

REBELS REVEL IN UNTOLD LUXURY

FORMER PEONS RIDE ABOUT STREETS OF CHIHUAHUA IN CONFISCATED CARRIAGES.

WILLA IS IN THE CITY

Constitutionalist Commander on Scene to Lead Attack on Torreon—First Skirmish Brings Repulse of Insurgents—Only Fight to Finish Will End Revolution.

Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 4.—The first skirmish between the federal troops protecting Torreon and the rebel army advancing on that city resulted in a withdrawal of the rebel forces. The skirmish, details of which reached here today, occurred in the mountain pass of Puerta de La Cañada, about 20 miles from Mapimi, and northwest of Torreon.

Rebel troops under General Urbina were guarding the pass when they were attacked by a federal force which advanced from Mapimi. A brief fight resulted in the abandonment of the pass by the rebels and their retirement to the main rebel advance guard north of Mapimi. General Urbina was attempting to hold the pass as an approach for the rebels from the west. The rebels now believe they will have to fight for Mapimi before they march on Torreon.

With the arrival of General Francisco Villa from Juarez today, rebel leaders looked toward the Torreon campaign, although thousands of ammunition and rations for men and horses have to be shipped forward for a week or 10 days before anything like a general engagement occurs.

Rebel Reign of Terror.

Meanwhile, the rebels are enjoying the fruits of recent victories and are enforcing what is referred to by alleged Huerta sympathizers as a "reign of terror." One of the duties assigned to an employee of a rebel newspaper is to dig out of the files the names of persons who participated in social or business events before the rebels occupied the city. Lists of these names are published. They invariably bring forth disclaimers from the persons referred to. Nevertheless, reports of someone having been taken out and shot are numerous.

Along the streets roll the carriages and automobiles owned by the rich families who have been banished, but which are now used by citizens who a few months ago were classed as peons. As the more striking equipages pass in the social parade, comments come from the crowd such as "That was Juan Creola's carriage," or "Look at the horses of Terrazas."

The federal theater, erected under the Diaz regime, has been opened for the benefit of the revolution and military bands perform in the plazas daily.

Fight to a Finish.

In line with the statement of General Villa that he would banish all Spaniards known to have opposed the

(Continued on Page Three.)

ALL HOPE GONE IN SUFFRAGE CIRCLES

DEMOCRATIC LEADER UNDERWOOD DECLARES QUESTION IS FOR STATES TO DECIDE.

WILL BE NO COMMITTEE

Majority Boss Holds That It's no Business of the Federal Government and That the Democratic Party Has Always Stood for the Principle of Local Self-Government.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Hopes of suffragettes that the present democratic administration would enact federal legislation enfranchising the women of the country were dashed today when Representative Underwood of Alabama, majority leader of the house, put the democratic party squarely on record as opposed to federal action. Representative Underwood asserted the democratic party took the position that the question of suffrage was one that should be left to the individual states.

The question came up in the discussion of the immigration bill in the house, and there was considerable debate as to just what action of the democratic house caucus in rejecting the Raker woman suffrage resolution meant. Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin said that by defeating the proposal to create a new woman suffrage committee the democrats had taken the position that women should not have an opportunity to be heard on the suffrage question.

"The gentleman knows," replied Mr. Underwood, "the judiciary committee has been voted for many years with jurisdiction over this question, and it has repeatedly granted hearings to women as to whether legislation should be passed, submitting to the states a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage."

"I was at one time a member of the judiciary committee, and recall a hearing given to Susan B. Anthony. I notice that during the entire time the gentleman's party was in charge of this house it refused to support a suffrage resolution. The proposal that came before the democratic caucus was merely to provide for a new committee, giving jurisdiction to the new committee of this house. This committee has had such jurisdiction almost since the beginning of the government. There is no objection on the part of these ladies as to what committee they shall go before. They wanted their legislation reported, and thought that they could get it reported from the committee in charge, so they wanted to create a new committee. That is all there is to it. It is not a question of taking from them the right to be heard."

"Will the gentleman, as leader of the majority," asked Mr. Lenroot, "use his influence in the house for a report of that resolution so that we may have an opportunity here to vote on it?" "I would not do so because I am not in favor of it," replied Mr. Underwood. "If there is one fundamental principle that my party stands for it is local self-government. If the democratic party stands for one thing above all others, it is that the right of franchise should be governed by the states of the union and not by the national government."

