

THE WEATHER

Today—Snow; much colder. Tomorrow—Snow.

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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VOL. XXXVI. NO. 285.

MISSOULA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1910.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MANY RULINGS WHEN COURT MEETS

HIGHEST TRIBUNAL OF NATION IS WORKING DURING SHORT VACATION.

LONG LIST IS EXPECTED

It is thought that many cases are being disposed of, so that decks may be clear for consideration of laws appertaining to corporations—Railroad questions up.

Washington, Feb. 13.—When the supreme court of the United States meets on Monday, February 21, a long list of decisions is expected. Lawyers believe that the court in its three weeks' vacation has endeavored to dispose of many cases, that it may be as free as possible to consider the application of the Sherman antitrust law to corporations and the corporation taxation act. The suit of the government against the American Tobacco company and others is the most important case under advisement by the court. It was argued several weeks ago.

Standard Oil First. On account of the Standard Oil case, to be argued March 14, and involving familiar questions, it is believed that the decision in the tobacco case will not be announced until after the Standard Oil suit has been heard. One of the most important laws, whose validity has been questioned in arguments before the court, is the "hours of service law for railroad employees," passed by congress in 1907. The railroads have attacked the law as being applicable to employees engaged in commerce within the state as well as in interstate commerce. It is claimed the law is open to objection similar to those that nullify the liability law of 1906. A decision in this case may be announced on February 21.

Another suit that has attracted much attention is that in which the government is seeking to get possession of property amounting to nearly \$400,000, in the hands of Oberlin M. Carter, former captain in the engineers' corps of the army, who was sentenced to prison for his alleged connection with schemes to defraud the government of \$2,000,000. The court has the case under advisement. The validity of a large number of state laws is questioned in cases which the court has heard argued, but in which it has not announced its decision.

Railroad Cases. Among these is the act of the legislature of Minnesota, increasing the per cent the rate of the gross carrying tax on railroads. The Chicago, Great Western railway and the Great Northern railway have brought suits to the supreme court, claiming that, as applied to them, the law is void, because their charters exempt them from paying a higher rate than is specified in those charters.

NINA IS LOST.

Boston, Feb. 13.—No news of the missing schooner Nina, which left Norfolk for the Charleston navy yards last Sunday, came today to relieve the anxiety as to her fate. The belief is growing that the vessel has gone to the bottom with her crew of 22 men.

BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 13.—The First National bank of Nortonville has closed its doors. The officers announce that the bank has not proved a paying concern, but that depositors will be paid in full.

TWO BUTTE UNIONS FIGHT OVER OILER

Smeltersmen Get Him Fired for Not Joining and Engineers Threaten to Strike for Him.

Butte, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The engineers' union today voted to quit work Wednesday unless a man over whom they claim jurisdiction is reinstated. The man is an oiler, employed at the engine house of the Northwest mine. The engineers, working under an international charter, claim jurisdiction over oilers, whether men or boys, whose aim it is to learn to be engineers themselves. The mill and smeltersmen's union claims this man also. This union demanded his discharge in the first place, because he refused to join it. The engineers decided to make the jurisdiction fight at once.

KING IS BETTER.

Stockholm, Feb. 13.—The condition of King Gustav was so satisfactory today that no official bulletin was issued.

QUIET SUNDAY SPENT BY TAFT

CHIEF OF NATION POSES FOR YOUNG ARTIST WHILE OPENING MAIL.

SLEEPS TILL 10 O'CLOCK

In the afternoon President starts for Washington—Conference with state leaders is supposed to have to do with purging New York Republican organization.

New York, Feb. 13.—President Taft had a quiet Sunday today. He posed leisurely for a sketch or two before a young woman artist, Lois A. Swan, while going through his mail this morning, saw only two callers and left for Washington in the private car "Oiler." Otto B. Bannard, president of the New York Trust company, and defeated candidate for mayor in the recent municipal contest, and Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the New York republican county committee, were the persons, besides relatives and the artist, whom the president saw. Mr. Bannard, speaking of the artist, said: "She is a young friend of mine and I think she is doing remarkably well. She has been ambitious to sketch the president and I was glad that I could help her. The president agreed with the plan and, as he had much personal mail to go through, he thought it would be a good idea to favor my friend and, at the same time, go through his mail."

Sleeps Late. After the banquet of the Republican club last night, the president returned to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, and did not get up until nearly 10 o'clock today. A number of churches had extended special invitations to Mr. Taft to attend services today, but he declined, explaining in each instance that the activities of yesterday necessitated seclusion and rest.

