

AMBASSADOR GERARD AND CONSULS STILL DETAINED IN GERMAN CAPITAL!

Berlin Wants to Be Satisfied as to the Safety of Bernstorff Before Departure

BERLIN HEARS EXCITING REPORTS THAT GERMAN SHIPS HAVE BEEN SEIZED

Washington Minimizes Importance of Detention of American Officials Because Action Is Due to Misunderstanding.

Yesterday's Report That Gerard Had Arrived at Berne, Switzerland, Is Found to Be Untrue. Americans Taken as Prisoners on Prize Ships Also Are Held in Berlin Pending Developments—Berlin Newspapers, Misinformed as to Situation in America, Charge That the United States Has Violated Provisions of the Treaty With Germany.

SAFE PASSAGE FOR BERNSTORFF Washington, Feb. 8.—France has formally granted safe passage through the allied blockade for Count von Bernstorff and his suite. Notice that Great Britain also has granted safe conduct for Count von Bernstorff and his staff was received later at the state department.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Ambassador Gerard, American consuls and the American sailors brought in on the prize ship Yarrowdale are being held in Germany until assurances have been received from here as to the safe departure of Count von Bernstorff and the German consuls and the safety of German warbound ships in this country. Ambassador Gerard is still at Berlin and not at Berne, Switzerland, as was reported yesterday. It was said at the state department today that sensational reports have become current in Germany that the German ships here have been confiscated and their crews seized. Pending confirmation, Germany has detained the Americans.

Officials here are inclined to minimize the importance of the detention because they believe it largely has arisen from a misunderstanding and will be straightened out. Probably 150 Americans are attached in the American embassy at Berlin and the 22 consulates in Germany, the 4 in Belgium and the 1 at Warsaw.

GERMANY REQUIRES SAFETY GUARANTEES

London, Feb. 8.—The German government will require guarantees that Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador at Washington, and the men on German ships in American ports will be permitted to leave the United States before allowing Ambassador Gerard and other Americans in Germany to depart from that country, according to Copenhagen Politiken, as quoted in a Reuter dispatch from that city.

This information, the Politiken says, is contained in a telegram sent by Mr. Gerard to the American legation at Copenhagen. All Americans in Germany, including those captured by the German raider and taken to Germany, are said to have been detained as hostages.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen gives the same report regarding the detention of Americans in Germany and adds that Mr. Gerard is not permitted to send telegrams in code.

In London Papers.

Dispatches reporting that Germany is holding Mr. Gerard and all Americans in Germany as hostages for the safe return of Count von Bernstorff and a large number of Germans captured at other news in the London printing papers today. Talk in the circles now became focussed on possible resultant developments. The general opinion here was that

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BELIEVES GERMAN SHIPS HAVE BEEN SEIZED BY U. S.

German Newspaper Charges America With a Breach of Treaty Obligations.

Berlin, Feb. 7 (via London, Feb. 8).—In a prominently displayed leader the Lokal Anzeiger this afternoon charges the United States with a breach of treaty obligations in "compulsorily detaining" in America German subjects who, under the treaty of 1795, are entitled, even in the case of an actual outbreak of war, to pursue their avocations unmolested. Recalling the charges of violation of treaties and the law of nations made against Germany in the earlier days of the war, the Anzeiger continues: "The breach of diplomatic relations with the United States will probably be made again the occasion for leveling against us charges of breaking treaties and international law in order to mobilize the indignation of the whole world against our shameful acts. It is therefore not at all an act of supererogation to point out now, while the deed is still fresh, that the United States, simultaneously with the breach of relations, has been guilty of an unjustified breach of treaty in confiscating German property contrary to treaties between them and Germany and condemning German subjects

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MONTANA CAVALRYMEN TO ARRIVE IN BUTTE TODAY

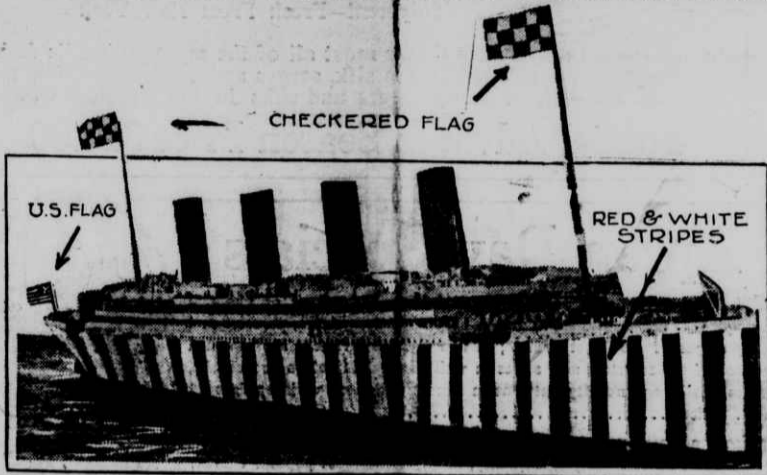
Members of Troop A, Recently Withdrawn From the Border Service, Will Stop in City Over Night, En Route to Fort Harrison.

