

TOOLEY TRIES
TO DODGE
ISSUEMEAGHER COUNTY SENATOR RE-
FUSES TO PROMISE TO SUP-
PORT PRIMARY BILL.

WAITS ON DEMOCRATS

"I Am So far Remote From the Scene
of Political Activity That I Do Not
Think It incumbent Upon Me, Re-
publican, to Advise Governor Nor-
ris," He Says.

Helena, April 17.—(Special.)—Here is the very latest in dodging public duty. State Senator C. P. Tooley of Meagher county is the dodger. Sunday night one of Senator Tooley's personal and political friends, temporarily in Helena, wired the editor at Two Dot that democratic friends of Governor Norris were here urging the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to pass the direct primary bill drawn by the committee he had named for the purpose, that the plea of these democrats was that a house with a democratic majority had pledged support to the bill while a senate with a republican majority refused to do so, that if the governor, a democrat, called the extra session under such circumstances the democrats could claim the credit for this popular measure, during the full campaign.

The Dodge.
Senator Tooley was urged by his friend to wire the governor his pledge to vote for the bill, and thus give the republican senate an equal amount of prestige with the democratic house. To this urgent plea Senator Tooley returned, by special delivery letter, the following reply: "Your night letter just handed me. I am so far remote from the scene of political activity that I do not think it incumbent upon me, republican, to advise Governor Norris what he should or should not do. Did all within my power to enact a primary law at the last regular session, and am very certain the defeat of the measure in conference provided over by a democratic senator, is no reflection upon the republican members of the senate. If every democratic member of the senate will petition Governor Norris to call the legislature, in special session, will gladly add my name to theirs to make it an effective body. Sincerely yours,

"In giving this letter out for publication," said its recipient today. "I

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TAFT RELIES
ON BOSSES'
SUPPORTADHERENTS OF THE PRESIDENT
ACCEPT AID FROM WORST
POLITICAL ELEMENT.

NEEDS ARE DESPERATE

Colonel Roosevelt, Greeted by Crowds
in Nebraska says "It Is Not a Nice
Thing to Use Evil Instruments to
Do Dirty Work"—People Would
Vote Against Taft.

Omaha, April 17.—"It is not a nice thing to use evil instruments in order to do dirty work," said Colonel Roosevelt, in an attack tonight upon supporters of the Taft administration. "It is an even less nice thing to throw the evil instruments aside when they are broken and loudly make believe that they were not intentionally used."

"There is not one state out of 10 in which Mr. Taft would have any chance if the vote were left to the people themselves," he asserted.

"To profit by wrongdoing," he added, "is mighty little better than actually to do wrong and the administration is seeking to profit by this wrongdoing."

Crowds.
Colonel Roosevelt's speech was delivered in the auditorium here at the end of his first day's campaign in Nebraska. It was a raw, forbidding day, with a sprinkle of snow in the morning, but there were crowds of good size wherever Colonel Roosevelt spoke.

In his address tonight Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"The managers of Mr. Taft's campaign, with the helpless acquiescence of Mr. Taft, are relying solely, and must rely solely upon the support of the bosses, who stand for what is worst in our political life and some of whom stand for that alliance of corrupt politics and corrupt business which is responsible for nine-tenths of our political corruption."

He said that Senator Lorimer and Senator Penrose recognize in Mr. Taft "the kind of a progressive whom they are willing to clasp to their hearts."

"Remember that the bosses were against me in 1908 and 1912; and in 1904 they were against me until all opposition to me collapsed so that it no longer made the slightest difference whether they were against me or not."

Officeholders.
Colonel Roosevelt said the Taft delegates in southern states represented "nothing whatever but the federal officeholders and they have not even

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ROLL OF TITANIC SURVIVORS
SEEMS BUT LITTLE CHANGED
FROM FIRST LIST GIVEN OUTGovernment Officials and Municipal Authorities of New York Pre-
pare to Care for Rescued Persons When They Arrive
at the Dock Some Time Tonight.

