

Today—Local snows.  
Tomorrow—Fair.

Resolutions should include an advertising plan.

# WOODY WANTS COMMISSION FORM

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOULA COUNTY INTRODUCES BILL IN HOUSE.

# DIRECT PRIMARY BILL

Governor Norris Will Submit Special Message on Reapportionment as Soon as Final Census Figures Are Given Out From Washington—Important Measures Are Introduced.

Helena, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—Governor Norris read his message to the joint assembly of the senate and house today. Representative Woody of Missoula gave notice of a bill providing for the commission form of government for cities. McNally of Silver Bow, one providing for the establishment of an asylum for the treatment of inebriate tuberculosis; Byrnes of Lewis and Clark, for the making of party nominations by a direct vote; Bell of Yellowstone, for the reapportionment of membership of the several counties in the legislature, and Alley of Silver Bow, permitting the railroads of the state to provide certain persons reduced rates of free transportation. Contests, four in the senate and two in the house, were filed. Governor Norris made a splendid impression on the legislative body and the several hundred spectators by the excellent way in which he presented his message. His voice was clear and distinct so that every word was heard. He was liberally applauded by the democrats. The galleries were packed with men and women for the occasion, and most of them remained throughout the reading of the document.

The governor gave notice that he would send a special message on the subject of reapportionment as soon as the final census figures were given out at Washington.

The two houses assembled at 10:30 o'clock this morning and transacted business for three-quarters of an hour before the senate went to the lower house.

Lieutenant Governor Allen, who presided over the joint meeting, appointed Senator George of Yellowstone and Representatives Woody of Missoula and Grubb of Flathead to escort Governor Norris from his office to the house. While the committee was out, Baker of Lewis and Clark suggested that in deference to the ladies present the men should not smoke during the joint meeting. Cigars and cigarettes were laid aside. Being presented, Governor Norris delivered his message, taking a few minutes less than an hour to do it.

In the Senate. Immediately after the senate met today Senator Donlan moved the appointment of Messrs. McCone, Tooley and Selway as a committee to select the standing committees of that body. This carried the following bills were introduced:

George—Appropriation, basing the membership of the house on the basis of 4,800 population.

Everett—Primary election, after the Iowa plan, including all elective officers and United States senator.

Meyer—Anti-technicality bill, concerning the granting of new trials and setting aside judgments in criminal cases, and one providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote, through an amendment to the United States constitution.

These contests were filed: Cluston against Burlingame, Cascade county.

Power against Dearborn, Granite. Albright against Duncan, Madison. Haviland against Galtway, Silver Bow.

Notices of bills were given: Edwards—Bills to regulate taxation of mortgages, the deposit of state and county funds; the open season of grouse, chicken, sage hens and other game, the organization and government of municipal corporations.

Whitlock—Changing the boundaries of Flathead, Lincoln and Sanders counties; for a fish hatchery in Flathead; relating to salaries of district judges.

The House. Two contests, McGinnis against Stevens of Silver Bow, and Cummings against Duffy of Granite, were filed in the house.

Notice of bills were given as follows: Woody—To provide for a commission form of government for cities.

Crouch—Redistricting the state into congressional districts.

Whaley—To amend section 684 R. C. act of 1907.

Bell—Reapportionment of membership and representation of the several counties, and fixing their number of representatives in the house.

McNally—For the establishment of a state asylum for tubercular persons.

Byrnes—For making party nominations by direct vote.

Moore of Valley—Creating a new judicial district in his county.

Alley—Permitting railway companies to carry free or at reduced rates persons and property in certain cases.

Blake—To fix the salaries and compensations of deputy assessors and deputy treasurers in certain counties.

# QUICK ACTION WANTED BY NORRIS

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR OF MONTANA ASKS LEGISLATURE TO BE EXPEDITIOUS.

# REAPPORTIONMENT TALK

Executive Suggests Immediate Action in Matter of Better and More Equal Representation for Some of the Counties—Also States That Both Parties Favor Commission Form.

