

Strike and Put U. S. on Russian Basis
Radicals in Mooney Congress Demand

WAR POSSIBLE AGAIN, LONDON PAPER ASSERTS

Allied Council Decides to Halt Rate of Demobilization.

WILSON PUBLICITY IN PEACE STEPS IS REJECTED

Seamen by Ban Plan to Force Reparation for U-Boat Warfare

London, Jan. 15.—In the absence of a definite policy from the allies, concerning the manner in which Germany shall make compensation for the dependents of submarine victims among seamen, the executive committee of the International Federation of Seafarers has evolved a plan by which the officials hope the peace conference will be guided.

London, Jan. 15.—The Central News declared that, as a result of the allied discussions in Paris, the whole aspect of demobilization has undergone a sudden and vital change, this being shown in the drastic conditions demanded of Germany for a renewal of the armistice.

"On authority of an unimpeachable character," says the Central News, "it can be stated that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any moment. The allied war council has arrived at a decision which means that the British people have mistaken the appearance of peace for reality. This decision means that the new British ministry must revise the whole scheme of army demobilization.

"The decision is that Great Britain, in proportion to its military strength, must maintain an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months. If the rapid increase in demobilization recently announced were continued, there would, in a few months be no army in France to undertake the obligations which, by common decision of the allies, have been placed upon their shoulders."

PEACE CONFERENCE IS OFF ON POLICY THAT AROUSES STORM

Paris, Jan. 15.—The question of whether the peace conference is to be secret or wholly open to the eyes and ears of the world, the settlement of which has been long awaited, was brought to a focus, today, when it was announced that an agreement had been made to confine the information given to the public to a daily official communiqué and that a gentleman's agreement prevailed among the delegates not to discuss in any way give information of the meetings in the foreign office.

Word to this effect was followed by an explosion of protests which quite

WILSON IS FIRM IN REFUSAL TO CONCEDE FIUME TO ITALY; SLAV FUTURE REQUIRES PORT

London, Jan. 15.—In commenting upon the conference between Premier Orlando of Italy, and President Wilson last Friday, persons in touch with the Italian mission at Mr. Wilson's attitude, says the correspondent of the Daily Mail, "President Wilson was firm in his refusal to recognize Italian claims beyond Trieste and Trent," the correspondent writes. "It is known that Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy, demands an important part of the Dalmatian coast as well as Fiume, while Premier Orlando could be content to give the Dalmatian coast as sure of Fiume. It is reported that, even on this point, Mr. Wilson was

ARGENTINA UNDER MILITARY DICTATOR AS BOLSHEVIKI REVOLUTION SPREADS



Street scene in Buenos Aires following publication of famous "Spurio Versenkt" notes, above; police headquarters, which was attacked by strikers, at left, and Plaza de Mayo.

ONE STATE CAN NOW MAKE U. S. DRY AFTER YEAR

National Prohibition Has Been Ratified by 35; Race to Be Final.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Legislatures of 35 states—one less than the required three-fourths—have ratified the prohibition constitutional amendment. Several state assemblies now in session are expected to take action tomorrow, with a probable race between Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota as to which would be thirty-sixth on the list.

Ratification was completed today by the legislatures of five states, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire and Utah, making a total of 12 in two days. Of the 35 states that have taken action, only 14 have certified their action to the federal state department.

The amendment, under its provisions, becomes effective one year from the date of its final ratification. Additional legislation by congress is necessary to make it operative and groundwork for this already has been laid. This legislation will prescribe penalties for violations of the amendment and determine how and by what agencies the law shall be enforced.

Really Goes Dry July 1. If ratification is completed this month, many officials here believe the country will become permanently "dry" next July 1, the date of which the special war time prohibition recently enacted by congress goes into effect. This law prevents the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and remains in force until the demobilization of the nation's war armies is completed.

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A. C. M. WILL GIVE PREFERENCE TO SERVICE MEN AND MARRIED

Butte, Jan. 15.—The Anaconda Copper Mining company, the largest employer of labor in the state, this afternoon announced that in respect to employment during the present period of curtailment when many of the company mines are down, it will give preference to men with families and to returned soldiers in the following order:

- First—Married men and single men with dependents.
Second—Demobilized soldiers and sailors who were in the employ of the company at the time of their induction into the army or navy.
Third—Demobilized soldiers and sailors who were not employed by the company before their induction into the army or navy.
Single men without dependents and who were not inducted into the army or navy must give up their jobs to those in the preferred classes.

WAR LABOR BOARD'S POWER CHALLENGED BY SCHWAB STEEL CO.

Chairman Taft Angrily Years for Authority to Enforce Decrees in Peace Times.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The authority of the National War Labor board to enforce its decrees, now that hostilities have ceased, was challenged, today, by counsel for the Bethlehem Steel company who had been asked to appear to answer complaints that awards made by the board during the war had not been carried out.