New York, April 18.—A wireless message picked up at 2:35 o'clock this morning by the Brooklyn navy yard sent by the scout cruiser Salem to Siasconsett, said:

"I can read the Carpathia, but he won't take any business from me."

The Brooklyn operator said he also heard the Salem tell Siasconsett that he had sent President Taft's message concerning Major Archibald Butt to the Carpathia, but the wireless operator on board the Cunardier would not give him an "O. K." for it.

Siasconsett Wireless Station, Nantucket, Mass., April 18.—In reply to a query sent to the Carpathia early this morning, the wireless operator aboard the steamer said that Colonel John Jacob Astor was not on board the Carpathia. He said he did not know whether Benjamin Guggenheim or Major Archibald Butt were on board.

The 282 cabin passengers whose names have not appeared in the lists sent ashore yesterday by wireless must probably be conceded among the 1,312 believed to be dead.

Thousands of hopeful hearts were turned to despair when the United States scout cruiser Chester sent a wireless dispatch late today that she had been in communication with the Carpathia and had asked repeatedly for the full list of the first and second-cabin survivors, and that the rescue ship reported that all the names already had been sent ashore.

The other 540 persons saved were passengers in the steerage or members of the crew.

After the strain of three days' waiting without news of their missing ones, there were few of the hopeful that still held tonight against the seemingly final word as to the fate of friends and relatives.

The small remaining hope of the few who persistently refused to believe the worst, rested tonight on the faint possibility that the list of survivors sent by wireless from the Carpathia might not be quite complete.

The fact that one new name came through late today in a private message from the Carpathia was the basis of what was a desire more than a hope that there were slips enough in her wired lists to account for a few of those unaccounted for. At the best, however, it appeared that it could be only an occasional one whose safety had not been reported.

From the Carpathia, which was approximately 600 miles from New York

this morning, and which is expected, if she keeps up her rate of progress of 13 knots an hour, to reach the entrance of the harbor about 8 o'clock tomorrow night, came a new report today as to the number of survivors on board.

Through the Cunardier Franconia, which established wireless communication with the rescue ship, came a message which included this statement:

"She has a total of 765 survivors aboard."

The previous statement from the Carpathia had been that she carried 868 survivors. It may be that the report received through the Franconia included a count of rescued passengers only, disregarding the 100 or more members of the crew who must have been in the boats which the Carpathia picked up.

Communication was being had with the Carpathia tonight through the scout cruiser and the shore wireless station at Siasconsett. Through the Chester there began coming slowly the names of the saved passengers from the third cabin of the Titanic.

The very sending of these could not but help confirm the belief that there were no more names of first and second-cabin passengers to send. And thus there was left hardly a possibility that names of well-known men, such as John Jacob Astor, William T. Stead, Isidor Strauss and other notables, could have been omitted in the transmission of names.

That these men had gone down with the ship there remained hardly a doubt. Authorities on conditions off the banks agreed that rescues of passengers not taken from the liner by the boats would have to be made speedily, as exposure and exhaustion would sap quickly the life of human beings forced to resort to any other means than boats of keeping afloat.

In the early evening hours the wireless communication of the Carpathia with Siasconsett, was, for the most part, it appeared, devoted to the sending of private messages of reassurance from passengers to friends on shore and to transmission of anxious inquiries from land to the vessel. Momentarily, the chance was awaited for communication of greater moment to the world at large, the opportunity to draw from the rescue ship the secret of the Titanic's last hours afloat.

That every chance might be afforded to open up freely communication with the slowly approaching liner, practically all other wireless business along the coast tonight was suspended.

The Marconi company early in the evening announced it had notified its stations at South Wellfleet, Siasconsett, Sagaponack and Sea Gate to handle messages to and from the Carpathia exclusively.

"All other commercial and government stations," the message reads, "will cease transmitting while the Car-

pathia's business is being exchanged with the above named stations. No other work than the Carpathia and business from the government ships going to meet the Carpathia will be permitted."

These instructions were sent out, it was stated, in conformity with the suggestion made to the United States government by the Marconi company, and which was agreed to.

While careful preparations were being made here to receive and safeguard the living on their arrival here, word came that a cubic steamer had set out for the scene of the disaster from Halifax to seek the dead.

To Care for Survivors.
Every effort to facilitate the landing of the Titanic's survivors when the Carpathia docks at her pier on the North river tomorrow night or early Friday morning, will be made by the immigration and customs authorities, officials of the Cunard line and the New York police.

The plans were made in the various announcements tonight and provide for the fullest protection of the survivors and their relatives from interference from curiosity seekers and newspaper reporters until they have left the Cunard pier.

Customs Suspended.
Customs regulations will be suspended and all aliens among the survivors will be discharged immediately by the immigration authorities to their friends and relatives as soon as they leave the ship, although such as might desire would be taken to Ellis Island and cared for.

The Cunard officials announced they would permit on the pier only friends and relatives of the survivors, to be admitted by a pass obtained at the company's offices. No photographers of the press, they state, will be admitted, and the police will rope off a large space to keep back curious people.

Although government officials have identified their willingness to allow newspaper representatives and relatives of the survivors to board the ship from revenue cutters before she reaches the dock, the Cunard officials indicated tonight that this privilege would not be granted. In that event, the full story of the disaster, such details as may be received by wireless, meanwhile, probably will not be learned until long after the Carpathia has docked.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in a statement sent to Collector of Customs Loeb, announcing that customs regulations would be waived, said:

"There is, however, no obstacle so far as the government is concerned, to the boarding of the Carpathia, by friends of survivors and by representatives of the press."

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GOVERNOR NORRIS DECLINES
TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSIONAlthough Admitting the People Want Primary
Law, He Refuses Request.

ALLEGES THAT NO GOOD PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED

The Executive Does, However, Leave a Chance for De-
sired Legislative Action—If Three More Senators Will
Promise to Vote for Measure, He Will Summon
the Assembly.

AN ADMISSION.

"I do not in the least question the assertion that a decided majority of the people favor the enactment of a primary law, and that public sentiment in that behalf has possibly become more pronounced within the past year; but, so far, that public sentiment has not affected the position of the senators whose votes are necessary to secure the enactment of a primary law."

—Governor Edwin L. Norris.

Helena, April 17.—(Special.)—Governor Norris this afternoon gave out his reply to the committee of progressive republicans who presented resolutions adopted at the state meeting of the league, requesting him to call a special session of the legislature to enact a direct-primary law and a presidential preference primary law.

Governor Norris declines to call the session unless he has the pledges of three senators in addition to those who have pledged themselves to support the bill proposed by the primary commission.

"It will not be questioned that no good purpose could be served by the calling of a special session of the assembly unless there were some reasonable assurance that favorable action upon the bills referred to would result," says the governor.

"It must be borne in mind that there have been no changes in the assembly since the Twelfth regular session, except those wrought by death. The record made by the assembly, as at present constituted, does not tend to give any assurance whatever that a primary bill or bills would be enacted at a special session, nor does my information concerning the attitude of a majority of the senate give any good ground for hope in this particular."

"In my message to the Twelfth assembly on January 3, 1911, I urgently recommended the enactment of legislation providing for the nomination of all elective officers, inclusive of United States senators, at primary elections. In a special message submitted to the assembly on February 14, 1911, I again urged the enactment of a primary law and other legislation."

and February 25, 1911, once more urged that my recommendations be complied with. By this time my insistence in line with what I conceive to be my duty had aroused considerable resentment on the part of many members of the assembly. In fact, information came to me that certain legislators were in private conversations advocating the passage of a resolution requesting me to 'attend to my own business and let the legislature alone.' However, no such resolution was introduced."