Helena, Jan. 3.—Governor Edwin L. Norris of Montana read his annual message before the legislature in joint session this morning. The meeting was presided over by Lieutenant Governor Allen. Hundreds of people filled the galleries and listened attentively to the reading. The message was as follows:

To the Twelfth Legislative Assembly: In the performance of a duty required of me by the constitution, I have the honor to submit the following information and recommendations:

Legislative Efficiency. A general feeling exists that state legislatures are not effective and there is a growing tendency on the part of the public to insist that many strictly legislative duties shall be referred to congress. This feeling has been developed on account of the fact that legislatures have in many instances been negligent in the performance of duty.

Public confidence can be regained only by a thorough performance of duty on the part of legislative assemblies. There is much important legislation that should receive your careful attention, and the hope is here expressed that due consideration may be given to every measure of public interest.

Permit me to respectfully urge that you use every effort to dispatch legislation during the early days of the session and thus obviate the congestion that has usually obtained during the closing days of former sessions.

As an example of a course to be avoided, the action of the last assembly is referred to. Two hundred and twelve bills were passed during the session. Of that number 118 reached the governor on the last day. The proper final consideration of that number of bills in one day is impossible. No legislation is frequently more to be preferred than hasty legislation. The period of fifteen days after adjournment allowed the governor to act upon measures, does not enable him to give the necessary consideration to any such mass of legislation.

The sixtieth-day shower of bills just referred to was sufficient to arouse the suspicion that the assembly had ceased to be a deliberative body and had become merely a medium for the rapid transmission to the executive office of an unparalleled mass of necessarily ill-considered legislation.

Special Messages. Later, special messages will be submitted upon the following subjects, and possibly others, should occasion seem to warrant:

Report and recommendations of the state board of prison commissioners relative to the state prison.

Report of the capitol commission supplementing the report heretofore made to the extraordinary session of the Eleventh assembly.

Report of the conservation commission, recommending laws for the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires, regulating appropriations of water for power purposes, and suggesting certain amendments to Chapter 147, Laws of 1909.

Submitting the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Report of the commission recommending employer's liability and workmen's compensation acts.

Transmitting estimates of receipts and expenditures for the next biennial period.

Report of highway commission, recommending a comprehensive road law.

I have deemed it wise to submit special communications upon these subjects. Several of the commissions referred to have not made final reports and their recommendations could not, therefore, be included in this message.

Enforcement of the Law. The laws in force in Montana have been as intelligently enacted as those in other states where like conditions have prevailed. The summit of legislative accomplishment has not been reached, however, and this assembly has been convened in regular session to give consideration to measures of public concern. The proper execution of laws is as important as the enactment thereof. Too often the law is brought into contempt by a failure of

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# REVOLUTIONARY GUNBOAT HAS ATTACKED TRUXILLO

Former United States Ship Hornet, Fitted Out for Filibustering, Assumes the Aggressive in Honduras and Captures Town.

New Orleans, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Puerto Barrios, under date of January 2, announces the capture of Truxillo, Honduras, by the revolutionary gunboat Hornet.

The garrison in Ruatan surrendered without firing a shot and the government troops joined the revolutionists, according to the dispatch, which says: "After the Hornet left New Orleans the vessel picked up 100 men, 1,000 rifles, two machine guns and large quantity of ammunition. The Hornet arrived at La Guana, La Graciosa, December 28, proceeded to the Island of Bonacca, where a base of provisions was established, and then captured the Bay Islands."

Attack Expected. Puerto Cortes, Honduras, Jan. 3.—This city is still in a state of unrest because of a momentarily expected attack by the Bonilla revolutionists. Nothing has been heard from the gunboat Hornet since Thursday night.

Commander Davis of the United States cruiser Tacoma had not landed marines up to this morning, but is expected to do so before the actual attack on the city begins.

# SPLIT TAKES PLACE AMONG ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS

SHURTLEFF FACTION BOLTS THE HOUSE CAUCUS AND DEMOCRATS ARE HAPPY.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 3.—The republican speakership conference broke up in a row tonight when 16 Shurtleff adherents walked out, saying they were dissatisfied at what they term the alleged insincerity of administration supporters.

Ten minutes later, Roy O. West of Chicago, chairman of the republican state central committee, called the republican state caucus to order in the same room and 68 republicans responded to their names on roll call. The number is 12 short of the constitutional majority necessary to elect a speaker.

With 65 republicans holding out in one faction, 16 Shurtleff adherents standing firm in another, one member refusing to take a stand with either republican faction, and 68 democrats holding the fort on the minority side, there appears to be no immediate prospect that the general assembly will elect a speaker.

