

PROGRESSIVES COMMENCE FIGHT FOR A SQUARE DEAL LEGISLATURE'S ALIGNMENT FURNISHES SURPRISES FOR THE REACTIONARIES

TURKS' TERMS ONCE MORE REFUSED

MOSLEMS RENOUNCE RIGHTS IN
CRETE AND OFFER TO CHANGE
THRACIAN BORDER.

ALLIES ARE DISSATISFIED

Balkan Delegates Say Turkish Concessions Are Not Enough and Adjourn the Conference—Next Few Days May See Intervention in Affairs by the Great Powers.

London, Jan. 6.—The first stage of the peace negotiations, which was regarded by diplomats largely as one of pretense on Turkey's part to avoid the appearance of yielding to the demands of the allies without pressure from the powers, now is over. It is expected that the second stage now will soon begin, with the powers behind the scenes pulling the strings which will compel Turkey to concede the bulk of the allies' demands.

Turkey renounced in favor of the allies her rights in the island of Crete at the conference today, and promised further rectification of the Thracian frontier, but insisted upon the retention of Adrianople. The allies declared that this was not satisfactory, and suspended the conference.

The conference may be resumed either by notification by Turkey that she has fresh proposals to submit or by the allies on the ground that they have communications to make to the Turks. It is expected that the work of the conference will be taken up again at the end of the week.

Rehad's Statement.

Rehad Pasha, before reading his statement today, made a brief speech, saying that Turkey was prepared to give further proof of her conciliatory spirit, but he regretted that the allies seemed determined to concede nothing on their part.

He then read the following: "If we refuse the cession of Adrianople, it is because its cession is impossible for the security of Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

"We still are ready today to discuss the frontier lines between Turkey and Bulgaria, but this frontier must leave Adrianople in the Ottoman territory. Wishing to give new proof of our spirit of conciliation, we consent to desist from our rights over Crete on condition, naturally, that the allies do not claim the cession of any other islands in the Aegean sea.

"If, notwithstanding these enormous sacrifices, the allies reject all idea of entering the road to concessions, wishing to break the negotiations, the whole responsibility for the consequences of this rupture will fall on them. In this eventuality we declare all the concessions made until today null and void."

Allies Dissatisfied.

The Balkan plenipotentiaries could not conceal their dissatisfaction with the statement.

They returned for a consultation, after which M. Novakovich read the following statement: "The propositions of the Ottoman delegates do not correspond with the demands formulated by the allies in the former sitting. The negotiations on the new proposed basis not being of such a nature as to lead to an understanding, the allies see themselves obliged to suspend the sitting of the conference."

Rehad Pasha protested energetically against this procedure, saying: "When M. Novakovich sits in that chair he is not the president of the allies, but the president of the whole conference, which includes the Turkish delegation. Therefore, the simple decision of the allies is not sufficient to suspend the sitting, without the opinion of the Turkish delegation first being heard."

M. Novakovich answered: "It takes two to make a bargain. If one side declines to enter into a discussion, it is useless to continue the sitting."

Rehad, followed by the whole Turkish delegation, immediately left St. James palace.

The general hope now is that in the next three days the olive branch will be offered in the shape of official or unofficial intervention by the powers.

EBEN WHEELER DIES.

Detroit, Jan. 6.—Eben Smith Wheeler, chief United States engineer in this district and chairman of the Nicaraguan canal commission, is dead at his home here. He was 74 years old.

COLD IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—Pavements and sidewalks in St. Louis were covered with ice today and many reports of accidents were received.

