

SEND LIBELER TO ENGLISH PRISON

EDWARD MYLIUS GETS YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR ATTACK ON THE KING.

IS HIS OWN ATTORNEY

Accused Man Was Agent for Liberator, a Republican Newspaper of France, in Which Was Printed the Story of an Alleged Morganatic Marriage on the Part of King George.

London, Feb. 1.—The report, often repeated, that King George, while a cadet in the royal navy, morganatically married a daughter of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, was given complete refutation in the highest court of England today.

In pronouncing sentence, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone said the punishment was inadequate for one who had chosen a weapon for a personal attack upon his majesty, from the use of which every honorable man would recoil.

The story had been current a long time, but it became especially irritating to British sensibilities upon King George's accession. As published by Edward H. James, editor of the Liberator, it set forth that in the lifetime of the Duke of Clarence, his eldest brother, and before George became heir to the throne, the future king visited Malta, where he fell in love with and married Mary Elizabeth Culme-Seymour, eldest daughter of the admiral then stationed at Malta as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron.

No Such Marriage Recorded. This was supposed to be in 1890; but the admiralty records showed that the king did not hold an appointment on any ship that visited Malta between the fall of 1888 and the summer of 1893. The marriage records of the island of Malta were produced to prove that no such marriage had been recorded.

Admiral Culme-Seymour, one of whom has since died, never had an opportunity to meet his majesty.

The daughter in question, now the wife of Captain D. Napier, entered the witness box and said she had seen the king but three times in her life. Mylius offered no testimony and did not examine the crown's witnesses. He confined his defense, which he conducted himself, to technicalities, asserting that he could not be legally tried in the absence of his accuser.

A Dramatic Close.

The proceedings came to a dramatic close when, after sentence had been pronounced, Sir Rufus Isaac read a letter from King George, in which the writer set forth that only the advice of the officers of the crown that such a course would be unconstitutional had prevented him from appearing personally in the courtroom and publicly branding as untrue the allegation that he had ever entered into any marriage alliance other than that contracted with Queen Mary.

PROBABLY LAST SESSION.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—It was expected that when the United Mine Workers' convention met today it would be the final session. There was considerable talk relative to the telegram of John Mitchell, former president, regarding the convention's action in the matter of connection with the National Civic Federation. The text of the telegram was indefinite as to whether he would resign from the civic federation or the miners. The convention yesterday adopted an amendment to the constitution, providing that members of the civic federation must forfeit membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

SEVEN HUNDRED WERE KILLED

Washington, Feb. 1.—The eruption of Taal volcano and the accompanying disturbances in the Philippines killed 700 people in the town of Talisay, according to the report of the governor of Batangas province, cabled to the war department today by Governor General Forbes of the Philippine Islands. The earthquake shocks continued, said the governor. Since the first disturbance the seismographic apparatus of the Manila observatory has recorded the unprecedented number of 714 shocks. The authorities are adopting relief measures, as the falling mud and lava destroyed the crops. The Red Cross society is taking steps toward that end.

LIVELY TALK IN STATE CAPITAL

AFTER MUCH DEBATE, THE SENATE VOTES IN FAVOR OF REAPPORTIONMENT.

PRIMARY BILL PASSES

Representative O'Hern Acts as Speaker During the Debate on Woman Suffrage, the Galleries Being Filled to Overflowing—Miss Rankin of Missoula is a Speaker.

Helena, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Things were livelier today. There was no change in the senatorial contest, but the fight in the senate over the reapportionment bill and the discussion of the woman suffrage proposition made copy for the press. The reapportionment bill was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole in the senate, and the same treatment was given the Donohue bill by the house committee of the whole. The Iowa primary plan, included in a bill introduced by Senator Everett, was passed by the senate. Governor Norris sent a special message to the legislature recommending the employer's liability bill prepared by the commission he appointed some time ago.

