FOES OF TREATY SAY PRESIDENT JUSTIFIED THEM

No Way to Keep Out of Europe's Brawls Under Pact, They Hold.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Senators Johnson, California, and Borah, Idaho, republicans, declared in a statement, tonight, that upon the facts developed at the White House conference, today, the position they had maintained, "in respect to this covenant of the league of nations, is justified and confirmed."

"The league of nations as construed by the president," they said, "leaves it clear and unmistakable that at the present, we are under a 'compelling' moral obligation, to say nothing of the legal obligations which other supporters contend we are under, to take part in the disturbances, the conflicts, settlements and the wars of Europe and Asia, if any should arise, and it is equally true that under such construction, Europe would necessarily be under the same compelling force to take part in the settlement of American affairs."

More Treaties; What Next?

The senators said that, in their opinion, "the significant facts developed by the interview with the president were:

"There yet remains treaties of peace to be made with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman empire. These treaties deal with subjects as important, territory as extensive and matters as intimately affecting the United States as the treaty with Germany. The obligations of the United States, therefore, on what our country assumes in the future, cannot be determined until these treaties are completed and presented to the United States senate.

"That the president regards the obligations which will be assumed under the league of nations, and particularly under articles X and XI as moral obligations. These, however, are of 'compelling' force, and would require action upon our part. For instance, the president concedes that in an undoubted case of aggression from the Balkans it would compel us to come to the assistance of Italy and prevent such aggression. The president's conviction of article X is at variance with the conviction of the democratic attorneys of the senate.

Means Force in Europe.

"A moral 'obligation' the president insists, rests upon us to carry out the terms of the various treaties of peace. This moral obligation, the president states, requires us, under the German treaty, for 15 years to maintain an American force in Europe.

"The president did not know nor had he heard of the secret treaties for territorial acquisition and partitioning various territories until he reached Paris."

EIGHT BUSINESS

(Continued from Page One)

store owned by L. J. Dutchak from causes as yet undiscovered, spreading rapidly from there to adjacent buildings.

The serious spread of the fire was in a large measure due to the insufficient supply of water, which resulted from the drouth. Efforts to control the flames were made by the Sand Coulee fire department and citizens who volunteered their services, but in the main there was nothing to do but watch the flames run their course. The buildings were all of frame construction, dry as tinder and made a perfect setting for the conflagration.

The soft drink stands were owned by Branche & Gofeller, John Puomi and Varalli & Farluga and the losses in these instances will be comparatively small, altho the places were completely destroyed. Loss to the building owners will be of more consequence. Mrs. Dan Murphy, proprietor of the boarding house, sustained a loss of $4,000 with $1,000 insurance. A policy of $3,300 was carried by Tony Anderson on his stock of clothing and the building he occupied, but this will not repay him for damage done by the fire.

The big stores of the Sand Coulee Commercial company was scorched on the exterior, but the flames did not break thru and the loss will be trivial.

Other buildings in the immediate vicinity were smoked and slightly burned by the sweep of the flames, but with the exception of the eight buildings enumerated interiors were not reached.

Thru miscarriage of a message sent to Fire Chief A. J. Trodick, assistance was not sent to Sand Coulee. At that place it was said that the Great Falls fire department had failed to respond altho notified of the town's danger, but Chief Trodick declared that he had no knowledge of the fire until he heard of it thru other channels.

What does your coffee cost you—*More money—headaches—sleeplessness?*

There's a reason—in fact there are many reasons for changing from coffee to

Instant Postum

—at grocers

SENATE CALLERS TOLD LEAGUE WILL PROTECT SHANTUNG FROM JAPANESE

(Continued from Page One).

erican delegates, he said, had tried to keep the nation free from obligations in European affairs, "so far as it was honorably possible to do", but he assented that it might be necessary to keep some American troops in the Rhine district, under the treaty, for the next fifteen years.

U. S. Wants Island of Yap.

He declared the nation would be its own sole judge whether its obligations had been fulfilled under the disputed withdrawal clause of the league covenant; that purely domestic matters were safe from the league's interference; and that the Monroe doctrine was clearly preserved.

Mr. Wilson revealed that he had suggested that the United States take no part of the German reparation, but had asked that the conference reserve the disposition of the German Pacific island of Yap, on a suggestion that it was needed for an American naval station.

Faced by Japan Balking.

In answer to further questions by Senator Johnson, President Wilson said Japan had notified the conference her delegates would not sign the treaty as drawn. The Shantung provision was inserted, the president said, in view of the engagements of Great Britain and France and because he thought it the best that could be done.

