

SAYS IT IS GHASTLY

Swede Notifies Washington of Conditions in Mexico City.

ALARM OFFICIALS

Large Numbers of Americans and Other Foreigners Ask the State Department to Obtain Transportation for Them to Vera Cruz, but Trains Are Not Forthcoming—Zapata Soldiers Dispoil Several Swedish Subjects of Their Property—McManus' Partner Tells Bryan What He Thinks of Administration's Mexican Policy.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—A long statement in which he pledges himself to take every possible precaution to assure the safety of the public in Mexico City, was issued last night by Provisional President Roque Gonzalez Garza. He announced that martial law would be declared today.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Conditions in Mexico City as well as Manzanillo gave officials concern today. In the Mexican capital, large numbers of Americans and other foreigners asked the state department today, through the Brazilian minister, to obtain transportation for them to Vera Cruz. The exact number wishing to leave and the immediate reason—whether renewed disturbances or weariness of isolation and business stagnation—was not known here. Secretary Bryan announced that trains had been requested both from the Villa Zapata and from the Carranza authorities.

Urgent representations were made during the day to General Carranza concerning his troops at Manzanillo, whose activities have been causing American and other foreigners much apprehension. The American consul was instructed to keep in close touch with the commander of the cruiser Cleveland.

The Swedish minister laid before the state department today disquieting dispatches received from the Swedish legation in Mexico City. Conditions there, since the re-entry of the Zapata troops, were described by the Swedish charge d'affaires as deplorable and "ghastly." His dispatch said that the home of Gustav Lundholm, a Swedish subject, had been despoiled by the Zapataists and that another Swede had been robbed in the street at noon yesterday. The house of a third Swedish subject which had been looted by the Carranza forces was again entered and money and weapons were demanded.

The Swedish minister informed the state department also that the government of Sweden intended to demand full indemnity for the murder of John Eklund, a Swedish gardener, killed by Obregon's troops before the evacuation of Mexico City.

Little has come from the Brazilian minister at Mexico City to indicate that the Zapata garrison is not preserving good order.

President Wilson expressed himself as satisfied that those guilty of the murder of John B. McManus, an American citizen, would be punished and that a suitable indemnity would be paid.

CRITICISES POLICY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—George W. Knoblauch, business partner of the late John B. McManus, the American citizen killed recently in Mexico City, visited Secretary Bryan today to get about getting an indemnity for McManus' widow and children. He also told the secretary what he thought about the administration's Mexican policy and went to see Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the president, who referred him back to Mr. Bryan.

Knoblauch said tonight that as to what was being done on the McManus case he had no ground for unfavorable criticism and that what he objected to was "the general policy of the administration."

"The democratic national platform specifically promised to Americans who reside in foreign countries or on the border protection as to their lives and their property," he said, and added that they had not received it in the Mexican troubles of the last four years.

"I may add," he remarked, "that in this respect the Taft administration was quite as remiss as the present one."

Secretary Bryan said he had declined to discuss the Mexican situation on a partisan basis.

SENT TO INTERVIEW CARRANZA.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 16.—Duval West, personal representative of President Wilson, left here tonight for Vera Cruz upon receipt of telegraphic advices from Secretary Bryan to go at once to Vera Cruz and interview Carranza.

He refused to discuss his mission further than to call attention to the fact that he had seen Villa and had traveled over a large part of Northern and Central Mexico and was now going to Southern Mexico by way of New Orleans.

REINSTATES CATHOLICS.

SAN ANTONIO, March 16.—In a message made public here today in which Carranza announces restoration

of the Catholic church at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to the Catholic congregation, Carranza says he is planning to turn over all other Catholic churches to their respective congregations as conditions warrant.

It is said this order will restore a large amount of church property confiscated some months ago.

To the Housewife.

Madam, if your husband is like most men he expects you to look after the health of yourself and children. Coughs and colds are the most common of the minor ailments and are most likely to lead to serious diseases. A child is more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when it has a cold. If you will inquire into the merits of the various remedies that are recommended for coughs and colds, you will find that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy stands high in the estimation of people who use it. It is prompt and effectual, pleasant and safe to take, which are qualities especially to be desired when a medicine is intended for children. For sale by all dealers.

LIVING ON \$6 PER SIMPLE PROBLEM

ALBANY, March 16.—Living on \$6 a week in New York is a very simple problem, Miss Dorothy Miller, a 19-year-old shop girl, told a legislative committee investigating the minimum wage proposition today. If one wants more clothes, she explained, it is only necessary to eat less food and if more food is wanted, skimp on the clothes allowance.

Before Miss Miller took the witness stand she heard in the senate chamber the minimum wage question criticized as unscientific, un-economic and unnecessary. She came here at the behest of the Consumers' League of New York to relate her personal experience as a working girl.

Judge Alfred E. Ommen, representing the New York Typothetae, and W. A. Dyer, for the State Retail Dry Goods association, were the principal spakers against the proposed law. Judge Ommen argued that the state should not act as a paternal guardian for those who cannot act for themselves and said "some women are not worthy \$5 a tunch."

Mr. Dier held that there have been too many experiments on the part of the legislature and said that the establishment of a minimum wage really would be a charity.

Best Treatment for Constipation.

"My daughter used Chamberlain's Tablets for constipation with good results and I can recommend them highly," writes Paul B. Babin, Brushy, La. For sale by all dealers.

WHY VENIZELOS RESIGNED POST

LONDON, March 17.—(12:14 a. m.)—A Reuter dispatch from Rome gives an interview in which the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera has had with Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier of Greece, in which M. Venizelos is quoted as saying that twice since the outbreak of the war the allies have asked Greece to send men to help Serbia, but the attitude of Bulgaria prevented Greece from doing so.

When the operations against the Dardanelles began the allies semi-officially inquired whether the king was disposed to intervene at the crown council. M. Venizelos, who was then premier, proposed that 50,000 men should be sent to aid the allies and urged that in return Greece should obtain the Villayet of Smyrna.

Owing to objections which immediately were raised, M. Venizelos reduced his figures to 15,000 men and proposed the co-operation of the Greek navy and the use of a naval base. The entire proposal was rejected by the crown council and M. Venizelos resigned.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO VISIT MONTANA ON WAY TO FRISCO FAIR

WASHINGTON, March 16.—An embossed copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Montana legislature, asking President Wilson to visit that state if he goes to the San Francisco exposition, was presented to the president tonight by Senators Walsh and Myers. The president is still uncertain when he will be able to make the trip.



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A STRONG PROTEST

President Will Inform Allies British Order Is Objectionable.

CONSULTS WALSH

Senator From Montana Tells Newspapermen That the British Action Has No Precedent in Law or History and That an Unusually Vigorous Protest Should Be Made Against It. Officials Show Their Displeasure at the Order Which Fails to Give American Commerce Relief From Interference on the High Seas.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Wilson indicated to callers today that a strong protest would be made by the United States government against the action of Great Britain and her allies in subjecting neutral commerce to the numerous restrictions imposed on it by the British order in council, just issued.

Senator Walsh of Montana, an authority on international law, and one of the spokesmen in defense of the legal side of the ship purchase bill, talked at length with the president tonight about the situation. He had come to the White House on another subject, but found the situation produced by the commercial blockade uppermost in the president's mind.

As he left the White House Senator Walsh said the British action had no precedent in law or history and that an unusually vigorous protest should be made against it. He spoke of the general regret among senators now that before the last congress adjourned, power had not been given to the president to declare embargoes on exports from the United States to the belligerents. He added, however, he had no idea that the president would call an extra session for that purpose.

Officials who studied the British order in council in the text as transmitted by Ambassador Page and the British embassy found differences in it from the version in the cable dispatches, but would not indicate whether they were of an important character. Their displeasure at the contents of the order was evident and they made no effort to conceal their disappointment at its failure to give American commerce relief from interference while in transit to neutral countries.

The British order will be made public tomorrow by the state department, together with the full text of the notes to and from Great Britain and Germany, in which the United States sought to bring about an abandonment of submarine warfare and the shipment of conditional contraband to the civilians. The department also has arranged with the British foreign office to make public late tomorrow the reply of the British government to the American note of inquiry asking how the British embargo on commerce with Germany was to be carried out in practice. This is understood to contain the British order as well as additional memoranda in which the word "blockade" appears for the first time.

It is believed that an explanation is given of why a formal blockade was not instituted. Great Britain is believed to have pointed out that to have done so would require confiscation of all cargoes, whereas under the present declaration the cargoes are sold and the exporters reimbursed.

The activity of submarines has made the maintenance of an effective blockade near the German coast a hazardous performance, and officials regard the order in council as extending the operations of the blockade to any point on the high seas. It was because of this, it is believed here, that Great Britain thought it expedient to concede a point on the right of absolute confiscation which prevails under an effective blockade.

It is expected that before the American government sends its next communication on the subject to the allies, navy officers, versed in international law, will be consulted because of the possible effects of the expressions by the United States at this time on the operations of the American fleet in case of a future war.

High officials who read the various notes and the order in council expressed no formal opinion. That the United States had obtained little satisfaction from its previous protests was agreed in official quarters.

American Ambassador Sharp at Paris cabled the state department today that the French government had made additions to its list of contraband similar to the latest British additions.

For the Stomach and Liver. I. N. Stuart, West Webster, N. Y., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and liver off and on for the past five years, and it affords me pleasure to state that I have found them to be just as represented. They are mild in their action and the results have been satisfactory. I value them highly." For sale by all dealers.

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STATISTICAL EXHIBIT IS MADE

CHICAGO, March 16.—Statistical exhibit purporting to refute testimony concerning the pay of engineers and firemen recently given by the managers of western railroads, were introduced today by the men in the arbitration of their wage demands.

Witnesses attacked the railroad exhibit giving the actual earnings of engineers and firemen for the month of October, 1913, as having been an unusually busy month, where the crews earned high wages because they were compelled to work long hours almost every day.

