

CONSOLIDATION BILL MEETS DEATH IN THE SENATE ANTI-LOBBYING MEASURE, PASSED BY HOUSE, KILLED BY UPPER BRANCH

WAR TO BEGIN IN FOUR DAYS SENATE HEARS NUMEROUS TALKS

UNLESS SOMETHING OCCURS ADRIANOPLE WILL BE BOMBARDED MONDAY. DIXON AND OTHER PROGRESSIVES FIGHT RESTRICTION OF PRESIDENT'S TERM.

ARMISTICE CALLED OFF COMPROMISES PROPOSED

Turkey Replies to Note of Powers—Offers to Cede Part of Adrianople, but Would Retain Mosques—Terms Are Not Satisfactory to the Balkan Representatives. Many Amendments Are Put Forward, Varying Length of Office From Two to Six Years—Senator Bristow Advocates Recall of the Executive at Any Congressional Election.

London, Jan. 30.—The curtain may rise on the second act of the Balkan war next Monday. The allies denounced the armistice at 7 o'clock to-night, and, if events take the prescribed course, the bombardment of Adrianople will follow after an interval of four days. Indeed, the bombardment has been scheduled for 7 o'clock Monday evening.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Presidential terms ranging all the way from two to six years, proposals against second and third terms as exemptions that would affect Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, and proposals for the recall and the direct popular election of presidents, were thrust into the senate in rapid succession in the first day's consideration of the constitutional amendment building a president to a single term of six years.

In a session filled with lively debate, Senator Bristow's proposal that a president could be recalled at any regular election was voted down, 58 to 10, and Senator Hoke Smith's amendment to make the single term four years instead of six, was defeated, 42 to 25. More than a dozen amendments were pending when the senate took a recess tonight. They will be taken up tomorrow.

The Leaders. Senators Dixon and Poindexter, progressives; Bristow, progressive-republican, and Lodge, republican, led the fight against a restriction of the presidential term. Senator Williams, democrat, proposed a four-year term, with the privilege of one re-election, but his amendment was so drawn as to prevent Colonel Roosevelt seeking another term.

The defeat of the Bristow amendment for a recall of the president followed a short debate in which Senator Bristow urged that in order to make the federal administration properly responsive to public demand the people should have the right to change the president when they change congress.

Beautiful Suffragettes Are Rivals



Left to right: Miss Inez Milholland, Miss Gladys Hinckley and Mrs. Huntington Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Just now Washington is greatly agitated by the question: "Who is the most beautiful suffragette?" In fact, this problem is overshadowing many others of great importance, and is not likely soon to be answered—at least to the satisfaction of everybody.

Miss Inez Milholland, society beauty of New York, has been termed "the most beautiful woman in the suffrage movement." She certainly is as sweet as anything; but there are a great many Washingtonians who will not agree that her pulchritude exceeds that of several capital beauties—especially Miss Gladys Hinckley, termed by the very discriminating Russian ambassador, Baron Rosen, the most beautiful girl in America; and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, wife of the assistant secretary of state.

The question comes up at this time because of the suffrage parade. When Miss Milholland was chosen to lead the great parade, one of the reasons given for the appointment was that she was the most beautiful woman in the suffrage movement. The announcement raised a considerable storm. Forth came the friends of other suffragette beauties, with glowing descriptions of their favorites.

Miss Milholland is of the college type. She has superb eyes, well carried head and clear-cut features. She is a large woman and looks the part of an athlete.

Mrs. Wilson has long been known as one of the prettiest women in Washington. She has beautiful eyes of an oriental cast, heavy with dark fringes, and ivory white complexion. She has regular features, a dimple chin and soft, wavy, dark hair.

