

BARON NELSON ESCAPES JAIL

IRATE JUDGE SENTENCES HIM TO ONE DAY BUT IS BEATEN OUT OF HIS REVENGE.

FOR ALLEGED CONTEMPT

Publisher of Kansas City Star Used Article Showing Up Court's Actions in Divorce Trial and Incurred Much Wrath—Habeas Corpus Staves Off One Day's Imprisonment.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Only the persistent efforts of his attorney in the face of obdurate denials by the court, saved William E. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, from immediately being placed in jail today after a sentence of one day's imprisonment pronounced by Judge Joseph A. Guthrie of the Jackson county circuit court upon his conviction of contempt of court.

The charge was that Mr. Nelson, through his paper, had defamed the court by the publication of an article stating that the judge, upon the advice of a divorce lawyer, had allowed attorney's fees to take precedence over alimony in a divorce suit that was dismissed without being brought to trial.

A hush fell over the packed courtroom, when, upon the court's order, Sheriff Edwin Winstanley grasped Mr. Nelson by the arm and started to lead him to jail. Mr. Nelson is 75 years old.

"I'll not run away," he said, looking at the sheriff.

"Just one moment," thundered Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the defendant. Sheriff Winstanley tugged at his prisoner.

Mr. Nelson started to go with him. "Your honor!" fairly shouted Mr. Walsh, "has the court ever in the annals of criminal contempt cases heard of a sentenced prisoner being denied the right of a few minutes' consultation with counsel before being hustled off to jail?"

"Fulfill the order, Mr. Sheriff," the court said, and turning to Mr. Walsh pronounced slowly:

"This court is through with the case. I wash my hands of it. It is in the sheriff's hands."

Mr. Walsh pleaded first with the sheriff, then with the judge that the action contemplated was without precedent.

"Is it the intention merely to humiliate my client, or am I to be allowed five or ten minutes in which to procure a writ of habeas corpus, which is now being prepared in the court of appeals?"

Released. After 10 minutes of argument the court relented and granted the time. In a few minutes one of Mr. Walsh's assistants pushed through the crowd with this writ which stayed the execution of the sentence and carried the

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GRIDIRON CLUB HAS FINE TIME

DINNER HELD AS TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT TAFT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON.

FUN AND FROLIC PREVAIL

Bryan Predominates in New Cabinet, as Portrayed by Mimics—Nebraska's Double Says He Tried Three Times to Sit at Cabinet Meetings—Taft Makes Good Loser.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President-elect Wilson, President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Rip Van Winkle and a lot of other notables were portrayed to the Gridiron club and its guests tonight at the annual dinner, when many men of national size sat at the banquet board and saw themselves frolicking about to their own amusement.

The dinner took the form of one graceful tribute to President Taft and another to President-elect Wilson. The club began by having an inauguration of its own president, Rudolph Kauffman of the Washington Evening Star, his inauguration procession marched into the banquet hall to the bare of a hand, and included a club of Princeton professors, a contingent of southern colonels, hurrahing for the "solid south" places for veterans; the "Wanta Eta Pie Frat" of college boys; Tammany's phalanx; the "In Bad club," including George W. Harvey, Henry Watterson, August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, and finally a squad of suffragettes, shrieking "Votes for Women."

When the din had partially subsided, it was announced in behalf of President Kauffman that he did not think much of the parade, as there were some things missing.

"Where," he asked, "was the Champ Clark Houn' Dog club?"

"Went broke at Baltimore," was the explanation.

"Where's the Underwood protection phalanx?"

"Pulled off the train by Bill Bryan and slipped into steel shackles," was the answer, while the Harmon "Ohio buckeyes" were being entertained at French Lick Springs at Tom Taggart's expense.

Such as it was, the new president was obliged to be content with his inauguration, and received the sacred emblem of office, the golden gridiron, with the statement that this being an era of economy and reform, he would be allowed neither salary or traveling expenses.

Hardly had the guests turned again to their terrapin when entrance was demanded and achieved by the Sigma Pi Sigma fraternity of the Yale law school, which insisted in initiating two new members into the club. The dinner

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SHE CAN'T GET OVER IT



EQUAL SUFFRAGE BANQUET OUTDOES ALL EXPECTATIONS

HOBES THROW OUT MILLIONAIRE BROTHER

JAMES EADS HOW GETS THE GRAND BOUNCE AT NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—James Eads How, the self-styled "millionaire hobo leader," who first organized the "Casual, Unskilled and Migratory Workers of the World," and called the first hobo convention, was repudiated here today. How tried to inject socialism into the proceedings, and today the former leader was told to get out.

Tired of How and the monotonous fight between him and President Jefferson Davis over the question of socialism, the hoboes broke up the convention of the "International Brotherhood Welfare association," threw How and principals out, and organized a "hobo mass meeting."

How declared he was not a socialist, but merely a "philosophical anarchist," and tried to tell the delegates that Jefferson Davis was himself a dyed-in-the-wool socialist. The hoboes, however, howled How down and stood by Davis.