The Vote. The vote for senator at the close of the twentieth ballot follows: Carter, 55; Walsh, 29; Conrad, 18; Scattergood, 15. Conrad—Senators Cockrell and Galloway; Representatives Alley, Blackburn, Crouch, Doherty, Duffy, Granite, Duffy of Silver Bow, Ebert, Gillis, Hayes, Herbold, Johnson of Lewis and Clark, Lissner, Macdonald, O'Flynn, Wheeler of Cascade, McDowell. Total, 18.

Walsh—Senators Dearborn, Duncan, George, Groff, Leary, McCarthy, Stout; Representatives Asbridge, Baker, Berry, Binnard, Brady, Byrnes, Donohue, Johnson of Ravalli, Kirschwing, Law, McFerrry, McNally, McQuilly, Martin, Nolan, O'Hern, Owenhouse, Reed, Tuttle, Whaley, Wheeler of Silver Bow, Ward. Total, 29.

Carter—Senators Christopher, Donlan, Dunningan, Edwards, Kessler, Leighton, McDonnell, Meyer, Solway, Survant, Tooley; Representatives Bernard, Blake, Burt, Elliot, English, Gray, Grubb, Hewett, Hickey, Holt, Hotter, Moore of Valley, Nelson, Paul, Ralston, Roberts, Rodgers, Sartor, Schwartz, Slayton, Stevens, Story, Schwick, Williams. Total, 55.

Scattering. For Lieutenant Governor Allen—Senators Burlingame, McCone, and Sykes and Representatives Bell and Vaughan.

For T. M. Swindlehurst—Senators Conroy and Whiteside.

For Congressman Pray—Senator Everett and Representative Roser.

For P. A. Long, Valier—Senator Larson and Representative Jacobson.

For R. B. Purcell, Helena—Senator Muffly.

For Judge P. C. Webster, Missoula—Representative Higgins.

For Senator Meyer—Representative Tolman.

For Jake DeHaft, Great Falls—Representative Paddy Moore of Silver Bow.

Total scattering vote 15.

Record of the Balloting. Carter Conrad Walsh Scott. First 31 18 28 28. Second 24 16 29 32. Third 25 18 31 17. Fourth 24 17 31 18. Fifth 28 12 29 28. Sixth 26 17 32 25. Seventh 23 17 33 18. Eighth 24 17 33 17. Ninth 20 16 34 20. Tenth 26 15 35 25. Eleventh 17 13 30 27. Twelfth 28 13 31 21. Thirteenth 38 15 34 12. Fourteenth 36 17 30 14. Fifteenth 36 17 32 13. Sixteenth 34 17 29 14. Seventeenth 32 18 25 11. Eighteenth 32 18 25 11. Nineteenth 33 19 27 11. Twentieth 35 18 29 15.

There were two pairs today, Woody and Murray, and Kammerer and Jordan, and no absentees.

Reapportionment.

The most important question here, perhaps, is that of reapportionment. Senator George introduced the first bill, but a substitute was offered by the senate committee on counties, towns and municipal corporations. The bill came up on general order this morning and Senator Selway of Beaverhead moved that it be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

This was followed by a spirited general debate. Senator Meyer moved as a substitute that it be recommended for passage.

Senator Whiteside declared that he was in favor of reapportionment but not until the question of new counties was settled. There was no reason, he argued, that the bill should

GREAT EXPLOSION IN JAR'S MANHATTAN

Charge of Dynamite Lets Go in Communipaw, N. J., With Fearful Force, Killing and Injuring Many People.

Explosive, While Being Transferred From Freight Car to the Hold of a Lighter, is Set Off, Blowing at Least Seven Men to Eternity.

New York, Feb. 1.—A charge of dynamite in transit from a freight car to the hold of a lighter moored at pier No. 7, Communipaw, N. J., let go at one minute past noon today, 150 yards south of the Jersey City terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in the widespread ruin that followed seven men are known to have been killed, seven more are missing, hundreds were wounded and varying reports leave from 15 to 20 more unaccounted for.

