

EMPEROR WILLIAM REPLIES

Tells Washington His Position In Response to Wilson's Mediation Offer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The earnest determination of the United States government to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war was manifested in several ways today.

President Wilson issued an appeal addressed to the American people calling on them studiously to refrain from any expression of act that might reveal the slightest partisanship toward the nations in conflict. Leaders in congress of all parties voiced similar views.

Official information came from Berlin that the Japan ultimatum had been delivered to the German government, and it was intimated in the diplomatic dispatches that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely. The Japanese minister at Berlin, apparently foreseeing such an eventuality asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over Japanese interests in Germany.

The president received from Emperor William a long message transmitted through Ambassador Gerard, the contents of which were guarded closely, but which it was learned expressed the grateful appreciation of Germany for the tender of good offices made by the United States.

White House officials denied that the message contained any protest concerning the attitude of American press toward Germany. It was confined entirely to a statement of the German emperor's position.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiaochow and withdraw her fleet from the orient was uppermost in the attention of official Washington.

A feeling of relief followed the assurances given at London that should Japan take action against Germany such activity would be confined to the China seas and German territory in Eastern Asia and not against German insular possessions in the middle Pacific, where also the United States has islands of strategic importance.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, had a conference with Secretary Bryan, but declined to talk about it. Colville Barclay, charge d'affaires of the British embassy, called immediately afterward and left with the secretary a copy of a note from the British government announcing that any action taken by Japan would be confined to German territory in Eastern Asia.

The note was similar to that announced by the British information bureau last night. Predictions in some official quarters were to the effect that the censorship on wireless would be maintained, while the cables will be left in their present status.

Mr. Barclay said after his visit with Mr. Bryan that every assurance had been given for the preservation of the integrity of China and the safeguarding of American interests in the Far East.

Mr. von Haimhausen, the German

charge d'affaires, who also saw Mr. Bryan, said it was greatly to be regretted that Japan had raised an issue in the Far East, as Germany had been absolutely willing to neutralize that entire section and keep it out of the field of military operations. He expressed the view that this would have been the most humane course and would have restricted the area of conflict to the real theater of operations in Europe. But whatever the outcome might be as to Kiaochow, he felt that it would be a detached incident, which could have no effect on the general issue of the war in Europe. There is no information thus far as to what Germany's course will be on the Japanese ultimatum. But the prevailing view in the best posted official and diplomatic quarters is that Germany cannot and will not accede to the demand. In that event it is believed the garrison will make a determined resistance, with the prospect of the slaughter of the comparatively small force by the overwhelming odds which Japan can bring to bear. The German estimate of the force at Kiaochow is about 3,500 persons which includes the wives and children of the governor and the numerous officials stationed there; although three small cruisers are in the harbor they in no way match the naval force Japan can assemble. The greatest danger and suffering, it is believed, would be borne by the non-combatants, the women and children, both through exposure in case of siege, or through coming in contact with native Chinese mobs in the country back of Kiaochow.

It is understood that Germany, failing to secure the neutralization of the Far East, would prefer to have Kiaochow pass back directly to China rather than have it pass through Japan as an intermediary for China. This may possibly serve as the basis for an offer of compromise by the direct recession to China. But there is little or no prospect that Japan would accept such a proposal even if it were made.

CHINKS BROUGHT IN ILLEGALLY

FEDERAL COMMISSION UNEARTHS METHOD OF SMUGGLING IN CHINESE AS STUDENTS

MANY OF THEM WORE BEARDS

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—How 116 Chinese, many of whom wore beards, have been brought into the United States in the last three years under the guise of students, only to disappear soon from schools, and 14 others carried across the line from Vancouver in the tender of a freight engine, was developed by the federal industrial relations commission here in hearings which closed tonight.

Testimony showed that it was worth from \$500 to \$750 to bring a Chinese into this country. Ninety-six Chinese were brought here from their native land by Claude E. Stevens, a Seattle attorney. He placed them in Adelphi college, a local school, where extensive preparations were made for receiving them. It is declared that within a few months all of them had disappeared. Mr. Stevens testified that he received about \$3,000 in fees for placing the Chinese in schools, but declared he knew nothing of what became of them after they left.

The suspended Chinese interpreter of the Seattle station refused to answer almost every question asked him on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Among the things the commissioners were desirous of knowing were how he banked about \$9,000 last year, owned an automobile and dressed his white wife lavishly on a salary of \$110 a month.

After the hearing today a copy of the testimony was turned over to local federal authorities with a view to prosecutions.

