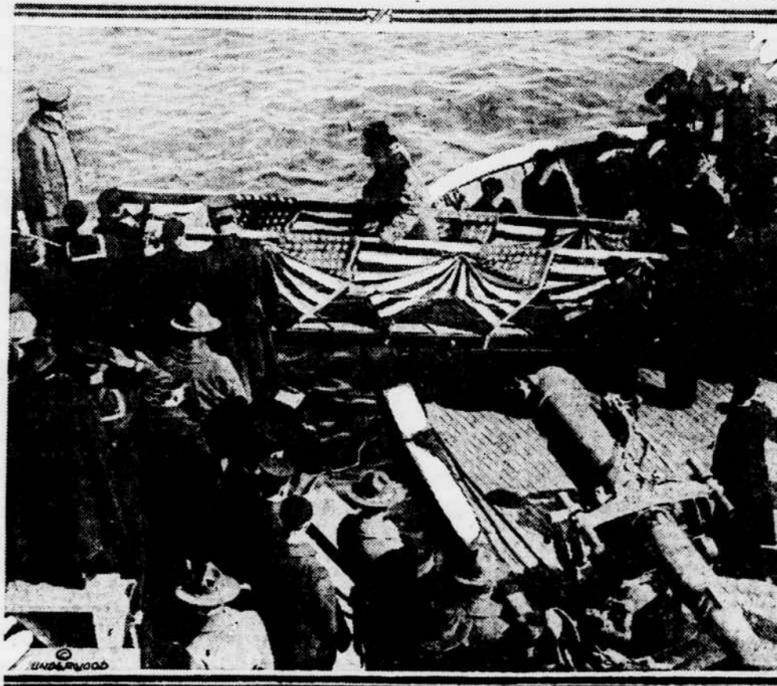
London, March 1.—The Danish cabinet resigned, today, as the result of the complicated political situation in Denmark. It is believed that the social democratic party will try to abolish the landsting, or senate.

Louisville, March 1.—More than 200 men and women of distinction will pay tribute to Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a special edition of that paper, tomorrow, to be known as the "Marse Henry" Edition.

The contributors include Premier Lloyd George, Arthur James Balfour, Andre Tardieu, American peace commissioners White, Bliss, Lansing and Lousie, General Pershing, Admiral Sims, Willam H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Vice President Marshall, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson.

Seventy-two of the country's leading editors and publishers have sent greet-

WHEN WILSON SET FOOT ON U. S. SOIL



President and Mrs. Wilson on gang plank going from cutter to shore at Boston.

WILSON WANTS NO THIRD TERM; BUT TO RETIRE TO WRITE HISTORY

Washington, March 1.—In regard to published reports that President Wilson told democratic committeemen who lunched with him Friday that he would not accept a nomination for a third term, it was stated today at the White House that the subject of President Wilson again being a candidate was not mentioned.

It was explained that the president merely remarked to his guests that he yearned to get back to writing and that he had in contemplation the compiling of a history.

Some of those who attended the luncheon said today they gained the impression that the president meant he would retire to private life at the end of his term.

It also was stated that the president evinced deep feeling against opponents of the league of nations. He was said to have expressed the view that the league should be an American and not a partisan issue, but that if the republican state committees should reject a proposal to endorse the league, the democratic state committees then would be free to act independently.

NEAR BEER BILL PASSED BY SENATE; MINISTER BACKS IT

Helena, March 1.—The most important bill passed by the senate on third reading today was H. R. 430, to permit the manufacture of malt and fermented products containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol. The bill, as it came before the committee of the whole, only permitted three-tenths of one per cent of alcohol, but Donlan's amendment raising it to a half of one per cent was adopted over the opposition of Stanton.

Anderson, a former clergyman favored the amendment upon the grounds there was no use to be fanatical in regard to prohibition, that unless some such provision were made in the law the law would be violated and instead of near beers and soft drinks being manufactured in Montana they would be imported from other states. He also said certain outside manufacturing interests wanted to keep the limit at three-tenths of one per cent, because then Montana manufacturers with large stocks on hand would be required to make heavy investments in special machinery so as to make the product on hand conform with the law.