Peace Delegates as They Posed at English Capital



Peace delegates being entertained at Safford house, London. Seated, left to right—M. Venizelos, Greece; Andra Nicolitch, Serbia; Stoyan Novakovich, Serbia; M. Mlyuskovitch, Montenegro; Dr. Danef, Bulgaria; M. Madjoroff, Bulgaria; Mestapha Rehad Pasha, Turkey; Lieutenant Colonel Popovitch, Montenegro; Dr. Milerko Veenich, Serbia. On the left of the center row—M. Scouloudis, Greece; second man in center row, on left, Lord Haldane, lord chancellor of England; center of center row, M. Gennadius, Greece; next man is Sir Edward Grey; then Mrs. Asquith, on the left of her husband, Premier Asquith of England, who stands on the extreme right of the center row.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION ASSAILED IN SHARP SPEECH BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

President of American Federation of Labor Condemns Utterances of Judge Anderson, Before Whom Dynamiters Were Tried and Convicted.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking today before the senate sub-committee on judiciary in favor of the Clayton anti-injunction and contempt bills, gave answer to criticisms aimed at the organizations which he heads because of the trial and conviction for dynamiting of officers of the structural ironworkers' union.

"If ever the time shall come," said Mr. Gompers in the climax of his address, "when government by dynamite shall be attempted (and let us hope and work that it shall never come), it will have as its main cause the theory and policy upon which is based government by injunction personal government foisted upon our people instead of a government by law."

"If, notwithstanding these enormous sacrifices, the allies reject all idea of entering the road to concessions, wishing to break the negotiations, the whole responsibility for the consequences of this rupture will fall on them. In this eventuality we declare all the concessions made until today null and void."

"Through all these years those whom men may deem guilty of dynamite conspiracy," the federation leader continued, "none feels the terrible consequences of the Indianapolis trial more keenly than the men of organized labor. There have been added heartache and sorrow to our already heavy burdens. The men accused and sentenced cannot suffer the penalties alone—upon them and all workmen fall the suffering and penalty."

Conspiracy of Capital. "But what of the conspiracy of organized capital—the conspiracy to murder the liberty of the toilers, to tear from them the means of protection by which they have bettered their condition to leave them bare and defenseless in the competitive struggle? Is not such a conspiracy sufficiently dastardly to incur some odium?"

Should the conspirators with their hands stained with blood of men's ambition, happiness, liberty, be accorded nothing but honor, power, respectability? Should they be allowed to continue to manipulate the powers of government, the administration of justice until the oppressed find the burden intolerable?

"More wise it is to seek social justice while yet we may. The judge who presided at the trial realized one of the issues—government by injunction, lawless, autocratic, irresponsible exercise of governmental authority, according privileges to the strong and denying justice to the weak."

Judge Anderson, who presided over the trial of the ironworkers, was referred to particularly by Mr. Gompers when he declared that "our whole social organization seems to be on trial."

"Even the judge who tried the case, smugly assured of personal irresponsibility," Mr. Gompers said, "fatuously declared that the evidence in this case will convince any impartial person that government by injunction is in-

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ALL STATES OF WEST AND SOUTHWEST ARE SUFFERING FROM COLD AND SNOW

Train Service Through Cascades Is Badly Impeded—Stock Suffers in the South—Water Is Short in Salt Lake—Lakes Freeze in California.

Seattle, Jan. 6.—Four inches of snow fell in Seattle today, and tonight the snow is still falling thickly. In the Cascade mountains where the northern transcontinental railroads have been fighting blizzards for a week, a light snow fell all day and developed into a blizzard at nightfall and the snow, which lay 14 feet deep at the summit last night, is being piled higher hourly.

As yet the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the only lines which have been operating trains over the mountains for three days, have experienced little trouble from the present storm and operating officials are working extra rotary crews and gangs of laborers to keep the tracks clear. The Northern Pacific suffered a short tie-up of its mountain division as a result of a collision between an eastbound passenger train and a freight, in which the engineer of the passenger train was killed early today.

The snow in the Cascades was cleared at noon and train movements were resumed. Morning trains were from six to 16 hours late, but night trains were reported close to schedule. The Great Northern continues to operate its overland train over the Northern Pacific tracks between Seattle and Spokane, the wreckage from the collapsed snowshed near Cascade turned out yet having been cleared away. Great Northern officials hope to have their road open tomorrow, but it is feared the present storm will delay the work of clearing the line.