CARRANZA PREPARING TO MOVE INTO MEXICO CITY THURSDAY

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18.—Perfect order has been maintained in the capital since its occupation by the constitutionalists. The call for the delivery within eight days of arms in the possession of the inhabitants of the capital is meeting with a general acquiescence.

It was decided today to search passenger and freight trains leaving the capital in order to guard against the shipment of arms to the outlying districts. Passenger and freight traffic therefore was suspended pending the drawing up of regulations for the search. It is expected that the trains will move again tomorrow.

General Carranza's headquarters is being moved to the outskirts of the city in preparation for the triumphal entry into the capital of the new provisional president next Thursday.

VILLA ON THE MOVE.
CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Aug. 18.—General Villa arrived here from Camargo, Chihuahua, today. At Camargo he received a message from the American government, delivered by George Carothers, special agent of the state department.

Preparations for troop movements began here today. It is said the movement will be southward.

INDIANS FAVOR SUFFRAGE.
ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 18.—Chippewa Indians of the Bad River tribe yesterday at the largest council held in years, voted unanimously in favor of woman suffrage.

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OLD CASE OF NELMS REVIVED

Attorney Who Figured in the Disappearance of the Sisters Arrested.

EUGENE Ore., Aug. 18.—Victor Innes, wanted in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Eloise Nelms, of Atlanta, Ga., was arrested tonight by Sheriff Parker and Deputy Sheriff Elkins, on the Innes farm near Leaburg, about 30 miles from here. He will be brought to Eugene tonight.

Innes was placed in jail here tonight shortly before 10:00 o'clock, having been brought down from his farm near Deaburg, 30 miles from here. Mrs. Innes was also arrested, but on account of her health she was allowed to remain at home for a few days, when she too will be placed in jail.

When seen tonight Innes absolutely refused to talk regarding the arrest further than saying, "It's all a lie; I made my statement to the press in Portland a few days ago and there is no need of repeating it here."

Innes immediately called his attorney in Portland over the telephone but the nature of the conversation was not learned.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 18.—Warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Innes of Portland, Ore., in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Miss Beatrice Nelms and her sister, Mrs. Eloise Nelms, of Atlanta, Ga., missing since last June, were issued here today by District Attorney Linden.

The specific charges against Innes and his wife were not made public.

Expect to leave tomorrow for Oregon with extradition papers. Innes was arrested tonight.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 18.—The disappearance of Mrs. Eloise Nelms, of Atlanta, Ga., was revealed when their mother in Atlanta received a letter from Mrs. Dennis, mailed in San Francisco. "I killed Beatrice in New Orleans and am going to kill my brother here," the note said. It was mailed July 3.

No such murder had been committed in New Orleans, said the authorities. Marshall Nelms in San Francisco did not know of his sister's presence in the city. All efforts of the police in various parts of the country to find the sisters were unavailing.

Victor E. Innes, former assistant United States attorney at Nevada, was mentioned in connection with the affair when checks, said to be for sums totalling nearly \$10,000 written by Mrs. Dennis, were found to have been made payable to him.

On a trip through the south, Innes last spring, visited Memphis, Atlanta and San Antonio.

July 12 Chief of police White in San Francisco, telegraphed Chief Clark in Portland to hold Innes and question him about the affair. Chief Clark declined as there was no charge against Innes. On hearing of this, Mr. Innes, through his attorney, John McCourt, issued a statement giving his itinerary on his southern trip, denying any knowledge of the affair, and setting forth his business relations as an attorney with members of the family.

M'REYNOLDS TO SUPREME BENCH

WILL BE APPOINTED TO FILL VACANCY SOON, T. W. GREGORY TO BE ADVANCED.

IS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Attorney General McReynolds will be named by the president to fill the vacancy on the supreme court bench within the next few days, according to definite information obtained in official circles today.

President Wilson has decided to name T. W. Gregory as attorney general. Mr. Gregory is a special assistant attorney general in charge of the government's investigation of the New Haven company. He is 53 years old, a native of Mississippi, and was admitted to the Texas bar in 1885. As a special council for the state of Texas he prosecuted many anti-trust cases.

SWELL RED CROSS FUND.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—(11:10 p. m.)—President Poincare will sign a decree tomorrow authorizing the race track authorities to pay over a part of the proceeds of the pari-mutuel betting machines to the Red Cross fund.

CLOSE TO WAR WITH MEXICO

Only for the Firm Stand of the President We Would Have Mixed Recently.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in the war with Mexico as recently as a fortnight ago was revealed today by some high officials of the administration. When Carranza abruptly rejected the overtures of the peace envoys, sent by Provisional President Carbajal, and at the same time ignored the diplomatic efforts of the American government to bring about peaceful entry of the constitutionalists into Mexico City, drastic measures were urged upon President Wilson. Many members of the cabinet, it is said a majority, argued in favor of sending American troops from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital to prevent the anarchy that was then expected to follow from the failure of the Carbajal government and the constitutionalists to reach an agreement.

