

MONTENEGRO IS FIRST TO ASK FOR PEACE

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HAVE BIG INITIATION

Hundreds of Visiting Members Arrived in Bismarck Saturday.

WORK OPENED WITH MASS AT TEN

Hon. Francis J. Murphy Presided as Toastmaster at the Banquet.

The capital city was thronged Sunday by Knights of Columbus who came from all parts of the state to attend the fourth annual initiation of the Bismarck Council No. 1604, which was held in Patterson hall. Thirty-one candidates received the first, second and third degrees and the initiation was by far one of the most successful held in the northwest for some time.

Mass at Ten O'Clock.
The exercises began at 10 o'clock with mass in St. Mary's cathedral, the candidates and Knights forming at the hall and going in a body to the church. The initiation proper began at 1 o'clock when the first degree was conferred. The conferring of the second degree followed and was put on by the local degree team. The third degree was conferred at 4 o'clock and was in charge of Past State Deputy T. E. Griffin of Sioux City, assisted by John B. Keele of the same place, and members of the team of Dickinson council.

The Class.
The class was composed of: Strausburg—Wm. H. Ulenkott, John M. Klime, L. K. Mastell, M. J. Baumgarten.
Underwood—Frank Kowarsch, and Matt Kowarsch.
Glen Ullin—John E. Bergen, F. J. Tavis, Jacob J. Hoerner and F. J. Tavis.
Flasher—Francis H. Roedle.
Linton—Adam J. Jangula.
Port Yates—John M. Carrigan, Jr., and James A. Weils.
Kintyre—H. W. Farrell.
New Leipzig—Pev. Wm. Fred Hake.
Mandan—Clemens F. Kausch, John K. Donald, Michael J. Mulready, Wm. A. Rohrer, Anton J. Markel, Daniel J. Wolf, Michael P. Cantwell and John F. Schaefer.

Elaborate Banquet.
A special feature of the event was the elaborate banquet served in Webb hall by the women of the Catholic church. Seven tables were utilized and covers were laid for over 350 guests. The hall was artistically decorated with a color scheme of red predominating. Clusters of red carnations adorned the tables and red shades were used on the candles. Pennants and the national emblem were also used.

Mr. Murphy, Toastmaster.
Francis J. Murphy of the local council was toastmaster and filled the role with honors. Interesting toasts were given by Right Rev. Venerable Wehrle, O. S. B., Bishop of Bismarck, Rev. Father Martin of the city, J. P. Cain, Dickinson; T. P. Griffin, John B. Keele, Sioux City; Clemens Kelsch, Mandan, Robert J. Beckley, Waterloo, Ia., past grand knight of the local council, and G. V. Cunningham, present grand knight of the Bismarck council.

Hurley's Orchestra Furnished Music.
Hurley's orchestra furnished music for the evening and an interesting musical program was presented by Miss Clara Taley, soprano soloist, Mrs. Nachtwaie, wife of Dr. Nachtwaie, of Dickinson, Emmet Griffin, baritone, and selections by a male quartet composed of W. L. Miller, Henry Halvorson, tenors, A. J. Arnot and George Humphreys, baritones. Miss Flora Harmon and Miss Catherine Griffin were the accompanists.

The Menu.
Roast Turkey Cranberry Sauce
Potato Salad Cabbage Salad
Cold Boiled Ham
Celery Sweet Pickles Olives
Neapolitan Ice Cream Assorted Cake
Coffee Cigars

Work Went Smoothly.
Officers of the local council are to be congratulated for the way in which the exercises were conducted, and the Catholic women are receiving quite an ovation for their part in the work. Officers of the Bismarck council are: Grand Knight, George V. Cunningham; deputy grand knight, C. W. Paulson; chancellor, George M. McKenna; warden, Joseph Boehm; advocate, T. C. Madden; chaplain, Rev. (Continued on Page Two)

No Draft Will Be Used in Canada

United Front of Government to Sustain Mother Country in the War.

Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 17.—The determination of Canada to continue to exert every possible effort to send aid to Great Britain until the war is brought to a victorious conclusion, was given in parliament today, first by Sir Wilfred Laurier, leader of the opposition, and then by Sir Robert Borden, the premier. The two leaders declared that while war continued in Europe, there shall be no political questions fought out in Canada. Sir Herbert Borden expressed confidence in the eventual success of the Allies, and said there would be no conscription in Canada.

BERGEN, NORWAY SUFFERS HEAVY FIRE DAMAGE

Property Loss of \$20,000,000 in Old Norsk City, and Two Lives Lost.

BRANDON, MANITOBA HAS HOLOCAUST

St. Paul and Wirth, Oklahoma, Are Tremendous Losers by Fire Fiend.