With the refusal of the Shurtleff faction to participate in the house caucus, all hope of a peaceful settlement of the speakership controversy was lost. The democratic caucus tonight chose George Altschuler of Aurora as minority house leader.

# GALLAGHER DECARDED SANE.

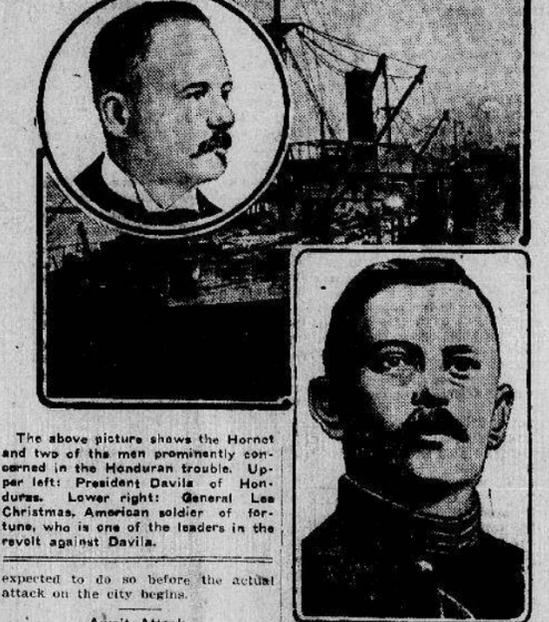
New York, Jan. 3.—James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor last August in Hoboken, was declared sane tonight by a jury in the supreme court in Jersey City. Gallagher, therefore, will go to trial tomorrow on an indictment charging him with shooting with intent to kill, William H. Edwards, commissioner of street cleaning of New York.

# MAKE A SKATING RINK.

Wallace, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—Mullan young people will enjoy ice skating this month, though the surrounding country is devoid of ponds or lakes. The baseball grounds have been banked in a bottom of heavy ice made and the grounds flooded to make a smooth surface ice.

# HOPKINS CIVIL SUIT IS QUIETLY SETTLED

Butte, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—John Hopkins, convicted of the murder of Eric Hamry and given a year in the penitentiary and who has been staying off sentence so he might settle his civil troubles, today had the suit of Ed Shone against him for \$1,500 dismissed as settled. Shone claims he loaned Hopkins the money to pay his lawyers to defend him. He was the most bitter witness against Hopkins at the murder trial. The two were interested in mining claims. It is understood Hopkins made a settlement with Shone by which the latter gets much the better of it.



The above picture shows the Hornet and two of the men prominently concerned in the Honduras trouble. Upper left: President Davis of Honduras. Lower right: General Lee Christmas, American soldier of fortune, who is one of the leaders in the revolt against Davila.

# MANY ARRESTED BY OFFICERS

Kaispell, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—According to a report brought today from Polson, United States Marshals Gordon and Gillett, who have been quietly working at Polson and Ronan for two or three days, have discovered large quantities of bottled beer and whisky and have arrested 17 persons at Polson and 13 at Ronan for violation of the law. The officers are said to have found one barrel of beer about the City of Polson, a small gasoline boat, and held the boat's captain. Names of prominent Polson merchants are mentioned as among the arrested, a list of whom, however, could not be obtained.

# STEEL CORPORATION LOSES COREY

RESIGNATION IS ANNOUNCED TO TAKE PLACE AT PLEASURE OF DIRECTORS.

New York, Jan. 3.—William E. Corey, president of the United States steel corporation, resigned today, and it is probable he will have no successor. His resignation was announced late this afternoon by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, to take effect at the pleasure of the directors. He carries with him the best wishes of all connected with the corporation, says the statement issued, and leaves with feelings of loyalty to the corporation and all its interests, but nothing is said of his plans for the future.

The first president of the United States steel corporation was Charles M. Schwab, who, following his resignation, became president of the Bethlehem Steel company. Mr. Corey has served seven years.

Something like a year ago the powers of the chairman of the finance committee and chairman of the board of directors, both of which Mr. Corey was enlarged to include not only the administrative affairs of the corporation, but the details of executive management. Unless another president is named therefore, or another chairman succeeds Mr. Gary, he becomes chief in authority over all provinces of the largest corporation in the world.