Bolshevists Urge Assassination of Carranza and Other Leaders in Mexico

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 15.—A handbill printed in Spanish and signed "Mexican bolshevists" was distributed here, today, urging death of President Carranza, Villa, Felix Diaz, Esteban Cantu, governor of Lower California; Dr. Yagquez Gomez, Francisco de la Barra and all other political leaders and rich men in Mexico.

PENDROY RANCHER ATTACKED BY MOB MAY HAVE PERISHED

Reported to Have Been Beaten for Remarks Reflecting Upon Woman.

Choteau, Jan. 15.—Because he made remarks reflecting upon the wife of a resident of Pendroy, Sam McClaren, rancher and farm worker, was set upon and severely beaten by a crowd of men at that place, according to reports that have reached here, and it is feared that he may have perished since from exposure and the effects of the injuries inflicted upon him. He disappeared Monday night after he was attacked and he has not been seen since. He had no hat and little clothing when he fled from his assailants in a pool hall at Pendroy and he is supposed to have crawled into a culvert.

As McClaren was fleeing, it is reported that he was struck in the back of the head by a brick which nearly stunned him. Children, aping their elders, then began to throw stones at him, but he pleaded with them for mercy, it is said, crying that he was "all in." While McClaren aroused mob hostility at Pendroy, he is reported to have the sympathy of some of the ranchers of that vicinity. It is said that a score of the ranchers have been searching for him. McClaren had a place of his own, it is reported here, but lately he has worked as a farm hand.

RIOTOUS REDS DEFEATED, ROUT LABOR CONGRESS; ARE LED BY W. F. DUNN, OF BUTTE

NATIONAL BOLSHEVIK COUNCIL PROPOSED IN LABOR CONGRESS

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The Mooney labor congress has not yet adopted any program or set of declarations, but scores of resolutions embodying ideas, some of a revolutionary character, have been offered by radical delegates. Among the proposals made are: For the organization of a national soldiers' and sailors' council to safeguard the interest of labor during the period of reconstruction. For a referendum vote on the terms of peace. Abolition of all restrictions on the issuance of passports. For a general strike to compel the immediate release of political, industrial and religious prisoners. That the Russian, Austrian and German bolsheviks be given representation at the Paris peace council. For a uniform work day of six hours. For a uniform lunch period of two hours in all lines of industry. Adoption of a modification of the I. W. W. idea for one big labor union, by having one organization for each trade. A plan to have all western labor organizations withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, to organize a Western Federation of Labor.

Real Fight for Control Due Today, on Resolutions; Radical Chiefs Call Caucus to Hold Rampant Followers.

Bolshevik Ideas Wildly Applauded; Peace Referendum Demanded; Federation for West Advocated.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Led by W. F. Dunn, of Butte, Mont., socialists and members of the I. W. W. after meeting defeat, today, in the organization of the National Labor Congress called to adopt a program for obtaining a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings, made a determined attempt to capture control of the body later in the day.

With the gallery packed with radicals, they did about as they pleased at the afternoon session, until the proceedings were ended by an early adjournment. The conservatives were compelled to change their plans in several particulars because of the unexpected show of strength made by the radicals.

Tonight, both sides claimed a majority of the delegates, but nobody seemed certain what action would be taken tomorrow, when the committee on resolutions is expected to report. At today's session, every mention of socialist or I. W. W. principles was loudly cheered by delegates and spectators.

REDS HOSTILE TO ITALIAN MISSION

A letter was read from two members of the Italian labor commission appointed by the government of that country at the request of the American Federation of Labor, expressing sympathy with the movement to aid Mooney and asking to be seated as fraternal delegates in the convention. Chairman Nolan recommended that the request be granted, but the reading of the letter caused a hostile demonstration on the part of the radicals, who declared that the two Italian labor representatives had been repudiated by the bolshevik element in that country. After a heated discussion of nearly an hour, the motion to permit the commissioners to sit in the convention was voted down.

Invites Debs to Address Congress.

The radicals followed up their victory by putting forward a motion that Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, recently convicted for violation of the espionage law, be invited to address the convention. The radicals cheered for several minutes at the adoption of this motion. It is said that Debs will decline the invitation.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Chairman Nolan announced the appointment of a committee on resolutions, which was about equally divided between the conservative and the radical factions. Apparently nearly every radical delegate had at least one resolution for presentation to the committee. One delegate

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MOLASSES TANK BLOWS UP; KILLS 12, INJURES 50

Two Million Gallons Immerse Ruins of Houses in Sticky Fluid.

Boston, Jan. 15.—Probably a dozen persons were killed and fifty injured by the explosion of a huge tank of molasses on the waterfront off Commercial street, near Keany Square, today.