President Wilson said he disagreed with the opinion given the committee by Secretary Lansing, that Japan would have signed the treaty regardless of whether it contained the Shantung provision.

When Senator Johnson, of California, asked the president how the American delegates voted on Japan's proposal for racial equality, the president replied that "in the interest of international good understanding," he could not answer the question.

The president intimated that the league of nations would prevent Japan from assuming any complete sovereignty over Shantung.

Delay Offers Peril of Tangles.

If interpretations were part of the formal ratification, the president contended, long delays would follow, as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete." Most of the interpretations, the president said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself."

Article sixteen, the president said, provided where there is a dispute found to be solely within the jurisdiction of one of the parties, under international law, the league council shall so report and make no recommendation for its settlement. Immigration, tariffs and the like, the president said, clearly came under that provision.

Freedom of Choice on "Force."

The president said the United States would have "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force," in carrying out article 10 of the league covenant.

The plan for the league finally submitted in Paris, the president said, had been built up first from a plan drawn by a British committee and later including ideas from a plan drawn by General Smuts. From these and other discussions coupled with the president's own idea, the league plan was made.

His own private redraft of the first British plan, the president said, was not submitted to the American peace mission. He had seen Secretary Lansing's proposals only informally.

German Damages Revised.

For the moral effect, he thot it would give the United States not to participate in the German indemnity, the president said he had suggested that that not be done, but he added that this idea did not refer to pre-war claims, such as the sinking of the Lusitania.

The president said his interpretation was that the council had no power to pass on withdrawal of a nation from the league, or to decide whether it had fulfilled its obligations.

The only restraining influence would be the public opinion of the world, said the president.

That, the president said, was the view of the commission which drafted the league.

Matter of Acquiescence.

The president said he had no way of knowing whether Germany placed the same construction on the articles as did the allies.

Senator McCumber asked whether other governments could not accept interpretations by "acquiescence."

The president thought there either would have to be "explicit acquiescence" or a stipulated time in which the United States could know whether acquiescence was being given.

Any change in the treaty would have to be resubmitted to Germany, the president said.

Senator Lodge said it was his understanding that any reservations which applied to the United States only would be understood as acquiescence in if signatories were silent.

Way to Dodge German Assent.

Senator Fall pointed out that as Germany was not a member of the league, changes in the covenant would not have to be submitted to her.

To that the president agreed, admitting that the point had not occurred to him.

The president said the provision of article ten under which signatories agreed to guarantee one another against external agression was only a moral obligation.

Senator Borah thot it would be a legal obligation and wanted to know what would happen if the actual facts were beyond dispute.

There would then be the legal obligation to apply the automatic terms of the covenant, the presidrent replied, but not a legal obligation to make war.

Shantung Not Jap oLot.

"We would have complete choice as to application of force," said the president in answer to a further question.

The action contemplated as "deemed appropriate" in case of war or threatened war was also, the president contended, a moral one.

To a query as to what sovereignty Japan retained in Shantung, the president replied:

"She has not retained sovereignty over anything. I mean she has promised not to. Senator Borah has asked whether this understanding was oral or otherwise. I do not like to describe the operation exactly as it is not perfectly discreet. As a matter of fact, this was technically oral, but literally written and formulated, and the formulation agreed upon."

Senators Continue Shantung Doubt.

"When is the return to be made?" asked Senator Johnson.

"That was left undecided, but we were assured at the time that it would be as soon as possible."

"Did not the Japanese decline to fix any date?"

"They did at that time, yes; but I thing it is fair to them to say that they could not at that time say when it would be."

Senator Johnson asked whether the economic privileges retained did not give Japan "a fair mastery" over the province. The president replied that he regarded that as an exaggerated view.

In answer to Senator Knox, the president said he believed a league of nations would have prevented Japan from spreading her influence as she has over Manchuria and Korea.

Senator Knox thought Japan's promise "indefinite" and comparable to "England's occupation of Malta." The president declined to comment on the question but added that Japan's agreement had been recorded in the daily proces verbal kept by the council of four.

STRIKER KILLED

(Continued from Page One)

the men came up, the quarrel was renewed. The deputies attempted to make an arrest, and more stones and bricks were thrown. Finding themselves in a tight place, the officers drew their revolvers and started firing in the air to disperse the crowd. Following the shooting, the rioters quieted down somewhat.

Bombs for Superintendent.

Two bombs in the shape of large fire crackers and about one-fourth as large around were found on the veranda of the home of John Schmidt, superintendent of the packing plant, at Cudahy, this afternoon. The discovery was made by Mrs. Schmidt and Deputy Sheriff Gettleman, who was called, took the bombs and put them in the woodshed, adjacent to the house.