TEST OF LITERACY PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Burnett immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for applicants to admission to the United States, was passed by the house this afternoon by a vote of 341 to 126. All proposed amendments relating to the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants previously had been eliminated. As the bill passed it provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish." It prescribes that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which are printed between 30 and 40 words.

In its present form this measure passed the house and the senate in the last congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. A similar bill was vetoed in President Cleveland's second administration. Supporters of the bill are confident that it will again pass the senate, although President Wilson has let it be known that he does not approve the literacy test.

Opponents of the literacy test fought desperately to the last, but on a last effort to eliminate the test from the bill they were defeated, 140 to 239. The final vote came at the end of a day of vigorous debate which, on several occasions, threatened to cause serious trouble.

Representative Burnett of Alabama, in charge of the bill, tried to hurry the debate and frequently moved to proceed and shut off the discussion. On one occasion Representative Maunahan of Minnesota, commented upon what he called "the unfairness with

THE MAN BEHIND



DEPUTIES ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF STRIKER

STATE MAINTAINS THAT THEY KILLED MAN WHILE MAKING UNLAWFUL ARREST.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 4.—With a jury completed in the Seeberville murder case, the state today began introduction of witnesses in an effort to prove that the two deputy sheriffs and three Waddell-Mahon detective agency guards on trial "willfully and deliberately killed Steve Patrick," and that Patrick was slain "in the execution of an unlawful arrest."

Anthony Lucas, prosecuting attorney of Houghton county, outlined the state's case in an opening statement to the jury. He said that John Stimac and John Kollan, strikers, attempted to cross mining company property at Seeberville on the afternoon of August 14 and were warned off by Humphrey Quick, a watchman. After an exchange of words the men continued on their way and Quick reported the alleged trespass to Thomas Raleigh, in charge of the Waddell-Mahon men at the Champion mine. Raleigh reported to the mine manager, who had Stimac and Kollan brought before him.

The Shooting. Raleigh, who is now a fugitive under the same charge, then took three of his men and Deputy Sheriff Polkinghorne and James to the boarding house, where the two strikers lived, the prosecutor said. Quick accompanied them. They found Kollan but he refused to go with them as they had no warrant. They started to leave the premises. Before they were out of the yard a stick was thrown by someone behind them and it struck a deputy on the hat. The deputy turned, the prosecutor said, and shot the nearest man, Steve Patrick, in the stomach, wounding him fatally. The six men then fired a fusillade into the windows of the house in which the other boarders had assembled, it was alleged. The deputies then left, but returned soon afterward to find one man dead and three wounded.

Mr. Lucas told the jury that witnesses would testify that Patrick did not throw the stick that struck the deputy and that others would swear that some time afterward they saw one of the deputies shoot a hole through the crown of his own hat.

Although the newspapers continue to print bitter articles dealing with the lifting of the embargo on arms by President Wilson, the public generally has displayed no active interest in the subject. Nothing has developed to indicate that Huerta intends to hand passports to the American charge d'affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy. An unconfirmed report was in circulation today to the effect that the federal outposts of Tampico had been attacked by rebels at Altamira.

DOWN-AND-OUTERS SHELTERED AND FED

Conspicuous in the work of relief in last night's storm were the efforts of Captain Bryant of the Salvation Army. All through the worst of the afternoon hours of the storm and far into the night, this man was rustling for the down-and-outers. He worked valiantly. Ten men he found in all the city who had no place to go and no means for getting shelter or food. These he stowed away in lodging houses after he had seen that they were red. "That man is a wonder," said N. J. Bray, who called at the Missoulian office last night to tell about it. "He has been right out in the storm all the time and he has taken care of these men as well as if they could pay him for it."

FIRST REAL WINTER IS EXPERIENCED IN MONTANA

BUTTE, HELENA, GREAT FALLS, BILLINGS AND BOZEMAN GET COLD WEATHER.

Butte, Feb. 4.—The temperature fell here at 5 o'clock this evening with a thud that made the coal bins creek, dropping from 27 degrees above zero to 13 below at 11 o'clock, and the weather slowly growing colder. On the flat below the city the temperature ranges from 20 to 25 below. Reports from southern Montana tonight state that as low as 15 below was reached high in the mountains of Beaverhead county—Argentina reporting that temperature. On the highlands south of Butte it is 20 below. Fine snow accompanied the cold wave.