Twenty enlisted men and four commissioned officers of Troop A, the cavalry of the Second Montana regiment on the border, will arrive in Butte this afternoon at 4:55 o'clock over the Oregon Short Line from Douglas, Ariz. They have been stationed since January in the members of the troop will remain in Butte over night and

will leave tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock over the Great Northern for Helena, where they will be mustered out of government service at Fort Harrison. The troop's equipment is following the men by freight. The men are travelling in a special tourist sleeping and left Douglas Sunday night. They came by way of El Paso, Dalhart, Tex., Pueblo and Salt Lake. Contrary to report emanating from Helena, some 50 members of the troop who remained in the south did not join the regular army, according to First Sergeant "Bill" George, son of W. B. George of Billings, who left Douglas last night.

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HOW GERMANY WANTED U. S. TO MARK SHIPS TRAVERSING SUBMARINE ZONE



In the note to the United States, upon the receipt of which diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, the Berlin government, after outlining the new submarine war zone through which neutrals would send their ships at the risk of being sunk, made one concession to the United States. She stated that her submarines would permit one American ship each week to pass to and from the British port of Falmouth, provided such ship carried no contraband of war. This ship, for the purposes of ready identification, was to be marked as shown in the picture above. The ship, the annex to the note said, was to be marked with vertical stripes alternately red and white. Each vessel must show a checkered flag, red and white, and the American national flag must be shown at the stern. Ships so marked would be given undisturbed passage.

TWELVE BIG LINERS ARE ENROUTE, ALL CARRYING PASSENGERS AND CARGOES

Two American Ships and One Dutch Are Within Danger Zone. All the Vessels Are Carrying Supplies to the Entente. Three Big Vessels Are Now Overdue, But Their Passage Has Been Lengthened Because of Departure From the Usual Trans-Atlantic Travel Lanes.

New York, Feb. 8.—Nine passenger liners flying flags of the entente allies, two ships of the American line and one of Holland are today on the high seas between New York and European ports. The American and Dutch ships, bound east, are within possible danger of submarines or mines. In addition, three British passenger ships from New York are due to arrive but have not been reported. It is possible word of their arrival has been withheld in accordance with recent orders of British authorities. Nearly all have Americans on board. The ships at sea, several of them the largest now in trans-Atlantic service and loaded with rich cargoes, are:

- American liners New York, from Liverpool, Feb. 3, and Kroonland, from Liverpool, Jan. 31.
- Ryndam (Dutch) from New York for Rotterdam via Falmouth, Jan. 28, and ordered back to this port yesterday when within 14 hours of Falmouth.
- White Star steamer Baltic for Liverpool, Feb. 2; Adriatic for Liverpool, Feb. 3, and now 1,100 miles out; Celtic for Naples, Feb. 6.
- French line steamer Rochambeau, Feb. 3, about 900 miles on her way.
- Carmania (British) for Liverpool, Feb. 4, about 1,900 miles from this port.
- Daniel Alghiere (Italian) for Naples, Jan. 24, now in the Mediterranean.
- Saxonia (British) for London via Halifax, Jan. 12.
- Italia (British) New York for Genoa, Jan. 29.
- Themistocles (Greek) for Greek ports, Jan. 28, now in Mediterranean waters.

Ships that should have arrived but have not reported so far are the Orduña of the Cunard line, which sailed Jan. 21 for Liverpool; Pannonia (British), for Liverpool via Halifax, Jan. 23, and Taormina (Italian) for Naples, Jan. 20.

On account of the submarines commanding officers of British and allied ships have taken unusual courses in avoiding the usual sea lanes, thus lengthening the voyage and making uncertain their date of arrival. "Ad-

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RESERVE BANK TAKES PRECAUTIONARY STEPS

Will Protect Member Banks From Runs by Foreign-Born Depositors. Washington, Feb. 8.—The federal reserve board has taken steps to safeguard any member bank threatened by a run by foreign-born depositors, and will aid any bank in the country whose stability is thus threatened. In the case of member banks, it is said, the board is prepared to discount virtually the bank's entire holdings of paper, into currency. Non-member banks needing aid to meet such a run, it is said, may receive it indirectly from the board through member banks.