The deputy sheriffs, explaining their action in the fight say the firing started on the part of the strikers; that it was not the deputy sheriffs who began the fusillade.

The surface line workers did not go on strike with the subway and elevated men, who returned to work this morning, after being granted a 25 per cent increase.

Leader Induces Dispersal.

Six hundred strikers, men and women took part in the riots. The wounded and injured were not in a serious condition, it was reported.

Following an address, tonight, by Frederick Schmidt, vice president of the International Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers association, the strikers and sympathizers, who were congregated in front of the plant, slowly dispersed and left for their homes.

Schmidt told the men that state troops were on their way and that they would not help their cause by further trouble.

Thirty employes of the plant, including office workers who barricaded themselves in a building at the plant refused to leave it until the troops arrived. They said they were afraid.

Strikers Storm Train.

A committee of strikers were in conference tonight with Michael Cudahy president of the company, trying to reach an agreement that would end the strike.

Early this morning a mob of 500 strikers stormed a train that stopped at Cudahy. The men said that they thot the train brot strikebreakers to the plant.

As a result of this scene, a strike call was sent out and deputy sheriffs arrived. One striker was arrested and, for a time, the men threatened to storm the jail. This feeling brewed all day and reached a climax when the women began throwing stones and sand this afternoon resulting in the riot.

Full 25 P. C. Pay Added to N. Y. Railway Men

New York, Aug. 19.—Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways company, which operates most of the surface lines in Manhattan, today granted an additional 15 per cent wage increase to employes, making 25 per cent, within the last few days.

SAVE MONARCH

(Continued from Page One)

into a quarter increasing the hazard to Monarch, but each time final advantage rested with the fighters because of another shift and the half a hundred or more buildings that comprise the commercial center for the play grounds located along Belt creek were still untouched when definite word was received that, barring unexpected and apparently impossible developments, the crest of the fire had passed and the danger was over.

The fire advanced to within comparatively few rods of different buildings in Monarch. From early morning until late in the afternoon householders and business men kept the roofs of their buildings drenched and railroad property was soaked thruout the day to guard against the sparks and flaming branches that constantly soared down from the seat of the fire.

Move Women and Children.

Early in the day all women and children, with the exception of two families who refused to move, were taken out of the town by train or to ranches on the bench towards Raynesford. Men who had gone to Monarch to spend their vacation were conscripted into the fire fighting service and will spend their annual period of rest in an attempt to reduce the spread of the fire as much as possible.

Several livestock outfits ranging cattle and sheep in the Monarch country were compelled to resort to heroic measures to protect their property. Later reports may show that livestock was lost, but Tuesday night it seemed apparent that everything had been successfully removed from the path of the flames. J. Y. Warren, of Geraldine, owns 2400 sheep on pasture near Johannesburg and was in Great Falls yesterday enroute to his camp, but was not certain that he could get thru. He had not heard from his caretakers since the fire started. The power lines of the Montana Power company are being guarded by a crew of men working under Superintendent J. C. Dow.

Monarch was at one time completely surrounded by fire, all avenue of exit being closed except down the railroad track. The roads thru Barker and Kibbey canyons were completely blocked. At Belt park a crew of 60 men under the direction of Forest Supervisor W. B. Willey were at work, but there appeared to be little hope of saving the park itself.

Early Morning Alarm.

The first warning that Monarch was in danger was given at 5 in the morning, when the wind changed so as to bring the flames sweeping down toward the town. Fierce fighting kept the fire back and shortly the wind was from a more favorable direction, but just before noon the wind again showed a determination to obliterate the village, but by this time a force of men recruited at the mill and mines at Neihart had arrived. With the wind more favorable a second time, the fire began dying out around the edges of the town.

Monday night was a wild one for the hundreds of campers in the territory between Monarch and Neihart. Long before daylight someone who sought to emulate Paul Revere but who had the advantage over that historical figure by virture of a "fliver" went taring thru the valley, rousing the campers and telling them that they had only a few minutes to catch a special train out of Monarch; that the fire was upon them and that safety lay only in flight.

In all conditions of dress and undress campers began pouring into the town from out of the darkness. There was no special train, and none was expected, but the work of the "fliver" driver had been done all too well; the passage of more time meant nothing but the arrival of more campers. Probably a majority were traveling in cars, and these kept on until a safe distance had been placed between the drivers and the red flare that hung over the valley, but those who were afoot were out of luck. Some of them roosted on the platform at the station until daylight and then caught the train to Great Falls.