Thirty seems to be a conservative estimate of the dead, and property damage will hardly fall below \$750,000. The cause of the explosion is variously attributed to the dropping of a case of dynamite and to a boiler explosion on a boat. The cause probably will never be known.

Shock Felt Miles Away.

The Jersey Central terminal was wrecked; three ferry boats in the slips were damaged; Lower Manhattan, across the river, was shaken from street level to the top of the Singer tower; severe damage was done in Brooklyn and Staten island, and to the immigration detention station on Ellis island; the shock was felt at Amityville, Long Island, 45 miles distant, and at Long Branch, N. J., 45 miles away. The damage is so widely scattered that it is impossible to more than estimate it, but in Manhattan alone it is placed at \$100,000; on Ellis island, from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and in all three quarters of a million.

The lighter receiving the dynamite—the Katherine W., owned by James Healing of Jersey City—vanished utterly with her crew of seven men, including the master, Edward Traver. Alongside was the lighter Whistler, which was so badly shattered that she sank with her crew of two, while the Swedish barkentine Ingrid was stripped of her rigging and two deck hands aboard were killed. Fragments of one

man's head were found swinging high on a tangled piece of rope. The Katherine W. was tied to the outer end of the pier and a crew of dock hands was unloading a consignment of 50 pound boxes from two freight cars to the lighter when the crash came. One report was that the explosive was consigned to contractors up the river for blasting along the Palisades; another that it was bound for Havana.

Only the Whistler's flagstaff has been found. The freight car went up in a puff of dust. On the rear deck of the barkentine Ingrid were found a pair of iron trucks. They may be the trucks of the dynamite car or of one of the other four cars standing near, which yards were torn to bits.

Fifty yards back stood another car of dynamite. The explosion ripped the roof off and broke in the doors, but the dynamite itself did not explode.

On the Ingrid, the steel mizzenmast snapped off above the lower yard, and the tangled wreckage came tumbling about the decks. Everything aloft was leveled flat, but the steel plates of the hull held.

For 100 feet the pier end was demolished. The planking seemed to have been ground to powder. Over the broken edges hung twisted steel rails of tracks. A steel gondola car on the southernmost track looked like an old hat used for a football.

All about were strange freaks of the explosion. One freight car had the roof blown inward as if it had been crushed by a falling boulder, but the sides were not damaged.

The iron sheathing of the freight house on pier No. 6, in the north, was pushed inward on the side nearest the explosion and outward on the farther side.

In the trinealed of the terminal, nearly the whole southern exposure of glass roof collapsed, showering the

passengers with broken glass. One man was struck by a 29-pound fragment and so severely cut that he died. An engineer in a shunting locomotive was blown from his cab and died of a fractured skull. A tugboat captain was buried from his wheelhouse and fished from the water 15 minutes later.

Inside the passenger station damage was visible everywhere. The floors were littered with broken glass. Windows fronting on the inner court had been sucked from the frames, sashes and all. Sashes were torn from the roof. The hands of the ferry house clock were torn off. There were no sashes left in most of the windows and no glass in those that had sashes.

Two ferry boats of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Somerville and the Plainfield, lay in the terminal slips, and a third, the Lakewood, was just edging into the river. All of them careened violently and were showered with their own glass. Many of the wounded passengers came to New York. For half an hour nobody knew what had happened or where. Those in the rocking skyscrapers thought the lower floors had been torn from under them.

Those in the street thought the massive towers above them had been toppled down. Literally, acres of glass were broken. Eighteen windows were smashed in the Standard Oil company building. In Trinity church, a valuable stained glass window was struck in the aisle.

New York business men who stood at their office windows looking out over the North river, saw a puff of yellow dust shoot up into the air just below the Jersey Central terminal. The next thing they noticed was that every tug in the river seemed to be headed for Communipaw.