For this purpose the 17 men highest paid in each branch of service in October were named and their average wages for six months, January to June, 1913, given. The October wages were shown to be higher, but the exhibit did not give the average disparity.

It was shown that a very small percentage of firemen newly promoted to be engineers were permitted to work as firemen unless formally demoted with the fluctuation of business under the workings of the seniority rule.

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"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to my customers because I have confidence in it. I find that they are pleased with it and call for it when again in need of such a medicine," writes J. W. Saxon, Montevideo, Mo. For sale by all dealers.

CONSIDER RATE FOR LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO, March 16.—Present rates charged by the western railroads for the transportation of livestock were held as one reason why the railroads are not earning sufficient revenue, by Conrad E. Spens, assistant freight traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, in testifying today in the interstate commerce commission hearing of the 41 western railroads' petition for higher rates on certain commodities. The roads are asking for an increase on livestock rates to a maximum of 2 1-2 cents a hundred pounds.

While speaking as an official of one road, Mr. Spens said the condition applied to all the western roads in western trunk line territory, as all the roads were not carrying livestock below what yields them a sufficient revenue for the service.

"The livestock requires a greater care in transit than dead freight," Mr. Spens said. "There is a greater hazard. Special cars required for the transportation of livestock can be used only to a limited extent for other commodities."

The question of an increase for livestock will be interrupted tomorrow to consider rates on hay, straw and broom corn.

S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Texas, invited the hearing to adjourn to San Antonio, Texas, to consider livestock rates, but Commissioner W. M. Daniels said it would not be possible.

LEARNED TO MAKE COUNTERFEIT MONEY WHILE WAITING FOR TRIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Charged with conspiracy to make counterfeit \$5 gold pieces, William H. Fillmore, Martin T. Fillmore, his son, and A. T. Seelye, his son-in-law, were arrested today by a secret service operative at a ranch near San Jose.

The elder Fillmore made a confession, according to the federal officers, in which he said he had learned to make counterfeit money while awaiting trial for horse stealing in Santa Clara county.

BRITISH CRUISER HIT BY TURKISH SHELLS, KILLING 19 MEN

LONDON, March 17.—A Tenedos dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated March 15, says:

"The British cruiser Amethyst was fired upon by field artillery brought to bear from an unexpected spot. She was hit by several shells at close range and had 19 men killed and several wounded. The vessel is damaged but her fighting efficiency is unimpaired."

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EXPERIENCE OF A TRIAL JUDGE.

HEARS TESTIMONY IN HIS OWN COURT THAT HE HAD BEEN "FIXED" IN CASE.

TERRE HAUTE'S BAR POLITICIANS

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—United States District Judge J. B. Anderson, presiding here in the trial of an alleged federal election fraud case at Terre Haute, had the unusual experience today of hearing a his own courtroom of a report that he had been "fixed."

Sheriff Dennis Shea of Vigo county, two witnesses testified to them about having "fixed" the judge. The court listened to the story without comment but interrupted the second one.

"Do you say," he asked, "that Shea said he had fixed me with me?"

The witness nodded and the judge made no further comment.

William House and Barney Guess, progressive clerk and committee men, testified about the fixing and also that they had been arrested before dawn election day and held in a detention cell all day on jury warrants. John Gault and Charles Lawson said they were "framed" by the warrants against them, and James P. Madigan, a member of the peace before whom the case was sworn, said he had received a check whatever to show the warrants had been served.

House said he was bonded although he could not have scheduled property, he said, for \$10,000. He and Guess both said Sheriff Shea told them he had "fixed" with Judge Anderson.

BRITAIN ISSUES MORE STRINGENT RULES GOVERNING PASSPORTS

LONDON, March 16.—The stringent regulation governing the securing of passports by persons desiring to travel from England to France, promulgated yesterday, were followed today by the announcement of other regulations governing travel to Holland. The difficulties of travel between England and the continent have been materially increased, and the authorities hope that a consistent application of the new regulations will lessen the danger from service.

Under the new orders no travelers may be allowed without giving the home office three days' notice of his intended departure. Travelers must supply full information concerning their plans and the truth of their statements must be vouched for by two responsible British citizens.

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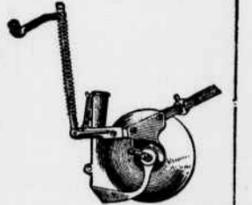
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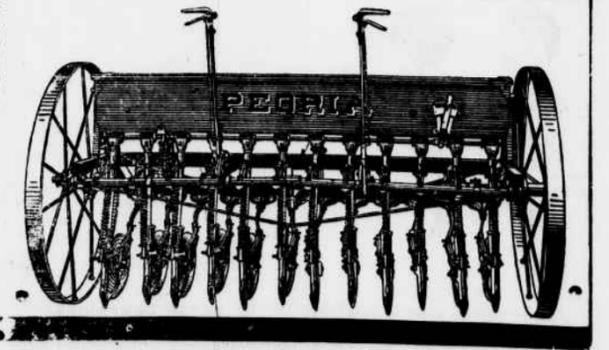


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