Outfits Are Abandoned.

Bedding, tents, and camping paraphernalia were abandoned in most cases and it is understood that scores of camps were consumed during the day. Some people buried their effects and some articles were carried to places of safety. Before noon the offices of the Great Northern in Great Falls were advised by Hugh Wilkins, agent at Monarch that all women and children had been removed from the immediate scene of the fire and that no apprehension should be felt on their account. No difficulty was experienced in getting people out of the fire zone and no smoke or heat prostrations were reported.

Shortly after noon a telefone message was received asking that cars be sent to bring stranded campers into the city, but information immediately obtained from other sources proved that the message was from someone laboring under a misapprehension or else had been delayed in being transmitted. There had been grounds for such a request earlier in the day, but the need for cars had passed before local people were informed of the exact situation.

L. H. Kommers, R. S. Skinner, W. C. George and several others left in automobiles for Monarch shortly after the message was received and other cars were offered in case of need. Two trains coming in from Monarch were crowded with campers, many of whom had left their equipment and effects behind. Automobile parties were moving out of the fire area in streams during the early portion of the day. Safety for the fire fighters and residents of Monarch, a total of about 300 people, has been provided thru permanent arrangements for a special train, which will originate at Neihart in case of need.

WEATHER

Observations taken at 6 p. m., Aug. 19 for the preceding 24 hours.

	High.	Low.	Prec.
Great Falls	94	57	...
Calgary	74	76	...
Chicago	78	66	...
Havre	82	68	...
Helena	84	74	...
Kalispell	84	74	...
New York	78	60	.12
St. Paul	86	58	...
San Diego	76	66	...
Seattle	76	54	...
Williston	92	54	...

Weather Conditions — Pacific Slope, Northwest and Canadian Northwest.

During the last 24 hours light rain fell in extreme northwestern Washington a light local fall was reported at Miles City, Montana. Elsewhere in the Pacific northwest fair weather continues. Temperatures have fallen somewhat under the influence of an area of high pressure centered off the north coast of Washington.

Montana Forecast:

Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in extreme east portion Wednesday.

Use Cocoanut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family formonths.

EAST HELENA

(Continued from Page One).

ness district proper, laying it low with the exception of two stone buildings.

The loss is estimated at $200,000 with 45 homes and business blacks razed and a score of families destitute and homeless. There were no accidents, although falling wires, trolley lines, light wires and telephone lines cluttered up the main street and two big gasoline storage tanks exploded when the fire reached them. There were several volleys which sounded like machine guns, which proved to be stores of ammunition of all kinds going up in the general conflagration.

Extensive investigation of the cause of the fire remains in doubt. The rumor that a gasoline can exploded in a shed and started the fire were denied by the property owners. The real story of the start of the fire comes from the lips of five-year-old Helen Haske, who ran to her mother at 12:30 o'clock and told her that she saw a boy throw away a cigarette and that the shed was on fire.

In 15 minutes, in spite of all possible efforts and the help of every man in the East Helena smelter, the high wind and lack of water made fire fighting impossible.

Efforts were made to save nearby homes when a terrific dust storm arose which clouded the entire little city and made it impossible to see. At this time sparks were carried two blocks down the street and fires were reported in a score of places in the town. The citizens became panicky and many foreigners who made up the principal population of the town fled to their homes and began moving their possessions to adjoining fields.

Nearly all of the property was of frame construction and burned like tinder. Fanned by the high wind it carried sparks to homes blocks away and fires were fought thruout the entire town.

The Helena fire department gave splendid aid. The East Helena volunteer department, aided by all in sight, fought with a will and put two streams of water on the blaze until the connecting rod of the gasoline fire pump broke under the strain of continued high speed and the principal business section went up with only the Flatow Mercantile company store and one other stone building in the path of the fire saved.

Max Jacobs, who is president of the East Helena Commercial club and a leading citizen, brot a new safe on Saturday and on Monday put all of the insurance policies in it. They included many policies of residents and they are now in the new safe in the bottom of a square block of glowing embers, buried beneath much debris.

Hallet French, an insurance agent of Helena, said that the majority of the burned buildings and residences were insured from 40 to 60 per cent at least and the stores and business houses more.

Helena residents, led by the Commercial club, started a relief fund of $10,000, which was well on its way to completion within a few hours.

Helena women and the Salvation army brought food to the homeless and the Commercial club brought tents for them.