BILL TO PERMIT CHANGE OF NAME OF ANY COUNTY

Under it Powell May Become Deer Lodge and Deer Lodge Daily County.

Special to the Post. Helena, Feb. 8.—Under an act proposed in the state senate today counties of Montana hereafter may change their names if occasion for amendment arises. Notice of the bill was given by Senator Charles H. Williams of Powell county and Senator J. B. Gnosse of Deer Lodge county. While the bill is intended to relieve a peculiar situation in the two west side counties represented in the state senate by Messrs. Williams and Gnosse it will apply to any county in the state. The bill will provide that steps may be taken to legally change the name of any county upon the initiative of 15 per cent of the voters of the county as based on the vote for governor in that county at the last previous election. If 15 per cent of the voters sign a petition for a change of name the matter is then brought up in the district court in about the same way that an individual takes to legally change his name. A decree of court makes the change effective. Senator Gnosse said today that there

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TO MAKE NO CHANGE IN INAUGURAL PLANS

Washington, Feb. 8.—Formal announcement was made today that in spite of the foreign situation the public inauguration ceremonies, March 5, will be held as planned. It was stated that it will be made impressive "in order to afford an opportunity for a perfectly spontaneous exhibition of the patriotic feeling of the country."

HOLLAND WILL NOT JOIN U. S. IN THE BREAK

She Will Try to Secure Open Lane for Her Ships in North Sea.

BRITISH MINE FIELD AND GERMAN SUB BLOCK WAY

Spain Also Demands Consideration Because She Sends No Munitions.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Netherlands government, through the American legation at The Hague, has formally declined to accept President Wilson's suggestion that it follow the course of the United States and break off diplomatic relations with Germany, information to this effect reached here today in confidential dispatches from Holland. It also was said in the dispatches that The Netherlands government has made a protest against unrestricted submarine warfare and that at the same time negotiations had been opened with Great Britain for the reduction of its mine field. The Dutch government plans to have the British field and the German danger zone, which now overlap each other, so contracted as to make a clear path through which its ships may pass.

Note From Spain.

Spain's note, which, it is understood, formally declines to accept President Wilson's suggestion that she break off diplomatic relations with Germany, was received today at the state department but was not made public. It is understood, protests vigorously against the new submarine order as a violation of international law and invasion of neutral interests. Having taken over American interests in Germany and being the best equipped diplomatically of the remaining neutrals, Spain is anxious to keep open communication with Berlin as the best channel for negotiations.

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LITTLE HOPE TO AVERT A BREAK WITH AUSTRIA

Washington, Feb. 8.—Austria has not as yet withdrawn or modified her note adhering to the German submarine campaign, it was stated officially today at the state department. The possibility that a break with Austria also can be avoided has practically been given up. Despite some differences in Austria's situation, her strict adherence to the principles taken by Germany both in a note to this government and in other communications makes her position practically the same. Officials who have been hoping that a break might be avoided will give no intimation as to why a definite announcement is not made.

AMERICAN NEGRO KILLED WHEN THE TURINO WAS LOST

Several Large Vessels Off the British Isles Were Torpedoed Today.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ALL REPORTS ON LATEST CASE

American Was One of Three Firemen Who Lost Their Lives.

London, Feb. 8.—An American negro fireman on the British steamer Turino, George Washington, was killed when that vessel was torpedoed today according to a report received by the American embassy. One of the survivors is Calvin Bay, an American citizen of Fillmore, Utah. Washington was one of three firemen who were killed. According to the information received by the embassy his wife is now in Liverpool. An effort is being made by the embassy to find her. Turino was a vessel of 2,702 tons net. She sailed from Norfolk Jan. 19 for Liverpool.

Others Lost Today.

Others reported sunk by Lloyd's today are: The British steamer Boynecastle, 245 tons gross. The Swedish steamship Varing, 2,295 tons gross. The British steamer Holbinside, 2,682 tons gross. The British steamer Dauntless, 2,167 tons gross. The crew of the Holbinside left the vessel in boats and the captain has been landed. Six members of the Dauntless crew were picked up after she had been torpedoed. Two members of the crew were killed and the captain was seriously wounded.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR REPORT ON THE TURINO

Washington, Feb. 8.—President (Continued on Page Eight.)