Milwaukee trains from Chicago are reported four hours late.

In the Southwest. Denver, Jan. 6.—With southwestern Texas tonight in the grip of one of the worst snowstorms in years and the temperature for the state ranging from 2 below to 33 degrees above for the day, New Mexico clad in snow-drifts from a foot to 40 feet deep and the mercury for that state registering from 9 above to 35 below, the sweep of icy weather along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains from Wyoming to the

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GOVERNOR SAMUEL STEWART BEGINS HIS ADMINISTRATION

Helena, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Simply marked the inauguration of Samuel V. Stewart was governor of Montana this morning. In the presence of a few friends and relatives and state officials and attaches, he took the oath of office at 11 o'clock in the governor's reception room. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Theodore Brantly.

Making his way through the crowd, retiring Governor Norris escorted the incoming governor into the room and presented him to Justice Brantly. The oath was administered, and then Governor Stewart signed the blank form, and Judge Brantly signed it after him, a photographer taking a flashlight of the scene.

Secretary of State A. M. Alderson then took the oath before Justice Brantly, and then administered it himself to the other state officers.

Associate Justice Sanner, succeeding Judge H. C. Smith, took the oath before the supreme court at 10 o'clock. He was introduced by Attorney General Galen, who then presented Attorney General D. M. Kelly. He likewise took the oath before the court.

Other changes made at the state house today, not heretofore announced,

HE'S INNOCENT SLATE WORKS DECLARES JURIST WITHOUT HITCH

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS NOMINEES
ARE ELECTED IN THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY.

WIFE GIVES TESTIMONY BULL MOOSERS UNITED

Preliminary Lineups Show the Progressives to Be Ranking Minority Party Which Will Work With Progressive Democrats Against Corporation Control—G. O. P. Is Nil.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Friendship for his Scranton associates, with whom he had lived and worked for years, was the motive that led Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court to negotiate with officials of the Erie and Lehigh railroads over the settlement of coal land matters and that induced him to indorse certain notes, according to the statements today of the accused jurist when he took the stand before the impeachment court of the senate to testify in his own behalf.

Judge Archbald followed his wife on the witness stand. He repeatedly denied that any improper motives influenced his actions or that he had sought to use corruptly his power as a federal judge to induce the railroad officials to do certain things.

Mrs. Archbald, telling of the trip to Europe which Judge Archbald enjoyed at the expense of Henry W. Cannon, director in the Great Northern and other railroads, said Mr. Cannon was her cousin, that the two families had been intimate for years and that the invitation to the Archbalds to go to Europe in 1910 came to Mrs. Archbald personally. She gave the senate the letter from Mr. Cannon. This and other letters which passed between Mr. Cannon and Judge Archbald were filled with discussion of the trip and with personal exchanges to emphasize the close relationship that existed.

Judge Archbald admitted his association with Edward J. Williams, of Scranton in negotiations for the Katydid culm coal dump owned jointly by a subsidiary of the Erie railroad and by the firm of Robertson & Law.

Tried No Influence.

He admitted that he had talked with Second Vice President Richardson and General Counsel Brownell of the Erie in an effort to expedite a decision as to whether the Erie would grant an option on its part of the dump, but he had no thought of reward for his efforts, he said, and no purpose to influence the railroad to make a favorable settlement.

Judge Archbald declared he had had no interest whatever in the settlement of the case of the Marlon Coal company of Scranton against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He went to officials of the railroad in that case, he said, as a friend of George M. Watson, attorney for the coal company, and C. G. Boland, one of the owners of the coal company. He had no thought of reward for his efforts, he said, and no purpose to influence the railroad to make a favorable settlement.

Judge Archbald denied he had tried to get credit from Bitigants or possible Bitigants in his courts. He declared that he never had attempted to conceal his interest in the Katydid culm dump deal, or in the settlement of the Marlon Coal company case.