One of the buildings destroyed was owned by County Assessor J. L. Gillin, whose loss will be considerable. He had not checked the insurance carried against the value of the building Tuesday, but it was small.

The buildings destroyed include 29 places of business, 18 residences and numerous small storehouses of coal, hay and merchandise, etc., and 50 residences were more or less burned. Two blocks along the south side of Main street are entirely gone. Among the business enterprises that suffered are those of Joseph Lozar, two stores and dwelling; Nick Maronich, six buildings, including saloon; Marcus Kranich, store room building (but not the general store); Calis Meat company, East Helena State bank, all fixtures; postoffice and postoffice general store; Max Jacob's store; Odd Fellows hall; Krella and Maronich general store; Max Jacob's general store; Shea & Krella, grocery; Gorsich Meat company; Richardson Drug company; Confectiontry and White House hotel.

Only a week ago the question of a city water system for East Helena was broached. It failed to go over because several residents put over adverse petitions.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Have You Seen My Little Sister?

PREPAREDNESS—

For choked Drain or Sewer Pipes is solved with

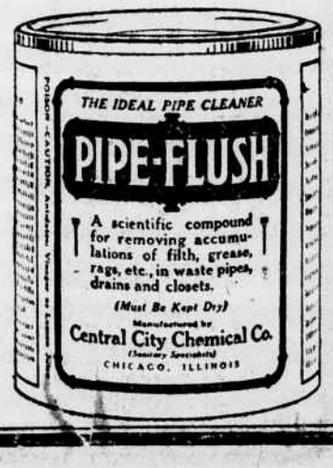
"PIPE-FLUSH"

Pipe-Flush Moves in Mysterious Ways Its Wonders to Perform

Removes all accumulation and odor in drain pipes, without injury.

Follow closely directions on can.

PRICE 50c



MURPHY - MACLAY HARDWARE CO.

Phone 6150

RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH IN FINLAND GULF

Fleet Is Concentrating Against Kronstadt, Which Is Burning.

London, Aug. 19.—The British admiralty confirmed the sinking, Monday morning, of the bolshevik battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, the battleship Andrea Pervosvan and a bolshevik destroyer by British naval forces during an engagement in the Gulf of Finland. A Russian cruiser probably was seriously damaged also, it was announced.

BESIEGING KRONSTADT.

Stockholm, Aug. 19.—The reinforced British fleet is concentrated against Kronstadt, the naval port of Petrograd, a dispatch from Helsingfors says. The city of Kronstadt, it is said, is burning.

The bolshevik submarine depot ship, Viatka, is reported to have been sunk in an engagement off the Tolboukin lighthouse, several miles northwest of Kronstadt.

SEATTLE VOTES DOWN ASSISTANT MAYOR PLAN

Seattle, Aug. 19.—Seattle's city council has voted down a proposition for the appointment of an assistant mayor at an annual salary of $5,000 yearly.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Triple Alliance Treaty Not Opposed to Constitution Is Wor

Washington, Aug. 19.—The proposed treaty by which the United States would go to the aid of France in event of an unprovoked attack by Germany is not in conflict with the constitution, in the opinion of the senate judiciary subcommittee, appointed to consider the question.

Probably the main reason why wor ers are not bolshevists is because bo shevists are not workers.

FRECKLES

Instantly Removed by

DERWILLO

Druggists refund the money if it fai Absolutely harmless. Try it today a you will be astonished. Sold at toil counters everywhere, including the Mo el R. and the Cascade R. Pharmaci and Lapeyre Bros.

No other drink tastes so good!

In that RAINIER SPECIAL flavor there's that indescribable, yet very real something. No other drink tastes so good when you're thirsty. No other drink tastes so good with your meals. Produced through an exclusive process—no other drink can be like it. Stamp the name—RAINIER SPECIAL—on your memory. Order a case and always call for this soft drink that really satisfies when a refreshment is desired. ***

Rainier Products Company, Seattle, U. S. A., Manufacturer of Rainier Special, Rainier Beer, Malt Rainier, Rainier Cereal, Syrup and Denatured Alcohol.

Rainier SPECIAL Soft-but Satisfying

The Rainier Products Company relieves retailers and consumers of the necessity of paying Revenue Taxes on Rainier Beverages by paying ALL taxes thereon direct to the government.

SCOTT-SANFORD CANDY CO., Distributors

Fresh from Sunshine and Pure Air

A variety of delicious ready-to-serve meats that solve your meat problem for every meal. From ideal surroundings they come to you in vacuum packages that retain all their purity, flavor and goodness. A meat market for your pantry shelf.

INDIAN PACKING COMPANY
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN