

Today—Snow. Tomorrow—Probably snow.

Is, no doubt, even stronger now, for equal suffrage.

KING GUSTAVE AND CABINET SQUABBLE

MONARCH WILL NOT STAND FOR DICTATION AND HIS MINISTERS RESIGN.

NEW PREMIER SELECTED

Baron Gerard Luis de Geer Chosen to Head New Council—Differences Arose Out of His Majesty's Speech to Peasants Advocating Armament According to Military Experts.

Stockholm, Feb. 10.—The Swedish cabinet, of which Karl Albert Staaf was premier, resigned today and King Gustave summoned Baron Gerard Luis de Geer to form a new cabinet. The resignations were the result of acute differences of opinion between the cabinet members and the king as to the sovereign's right to give free expression publicly to his opinion in political subjects without previously consulting the ministers. The cabinet held that as a constitutional monarch the king should not make political speeches without ascertaining beforehand whether the cabinet approved the substance of them, and the king refused to submit to such restraint. This has been made clear by the publication of caustic correspondence between the king and the cabinet, after the king's speech to the 20,000 peasants who came from all parts of the country and held a demonstration a few days ago, demanding an increase of Swedish armaments. The cabinet sent to the king a communication in which his attention was called to an extract from his speech as follows: "The demands for preparedness for war as regards the army, which are put forward by military experts, I will not abandon."

Commenting on this, the communication refers to the proposals, which are being prepared for substantial improvements in the defensive system of Sweden, based on recommendations of the defense commission and adds: "But considering the far-reaching claims of the military authorities it is safe to anticipate that the proposals which the cabinet will ask the majority to submit to parliament will hardly come up to all those claims and we may say that, if they did, some would certainly have no chance of being passed by parliament."

Questions Asked. Two blunt questions were propounded to the king: First, he was asked whether he intended, by the words quoted, to declare in advance that he would not accept the proposals for bettering the defense unless they conformed to the claims put forward by the military experts. Secondly, he was asked whether he had adopted the attitude publicly announced on the question of national defense before his ministers had an opportunity to submit their proposals to him and their reasons for adopting them.

The king returned answers which the cabinet considered unsatisfactory. The council of state then submitted for his signature the draft of a reply to the questions, declaring that his speech was not in any respect an act of state, that he had no intention to forestall his decision concerning the cabinet's proposals for national defense and that his consideration of them would be "in all respects constitutional."

King Gustave declined to accept this form of answer and the cabinet submitted to him this request:

"The cabinet would further ask your majesty, when your majesty intends making observations in public

STRIKES HURT ALL PERSONS INVOLVED

SO DECLARES COLORADO LABOR LEADER WHO SAYS THEY "ARE HELL" ALL AROUND.

TELLS DRAMATIC STORY

"Death Special" of the Mine Guards Did Deadly Work in Intimidating the Coal Field Miners, the Witness Asserts—Machine Guns Also Aided in the Violence.

Denver, Feb. 10.—A dramatic story of the Colorado coal strike, from the lips of John R. Lawson, one of the most conspicuous leaders of the miners, was unfolded late today before the congressional investigating committee. Near the very end of the session, after several hours of preliminary skirmishing, Lawson took the stand. For an hour, committeemen, attorneys and spectators followed the testimony of the Colorado members of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. "Strikes are hell. We do not believe in strikes unless they are absolutely unavoidable. They injure not only the strikers and their wives and children; not only the coal operators, but the public."

This Lawson announced what he declared to be the policy of the United Mine Workers in labor disputes. He recounted the miners' version of the ten-year controversy in Colorado. He told of battles in which both sides shot to kill, of a state of warfare in which strikers and militiamen braved blizzards in cheerless camps. Began as a Child. He said he began working in coal mines when a child of eight years. He outlined the methods by which, he alleged, the United Mine Workers call strikes. Then he entered upon the history of the coal mining industry in Colorado from the time of the strike in 1892, which was lost by the miners. "In that strike," he declared, "the operators brought in gun-men—things who had been guilty of almost every crime on the calendar—to intimidate the miners. They were successful. Some of the strikers were frightened into going back to the mines. The others were scattered to the four winds. Many were deported."

"To fill the place of the strikers, the companies brought in strike-breakers. But soon these very strike-breakers discovered that they had been put into mines where conditions were unendurable. Their comfort, their very lives were not taken into account. Thus it came about that in course of time these very men appealed to our organization. They wanted to join the union; to strike for their rights. "We took them into the union, but we advised them not to strike. We reasoned with them they could not win."

Lawson then told of a number of cases in which he said, the union had prevented strikes. In the meantime, however, the men were joining the order. "But an organizer took his life in his hands when he went into the camps," he explained. "Some organizers have been killed in southern Colorado. "Were any of the murderers tried?" "Yes," they were tried by "hand-picked juries," flashed back Lawson. "The operators picked the juries and the sheriffs. Look here—I've seen an English-speaking man tried for murder and on the jury were 11 Mexicans who couldn't speak English. Then the witness told of the calling of the strike in 1913 in which, he claimed, 95 per cent of the miners walked out within a week. He told

(Continued on Page Six.)

BETWEEN TWO LOVES



HOME-RULE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IS OPENED

INDICATIONS ARE THAT CIVIL WAR WILL FOLLOW PASSAGE OF THE ACT.

London, Feb. 10.—King George, with the customary state ceremonial today opened the momentous and historic session of parliament, which, according to all reasonable probability, will see the victorious conclusion of the 30 years' struggle of the liberal party to give self-government to Ireland. The home rule bill, which is to be presented in the house of commons for the third time, will, if carried, receive the royal assent with or without the consent of the house of lords. Whether the bill will pass as it stands or whether it will be amended to meet the susceptibilities of Ulster will depend on the nature of the concessions which the prime minister announced he would make in behalf of the government at the proper time. The king's speech, in a grave passage, expressed the earnest desire of his majesty to attain a settlement by consent, and this desire was fervently echoed by Premier Asquith in the house of commons and Viscount Morley in the house of lords, in their opening speeches. The scene in the house of lords was brilliant in the extreme and in the commons, decorous. The appearance of the assembly gave no indication of the passions surging in the opposing sides or that the sessions so quietly begun might lead to events little short of civil war. Despite the conciliatory tone of both Premier Asquith and Lord Morley, small hope was felt in the lobbies of parliament tonight that the settlement of the home rule question would be reached by consent. The ministers' attitude clearly shows that the government will neither consent to an appeal to the country nor accept a solution based on the exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the bill.

(Continued on Page Six.)

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND SHAKEN UP BY EARTHQUAKE

New York, Feb. 10.—An earthquake lasting from 15 to 30 seconds, and disturbing particularly what are geologically known as the Devonian and Silurian sections of the northeastern parts of the United States, occurred shortly after 1:30 today. It was especially severe in the central and northern parts of the state. Virtually all of New York state, including this city, felt the shock, and New England generally, lower eastern Canada and parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were shaken. Tremors were recorded as far south as Washington and as far west as St. Louis.

At Albany, N. Y., the shock was severe enough to shake pictures on the walls of the capitol, while at Binghamton a laborer was killed by the caving in of a trench in which he was working. At Fort Plain the heavy doors of a bank vault shook under the influence of the quake, and from other parts of the state came reports of falling chimneys, swaying of houses and destruction of fragile objects.

In New York city the preliminary tremor was felt at 1:35:15. At 1:35:45 the shock had reached its maximum intensity, and at 1:37:30 the movement subsided altogether, making the total duration of the quake two and one-quarter minutes, as given by the seismograph.

The period in which the shock was perceptible by man was from 19 to 30 seconds, and started in a majority of the cases about 1:35.

So far as known the movement was from northwest to southeast, with the boundary lines of the territory affected converging to a point in the Atlantic.

BY COEUR D'ALENES DIVISION IS WANTED

People in Western Arm of Missoula County Want Individual Existence, If Sentiment of St. Regis Meetings Prevails Generally.

A movement looking to the separation from Missoula county of all the Coeur d'Alene district west of Aberdeen and Lothrop has gained such headway that formal action is to be expected within the next two or three weeks, according to information received in Missoula yesterday. The advocates of the scheme have already held two meetings in St. Regis, one Monday evening and another a week earlier, and will start this week to carry their propaganda farther west. Although the leaders in the county division movement disclaim any desire to keep their plans in the dark, the news came as a real surprise to Missoula people, the county officials among them. No word of the first meeting leaked out and only rumors of the Monday gathering got as far as the Garden city. When consulted over the telephone, prominent St. Regis citizens admitted that meetings had been held, but were unwilling to part with any of the details of the sessions. Not Ready to Talk. Ed F. Riberty, a prominent lumberman of St. Regis and one of the leaders in the county division movement, admitted over the telephone last night that meetings had been held, but refused to say anything further. "We will have nothing to say for a week," he said when asked for some description of the meeting. Dr. Fessler, who was chairman of the Monday meeting, was not so backward, however. Big Meeting Monday. According to him there is a healthy, general sentiment throughout the Coeur d'Alenes in favor of county division. When the matter was first considered it was so favorably received that a general mass meeting was called and held in St. Regis last Monday evening. Fully 150 people came in response to the call, including representatives from practically every precinct in the central portion of the district. These people were unanimously in favor of county division. It would appear that some sort of an organization was effected and that resolutions outlining the attitude of the Coeur d'Alene people were adopted, but of these matters no one in authority would say anything more than that further announcement would be considered within a week. They denied that their reluctance is chargeable to any desire to suppress matters. "The entire district hasn't been consulted," they said. "We don't want to say anything more until we have brought our plans before the other precincts."

Superior Next. The next step of the men behind the movement will be a mass meeting in Superior sometime within a week. After they have presented their proposition to the people in the western end of the district they expect to make their plans public and to campaign openly for a new county. The movement is unique for the reason that there is incorporated town within the entire district. St. Regis and Superior are the principal towns in the Coeur d'Alenes, but neither is incorporated. The situation is interesting for the further reason that approximately 30 per cent of the assessable property in the district is owned by the North Pacific, the Milwaukee and the Anaconda Copper Mining company, while more than half of the area is held by the national government. Drops Missoula Classification. The assessed valuation of the district is between three and four millions of dollars and should the division actually take place Missoula would become a fourth-class county, unless the next assessment shows a material gain. Local business men, while not prepared on such short notice to discuss the matter thoroughly, did not seem excited at the news. (Continued on Page Six.)

HARD ON LOBBYISTS IS CUMMINS' BILL

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Cummins' bill designed to cure some of the evils disclosed by the lobby investigation last summer was passed today by the senate without debate. It would provide heavy penalties for impersonators of members of congress or other federal officials and for over-active lobbyists. The first section of the measure would make it a crime punishable by not more than five years' imprisonment and not more than \$10,000 fine, for any person to impersonate a member or employ of congress or officer of the United States in communications across state lines. Under the second section, it would be a crime punishable by not more than three years' imprisonment and not more than \$5,000 fine for any person to state falsely that he has influenced or has brought influence to bear upon any member of congress or officer of the United States concerning law-making or the execution of the laws "other than lawful influence of right, reason and justice." The third would make it a crime punishable by imprisonment for not more

than 10 years and by a fine of not more than \$10,000 for any person to bring to bear the influence designated in the second paragraph. When the bill was called up for passage, Senator Overman, who was chairman of the lobby committee, said that perhaps most of the senators would recognize the bill as arising out of the testimony of David H. Lamar. There was no further discussion. Lamar testified before the lobby committee that in talks over the telephone with men in New York interested in the United States Steel corporation he had stated he was Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania and that he had talked with members of congress about the passage of the resolution for an investigation of the steel trust.

ROMNEY GETS JOB. Washington, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Kenneth Romney of Hamilton, Mont., has been appointed assistant bill clerk of the house on the recommendation of Representative Stout.

SUPPORT FOR HOME RULE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Support for home rule for Ireland was pledged by the United Irish societies of Philadelphia in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting tonight. The resolution, which was carried to a Dublin newspaper, read: "We, the Irish and Irish-Americans of Philadelphia, declare if the British government fails to pass the present home rule bill, we will muster from this city alone 50,000 men to battle for Irish nationality."

TRYING TO STOP SUITS. Strassburg, Germany, Feb. 10.—Several officers of high rank in the German army visited the town of Zabern and tried to compromise a score of damage suits for alleged imprisonment in connection with the violent incidents between the military and civilians there in November, according to the local newspapers. In several cases the victims of the outrages were offered \$12.50 and costs to withdraw their suits but most of them insisted on going to court.

REPORT SAYS MEN REQUIRE WOMEN'S HELP BANDIT IS CAUGHT

MAXIMO CASTILLO, PERPETRATOR OF CUMBRE TUNNEL OUTRAGE, IN CUSTODY.

SUCH IS THEME OF SPLENDID SUFFRAGE MEETING HELD IN MISSOULA.

EXECUTION IS PROMISED

General Villa Announces That Murderous Brigand Will Be Publicly Shot to Death for the Crime Which Caused Fifty-one Deaths—No More Bodies Are Found in Tunnel.

VISITORS ARE EARNEST

Garden City Audience, Crowded Into Missoula Theater, Listens Attentively to Talks by Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Miss Rankin—Honors Paid to New Yorkers.

El Paso, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the Times from a staff correspondent at Cumbre tonight carries the report that Maximo Castillo, the bandit held responsible for the Cumbre tunnel disaster, and the remnants of his band have been captured. The capture is said to have been made at Gabatin ranch, a few miles east of Pearson. The report adds that the prisoners will be brought to Casas Grandes.

Villa Pleased. Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 10.—In the absence of official dispatches, General Francisco Villa said tonight that he hoped the newspaper report of the capture of the bandit Castillo, was correct, and that if it proved true he said he would bring the prisoners to Juarez and have them publicly executed. "Every American and every Mexican will be invited to attend the execution," said he. "I feel a great responsibility in this awful disaster, because I had given the Americans my promise that they would be protected. Having failed in this particular instance, I want to vindicate myself as far as I can by wiping out the bandits who slaughtered 51 innocent persons."

Up to midnight General Villa had received no official notification of the capture of Castillo and his fellow bandits.

No More Bodies Found. Cumbre, Chihuahua, Feb. 10.—Working from the south end of the tunnel tonight, explorers traversed the length of the burned passenger train, but no bodies were found. Fragments of bones were picked up and a powder puff, intact in its metal box, a small purse and the clasp of a larger one, believed to have been the property of Mrs. Lee Carruth, who perished, also were found. The north portal is still belching smoke, and there is no telling when the remainder of the tunnel can be searched. Guards have been established at both portals to prevent attempts of hysterical relatives to enter the tunnel in search of loved ones.

PUG CAPTURES BURGLARS. Butte, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The Hayes, at one time famous as a pug-dog, fought two men single-handed early this morning and they are now in jail charged with attempted burglary of the Marquette mill. They gave the names of Emmet Burke and Denny Cogan. Hayes says the suspects were attempting to open the cash register when he discovered them. The former pug knocked one out and then called the police for the other.

ALLEGES BREACH OF PROMISE. Washington, Feb. 10.—Suit for \$500,000 damages against John S. Kinney, millionaire mine operator of Escanaba, Mich., was filed in the district supreme court today by Mrs. Ida M. McNabb of Milwaukee, Wis., who alleged breach of promise to marry. Kinney, who is 71 years old, recently returned to Washington from a winter cruise in the southern seas.

COPPER STRIKERS DESCRIBE WRONGS. Hancock, Mich., Feb. 10.—"Conditions in the copper mines were described today by four witnesses for the striking union men before the house investigating sub-committee. All except one, Sidney Thomas, previously had told their stories at the hearing before Governor Ferris. Thomas, who is president of the Ahmeek local of the Western Federation of Miners, related how on one occasion in his experience as a miner, he had been compelled to go forth from the Cliff mine in winter, his clothes wet, to cut up timber to use below. "I think that's an outrage," exclaimed Representative Casey. "Is there no state law to protect the miners from such inhuman conditions?" Angus W. Kerr, of counsel for the Western Federation, to whom the question was directed, replied that there was no such law. Olaf Berg, a miner, told the committee that a mine captain in the South Kearsarge mine had cheated him out of \$29 by changing the measurement on the rock he had taken out, because he had told him he was going to quit. "Have you no way to rectify these

deplorable conditions?" asked Mr. Casey. The witness replied that the mine captain's word was final. Berg said he was a stockholder in a small mine controlled by the Calumet & Hecla. "I guess your amount of stock is not enough to control the company," remarked Chairman Taylor. "That's the trouble," replied the witness, amid laughter. Berg said he was opposed to the one-man drill now used in the mines because it was dangerous for one man to operate it. He said his brother had been injured for life by having one of these machines fall on him. Charles E. Hietala, district secretary of the federation, told the investigators he had been discharged from the Quincy mine in 1910 because he was a member of the federation. He said he averaged \$60 a month working as a trimmer on a day wage. It was hard, wearing work, he asserted. Questioned about the strike, Hietala said that the federation officers had tried to persuade the miners not to go out until all other means of getting their demands had been exhausted.

A Real Rally. Stated with Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, guests of the day, were Mrs. Taylor B. Thompson, Miss Jeanette Rankin, Miss Mary Stewart, Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Attorney Washington J. McCormick and Attorney Fred Angelino. Miss Stewart introduced Mrs. W. E. Moore, who sang very beautifully "A Perfect Day," and in response to encore "O Promise Me." Miss Stewart then introduced Miss Rankin with a word or two of the pride Missoula takes in Miss Rankin's high place in national affairs. Miss Rankin in turn expressed her pride in progressive Missoula, where "everyone is a suffragist, or if he isn't he keeps still about it," and then with sincere satisfaction presented the Missoula audience to Mrs. Laidlaw.

Mrs. Laidlaw. There is nothing of the militant suffragette in Mrs. Laidlaw's winsome personality. She is a mother and a home-maker, a college graduate, a beautiful and cultured leader of society, one of an old conservative family of Albany, a modern woman who has arrived at clear and positive conclusions, which she has the force of character to utter for the benefit of others whose opinions are yet befogged. Mrs. Laidlaw spoke of four reasons why they in the east are desirous of having Montana grant the franchise to women next November. The first reason is that Montana is a state of big enterprises, her leading citizens are counted in the east as a type of pioneer power, of ruggedness and integrity; that Montana enfranchised will have weight as an inspiration, helping the enfranchisement of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1915. The second reason is that each state won increases the balance of power for the national amendment. The third one, is the anxiety of suffragists to paint the map of the United States all white and Montana's size makes it a magnificent gain in the geography lesson. The fourth reason is that the east needs Miss

(Continued on Page Three.)