Drop in Helena. Helena, Feb. 4.—After an open winter such as the old-timers do not recall for many years, and with practically no snow until now, Helena is experiencing its first real winter weather. At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 19 above and at 10 a. m. three below, according to the weather bureau, dropping to 13 below at 6 p. m. At 11 p. m. the street thermometers registered 13 below with the mercury still going down. The cold wave is accompanied by a fine snow, sufficient so far to make sleighing good.

Cold in the North. Great Falls, Feb. 4.—The first winter storm of the season spreads over this section of Montana tonight. Early in the day the wind blew a gale and later came snow and cold. The snowfall has been light, but the thermometer is still sinking. Great Falls reports 17 below and Shelby, the lowest reported, 25 below. There is no anticipation of stock losses.

At Bozeman. Bozeman, Feb. 4.—For the first time this winter the thermometer has gone below the zero mark, registering five (Continued on Page Five.)

GOVERNMENT UPSET IN PERUVIAN REVOLT

REBELS CAPTURE PRESIDENT BILLINGHURST AND WILL ESTABLISH NEW REGIME.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 4.—The president of the republic of Peru, Guillermo Billinghurst, was taken prisoner today by military revolutionists. The rebels attacked the presidential palace this morning under the leadership of Colonel Benavides. General Enrique Varona, premier and minister of war, was killed in the fight which ensued. Dr. Augusto Durand, a former revolutionary leader, took possession of the palace.

The attack on the palace began at 4:30 in the morning. Inhabitants of Lima ran into the streets alarmed at the firing. Soldiers were ordered to fire volleys into the air in order to prevent the formation of crowds, and by this method they kept the panic-stricken people moving from place to place.

Another Problem.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Today's spectacular revolution in Peru found the United States navy without a single warship south of the equator. The work of the revolutionists was so complete, however, that there is no need of haste in dispatching a vessel to the scene.

It may become necessary, however, for the United States to have at hand means of supporting any representatives that the state department may desire to make regarding the new government to the state on the ruins of the Billinghurst administration. News came to the department late in the day from the American legation in Lima of the arrest of President Billinghurst, but the brief dispatch did not indicate the plang of the revolutionists.

"That some embarrassment may be experienced in adjusting the pronounced views of the administration regarding revolution-made governments to the present state of affairs in Peru, was admitted in some quarters. It was pointed out, however, that owing to the peculiar conditions under which President Billinghurst came into office a year ago, with a cloud on his own title, it may not now be necessary to raise the question as to the status of his successor.

A. MITCHELL PALMER DECIDES TO BE CANDIDATE FOR SENATE

Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania tonight formally announced his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Boies A. Penrose, republican, whose term expires March 3, 1915. This announcement followed conferences between Representative Palmer and President Wilson. Roland Morris, chairman of the Pennsylvania state democratic committee and Secretary Wilson of the department of labor, were present at the first meeting and it was under-

GLASS DENIED HIS RIGHT TO TOGA

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALSH TURNS TIDE AGAINST THE ALABAMA EDITOR.

PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED

Point is Held Good That Southerner's Appointment to Fill Vacancy Was Made After Seventh Amendment Was Proclaimed in Full Effect—Vote Is Very Close.

Washington, Feb. 4.—By a majority of one vote—32 to 31—Frank P. Glass of Alabama, editor of the Birmingham News, lost his fight for a seat in the United States senate today. The vote sustained the recommendation of the committee on privileges and elections, which held Mr. Glass was not entitled to be seated because his appointment by Governor O'Neal to succeed the late Senator Joseph F. Johnson was made after the 17th constitutional amendment, directing election of senators by the people, had been proclaimed in full effect.

Spirited and bitter debate marked the close of the case, the second which the senate has settled involving interpretation of the constitutional amendment. Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, who was seated a few days ago on recommendation of the elections committee, made his maiden speech in favor of Mr. Glass, and later cast his vote for him.

Narrow Margin.

In the face of determined opposition from the majority members of the committee, headed by Senator Kern, the champions of the Alabama, proceeding from a forlorn hope, made remarkable progress in gaining votes and the narrow margin by which they lost the fight created great surprise. In the last few days it has been apparent that Governor O'Neal's appointee has been gaining strength steadily, but that he would come so close to success had not been contemplated by the opposition until the last hours of the controversy. Then it was that Senator Walsh of Montana, who wrote the minority report, in a closing plea to his colleagues to cast aside personal esteem and friendship, and to consider the case from a legal standpoint only, to realize that a precedent might be established upon which the will of the people might be overturned in future emergencies.