"Down with How and his postage-stamp philosophy; he has never given us any of his mythical millions," shouted Davis, and the hoboes yelled.

After appropriating \$1 for the purchase of tobacco for hoboes in jail here, the convention adjourned to meet in the open air on the river front on Sunday afternoon.

BIG SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 1.—Fee owners of the Norman mine, near Virginia, Minn., have settled and withdrawn \$1,000,000 suit for damages which they brought in the district court several months ago against the Oliver Iron Mining company.

The terms of settlement were not made public. The fee owners alleged mismanagement of the mine and that heavy loss of human life had resulted from the mismanagement.

VOTE OF THE FIREMEN WILL FAVOR A STRIKE

New York, Feb. 1.—Counting of the strike vote just completed by the firemen and some engineers of the 54 eastern railroads will begin here on Monday. That the vote will show an overwhelming majority of the men in favor of a strike if necessary to enforce their demands, the railroads concede. The men have notified the railroads that they will insist upon their demands or else demand arbitration under the Erdman act. The railroads offer arbitration by a board similar to that which settled the engineers' dispute last year, declaring that only by such a body can the interests of the public be adequately protected. The firemen insist that only under the methods they propose would they be properly safeguarded.

Rally-Day Affair at Palace a Graceful Compliment to the Cause and Its Talented Leader in Montana—Crowd Is Unprecedented and the Speeches Are Brilliant.

DELEGATES HOPING FOR INTERVENTION BY POWERS

ALLIES AND TURKS THINK EUROPEAN NATIONS WILL TAKE DECISIVE STEPS.

A POOR BASIS

MISS STEWART PRESIDES

BIG SUIT WITHDRAWN.

SEATTLE DETECTIVES DIVE TO FIND LOOT

BOISE MEN PAY THEIR FINES

STOP RIGHT HERE GET THIS THOUGHT.

CLIP THIS COUPON

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN Everybody's Cyclopedia Daily Coupon This coupon, if presented at the main office of The Missoulian on FRIDAY, FEB. 7th, or SATURDAY, FEB. 8th, will entitle bearer to one five-volume set of Everybody's Cyclopedia (regularly selling at \$12).

London, Feb. 1.—In Turkish and Balkan headquarters the expectation has been intense the whole day of some move by the powers, either collectively or separately, to avert the threatened war. Russia and Austria, the two nations most interested in near-eastern conditions, and Great Britain, which has peculiar reasons, as host of the conference, for wishing to see it succeed, are looked to particularly for an effort to bridge the narrow gulf which separates the peace terms of the combatants.

Although the delegates thanked England in glowing terms for her hospitality, some of them think she did not give as much assistance as she might have given. They point out that they came a great distance from the Balkan states to London, which, in some ways, is not adapted to intercourse between delegations, only because they trusted that British influence in favor of peace would make itself strongly felt. The delegates of this mind oppose the idea of returning to London for the conclusion of peace if the war is renewed.

The ambassadors of the powers met today and later notified their respective governments that the sense of the meeting was that the Turkish reply to the powers' note afforded a poor basis for resuming peace negotiations. They suggested bringing this view to the attention of Bulgaria, but any attempt by the powers toward a reconciliation of the belligerents is hampered by the fact that only two days remain before the armistice ends.

The Turkish delegates have received instructions from their government to renew the declaration to the representatives of the powers and to the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, that Turkey desires peace and

Miss Mary Stewart, dean of women at the university, acted as toastmaster and filled this position in a manner that testified strongly to the wisdom of the women in charge of the affair. Her ready wit and thorough familiarity with the subject of the evening made her eminently suited to her part which she carried through in a flawless fashion. The speeches were interesting and witty. Many, who came with the idea of leaving with the coffee, were on the ground until the last speaker had finished. They "remained to worship." In view of the fact that the crowd was so much

Seattle, Feb. 1.—The mystery of the theft of large quantities of brass and copper from several machinery houses in Seattle probably was solved today when city detectives donned bathing suits and dived to the bottom of Wolf creek, on the north side of the entrance to the harbor, and discovered several thousand pounds of copper wire, copper and brass fittings, cables and pieces of brass machinery. Soon after the detectives made their submarine explorations, William Conrad, who lives in a sailboat at the mouth of the creek, was arrested while on his way to a junk shop with a load of copper wire, alleged to have been stolen from the city lighting department.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1.—With approximately 150,000 pennies contributed, Captain R. Sheridan, C. O. Broxon and A. R. Craven today paid their fines of \$500 each, assessed by the Idaho supreme court in contempt cases resulting from publications in the Boise Capital News of a decision of the supreme court, barring progressive electors from the ballot.

Contributions came from every state in the Union and Canada. Missouri sent the largest number of contributions with Pennsylvania second. The pennies were taken in a tray from the newspaper office to a bank and the fines then paid by checks.

Stop Right Here Get This Thought. Millions of dollars are spent annually to make you think. To make you THINK of muscle-building and blood-making foods; think of the correct clothes to wear; think of things to make your life and the lives of your family happier and more enjoyable.