A dull, muffled roar gave but an instant's warning before the top of the tank was blown into the air. The circular wall broke into two great segments of sheet iron which were impelled in opposite directions. Two million gallons of molasses rushed in a mighty stream over the streets and converted into a sticky mass the wreckage of several small buildings which had been smashed by the force of the explosion. The tank was located a short distance from the Charlestown bridge, where the Charles river empties into the harbor. One of the sections of the tank wall fell on a fire house, crushing it. Three firemen, two of whom had been engaged in a card game, were buried in the ruins. One was killed and the other two were injured.

The explosion blew away two of the supporting pillars of the Atlantic avenue elevated railway structure, demolished several buildings, blew an electric freight car off the track, overturned a number of heavily loaded trucks and killed about a dozen horses. A nearby tenement house fell in. Two women and a man were taken from the ruins, all injured.

SENATE ENJOINS ALL NEW COUNTY BILLS THIS YEAR

Decides Log Rolling in Their Behalf Peril in Bolsheviki Era.

SIMILAR RESOLUTION REFERRED IN HOUSE

By WARREN W. MOSES.

Helena, Jan. 15.—County division today received a body blow in the adoption, by the senate, of a motion directing the rules committee to include in its forthcoming report a rule that no bills for the creation of new counties be considered by the senate during the present session.

This action was taken at the same moment that the house was quibbling over a report of the committee on new counties and divisions relating to the creation of the county of Lake. Senator Gnosse, of Deer Lodge county, took upon himself the task of introducing in the senate the motion which would render void all the work of the county divisionists in both the house and the senate and his motion was adopted by a vote of 23 to 18, with two absentees.

His motion, which went very thoroughly into the subject, follows: "Mr. President and Senators: "In view of, and considering, the vast number of bills now introduced, and others about to be introduced, for the creation of new counties within the state, I respectfully request the careful consideration of this senate of the unavoidable results that will follow if my motion does not prevail in its entirety. 22 Divisions Invite Trading.

"Some 22 county divisions will be before this legislature for consideration by both the house and senate. Of this number, several are undoubtedly justified in asking for their creation. But the past experience of all sessions of the legislature of Montana demonstrates the impossibility of their creation. (Continued on Page Two).

BRITISH FOOD REWARDS AUSTRIA FOR HUMANITY TO WAR PRISONERS

Vienna, Jan. 15.—A small body of British troops arrived here Tuesday as the convoys of a trainload of foodstuffs, a present from the British army in Italy to the women and children of Vienna. Great crowds gave the men a cordial welcome. The supplies were sent, said the commander, in recognition of the fact that Austria had treated her British prisoners with consideration, in contrast with the inhuman treatment by Germany. Three additional trainloads are to follow.

Grape Growers May Fight Prohibition in Twelve Other States

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Following the obtaining here, yesterday, of an order temporarily restraining Governor William D. Stephens from signing ratification of the federal prohibition constitutional amendment, it was said at the office of the California Grape Growers association, today, that similar action is possible in Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Ohio, Utah, Washington, Missouri and Nebraska. In these states, it was said, all legislative actions can be, under the law, referred to the people.

GREECE WANTS LANDS HOLDING 25 PER CENT OF HER PEOPLE; SIGHS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Paris, Jan. 15.—(By The Associated Press.)—Greece has laid before the peace conference a memorandum signed by Premier Venizelos, setting forth the claims of Greece in the settlement of the Near East. The memorandum says the Hellenic nation consist of 8,256,000 persons, of whom 55 per cent live in the Kingdom of Greece and the remainder outside its limits.

Wishing to reunite the Greek population in the Balkans, Asia-Minor and the islands adjacent to the kingdom, Greece asks, first, northern Epirus, which contains 120,000 Greeks against 80,000 Albanians. As a second demand, Greece asks for Thrace, without Constantinople. Thrace, according to the memorandum, is peopled largely by Greeks.

"Since Constantinople, according to the Twelfth point of President Wilson's program, cannot remain under Turkish rule," the memorandum declares, "the natural solution would be to award Constantinople to Greece and to establish international guarantees for the freedom of the strait."

"But if a society of nations is established immediately," the memorandum continues, "Constantinople might in consequence of great international interests connected with the possession of the straits be formed as a separate entity by the society of nations, which would nominate its governor for certain fixed periods."

The third territorial claim made by Greece is for vilayets in Asia Minor. These have a population, it is said, of 1,182,000 Greeks against 1,042,000 Mohammedans and are claimed to be both geographically and historically integral parts of Greece.

All islands in the Near East which are ethnographically, geographically and economically Greek must return to the Hellenic state. These should include islands which, according to the treaty made in London in April, 1915, are to be annexed to Italy.