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NORRIS BROWN DISCUSSES LORIMER

NEBRASKA SENATOR SAYS MAN FROM ILLINOIS KNEW OF BRIBERY OF VOTES.

HIS SPEECH IS RADICAL

Speaker Asserts That the Relations Between Lorimer and State Representative Lee O'Neil Browne Were Such as to Admit of No Other Theory Than That of Collusion.

Washington, Feb. 1.—That Senator Lorimer had full knowledge of the bribery by which, it is charged, his election was procured, was asserted by Senator Norris Brown of Nebraska in an address before the senate today.

This assertion was a step in advance of any that had been taken on the subject of the election of the Illinois junior senator and if accepted would result in Mr. Lorimer's expulsion.

Mr. Brown undertook to show that the relations between Mr. Lorimer and State Representative Lee O'Neil Browne had been such as to render it certain that Lorimer had been positively advised as to Browne's operations in Lorimer's behalf. To this end the senator undertook to show that the support of Browne and his 30 democratic followers had been procured through Speaker Shurtliff, the roommate and warm friend of Mr. Lorimer, and that after Lorimer and Browne had been brought together they were in constant conference, meeting as often as a dozen times in one evening.

What Did They Talk About?

"What were those conferences about?" asked Mr. Brown. Making reply to his own inquiry, he said: "Every senator here knows that they related to the ways and means necessary to win votes for Lorimer. No rational theory can anybody conclude that Lorimer was unadvised by Browne of anything that Browne did for him and whatever Browne did and whatever difficulties Browne encountered in his canvass for support among his followers for Mr. Lorimer must have been made known to him at these conferences and independently of any direct testimony on that question. It must be concluded in all good reason and conscience that Browne concealed nothing from Lorimer and that Browne did nothing to further the election of Lorimer that Lorimer did not know about at the time. This conclusion is supported by every undisputed circumstance surrounding the transaction.

Compelling Force.

"Quoting then Browne's statement, Lorimer is bound by the testimony of this witness; the senate is bound by it. It has a compelling force that cannot be resisted in the light of the record and when it is established in the proof that Lorimer knew what Browne was doing it is established that the bribery of at least four members of that legislature was committed with the knowledge and with the consent of Mr. Lorimer and when that fact is established all disputed questions of law are taken out of this case.

"The only theory on which the election of Mr. Lorimer can be sustained is that no one was bribed by Browne to vote for him. If Browne bribed anybody, Lorimer knew it. If Browne bribed anybody Lorimer knew it and consented to it and thereby forfeited all title to the office. And when the committee agrees that with four votes bribed by Browne Lorimer's election is still valid, the conclusion must fall, because, under the direct and undisputed evidence of Browne, as well as under all the other convincing circumstances and proof, it is obvious that Lorimer knew all that Browne did.

Trust Betrayed.

"There is no escape from this conclusion. A legislature composed of men chosen by their neighbors to act for them as legislators under oath to discharge a public trust with honor forgot and betrayed that trust. The betrayal was on a wholesale scale and after the legislature had been deadlocked for nearly five months it was out of reason, if not impossible, for an honest election of anybody to result. The silent and iron hand behind the scenes, knowing all that was being done for him by his agents and consenting to it, not directing, their every act, was Mr. Lorimer himself. Such is the story of this record and such should be the verdict of the senate.

So serious did Mr. Brown consider the question involved in the Lorimer case that he declared a wrong judgment in it was "likely to mean, and ought to mean, eventually the end of the senate."

He asserted further that the Lorimer election tells a story of shame and ignominy unparalleled in the history of legislation.

Senator Root of New York today gave notice that he would speak next Friday on the Lorimer case. It has been commonly reported that he would oppose Senator Lorimer.

COUNTRY LIFE COMMITTEE MEETS

HAD INTERESTING SESSION AT UNIVERSITY HALL—GOOD PAPERS.