In spite of the committee's report, only eight democrats voted to deny Mr. Glass his seat. They were: Senators Kern, Hitchcock, Johnson, Lane, and Walsh. Four republicans—Bradley, Fall, Perkins and Stephenson—voted with the majority.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who had signed the minority report favoring Mr. Glass, proved eventually to be the undoing of the Alabama appointee. Senator Clapp previously had announced that he would vote to seat Mr. Glass, but today, in a brief speech, declared that he had become convinced that his original interpretation of the case had been erroneous.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS CAN'T BE CHANGED

Washington, Feb. 4.—Democrats of the senate interstate commerce committee in conference today determined that any attempt to attach supplemental anti-trust legislation to the pending interstate trade commission bill should not be permitted. It was agreed that such additions would only serve to encumber the proposed measure and would conflict with the ideas of the president and administration leaders as to the legislative program under process of perfection. The decision was reached after consideration of amendments proposed by Senator Cummins and other republicans who have participated in the general meetings of the committee on the tentative trust bills. Senator Cummins particularly urged that the trade commission be authorized to limit the size of corporations and to regulate capitalization and price-cutting. Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, announced tonight that the majority members were opposed to injecting any such proposals into the measure and that such subjects should be treated in connection with bills proposed to supplement the Sherman law.

Heading that congress "in getting after big business must not kill little business," F. R. Sengenthal of Eau Claire, Wis., representing retail implement dealers, addressed the house judiciary committee, which continued hearings on the trust program. J. B. Moorehead of Lexington, Mo.; members of the National Federation of Retail Merchants, and John W. Barry of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, joined in this plea, picturing to the committee the struggles of small retailers against the companies of mail order dealers and wholesalers who invaded their towns. "You want the right to combine among yourselves in your localities and to shut out the mail order business and other competition," Chairman Clayton suggested, and the delegation agreed. Mr. Sengenthal said the Association of Retailers of Agricultural Implements was continually being harassed by investigations by agents of the department of commerce seeking to find if they constituted a trust. "We are only hard working men," he added, "trying to do what is right to gain an honest living."

BOREAS HITS MISSOULA HARD

ICY, SNOW-LADEN WIND FROM HELL GATE CANYON WREAKS GENERAL HAVOC.

PEDESTRIANS SUFFER

Transportation Matter Is Serious Problem—Street Car Service Crippled and Taxis and Cabs Have Hard Work—Trains Experience Little Inconvenience—Narrow Escapes.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Superintendent J. U. Williams stated last evening that if the storm continues to be bad this morning, there will be no sessions of school today. The principal of each building will be at hand ready to receive any children who may arrive, but it is not expected that pupils shall incur suffering or danger in order to get to school.

The first break into Missoula's mild and placid winter came yesterday when without warning the first gust of a 12-hour storm of wind and snow broke out of Hell Gate canyon and went sweeping through the valley and west to the Bitter Root mountains. Missoula has experienced many colder days than yesterday; the old canyon on the east has belched forth stronger blasts of wind; much more snow has fallen in the same length of time, but even the old-timers fail to remember but few occasions when the combination of wind and snow made a more disagreeable and persistent storm than the one which began at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued, unabated, until nearly midnight. The drifting snow crippled the street railway service early in the afternoon, and as it was almost impossible for a man to face the storm in the open—much less possible for a woman—the problem of transportation narrowed down to the auto taxis and the old horse-power cabs. The storm broke so suddenly that its severity was not realized until it was going full blast. Then the smaller children of the public schools were hurried home in rigs and automobiles or turned over to the charge of parents or older brothers and sisters as the case might be. None was allowed to leave the building alone or unprotected.

Narrow Escapes.

There were several narrow escapes from the storm. One woman who lost her way on the south side of the city after she left a street car, was found lying exhausted in the road by a passing taxicab and brought to safety. Another woman, who was on her way home several miles west of the city, was rescued after she had un hitched her horse, who was unable to proceed with the sled, and attempted to make her way to a farmhouse by riding the animal. Both were blinded by the storm and were discovered by chance by a farmer.

(Continued on Page Five.)