Miss Hinckley has a pink and white complexion, masses of light hair and a classic profile. These three women—and many others of striking beauty—will take part in what probably will be the most famous beauty contest in the history of the country. Thousands upon thousands of persons from every section of the United States will line the Washington streets when the parade goes by, and these spectators will be able to judge for themselves.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE MONTANA UPPER HOUSE MAKES A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF TRAITOROUS CONTROL OF THAT BODY BY A COALITION OF MACHINE GANGSTERS

Helena, Jan. 30.—Party loyalty is not any longer sufficient to seal the lips of the progressive democrats in the state senate. For now nearly a month they have subordinated their feelings of disappointment and resentment to a sense of loyalty to the party with which they have been identified for a lifetime, and with which they are very loath to come to what may mean an open break with it. But the open, notorious coalition between machine democratic bosses and machine republican bosses, both serving in the senate under the same corporation mastery, and the throwing off of all disguise as to this bi-partisan combination, has so outraged their sense of

political decency and party honor, that some of them are outspoken and unsparing in their denunciation. One of these progressive democratic senators today took occasion to put his thoughts along this line in writing for The Missoulian correspondent. What he says following will no doubt be read with profound interest by the people of Montana, and it should, and no doubt will, be the cause of widespread amazement and disgust. Listen to him:

Those in Control.

"Even a casual observer of the inner workings of the Thirteenth legislative assembly will be compelled to smile broadly when he hears some

misinformed individual state that the democrats are in a majority in the senate. As a matter of fact the democrats do not control that body, have not on one solitary proposition controlled it thus far, and will not control it at any stage of the proceedings between this time and the date of adjournment. As a matter of fact, Ed. Donlan and Jack Edwards control the senate. They are having no more difficulty in putting over just what they desire at this session than they did during the last one. Naturally this smooth pair of statesmen have all of the republicans sitting out of their hands. Added to these they can count

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NAGEL SAYS CASTRO MUST STAY OUT OF AMERICA

SECRETARY BARS VENEZUELAN BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Cipriano Castro former president of Venezuela, was denied admission to the United States today as a visitor by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor. The Venezuelan's unwavering refusal to answer the question whether while president of his country he was a party to the killing of General Parrel, was the cause of Secretary Nagel's order for his deportation. The cabinet minister sustained the adverse report of the immigration authorities against Castro on the ground that his declaration to answer "may in itself constitute an admission by conduct" of the commission of a felony. The immigration law bars from entry any person convicted of or admitting the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, providing it is not purely a political offense. The secretary held that the murder of Parrel was not a purely political crime. Further, the secretary declared an alien was compelled to answer "yes" or "no" any pertinent question regarding his admissibility. If permitted to refuse, he maintained, the immigration service "might just as well adjourn."

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WILSON IS SILENT AS TO CABINET MAKE-UP

HE CONTINUES TO DODGE THE ISSUE WHEN INTERVIEWED ON THE SUBJECT.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 30.—President-elect Wilson permitted himself to be questioned at great length by the correspondents today about the makeup of his cabinet, and seemingly enjoyed the efforts that were made to secure information from him. The governor carefully avoided any disclosure. Asked whether any names other than that of William Jennings Bryan had been suggested for the secretaryship of state, Mr. Wilson said: "About half a dozen." To inquire as to who these men might be, Mr. Wilson reflected a moment, but replied that he could not recall offhand, because some of these persons were grouped under a list of names suggested for other portfolios as well. One of the correspondents asked Mr. Wilson if he intended to appoint to his cabinet men of practical experience in public affairs or professional men who had not been in politics. Both sorts.

"Both sorts are under consideration," he answered, and then added with a

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MADE A HARD FIGHT FOR LIFE UNDER SNOWSLIDE

REAL FACTS CONCERNING DEATH OF BOGART AND PETERSON ARE RECEIVED.

Not until the arrival here yesterday of the bodies of David Bogart and Joe Peterson, the two men who recently lost their lives in a snowslide six miles south of Salt Lake, were the details of how the men met their death definitely known here. Corporal C. H. Marsh, Frank Bogart of Helena, brother of one of the snowslide victims, and Dave VanBaricou, who was a member of the searching party that brought out the bodies, came with the remains yesterday. The particulars which they brought of the deplorable affair do not correspond but in a general way with the first reports that were received here. They go to make up a story of a tragic death of two brave men who fought against odds that were beyond human power to overcome until they were robbed of fresh air and expired in a little corner of their cabin under a bank of from 15 to 20 feet of snow; and then they recount the difficulties encountered by the rescue party which recovered the bodies and finally got them down the mountain to the trail and into Salt Lake Wednesday afternoon. It was George Woods of Salt Lake who

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PLEA OF WHITESIDE FAILS TO INFLUENCE THE RESULT

Scheme to Merge Educational Institutions Meets End in Thirteenth Assembly.