PHASES OF RURAL LIFE

Real Purpose of Commission Set Forth by Chairman J. H. Durston, Secretary M. L. Dean, F. S. Cooley and Others—Organization and Plan of Work—Spokane View.

At the university hall last evening there was one of the most interesting sessions of the week of meetings in Missoula. It was that of the State Country Life commission, a board of five members appointed by Governor Norris, its members residing in various parts of the state. J. H. Durston, editor of the Anaconda Standard, is the chairman of the commission and he delivered one of the principal addresses of the evening. State Horticulturist M. L. Dean of this city is secretary of the commission and F. S. Cooley of Bozeman, Mrs. C. E. Conrad of Kallispell and Mrs. H. B. Mitchell of Great Falls are the other members. Mr. Dean and Mr. Cooley both took part in the program last evening, the ladies of the commission not being present.

On account of counter attractions the audience at the university last evening was not large. But it was appreciative and the numbers on the program were all much enjoyed. President Dunway of the university presided and opened the session by calling upon Professor Gustav Fischer for a violin solo. Herr Fischer was encored and then Mr. Durston was introduced as first speaker.

Country Life Commission.

After a few remarks of a lighter vein than the serious portion of the subject, Mr. Durston announced that he would speak but briefly, first giving an idea of the commission and its purpose and then a few words on the good roads question in Montana as it applied to the rural districts. He said in part:

"Montana's Country Life commission has five members who are serving at the request of the governor. The legislature and, except the governor, the state authorities have no official knowledge of its existence. Its aim is to be suggestive and helpful with respect to betterments in the environments of rural life. The purpose is to go for the country through this agency, that which agencies of the same sort are doing for the cities. It is emphatically true of the cities that on the initiative of the few, through civic organizations, many things relating to life's comforts and amenities and blessings are done, which but for this suggestion the many would not do for themselves. Millions of us really know enough to go in out of the rain, yet, figuratively, in our everyday experience we fail to do it. City life has been wonderfully helped and lifted by leadership that has resulted in the making of common cause. Country life needs the same leading of a hand. It has never had it."

"A great amount of material is getting into print in the presentation of supposed parallels or comparisons between city and country life. The truth is that there are very few real comparisons; in great degree urban life and country life present a series of contrasts, and some of these are antagonisms. There are contrasts in employment and opportunity and methods, and, perhaps, tastes. There are painful contrasts with respect to schools and social conditions and entertainment and facilities for intellectual training."

After dealing at further length with these contrasts of country and city life, the speaker said that the rural communities in Montana have as yet failed to adopt into their living some features of the eastern country communities that had been dropped out in

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THAT LOST REPORT STILL MISSING

Washington, Feb. 1.—The rules committee of the house, as a result of the investigation demanded by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, has not been able to find out what happened to delay the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation report. Public Printer Donnelly testified today that he had given due diligence to its preparation, but had not understood it was a "rush job."

The committee will present a chronological story of the progress of the report from the day it came into the house until it finally reached the agricultural committee and will let the house decide whether blame attaches to any one point.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN IS AT POINT OF DEATH

AGED PRELATE GIVES LAST MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, who has lain almost at the point of death since last Thursday, is still alive but his condition is critical.

In the afternoon he gave what is probably his last message to the world and his adopted country, through Cardinal Gibbons, who visited him at the cathedral residence.

Late tonight the archbishop's physicians said his chances of surviving the night were slender. When Doctors LaPlace and Anders left the sick room early tonight they said Archbishop Ryan's conditions was much depressed.

"He is very weak and his pulse flickers," they added. "He was still able to converse with us, but his speech is not nearly so fluent as in the afternoon when he was talking with Cardinal Gibbons."

Cardinal Gibbons made two visits to the prelate today. In the conversation the archbishop said:

"If we keep our country conservative, no country will be as great as this. No country has such elements of greatness as this."