Christiania, Norway, Jan. 17, via London.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian seaport with a population of 90,000, was destroyed Saturday night by fire.

The fire started Saturday evening in an ironmonger's shop and, fanned by a hurricane, the flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped all the business portion of the city.

All the largest buildings, including hotels, newspaper offices and telegraph and telephone exchanges, were destroyed. The telegraph officials worked bravely in sending messages until their last lines were broken.

The firemen endeavored to circumscribe the area of the fire, but their task was hopeless. In order to prevent a further spread of the conflagration, they finally blew up buildings on the outer edge of the path of the flames. Late reports say that no lives were lost.

Two lives are reported to have been lost and 2,000 persons are homeless. The property damage is said to be the worst ever recorded in Norway. The business section, with its old wholesale houses, several of the largest of the hotels, a number of schools, the electric plant and banks and newspaper buildings, was the part burned.

The difficulties of the 2,000 persons now without homes were increased by the fact that the largest storage houses, filled with provisions for supplying the surrounding country, were burned down. It is harder to obtain groceries today than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

Bergen never was so flourishing as at the beginning of the present year, these conditions being due largely to the increased merchant marine.

Bergen is one of the oldest and most picturesque towns in Norway, and it ranks first of the Norwegian ship owning centers. It is well built on a hilly peninsula and is situated at the end of a deep bay of the Atlantic, 190 miles northwest of Christiania. Through Bergen passes a large part of the foreign trade of Norway. Fleets of vessels bring the produce of the northern fisheries to the seaport.

Bergen has repeatedly suffered (Continued on Page Two)

OKLANOMA IS FAST SUPER DREADNAUGHT

Rockland, Maine, Jan. 17.—A speed of 21.47 knots was reached by the super dreadnaught Oklahoma in one mile of her standardization runs of Owl's Head today, exceeding the best record of her rival, the Nevada, the only other ship of her type, by a little less than half a knot. The Nevada's high speed for a single mile was 21.04 knots.

PREPAREDNESS WAS THE THEME OF DR. WEAVER

In a Speech Delivered at the Commercial Club Monday Evening.

"I RAISED MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER"

Was Remark of Reverend Gentleman During His Interesting Address.

America is today very much at the mercy of any foreign nation which may choose to take 90 days' time from its present difficulties to administer us a sound drubbing, in the opinion of Rev. W. K. Weaver, vice chairman for Wyoming of the Navy League of the United States, who addressed a small audience in the Commercial club rooms last evening on the subject of preparedness.

Mr. Weaver, although his address was decidedly militant, asserted and reiterated that he is not for war, but for such a state of preparedness as shall cause any nation contemplating forcing us into war to hesitate.

Boy to Be a Soldier.
"I raised my boy to be a soldier," said the speaker, in opening his discussion. "I'm not too proud to fight. There 10,000 things in the world worth fighting for. The most far-reaching harm is being promulgated by teaching that there is nothing worth fighting for."

"A nation which will not fight must pass from the face of the earth. The seas have narrowed, continents have narrowed; the world has become very small. We occupy a prominent place upon that small stage. We must play the game—play it as other nations play it, and with the same instruments which other nations use."

Pays Respects to Ford.
Dr. Weaver paid his respects to the Ford peace expedition.

"There can be no peace without justice. Nothing is settled until settled right. Any individual who would want peace on any other basis than justice cannot be called a man."

War Not Impossible.
"We don't want war, but no thinking man can look at the present situation in the light of the past and say that war is impossible. We are wholly unprepared for war. We are deficient in everything that goes to make war, except the ability to suffer defeat, degradation and humiliation."

"We need a larger regular army. Our regulars have always proved loyal and efficient. The militia and volunteers have been found just the reverse. Lincoln wrote confidentially to the governors of the various states that if he had just 10,000 trained men he could have closed the Civil war in three weeks. If the Confederacy had had 10,000 more trained men at Bull's Run it would have captured Washington and established forever an alien nation on American soil."

"It has been the policy of the American government to fight its battles with volunteers. Other nations have fought with trained soldiers. That's why we are paying \$180,000,000 a year today in pensions. The army that marched down Pennsylvania avenue in 1865, or the army that Lee led away from Appomattox was the equal of any army in the world, because it had been trained, disciplined, schooled."

Navies Win Wars.
"The nation with the greatest navy has always won. The only part of the war of 1912 upon which we can look back with satisfaction is made up with brilliant victories of our navy. Our splendid coast defenses are nothing. With tens of thousands of miles of accessible coast, fortification is impossible. If our coasts are protected at all it must be protected by our navy. We must have a navy to protect our commerce. I learn that North Dakota is indifferent—that it is too far away from the coast to be concerned in a navy. Yet, I tell you: that if we lost control of the seas, North Dakota would suffer more than any other state in the union, because more of North Dakota's products than of any other state enter into export trade. You would see your dollar wheat dwindle to quarter wheat."