Mr. Bannard arrived at the Taft residence a few minutes before 11 o'clock and a moment after he had entered the house he came out with Mrs. Taft. The president followed and the three, accompanied by secret service agents, were driven in an automobile to Mr. Bannard's home. While Mr. Taft remained in the car, Mr. Bannard took the president into the house, introduced him to the young artist and the president sat for a sketch. Mr. Bannard left them and accompanied Mrs. Taft on an automobile ride up Fifth avenue.

Have Dinner. Mr. Bannard and Mrs. Taft returned to the Bannard home in an hour, picked up the president and all went to Henry W. Taft's house, where dinner was served. Afterward there was music by members of the Taft family. At 3 o'clock the secret service men called with two automobiles and the president and Mrs. Taft were taken to the train. At the conference yesterday at the home of Mr. Griscom, Mr. Bannard, Governor B. B. Baker, Mr. Griscom were of one mind in insisting that the republican party in this state should be purged, and that the Aldis-Conger charges at Albany should be lifted to the bottom.

While President Taft did not commit himself at the conference, he is said to have told several leaders that the "situation looked very bad" and it was common belief that he sided with Messrs. Hughes, Bannard and Griscom as against State Chairman Woodruff, Senator Dewey and Speaker Wadsworth of the state assembly. Mr. Bannard would not say that politics was not discussed today and the inference was that Mr. Taft has taken an active part in the republican situation in this state.

REVIVE FOOT RACING.

New York, Feb. 13.—Professional foot racing will be revived at Madison Square garden tomorrow night, when seven "cack" long distance men will toe the mark in a 10-mile struggle. The starters will be Hans Holmer, Quebec; Fred Meadows, Guilph, Ont.; Paul Acona, Grenfell, Sask.; Jim Crowley, Ireland; Gustav L. Jungstrom, Sweden; Percy Sullen, Toronto, and Charles Miller, New York.

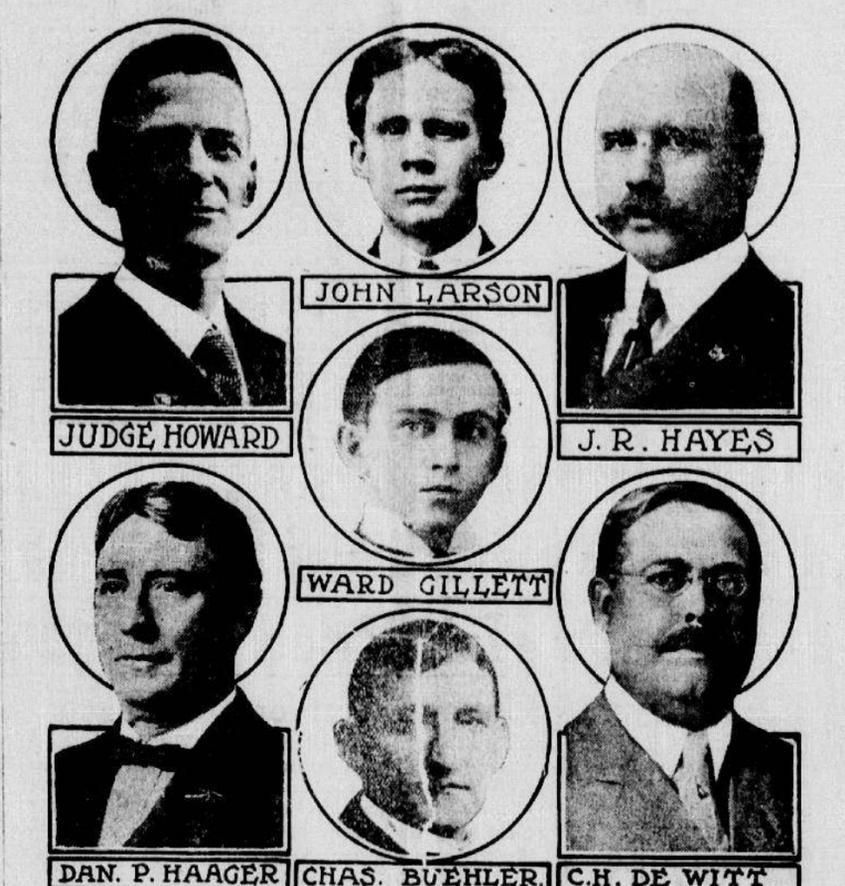
CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Championship contests have been arranged by the International Cyclists' union, now in annual session here, for July 17, 21 and 24 in Brussels. The 1911 championships will be held in Turin. The congress rejected the proposition of the American delegates that cyclists be authorized to appeal to the international union in cases where the national bodies refuse licenses.