PRESIDENT TAFT PAROLES DEPUTY FEDERAL MARSHAL

Konowa, Okla., Feb. 1.—Though the fact is known only to a few in this state, President Taft paroled Nels Jones from the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., two weeks ago.

The famous deputy United States marshal, prosecuted by the United States government as an officer who betrayed his trust, and considered as a martyr by many people of Oklahoma, who were familiar with the case, arrived in Konowa about 10 days ago and will make that place his home. Jones was the deputy United States marshal from whom were taken the McGeehey boys, Seminole Indians, at Violet Springs, in what is now Seminole county, about 14 years ago. The two Indians were burned by the mob that took them from the officer. They were charged with brutally mistreating and killing a Mrs. Laird.

CARTER ENTERS DENIAL

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Carter of Montana today requested the publication of his denial of a report that Secretary Ballinger is about to give place to himself as secretary of the interior.

"Please deny the report emphatically, so far as I am concerned," said the senator. "And you may add that under existing conditions, I would not accept the office of secretary of the interior."

Secretary Ballinger vigorously denied he had any intention of resigning.

BORAH AND HEYBURN AT LOGGERHEADS

IDAHO SENATORS CANNOT GET TOGETHER ON DIRECT VOTE FOR SENATORS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Borah today made an effort to get the senate to agree to vote February 9 on the resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, but met objections from his colleague, Mr. Heyburn. Contending for the right of senators to be heard on the resolution before the vote, Mr. Heyburn said he would be prepared to speak until "about the fourth of March," when the session will terminate and the resolution die if not previously acted upon.

"Very well," responded Mr. Borah. "I will call up the measure and give the senator an opportunity to speak 'until the fourth of March.'"

ROSY IN HAVANA.

New York, Feb. 1.—According to Adam E. Fox a New York owner of two moving picture shows, who returned from a visit to Havana aboard the steamship Hamburg, there is no censorship of moving pictures in Cuba. Mr. Fox made the journey in the expectation that he would find in Havana a good field for the moving picture enterprise, but what he saw there convinced him that the American motion show would not stand a chance. "Nothing is too low for portraiture by moving pictures," he said. "I have seen some pretty racy things in Paris, but Havana! It's awful. Paris is a Sunday school when compared with the Cuban port."

DEATH IS SUDDEN FOR ADMIRAL SPERRY

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER DIES IN WASHINGTON AFTER ILLNESS OF FEW DAYS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry, U. S. N., retired, who commanded the Atlantic fleet on the last leg of its round-the-world cruise, died suddenly this morning in Garfield hospital here of pneumonia.

Admiral Sperry arrived in Washington last Friday from his home in Newport, R. I., for special duty in the state department incident to his representation of the United States at the conference of naval powers of the world at London. He was taken ill shortly after his arrival and yesterday afternoon he entered the naval hospital.

The death of Admiral Sperry was a shock to his fellow officers in the navy department, which had counted much on his assistance in perfecting a translation of what is known as the declaration of London.

Admiral Sperry was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1847, graduating from the naval academy in 1866.

He was a recognized authority on tactics and one of the most brilliant strategists in the service. He also was an authority on international law.

Admiral Sperry was retired for age September 2, 1902.

A FATAL JOKE.

Rome, Feb. 1.—The terrible outcome of a holiday joke is reported from the wilds of Sicily. Two young women, who had taken part in some holiday festivities had ended up at a masked ball. Anna Ribili and her niece, Antonia Polesi, a girl of 16, thought it would be a grand joke to visit a relative, Luigi Savarino, steward on the big estate near Palermo, dressed as Sicilian brigands. Their disguise was all too effective, for when they approached Savarino's house he mistook them for the real article, ran indoors, came out on the balcony, and, gun in hand, called out: "Who's that?" The two women did not reply, but pointed their harmless, unloaded weapons straight at the frightened steward. Savarino then fired two shots. One killed the younger woman and the other seriously injured her aunt. On discovering his mistake Savarino took to his heels. He is still hiding.