Larson also said that Montana brewers can manufacture malt products containing not more than half of one per cent, but that they cannot reduce this to three-eighths.

Gen. Goethals Retires From Army; Will Go to France on Business

Washington, March 1.—Major General George W. Goethals returned to civil life today as a retired officer of the army, having relinquished his duties as assistant to the chief of the general staff and director of purchase, storage and traffic to Brigadier General George W. Barr, who has been his chief aide in the department.

General Goethals will go to France for an engineering firm with which he is to be associated.

Irish to See Wilson After N. Y. Address

Washington, March 1.—President Wilson today promised to meet a delegation from the recent Irish race convention at Philadelphia, after his speech in New York Tuesday night.

GERMAN REVOLT SEEN IN MOVE TO CUT OFF WEIMAR

Plans of Government to Fight Strike Stolen From General.

London, March 1.—A further revolutionary movement in Germany is imminent, according to a report received thru Holland. It is added that Chancellor Scheidemann has resigned.

Berlin, March 1.—(By the Associated Press)—General Maercker, commander of the troops guarding the national assembly at Weimar, was attacked by a mob in Erfurt, today, and robbed of a portfolio containing important documents bearing on the plans of the government for dealing with the strike situation in central Germany.

The general was attacked in front of the barracks in Erfurt and was beaten severely before he could be rescued. The shoulder straps were torn from his uniform by the mob.

Strikers have declared they would encircle Weimar and cut it off, as far as possible from the rest of Germany. They have partially accomplished this purpose by delaying and to some degree stopping mail trains. But for the aerial post, the mails would be in bad shape.

The situation is most critical everywhere. General strikes are extending, especially in central Germany, where disorder is increasing. Interruption of telegraph and telephone services is reported from various centers.

Fears are felt by authorities that a reign of terror is about to begin in Erfurt, Gotha, Gotha and Halle. It is reported also that the bolshevik danger is growing in eastern Silesia.

Tough government troops had entered Dusseldorf. Minister of Labor Bauer is conferring with the strike leaders in Leipzig and Halle.

Attempts are being made by Spartan leaders to have a general strike proclaimed in Greater Berlin.

Hurrying Troops. Government troops are marching from three directions upon Halle and Merseburg Prussian Saxony.

More than 10,000 volunteers have enrolled thru Germany to aid the government.

A soviet republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick. Representatives of all the Spartan state establishments have decided upon a general strike on March 5, as a demonstration against the government and in sympathy with the movement in central Germany.

GERMANS MUST CUT ARMY TO 200,000 IN MAKING PEACE

REPUBLIC ADOPTS COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Montevideo, Uruguay, March 1.—With the inauguration of Dr. Batallas as president today, Uruguay begins a commission form of government for the republic, the commission being formed of the president, elected by the direct vote of the people, and nine commissioners appointed by the two houses of congress.

In addition, the president will have the usual cabinet of nine members, of whom he will name three and the commission six.

WAR DEBTS POOL IS PROPOSED TO PEACE COUNCIL

French Demand Invites Rejection at Hands of Her Allies.

Rome, March 1.—Premier Orlando, speaking in the Italian chamber today, said that Italy had agreed to a policy of compromise and conciliation relative to conflicting claims on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

Paris, March 1.—The council of the great powers, today, began consideration of financial and economic problems, both as affecting the treaty of peace and permanent conditions after the war.

The subject was presented in two specific reports. One was from the financial commission, of which Louis Klotz, French minister of finance, is chairman and Albert Strauss and Norman Davis are the American members. The other report was from the economic commission, of which Albert Clementel, of France, is chairman and Bernard M. Baruch, Vance Metcalf and Dr. A. A. Davis are the American members.

The financial commission's report was brief. It does not embrace reparations and indemnities for the war, as those subjects are being considered separately. Most of the headings were presented without recommendations.

One of the main headings concerns war debts and debts made before the war in enemy countries; whether they are to be paid or repudiated, and, if paid, the manner and priority of payment. (Continued on Page Three).