"Battleships are more economical than battles, in both men and money. It is imperative at this moment that we have an adequate navy. Today we stand fourth or fifth among naval powers. Every other nation today has five or six destroyers to each battleship. We have about one and one-sixth. Germany has 2,200 aeroplanes, England and France each have 2,000. The United States has 13. The Unit- (Continued on Page Two)

EARNEST PLEAS FOR NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

Seth Low Says This Nation Must Prepare Against Europe's Hate.

SECRETARY GARRISON POINTS OUT NEED TO NEW YORK BANKERS HE REVEALS WEAKNESS OF MILITARY SYSTEM.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Appeals for support of an adequate national preparedness policy, voiced by half a dozen speakers, featured the opening session of the National Civic association.

President Low started the discussion in his opening address with the declaration that if "the United States is to prevent the antagonisms and hate of Europe and its age-long tradition of empires from finding lodgment on this continent after the war, it must be by the strength of our own right arm and our willingness to die for what is precious to humanity."

Results Revolutionary.
Whatever might be the outcome of the war, Mr. Low said, its results could not be less than revolutionary upon the life of the world.

"If militarism triumphs," he added, "the Americans, like Europe, must bow their necks to the yoke of a militarism which will give to the soldiers rather than to the citizens the domination of the world."

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge of the war department, speaking in the place of Secretary Garrison, detailed in New York, assailed opponents of preparedness in an address to the women's department.

Scores Bryan.
Representative Gardner of Massachusetts suggested that if William J. Bryan's pacifist policy were possible, Armenia ought to be the jolliest nation in the world today. The bird of peace was no bird to turn loose when the hawk of war was abroad.

GARRISON'S APPEAL FOR PREPAREDNESS.
New York, Jan. 17.—An appeal to the people of the United States to organize in support of a systematic national defense was voiced by Lindley Garrison, secretary of war, in an address tonight in an annual banquet of Group Eight of the New York State Bankers association. Group (Continued on Page Two)

TO BLOCKADE BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL PORTS

Is Plan of Entente Allies; Ships of Commerce Will Be Seized.

PROBABLY ANNOUNCED IN VERY FEW DAYS

Washington, Jan. 17.—Plans of the Entente allies to declare a formal blockade of German ports, it was learned tonight, have been the subject of exchanges between diplomatic representatives of the Allies here and in an informal way between the diplomats and officials of the state department, according to information here. The program contemplates a virtual extension of the blockade to the European neutrals by rigid application of the ultimate destination doctrine, and delay in putting the plan into effect is attributed entirely to reluctance on the part of France and possibly Italy to accept the British right of a belligerent in this respect.

Expect Blockade Soon.
Application of the blockade to neutrals is fully expected to result in supplementing the opposition of the United States by the very bitter protests of Holland, Denmark and Sweden, and possibly Norway.

At present, the Allies are stopping all commerce with the Teutonic powers directly by the orders-in-council and are restricting indirect commerce by actual seizures by agreement with countries in Northern Europe. The promulgation of a blockade really (Continued on Page Two)

Big Floods in Southern California

Rivers Above Banks and Many Miles of Land Inundated by High Water.

Los Angeles, Jan. 17.—Nearly every stream and river in southern California was flooded tonight as the result of rain, which has been falling almost continuously since Saturday night.

Residents were marooned at many places, street car and railroad traffic demoralized, and numerous accidents resulted. The local government weather bureau predicted late today that the rain would continue tonight and tomorrow.

Streams Above Banks.
At many points the streams have broken away from their banks, washing away bridges and railway tracks, and damaging thousands of acres of cultivated lands. Unless the rain stops soon much more serious damage is threatened.

No deaths or serious injuries were believed to have occurred today, and persons reported marooned by flood waters had been rescued tonight. In Los Angeles 4.52 inches of rain had fallen.

MEXICO HAS 100,000 CASES OF TYPHUS

American Physicians Will Seek to Stamp Out the Scourge.

CARRANZA ROUNDS UP BANDIT LEADERS

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 17.—Mexico is infected with at least 100,000 cases of typhus fever, according to reports to federal officials here. American physicians, armored in silk and rubber against the infected bodies and vermin, prepared to go into the afflicted country with the methods used lately in Serbia, according to an announcement today by Dr. Carlos Hunk, chief surgeon of the American Smelting and Refining company, which normally employs 50,000 men south of the international border.

In the meantime the El Paso County Medical society, including in its membership physicians attached to municipal, state and national health services, discussed tonight measures to prevent the entrance of the disease into this country.