FETE FOR TEDDY.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Figaro announces that President Fallieres will give a grand fete at the Elysee palace on the occasion of ex-President Roosevelt's visit.

EVANGELIZATION OF WORLD PLANNED BY MEN OF CHURCH



J. Campbell White of New York is general secretary. D. C. Lilly of Nicholsonville, Ky., is field secretary. W. H. Wolfe of Dallas, Texas; W. B. Stubbs of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. T. B. Ray of Richmond, Va., educational secretary of foreign mission board, and Colonel E. W. Halford of New York are men who have taken an active part in the Laymen's Missionary movement.

New York, Feb. 13.—Three years ago last November there was born in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church in New York a movement looking toward the evangelization of the world in this generation. That movement is today backed by every Protestant church in the United States and Canada. The organization is known as the Laymen's Missionary movement.

The general committee of the movement consists of more than 100 men who meet semi-annually. The executive committee consists of 21 men, 15

of them residents of New York and vicinity, two from Washington, one from Boston and three from Canada. This committee meets monthly in the city of New York. J. Campbell White is the general secretary. It is as follows: Samuel C. Capen, chairman; J. Campbell White, general secretary; E. W. Halford, Harry Wade Hicks, Frank E. Hodgins, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Joshua Levering, Alfred E. Marling, Silas McBea, John R. Mott, Eben E. Olcott, John R. Pepper, N. W. Rowell, Charles A. Rowland, William Jay Schieffelin, L. H. Severance, Joseph N. Shenstone, John B. Saloman, Jr., Robert E. Spurr, E. B. Sturges, Mornay Williams, S. W. Woodward. On the night of October 16, 1909, the active campaign was started with a big banquet at Buffalo. The campaign has continued ever since and will not be over until every large city of every state in the Union has been visited. The schedule for the balance of February, March and April takes the workers south and west. It is to be brought to a climax in Chicago, Ill., May 2-6 of this year when the National Missionary congress convenes. At this congress it is hoped to an-

nounce that sufficient funds have been pledged to assure the carrying of the Bible to every nation of the world. Conventions of the Laymen's Missionary movement to be held during February, March and April are as follows: February—Oklahoma, Okla., 15-17; Shreveport, La., 16-17; Wichita, Kan., 18-20; Houston, Texas, 18-20; Topeka, Kan., 22-24; Dallas, Texas, 22-24; Kansas City, Mo., 24-27; El Paso, Texas, 27-March 1. March—Colorado Springs, Colo., 2-4; Denver, Colo., 2-6; Phoenix, Ariz., 4-6; Salt Lake City, Utah, 8-10; Los Angeles, Cal., 8-10; Fresno, Cal., 12-14; Cheyenne, Wyo., 13-14; Sacramento, Cal., 14-16; Lincoln, Neb., 15-17; San Francisco, Cal., 17-20; Omaha, Neb., 18-20; Sioux City, Iowa, 22-24; Mitchell, S. D., 25-27; Portland, Ore., 29-31. April—Davenport, Iowa, 1-3; Moline and Rock Island, Ill., 1-3; Tacoma, Wash., 1-3; Seattle, Wash., 2-5; Milwaukee, Wis., 5-7; Peoria, Ill., 8-10; Spokane, Wash., 8-10; Indianapolis, Ind., 12-14; Butte, Mont., 12-14; Billings, Mont., 15-17; Fargo, N. D., 19-21; Duluth, Minn., 22-24; St. Paul, Minn., 26-28.

LAND GRAFT JURY CANNOT REACH VERDICT

MEN IN HERMANN CASE ARE STILL OUT—INSTRUCTIONS ARE REREAD.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 13.—At 11 o'clock tonight, no word having been received from the jury in the case of Binger Hermann, Judge Wolverson ordered the jury locked up for the night. The jury was still arguing the case at 8:15 o'clock tonight, but about 9:30 the lights in the jury room were extinguished.

After 21 hours spent in the consideration of evidence in the case of former Commissioner of the General Land Office Binger Hermann, tried for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the establishment of the Blue Mountain forest reserve, in this state, the jury at 6:30 o'clock tonight still was unable to reach a verdict. Judge Charles E. Wolverson announced at that time that he would answer any call from the jury room up to 11 o'clock and that, if a verdict had not been agreed upon at that hour, he would lock up the jurors for the night. The jurors, haggard and worn from their ordeal, made but one appearance in court today. Shortly after 10 o'clock today they asked to have read to them again the instructions of the court as to what constituted reasonable doubt and conspiracy. Following a consultation with the attorneys, Judge Wolverson reread from his instructions the portions asked for and, in addition, also read that portion of his instructions bearing upon the credibility of witnesses. The jurors again retired. It was rumored that the jury stood nine to three for acquittal.