LEIGHTON INTRODUCES A MEASURE FOR UNIFICATION

Bill Which Barred Corporation Lobbyists Goes to Its Grave When the Solons Get Busy—Anti-Injunction Act Passes House—Eight-Hour Law for Women Advances.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

In the Senate. University consolidation bill killed. Bill introduced providing for unification of educational institutions. Concurred in memorial to congress for direct election of senators. Passed anti-injunction measure. Killed anti-lobbying bill passed by the house. In the House. Eight-hour law for women recommended for passage. Bill permitting installation of lighting plants by cities was favorably recommended. Concurred in house bills prohibiting discrimination and unfair competition. Conference committee ordered to meet with senate committee to frame joint rules.

(Staff Correspondence)

Helena, Jan. 30.—The senate featured legislative proceedings today by the slaughter and burial of the Whiteside university consolidation bill, and the introduction of a university unification bill by Senator Leighton. The Whiteside bill was before the senate upon majority and minority reports from the committee on education. The majority report, signed by Senators Dearborn, Selway and Leighton, recommended that the bill do not pass. The minority report, signed by Senators Stout and Luncutt, recommended that the bill do pass.

The debate was extended, and was participated in by Senators Dearborn, Abbott and Selway against the bill, while Whiteside made the principal plea for it. As author of the bill, he pleaded earnestly against the adoption of the majority report which would kill the bill. He asserted that the friends of university consolidation would willingly eliminate the provision including the state normal school at Dillon in the proposed consolidation, and also that they would eliminate the section of the bill providing for the selection of a site by a committee of non-residents, permitting such an amendment, if desired, as would give the people the right to vote upon the selection of the site.

The plan of the Flathead senator grew unavailing to change the evident determination of a majority of the senate definitely to dispose of the question of consolidation at once, and the minority report was defeated by a vote of 18 to 12, the majority report adopted by a similar vote, and a motion to reconsider that vote was laid upon the table. Thus the bill was not only killed, but buried beyond the hope of resurrection. The vote on the adoption of the majority vote was as follows:

Ayes—Abbott, Boardman, Breswold, Christopher, Dearborn, Donlan, Ed-

wards, Galloway, Groff, Leary, Leighton, Minor, Muffy, Selway, Stephens, Survant Taylor, Williams—18.

Noes—Ashbridge, Burlingame, Cato, Barnes, Darroch, Duncan, George, Grande, Larson, O'Shea, Stout, Whiteside—12.

Although the senate chamber and galleries were crowded with deeply interested spectators, there was no manifestation of approval or disapproval at the conclusion of the contest.

Leighton's Bill.

The unification bill introduced by Senator Leighton, provides that after July 1, 1913, the four state educational institutions, the state university, the agricultural college, the school of mines, and the state normal school, shall be consolidated under the head of the University of Montana, and shall be under the supervision of a chancellor to be chosen by the state board of education. The bill also contemplates the elimination of unnecessary duplications in the courses of study at the various institutions, and such other measures as will lead to more economical administration and greater efficiency.

In the house there were two features of interest. One of these was the demand of the senate that the house adopt joint committee rules up to rule 23, which rule governs the number of appointing steering committees, and the powers they may have. The reading of the communication from the senate caused an outburst of indignation from house leaders generally. Representative Kirschling, leader of the platform democrats, expressed the evident sentiment of a vast majority of the house when he declared that no four men temporarily nominating the senate would be permitted to dictate the course to be pursued by the house in any matter of public concern.

The purpose of the house, as evidenced by the various speakers, is to insist upon retaining control of its own steering committee, and to proceed with its legislative work without regard to this threat of the senate, or any other than it may subsequently make.

The working bill, raising the age of consent from 16 years to 18 years, was the subject of animated debate when it came up for final passage this afternoon. A strong effort was made to amend the bill so as to provide that persons accused of criminal assault shall be permitted to plead previous insanity on the part of the complaining witness. Crispin of Yellowstone was the author of the amendment proposed, and spoke earnestly in support of it. Rhodes of Flathead and O'Neil of Custer also spoke along the same lines. Representatives Cookman of Valley and Pope of Yellowstone vigorously seconded Representative Workman, the author of the bill, in his successful efforts to defeat the amendment.

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