So far as could be learned, Mr. Corey was not in town tonight and no statement from him could be had. It was said that he left town over the holidays and had not returned.

# BLACKMAILER NABBED.

Seattle, Jan. 3.—Deputy sheriffs arrested Chill Rossi today just as he reached for a decoy money package placed under the Spokane avenue bridge in answer to letters demanding \$2,000 from Fred Marino, a Georgetown Italian. The man who caught Rossi spent 17 hours lying on top of the big water mains under the bridge waiting for the writer of the threatening letters to appear.

# WILL ELECT CLAPP.

St. Paul, Jan. 3.—At a caucus of republican members of the state legislature tonight Senator Moses E. Clapp was unanimously endorsed for United States senator. This action insures Clapp's re-election.

# FOREIGNERS KILLED IN PORTLAND EXPLOSION

COAL DUST IN CEMENT WORKS IS IGNITED AND SIX MEN MEET QUICK DEATHS.

Portland, Colo., Jan. 3.—Six deaths resulted from an explosion of coal dust today in the Portland cement works here. Two are in the hospital fatally burned, while still another, badly burned, lies in the hospital, but will recover.

One of the gang of 10 which was employed in the coal pulverizing room where the explosion occurred had a remarkable escape. He was blown out to an elevator on which a car of coal was being hoisted to the dump, carried with the coal to a chute and shot 50 feet down an incline, landing, unhurt, on the coal pile.

The pulverizing room was being given its bi-weekly cleaning. At such times it is the custom to draw all fires in the furnaces below. Whether this had been overlooked or whether one of the 10 workmen struck a match, igniting the dust, has not been determined. But a terrific explosion blew the 10 men in all directions. Nine of them were blown through the doors and windows out into the snow and their dust-covered clothing became ignited.

Screaming in Pain. They fled, occasionally stopping to roll themselves in the snow in an effort to smother the flames which enveloped them. Other workmen in the plant pursued the fleeing men. As two of them were overtaken they fell exhausted and died where they lay. The others were finally captured, but not until their clothing had been burned from their bodies and their flesh badly burned. One of the victims died on the way to the hospital and three others succumbed during the afternoon. The three remaining in the hospital are thought to be recovering. All the dead and injured were foreigners. The estimated loss is a total wreck and the material loss will run into the thousands.

# CLERK'S STEALINGS ENORMOUS IN TOTAL

Helena, Jan. 3.—(Special.)—According to a report submitted today by State Examiner Carl Kunze to Governor Norris, and by him submitted to the legislature, the embezzlement of Samuel Langhorne, Jr., chief clerk until recently in the office of the secretary of the state board of stock commissioners, was approximately \$29,000 for the last two years. What it was prior to that has not been determined, because the vouchers are missing, and only by months' work can the irregularities prior to January, 1909, be ferreted out.

Governor Norris said today that he believed it would take fully six months of earnest work on the part of an expert to go over the books of the commission men in Chicago.

# PANAMA LIBEL THROWN OUT OF COURT

SUPREME TRIBUNAL RULES THAT ACTION WAS BROUGHT IN WRONG COURT.

# UNANIMOUS DECISION

Case Against Press Publishing Company of New York for Making Charges Against Charles P. Taft in Connection With Sale of Panama Canal, Was Matter for State Court.

Washington, Jan. 3.—By unanimous decision the supreme court of the United States today decided that the federal government could not maintain the so-called "Panama canal libel suit" against the Press Publishing company of New York in the federal courts of New York.

In so holding, the court affirmed the decision of the circuit court of the United States of the southern district of New York, which had quashed the indictment.

In effect the decision was that the federal court had no jurisdiction over the alleged offense because the case might have been brought in a state court.

The court today dealt entirely with the act of congress in 1898, under which the indictment was brought. The effect of this act was to incorporate the criminal laws of the several states in force on July 1, 1898, into the federal statute and to make them applicable to federal reservations within the various states. Among these was a New York libel law.

The court, through Chief Justice White, said that while the statute left no doubt that where acts were done on reservations which were expressly prohibited and punished as crimes by law of the United States that law was dominant and controlling; yet, where no law of the United States had expressly provided for the punishment of offenses committed on reservations, all acts done on such reservations which were made criminal by the laws of the several states, were left to be punished under the applicable statutes.