DR. COOK AND WIFE ARE ON BOARD OSIRIS

Valdivia, Chile, Feb. 13.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, explorer, and his wife, arrived here on board the German steamer Osiris, having taken a cabin at Montevideo. Dr. Cook traveled under the name of T. Craig. He and his wife sailed north today. He declined to be interviewed.

The steamer Osiris sailed from Hamburg on January 1 and from Antwerp on January 8 for Callao. Presumably she touched at Montevideo, where the Cooks are said to have boarded her, but her call there has not been reported.

EXPLOSION IS FATAL TO WORKMAN

Helena, Feb. 13.—(Special.)—Two hundred pounds of dynamite exploded this afternoon and blew Martin Higgins into eternity, at a camp in the Big Belt mountains, a few miles beyond York, where a crew of men was working on the power line from Great Falls to Butte. When picked up, Higgins had lost both legs and was badly bruised, but still alive. A hurry call was sent to Helena and Dr. B. C. Brooke responded in his automobile, but the man died before reaching the city. How the accident occurred is not known. Timekeeper Roberts, who came in with the body, seemed very unwilling to talk, and but little information could be secured from him. He said that Higgins was an unmarried man and came from Iowa.

INOCULATION PLAN MAY DESTROY CANCER

STRONG HOPE OF DOING AWAY WITH DISEASE IS HELD—FISH TO BLAME?

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13.—A strong hope of curing cancer, or at least greatly ameliorating the suffering of cancer patients by means of inoculation is held out in the report of Henry Gaylord, director of the cancer laboratory of the state department of health at Buffalo. This hope is based on extended experimentation in the last year in the inoculation of various animals, mainly rats, with the cancer virus.

"It appears," says the report, "that where the resistance of the animal is not sufficiently awakened by one inoculation of the tumor, this resistance can be heightened by repeated doses and, in considerable proportion of cases, immunity can be raised to a point that will bring about a cure. It is needless to point out that this process of repeated vaccination, which has cured in the proportion of 25 to 40 in rats, might well be applied to those cases of late cancer in human beings in which surgery has nothing to offer and the outlook is hopeless. Experiment on Men? "As we strongly urged the legislature in previous reports, the time has come when we should begin the experimentation with human beings. To do this, it is necessary that a number of patients should be maintained for this purpose. Funds sufficient to enable us to maintain 10 patients is the least amount that can be of value if this work is to be undertaken." Other investigations conducted by (Continued on Page Two.)

TAFT'S SPEECH INDICATES WISHES

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DESIGNATES MATTERS FOR CONGRESS' ATTENTION.

IGNORES SHIP SUBSIDY

Federal Incorporation Bill is Touched So Lightly That Placing the Measure in Front Rank is Hardly Justified—Cost-of-Living Committee to Be Named.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The fact that President Taft in his New York speech picked out for emphasis such subjects as postal savings banks, interstate commerce legislation, anti-injunction, statehood and conservation of natural resources seems to mark these as subjects for early consideration by congress. Especially is this true for the reason that measures to carry out these party pledges have reached advanced stages before appropriate committees.

His Allusions. It is remarked also that the character of Mr. Taft's allusions to the federal incorporation bill would hardly justify the placing of that measure in the first rank of administration measures, while the fact that ship subsidy was ignored altogether makes it questionable whether the executive will bring pressure to further its chances. Ship subsidy legislation seems almost certain to pass the senate, but the democrats in the house are preparing to line up against the bill and believe that with some republican assistance they will be able to defeat it. It is not improbable that the senate would then place the measure upon the post-office appropriation bill as a rider, in which event a second contest would be precipitated in the house.

Cost of Living. It is expected that the select committee of the senate to conduct an inquiry into the cost of living will be announced early this week. Republican members generally express the opinion that the inquiry can be conducted so speedily as to insure a report before the conclusion of the present session. They will undertake especially to demonstrate that the tariff is not responsible for the rise in prices.

Still Undetermined. The question whether the house committee on ways and means will undertake an investigation of the cost of living is still undetermined. There is no general demand for a rival inquiry and indications are that the house would be willing to leave the whole subject to the senate, as the latter's investigation is intended to be defensive of republican principles and is designed for use in the congressional elections. Postal savings banks and appropriation bills will take up practically the entire week in the senate. In the house, the rivers and harbors bill probably will occupy much time and there are other appropriation bills ready for consideration. Among these is the postoffice bill carrying about \$200,000,000 and the Indian bill. It is unlikely that any administration bills will be considered in the house this week.