DUNN FILES FOR MAYOR OF BUTTE AS A DEMOCRAT

Butte, March 1.—W. F. Dunn, a representative of Silver Bow county in the Montana legislature, who recently was convicted at Helena of seditious and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000, today filed his candidacy for mayor of Butte on the democratic ticket at the primary election March 24.

His appeal from the conviction will be heard on a writ of error by the state supreme court March 8.

SOVIET RUSSIA TRYING TO RALLY WOMEN TO IDEA OF NATIONALIZED LOVE

Warsaw, March 1.—(By the Associated Press)—The Russian soviet government is carrying on a campaign to obtain the support of women thruout Russia according to refugees from Moscow. Mme. Radek, wife of Karl Radek, the chief bolshevik agent in Germany, is prominent in this work and is trying to attract the attention of women by having them take positions in the ministries and colleges. Premier Lenin is declared to have made this remark to Mme. Radek:

"If bolshevism fails, it will be because we could not get the mass of women interested."

Many intelligent women are reported to be co-operating with Lenin and Trotsky, but they point out that it will be impossible to win the support of the women as long as religion is flouted and as long as divorce is made so easy.

The soviet propaganda bureau is putting out notices that with spring will come food and clothes. They also harp on the prospects for peace, as it is peace, above all, that the women and peasants want.

Disarming of Helgoland and Kiel Canal to Be Drawn So as Not to Apply to Panama Canal.

GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY SETS INDEMNITY TOTAL

Wilson Changes Return Plans and Will Land at Brest and Hurry to Paris to Hasten Treaty.

Paris, March 1.—The peace treaty probably will reach such a definite stage during sessions of the council of the great powers which will be held up to March 22, that a decision may be reached for the assembling of the peace congress, with Germans present, between April 1 and 10. The peace treaty will then be presented and will include military, financial and economic features.

Paris, March 1.—(By the Associated Press)—As a result of an exchange of cable messages today, between President Wilson and the American delegation, plans were completed for the president's return to Paris and for the early assembling of the peace congress, with German delegates present.

President Wilson planned to have the George Washington land him at Antwerp, then to visit Brussels, pass thru the devastated regions of Belgium and France and then proceed to Paris. But he has decided to land at Brest on March 13 or 14 and go direct to Paris. The British prime minister will reach Paris about the same time, and, with the others of the council of the great powers, they will take up the preliminary peace treaty. It is expected that these sessions will last until March 22, when Lloyd George will return to England and President Wilson will go to Brussels and the devastated regions.

Fech Presents Military Terms. Marshal Fech presented today, to the council of the great powers, the military terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered Monday with the naval terms, already submitted.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each, including 15 divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials, and the military and commercial use of the aeroplane is limited.

The naval terms provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment, but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations thruout the world.

The provision for dismantling the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel canal has been made the subject of reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, whereby this shall not be a precedent applicable to American canal and harbor defenses.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved by British and American naval authorities, but the French still make reservations against such destruction.

Besides the military and naval terms now before the council of the great powers, they will receive on Monday the report of the reparations commission on the sums the enemy countries will be required to pay for damages.

The peace conference commission on reparations has virtually completed its (Continued on Page Three).

WOMEN REFUGEES WHO HAVE ARRIVED HERE RARELY COMPLAIN OF THE GENERAL TREATMENT OF WOMEN UNDER BOLSHIEVISM

Women refugees who have arrived here rarely complain of the general treatment of women under bolshevik rule in Petrograd and Moscow. According to the refugees and reports, there has been no general application of the much advertised easy divorce and easy marriage regulations. The province of Tula made an attempt to nationalize women, but nothing came of it. The same results followed a similar decree issued in Moscow.

However, women have frequently been subjected to mistreatment, as illustrated in the town of Brjansk. Troops of the Red guard army, when they arrived there, requisitioned 60 unmarried women and 60 married women and women of the nobility. In the provinces of Saratov, Volga and Vladimir, the soviets declared that men and women had equal rights and also that, if a person of either sex was not married, they were obliged to accept the first offer coming publicly thru selections made by consulting names posted at soviet headquarters. The children of such marriages, it was decreed, were to become the property of the state.