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Manufacturers who advertise are helping you to get the best out of life. You can help yourself by reading the advertisements in THE MISSOULIAN closely and constantly every day. In this way you can buy the best of everything at the lowest price.

THINK before you buy. THINK of the trade-mark that identifies the reliable from the unreliable, the known quality from the unknown. THINK of the satisfaction of always getting the best that money can buy, and act accordingly when you read the advertisements in THE MISSOULIAN.

SINGLE TERM WINS FIRST ROUND

WORKS RESOLUTION PASSES THE SENATE BY ONE VOTE OVER TWO-THIRDS.

NOW GOES TO THE HOUSE

Six Years Is the Limit Placed on Time for Any One President to Hold Office—Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson Not Exempted—Many Efforts at Amendment Prove Futile.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A constitutional amendment which would restrict the president to a single term of six years and would bar Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft from again seeking election, was approved today by the senate by the narrow majority of one vote. After a three days' fight in which the progressives joined with many republicans in opposing the restricted presidential term, the senate adopted the original Works resolution by a vote of 47 to 23. The language which it is proposed to insert in the constitution in place of the first paragraph of article two is as follows:

"The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. The term of office of the president shall be six years, and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties, or acted as president under the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall be eligible to hold again the office by election.

"The president, together with a vice president, chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows: * * *

"The resolution proposed for the constitutional amendment now goes to the house for its approval. If ratified there by a two-thirds vote it will be submitted to the legislatures of the states and will become effective when three-fourths of the 48 states of the Union have officially approved it.

The adoption of the resolution came at the close of a fight in which repeated and unsuccessful attempts were made to change it so that it would not affect former presidents or the president in office when it may be ratified.

An amendment today by Senator Hitchcock that would have exempted former presidents and made the new provision take effect March 4, 1917, was voted down, 42 to 27, and an amendment by Senator Sutherland to exempt the president in office when the amendment finally may be ratified was defeated, 28 to 29.

The fate of the resolution was in doubt almost to the last vote cast. On the roll call, Senator Works himself cast the deciding vote.

Dangerous Limitation. The debate was characterized by the contention of the progressives that the proposed amendment was a dangerous limitation upon the rights of the people; and by the efforts of many democrats so to amend the resolution that it would not be retroactive in effect.

"We can trust the people to decide whether they desire the re-election of Roosevelt, Taft or Wilson," said Senator Hitchcock in urging his amendment to exempt former presidents.

"All we should strive to do is to make it apply equally in the future to all men."

This amendment was defeated. Senator Williams made another effort to provide by amendment for a limitation for two four-year terms for the president, with the provision that it should not apply to past presidents.

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LITTLE DONE IN MONTANA ASSEMBLY

REVIEW OF SESSION SHOWS EIGHT BILLS AND TWO RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

MUCH WASTED EFFORT

Three Hundred Thirty-three Measures Introduced and Fifty-one Defeated—Squelching of Consolidation One of the Most Important Acts of the Thirteenth Legislature.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Helena, Feb. 1.—The close of the fourth week of the Thirteenth general assembly of Montana finds a record made up of 333 bills introduced, 51 defeated and eight passed and signed by the governor. Of this number 110 bills have been introduced in the senate, of which one became a law and 14 were killed. Of the 223 house bills introduced, 27 have been killed and seven passed. In addition, one senate joint resolution and one house joint resolution have been passed.

Of the eight bills passed, but one, that by Senator Stout submitting the woman's suffrage amendment to a vote of the people, may be said to be of general interest. Three of the other bills passed were for the incidental and other expenses of the legislature. Two others by Day, related to the form of acknowledgments by corporations. The other bill passed was by Working and provides that persons appointed to fill vacancies in county offices shall hold only until the next general election. The senate joint resolution, by Edwards, provides for an investigation of freight rates on farm products. The house joint resolution, by Jewell, provides for an investigation of the Carey and act board and of reclamation service operations.

House Bills. Of the 27 house bills and 11 senate bills that have been killed during the session, the following are the most important:

The bills for fish hatcheries in Missoula and Sweet Grass counties; for the establishment and maintenance of free night schools in certain school districts; for the payment of interest on deposits of public moneys by county and city treasurers; prohibiting the issuance of transportation by railroads in exchange for newspaper advertising; to regulate lobbying; for the protection of game, increasing the penalties; for the closing of saloons at 11 o'clock, and on Sundays; for the repeal of the existing law regarding the organization, management and control of police departments of cities and towns. The foregoing were all house bills.

In the senate the slaughter included the following: The George public utilities act for submitting an amendment to the constitution providing that bills shall not be introduced in the legislature after the 40th day for a safety appliance act and increasing the powers of the railroad commission; providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes at the option of the property owners; to consolidate the Montana educational institutions.

Bitterly Fought Bills. Two of the most important measures, and ones that will be of widespread benefit in this state, are the anti-discrimination bills introduced by Senator Larson of Teton, which are now before the governor. The bills were bitterly fought, especially after they had gotten from the senate into the house, by the lobbies representing the lumber companies, creamery centralizers and other big concerns dealing in farm products, because the

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