President Wilson, however, firmly resisted all pressure, arguing that the sending of American troops to Mexico City, even on a mission of order, would probably mean war with the constitutionalists. A few days later actual overtures came from the Carbajal government in an indirect way, to the effect that if American troops would not be opposed, but assisted. These assurances, according to official messages here, were given by Minister Lujan of Carbajal's cabinet, with the authority it is said of Carbajal. Other promises were made—the United States was to be given a coaling station in Magdalena bay, the Chamizal claims were to be adjusted, and many other things of particular interest to the American government were to be arranged.

The president rejected all the approaches of this character, believing the constitutionalists themselves would maintain order when they reached the capital. He gave his attention instead to the possible split in the north between Villa and Carranza, and renewed his efforts to harmonize the leaders, so that a provisional govern-

ment, recognized by all factions, might be set up.

To carry out this purpose, the president sent a personal friend, Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, to see both Villa and Carranza. Mr. Fuller saw the president and Secretary Bryan secretly in Washington, and has just arrived at Villa's headquarters, where he is co-operating with George C. Carothers, American consular agent, in urging Villa to join with Carranza in maintaining peace in Mexico.

SENSATIONAL RISE IN WHEAT

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT SHOWS ALL CEREALS, EXCEPT WINTER WHEAT, BADLY HIT.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL SITUATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—More activity was noted in foreign exchange today than at any time since the war began. This was accepted as evidence of further improvement in the general financial situation. Rates were firmer, however, because a considerable part of the recent accumulations had been disposed of. Domestic monetary operations were also more numerous, many loans being placed by local banks for interior institutions attracted by the prevailing high rates. Fairly large sums were loaned for out-of-town banks at 8 per cent. Mercantile paper of prime quality reflected a better inquiry at 6 to 7 per cent.

Little ground for encouragement was offered by the official weather report, which told of increasing deterioration to corn in states west of the Mississippi, because of a continued drought. In fact, it is now generally recognized that all cereals except winter wheat has suffered severe reverses since the official June report. This change found reflection in a sensational advance for September wheat in Chicago today. Indications of increasing confidence in the steel trade were found in an advance of a dollar a ton ordered by a large independent manufacturer of wire products, and the reported resumption next week of a rolling mill plant in the Middle West after two years of idleness. Although copper metal shows a firmer tendency the precarious state of that industry is demoralized by reduced or suspended dividends, announced in the course of the day, together with further reduction of production.

ALL MAROONED AMERICANS TO GO TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—American diplomatic officials in Germany, Switzerland and Austria were instructed tonight to being immediate negotiations for the transfer of all Americans in those countries who need assistance to France and England. This action followed a long conference between Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Attorney General Phillips of the state department.

Dispatches received at the department tonight reported that all of the English lines were sailing and that it was now possible to bring all Americans desiring transportation to the United States. From France it was announced that the steamship companies were resuming operations in increasing numbers and that the situation was completely adjusted.

Secretary Garrison had been assured by officials of the International Mercantile and Marine company that their vessels could return 21,300 Americans with first and second-class accommodations to the United States by Oct. 3. The Cunard company, the secretary said, would provide similar transportation by Oct. 3.

BASEBALL ROW ON IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—After a session lasting until midnight the directors of the Northwestern Baseball league, who met here today to elect a successor to Fielder Jones, who resigned as league president, to become manager of the St. Louis Federals, adjourned until tomorrow, having been unable to choose a new president.

Half an hour after the meeting adjourned, five of the directors reconvened in a secret meeting from which D. E. Dugdale, president of the Seattle club, was excluded. It was reported that the directors would attempt to elect a president without Dugdale's vote and that the league would place a third club in Seattle territory. Mr. Dugdale declared that if this were done he would attempt to place his team in the Coast league.

TEDDY AT PORTLAND.
PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 18.—The valuable effect a progressive victory in Maine next month have upon the November elections in other states was pointed out by Theodore Roosevelt in this city and in Lewistown, when he opened the progressive state campaign today.

"If Maine is true to her best traditions of the past she should see that the progressives triumph," he said in a short address here tonight. "We ask the rank and file of the old parties to join us for we are in reality fighting their battles. We are striving to make them masters of their government and their constitution. "If you feel fit to govern yourselves, come with us, for we are the real democracy."

Mr. Roosevelt left for Boston tonight whence he will return to Oyster Bay by automobile.

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