Capture Bandits.
Soldiers of the 13th United States Cavalry, without crossing the boundary, aided Carranza men to capture Col. Manuel Baca Valles and Lieutenant Colonel Enrique Cisneros, Villa bandit leaders, last Friday, according to reports received here tonight by United States authorities. The bandits were executed Saturday.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Whether the Carranza government in Mexico is to be held responsible by the United States for the death of the American mining men slain by bandits near Santa Ysabel may depend upon the outcome of an investigation of a circumstantial story which reached the state department today, telling how the murdered Americans had been assured a safe conduct by the Carranza authorities. Officials indicated clearly tonight, however, that the evidence so far was not conclusive, and that no decision would be reached pending a thorough inquiry.

They pointed out, also, that should Carranza be held responsible it would not mean a break in this nation's relations with him, although it would result in a demand for indemnity in addition to the punishment of the murderers already demanded and promised.

There was no further discussion of Mexican affairs in congress today, though Senator Gore, democrat, introduced a resolution to establish a neutral zone along the border, policed by Mexican and United States troops.

TO KILL AMERICANS.
Juarez, Mex., Jan. 17.—Francisco Villa, the Mexican chief, was at Le Charman, near Madera, a week ago, according to Mexican employes of the Pearson ranch, who arrived here today. The Pearson employes also declared that Villa issued an order to his men at Rubio a few days ago to kill all Americans, and in order to make sure of not missing any, to kill all foreigners.

Villa at the time had 60 men with him.

MONTENEGRINS OVERWHELMED BY ENEMY CONSENT TO AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

First Withdrawal of Any Belligerent of Either Alliances Who Have Been Fighting Since August of 1914.

KING NICHOLAS HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED

Army of Little Kingdom Put Up Valiant Fight Against Terrific Odds: Forces Were Inferior and Ammunition Gave Out.

London, Jan. 17.—Beset on the north, east and west by Austro-Hungarian armies and with all lines of retreat cut off except in Albania, where hostile tribesmen must be faced, Montenegro has asked Austro-Hungary for peace, and her request has been granted. The conditional laying down of arms by Montenegro was made the basis of the opening of peace negotiations and Montenegro accepted the terms imposed by the dual monarchy.

This announcement was made to the Hungarian parliament by Premier Tisza, and it met with an ovation on the part of the members of the chamber. Thus comes the first withdrawal of any belligerent of either of the alliances which have been fighting with each other since August, 1914.

Situation Critical.

It had been conceded for days that the situation of Montenegro was a critical one. Although the army of the little kingdom fought valiantly against the Austro-Hungarians, it was unequalled because of inferior forces, lack of guns and it has been stated, a shortage in commissariat supplies, to the task of holding back the armies that had, in conjunction with their allies, succeeded in crushing Serbia.

Already the Montenegrin capital and many of its important towns had fallen into the hands of the Austro-Hungarians and the invaders were well on their way to Montenegro's chief seaport, Antivari.

King Nicholas in Hiding.
Last accounts had the Montenegrin government at Scutari. The whereabouts of King Nicholas is not known.

The king and the government on January 13 asked a cessation of hostilities and opening of peace negotiations. It was officially announced by Austro-Hungarian headquarters today.

Lay Down Arms.
The Austro-Hungarian government replied to Montenegro that peace negotiations were possible, if the Montenegrin army unconditionally laid down arms, the headquarters of the government, says the statement, accepted the conditions.

Russians Make Gains.
The Russians in their drive along the front of nearly 100 miles in the Caucasus have won additional points of vantage from the Turks and especially in the Arasa and Irid valley region. Constantinople admits this, but says that south of the Arasa in hand to hand fighting in a Russian advance position, heavy casualties were inflicted upon the Russians by the Turks.

On the other fronts little fighting of moment has taken place. The British and French guns in France and Belgium have been busy bombarding German trenches, while on the Russian fronts there has been fighting only at isolated points from the Riga region to Bukovina.

The Italians through a concentrated artillery fire on trenches near Oselava, taken from them recently by the Austro-Hungarians, have forced out the invaders and again occupied their former positions.

The French general, Sarrail, has taken supreme command of the Entente forces at Saloniki.

May Force Greece's Hand

Berlin, Jan. 17.—Berlin newspapers, according to the Overseas News agency, expressed the belief that the landing of Allied troops at Thessalonika, some southwest of Athens, is considered as supplying troops and that the Entente powers intend using extreme means to force the hand of Greece.

The foregoing contains the first information from any source that the (Continued on Page Three)

THE WEATHER.
North Dakota: Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; probably followed by snow at night on Wednesday; continued cold.