No Interference. "When these results of the statutes are borne in mind," said the chief justice, "it becomes manifest that congress, in adopting it, sedulously considered the two-fold character of our constitutional government and in view the enlightened purpose, was concerned to interfere as little as might be with the authority of the states on that subject over all territory situated within their exterior boundaries, and which hence would be subject to exclusive state jurisdiction but for the existence of a United States reservation."

In accomplishing these purposes it is apparent that the statute, instead of fixing by its own terms the punishment for crimes committed on such reservations which were not previously provided for by a law of the United States, adopted and wrote in the state law, with the single difference that the offense, although punished as an offense against the United States, was nevertheless punishable only in the way and to the extent that it would have been punishable if the territory embraced by the reservation may be subject to the jurisdiction of the state."

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# GREAT STORY OF TRAIN HOLDUP

FLAGMAN GRAPHICALLY RELATES HOW THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WAS ROBBED.

# HE CARRIED THE SACK

Train Was Stopped for Some Reason and Flagman Went to Guard the Rear—Upon His Return He Was Confronted by Two Men With Guns, Who Commanded Him to Help.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 3.—With the theory that the two masked bandits who held up the Southern Pacific Overland limited at Reese, early this morning, are hiding in this city, every rooming house in the city is being thoroughly searched and all suspects are being taken into custody. There are now in the field working upon the case all the detectives of the Harriman lines and Pinkerton detectives, in addition to the sheriffs and police officers of Salt Lake, Weber and Box Elder counties. Five suspects answering the description of the robbers were arrested early this afternoon and are being held pending an investigation. General Superintendent E. C. Manson of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific company, who arrived in Ogden early this morning and held conferences with the officers, working upon the case, stated tonight before leaving for Salt Lake that the Oregon Short Line would probably offer a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of the criminals. A similar reward is now standing for the arrest of the two bandits who held up the Oregon Short Line train three miles north of Ogden on June 27, 1910.

# Bandits Were Railroad Men.

Owing to the great knowledge exhibited by the Robbers in directing the train crew in handling the train, the officials are fully convinced that the robbers are former railroad men. The bandits not only displayed a knowledge of the automatic block signal apparatus, but also showed that they were informed in the method of the operation of trains by the Southern Pacific.

The semaphore, whose signal halted the train, was ingeniously tampered with. The lock on the box had been broken, the door opened and a match inserted so as to prevent the copper contacts from touching and thereby throwing the signal in the block and stopping the train.

H. H. Hancock, flagman on the Overland limited, who was compelled to carry the sack in which the robbers collected the valuables, gave a clear account of the looting of the train, when he reached Ogden today. He said:

About 11:30 last night the train was stopped a mile and a half west of Reese station by an intermediate block signal. Brakeman Cross went ahead to locate the trouble. I went east to protect the rear of the train. I had gone about a third of a mile when I was signaled by the engineer to return. I did so after putting two torpedoes on the track and lighting a fuse.

"Just as I was about to step on the rear platform I saw a confronted by two ugly gangs and heard a stern command to get on the platform and do

# POLICE IN LONDON FIGHT ANARCHISTS

London, Jan. 3.—All London has been stirred by the battle waged today between anarchists on one side and hundreds of police, infantry and artillerymen on the other. How many of the anarchist band took part in the engagement, which was fought in and around a barricaded house in Sidney street in the east end, is not definitely known. After a search of the debris of the burned structure, portions of two bodies have been discovered. They consist of the trunk and part of the head of one man and a few charred bones of another.

It is the opinion of some that two desperadoes alone for many hours held the police and militia at bay. Thousands, flocking from all parts of London, witnessed the spectacle; a steady rain of bullets, flashes of fire, smoke pouring from the windows, the house in flames and finally men on the roof, shouting defiance and falling into the seething furnace below.

A police sergeant, searching for the burglars who only a few nights ago killed four policemen, was reconnoitering around the Sidney street house in the early hours of the morning. Suddenly a shot was fired and the sergeant fell with a bullet through the lung. A call for police was sounded and the entire neighborhood was cordoned.

Persons were driven from their houses and a pitched battle began be-

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