Upon one point only was the jurist subjected to much questioning by members of the senate. This was in reference to the charge that, as a member of the commerce court, he had written to Helen Bruce, an attorney for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, as to the evidence presented in the case of that road against the interstate commerce commission, tried before the commerce court.

Judge Archbald declared certain points in the evidence were not clear and that he had written to Mr. Bruce to clear them.

The points at issue, he said, had no part in the settlement of the case. Members of the senate asked whether he had shown the correspondence to other members of the commerce court or had informed them of it. Judge Archbald said he had not. Senator Reed asked whether he thought it proper for a judge, in passing on doubtful points in evidence, to ask the opinion of the only attorney likely to coincide with his own views.

"No, I do not," replied the jurist.

No Knowledge of Agreement. He declared he had no knowledge of the making of the "silent party" agreement in the office of William P. Boland in Scranton, through which it appeared that the Katydid dump was controlled by E. J. Williams, W. P. Boland and a "silent party," known but to a few persons.

Representative Sterling of the house fought against allowing

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(Staff Correspondence)

Helena, Jan. 6.—Governor Stewart and the other new state officers were duly sworn in, the Thirteenth legislative assembly was formally organized, and the new administration of Montana affairs launched today.

In the senate the democratic nominees won over the republicans by a vote of 19 to 11. Senators Taylor and Boardman, progressives, voting with the democrats, to the dismay of the republicans, to whom the matter was a complete surprise.

Senator Grande of Meagher, who was nominated in a republican convention controlled by progressives, voted with the republicans on organization, but openly avowed that he will affiliate in all matters of legislation with the progressives.

Progressives Second.

In the house MacDonald was chosen speaker, the vote being: MacDonald, 44; (Republican Progressive), 18; Eidel (Republican), 15; thus making the progressives the ranking opposition party in the house. Jordan and Cookingham of Dawson were not present at the morning session, and the certificate of election of Glenn of Meagher, also an out-and-out progressive, had miscarried. The votes of these three will make the progressive strength in the house 21. Though of Carbon, who was elected under the republican designation, but who had given a pledge in writing to vote for all progressives necessary for his support of that party, flunked and voted with the republicans for speaker. He has boasted since coming here that he could have been elected without the progressives, and would, therefore, do as he pleased.

Fight on the Rules.

When Norton of Silver Bow moved that the rules of the Twelfth assembly be adopted pending the report of a rules committee, a surprise was sprung by the progressives. Carnal of Hill moved and voted to rule 31, providing that all bills must be reported back from committees within five legislative days. The motion was supported by 18 progressive members and two democrats, while the rest of the democrats and the republicans voted solidly in the negative. Representative Aamin, progressive of Yellowstone, gave the machine another slight jolt when he offered a motion for the appointment of a committee on committees, to consist of three democrats, one progressive and one republican. The speaker, who had just ruled that a motion to amend rule 31 was in order, but who was unexpectedly clustered by this new and unexpected attack, escaped a dilemma by ruling the motion out of order.

As these matters can be renewed tomorrow, when the committee on rules reports, no appeal was taken. The last has probably not been heard of these two motions, both of which are based upon the procedure of the present democratic house of representatives in Washington.

Internecine Strife.

The democrats of the house, who style themselves platform democrats, are smarting under their defeat by the Amalgamated crowd from Silver Bow, aided by the renewal by old-time Daily democrats of the bitterness of the historic Clark-Daly feud. Representative Bay, who was beaten for speaker, was a standby of Clark in these days, and the Dalysites, under the leadership of Senator Whiteside, made open war on him. Some of the defeated factions are more or less openly declaring that a combination to stifle progressive legislation promised in the democratic state platform was the basis of the MacDonald vote, and they are ready for revolt. Not a few of them are thoroughly clean, independent men, who have on other occasions defied the machine, and that they will affiliate with the progressives in passing reform measures is an absolute certainty.

In the Senate. There is grave concern among a big element of democrats in the senate. The reactionaries in that body were only beaten in the struggle by the narrowness of margins, the vote between Stout and Muffy for chairman of the caucus having been a tie, which

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