U-BOATS KEEP UP THE AVERAGE TO DESTROY MILLION TONS MONTH

Washington, Feb. 8.—The third day of Germany's new submarine campaign shows that the undersea boats are maintaining the average destruction set by the Berlin naval experts as necessary to success. The third day's reported losses totaled 27,985 tons and the preceding two days totaled 56,000. At such a rate the destruction of 1,000,000 tons a month, which is the German aim, would seem about to be accomplished. German naval experts contend that such an average would cut England off from the world and end the war by her starvation. It is realized here, however, that the British government is not lacking in measures to keep the sea lanes open and that these will become apparent as the campaign progresses. It is pointed out that while the world knows of the losses of the merchant ships it knows little, if anything at all, about the losses of the submarine flotillas.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF SPECIAL ELECTION NOW

Cost of Electing Successor to Late Representative Flanigan to Serve Eight Days Would Exceed \$13,000.

In view of the fact that it would cost Silver Bow county \$12,000 or more to elect a successor to the late Jerry J. Flanigan in the state assembly to serve a period not to exceed eight legislative days, it is highly improbable that a special election will be held on Feb. 19. A democrat has been appointed by Governor Stewart to succeed a democrat, so that the complexion of the house is unchanged and taxpayers, officials and citizens of the county generally believe that the matter should rest there. In event a special election was called it could not be held for less than \$13,000. Even if the successful candidate should qualify immediately he or she would have but eight legislative days to serve, since the election could not be held before Feb. 19 and the as-

LABOR BILLS MAKE HEADWAY IN THE MONTANA SENATE

A Committee Brings in Two Reports on Healy Measure.

UPPER HOUSE REVIVES TRADING STAMP BILL

Mine Taxation Reports Coming Up—Assembly Has a Busy Day.

Special to the Post. Helena, Feb. 8.—In both houses the legislative mill ground out a big grist of routine today. The members of the senate indulged in a one-sided debate over Healy's bill, known as the "model" labor act, and in the end gave it their approval. This bill makes lawful certain agreements between employers and employed and limits the use of the injunction. The senate committee on labor and capital presented two reports on the Healy bill. The minority report, signed by Willett, Annin and Hogan, recommended the passage of the measure; the majority of the committee recommended that it be killed. Senators Hogan, Healy and Annin spoke in favor of the bill. No one championed the majority report, which was rejected by a vote of 14 to 21. Then the majority report was adopted.

Eight-Hour Bills.

The same committee recommended H. B. 4, an eight-hour bill for women, and H. B. 28, making the eight-hour law apply to firemen, engineers and the janitors of public buildings, and the reports were adopted. The Wheat trading stamp bill, tabled yesterday, was revived in the senate and placed on general orders. This measure is intended to prevent or restrict the use of trading stamps and premiums. Over the opposition of Edwards, Annin and Hogan, the senate this afternoon in committee of the whole recommended for passage H. B. 67, prohibiting trading stamps. Annin charged the bill, instead of benefiting Montana merchants, would help the mail-order houses. He insisted growers no longer can make a cut price on sugar when purchased with other goods. Edwards said it was an infringement of the liberties of the people in the interest of the merchants. In committee of the whole the senate advanced the bill to revise the boundaries of Prairie county and S. B. 132, creating a state livestock commission out of the state boards of stock and sheep commissioners.

To Abolish Voting Machine.

Senator Edwards gave notice of a (Continued on Page Twelve.)

SHOTS ARE FIRED IN THE HUNGARIAN DIET

Amsterdam, Feb. 8 (via London).—A Reuter dispatch from Budapest says during a speech by Count Theodore Bathanyai in the Hungarian diet three revolver shots were fired from the gallery. Nobody was hurt and after some excitement a man was arrested, who made a confused statement and was apparently intoxicated.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF SPECIAL ELECTION NOW

Assembly adjourns on March 1. On a per diem basis election of a successor to Mr. Flanigan would cost the county more than \$1,500 a day for his services. As a precedent for not holding an election, a similar case occurring some years ago in Madison county is cited. In the case in question, a member of the house died while the assembly was in session. A special election was authorized by the governor, but the time intervening before adjournment was so short that the election was not held. In that instance, as in the present one, the holding of an election was viewed as an unnecessary extravagance and that the result would not be warranted by the expense. Expenses of a special election would include printing of ballots, poll books, establishment of polling places, many of the latter to be built, and payment of judges and clerks. The governor's proclamation calling the election is in usual form, with offers of \$100 reward for violations of election laws in a sum up to \$5,000 attached. A copy has been received by the commissioners.