The Hallinger-Pinchot investigation is scheduled for resumption tomorrow. There will be important hearings also at both ends of the capitol on the administration railroad bill. The hearings on the anti-injunction bill in attracting general interest. Hearings will be resumed tomorrow.

Within a Month.

Washington, Feb. 13.—If the calculation of members of the senate and house committee on interstate commerce does not go amiss, the administration railroad measure probably will be under discussion on the floor of congress within a month. Committees of both houses practically have completed their general hearings, but members of the interstate commerce commission and Attorney General Wickershaw are still to be heard.

Bill's Outline.

The railroads, with the exception of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, have shown a disposition to let the bill go through without contesting it. The bill will be amended in many respects by the house committee, but it is already well understood that it will cover the essential features of the president's measure. As outlined today, the bill will cover the following points: First—Control of the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad companies and prohibition of the purchase of competing lines. Second—A provision requiring railroads to furnish their rates on applications, with a penalty for failure to do so. Third—Giving the interstate commerce commission power to suspend a proposed rate before it goes into effect. Fourth—Making effective the long and short haul clause of the present law, so as to forbid a higher charge

Condition of Ruined General Chanzy

Seems to Indicate Reason—More Bodies Are Recovered.

Palma, Island of Mallorca, Feb. 13.—The proposition that the boilers of the French transatlantic steamer General Chanzy exploded after she struck on the reefs near the island of Minorca, Thursday night, is based largely upon the character of the wreckage of the ship, which was reduced almost to kindling. The work of salvage and recovery of bodies continues, but is greatly retarded by the high seas. Among the bodies washed ashore was that of a woman with a baby clasped in her arms. Others Saved? Paris, Feb. 13.—Although a special dispatch from Toulon to the Journal des Debats says it is reported that some survivors from the steamer General Chanzy were landed on a neighboring island, no confirmation can be obtained. On the contrary, everything indicates that Marcel Rodol alone escaped. The loss is given officially as 158. At daylight a flotilla of six torpedo boat destroyers sailed from Cannes at top speed for the scene of the wreck.

POLICE SABERS SWING OVER RIOTERS

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN DEMONSTRATIONS MANHANDLED BY OFFICERS.

HOLSTEIN HAS RECORD

Outbreak Extends Over Entire Kingdom and Sidarms Are Used in Many Instances—At Neumuenster a Workingman is Mortally Injured and Many Are Wounded at Halle.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Demonstrations by socialists throughout the kingdom after mass meetings, held today to protest against the suffrage bill, resulted in serious affrays between the demonstrators and the police in many places. In Berlin several policemen were severely wounded by stones thrown by rioters, and scores of socialist supporters received serious injuries from sabres of the police. Reports from places outside of Berlin give a number of casualties. The worst affair occurred at Neumuenster, in Holstein, where a workingman was mortally wounded by a knife through the lungs; another's hand was cut off, while a third held an ear. At Halle, after the close of the meetings, 2,000 socialists attacked the police, who drew their sabres and wounded many. At Koenigsberg, where the socialists returned in a body from suburban meetings, the police, in attempting to divert the crowds into the side streets used their sabres. They also made a number of arrests.

Police Active.

At Duisberg, on the Rhine, socialists, in a series of street demonstrations, came into collision with the police. The latter used their sabres and several manifestos were cut and buried. At Cologne huge crowds assembled in Cathedral square intending to march in order to the meeting place in the suburbs, but strong cordons of police held the chief thoroughfares and forced the crowds to take to the side streets. The meetings were so largely attended that the authorities closed the halls after they were filled to prevent overcrowding. Speakers urged the socialists not to offer resistance to the police. Sharply worded resolutions of protest were adopted.

At the Capital.

In the suburbs of Berlin 40 meetings were held in crowded halls. The majority were peaceably conducted, but in Hixdorf, a southern suburb of nearly 100,000, an immense crowd gathered in the public square and listened to speeches by several leaders. A police lieutenant called on the people to disperse, but they refused to obey. The police, thereupon, tried to break up the meeting and some of the crowd responded with a shower of stones. After the meetings large processions paraded through the principal suburban streets, singing the workingmen's "Marsellaise." Some of them tried to reach the central sections about the Schloss Platz, but the police held the approaches and dispersed the crowd without serious difficulty. Later the police ordered a crowd composed largely of youths at the Kronprinz bridge to disperse, but the officers were greeted with shouts of "bloodhounds" and a shower of stones. An officer ordered the men to charge with drawn arms.

At Essen several socialists or their supporters received cuts, but no one was dangerously injured.

EXPLOSION OF BOILER MAY BE WRECK'S CAUSE

Condition of Ruined General Chanzy Seems to Indicate Reason—More Bodies Are Recovered.

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