Efforts to Defeat.
Several pages are then devoted by Governor Norris to a summary of the record of the last legislature relative to primary-law legislation. He then says that this summary shows there was no lack of consideration of primary legislation, that the legislature

had every opportunity to enact it, had it been so inclined, "and that there were deliberate, painstaking, unsuccessful efforts to defeat all primary legislation."

The governor then refers to his efforts through the appointment of a legislative commission, whose duty it was to draft a primary law measure and to get pledges from a sufficient number of members of the legislature to insure the passage of such a bill, if he did call a special session of the legislature. He says that Mr. Law, the chairman of the commission, succeeded in securing pledges from a majority of the house members and from 11 members of the senate. He says that when he appointed the commission he announced he would convene a special session on receiving written pledges from a majority of each house to support the commission's bill, but that so far the necessary pledges on the part of the senators have not been given. Reference is then made to the financial condition of the state, and the reply continues:

Will Not Hesitate.
"Any sum expended by reason of a special session would necessitate further suspensions of appropriations, and I know of no place where further suspensions could be made without serious detriment to the public service. In view, however, of the importance of primary legislation, I shall not hesitate to call a special session and incur the incident expense when there is any reasonable assurance that by so doing a satisfactory primary law would be obtained."

"It has been suggested that the change in public sentiment since the Twelfth session has had its influence upon the senate to such an extent as to make the passage of the desired legislation a reasonable certainty. I do not in the least question the assertion that a decided majority of the people favor the enactment of a primary law, and that public sentiment in that behalf has possibly become more pronounced within the past year; but, so far, that public sentiment has not affected the position of the senators whose votes are necessary to secure the enactment of a primary law."

Considered by Allen.
"Your attention is also directed to the fact that the question of calling a special session of the assembly for the enactment of primary legislation was carefully considered by Acting Governor Allen during the month of December last. The acting governor, after full consideration and investigation, declined to issue a call for a special session, the information obtained by him conforming to that received by me."

"For the foregoing reasons, the request for the convening of the legislative assembly in special session is denied."

"That there may be no misunderstanding of my position, I again announce that I will convene the assembly in special session whenever three senators in addition to those now pledged shall have executed a

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BODIES HAVE SUNK
CLEAR TO BOTTOM

Baltimore, Md., April 17.—"The bodies of the victims of the Titanic are at the bottom of the deep, never to leave it," declared Professor Robert W. Wood, of the chair of experimental physics of Johns Hopkins university. "It is altogether improbable that any corpses will ever return to the surface, as in the case of bodies drowned in shallow water."

"At the depth of two miles the pressure of the water is something like 6,000 pounds to the square inch, which is far too great to be overcome by buoyancy ordinarily given drowned bodies by the gasses generated in them."

"That the bodies sank to the bottom of the sea there is no question. The Titanic's victims who were not carried down with the boat followed until the very bottom of the sea was reached."

"There was no such a thing as their stopping in their downward course, a half-mile, a mile or at any other point. Great changes necessarily have been wrought in the vessel itself by the enormous pressure to which it has been subjected."

"Wherever there was an airtight or watertight compartment the 6,000 pounds to the square inch pressure of water has crumpled these walls as if they were tissue paper."

TART REPLY GIVEN
BY GOVERNMENT
OF MEXICOREFUSES TO RECOGNIZE RIGHT
OF UNITED STATES TO
ADMONISH.

Mexico City, April 17.—Mexico replied tonight to the warning note of Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson, declining to assume responsibility for Orozco's acts, denying the right of the Washington government to deliver the admonition contained therein, taking exception to the communication directed through Consul Letcher, and deploring the making public of this same note to which the government was requested to make an answer. This reply was made public by Minister of Foreign Relations Calero. It denies the right of the Washington government to admonish Mexico for the reason that the admonition is not based on any justifiable incident, it denies responsibility by the constituted government for acts committed in territory in rebellion, while accepting full responsibility for every loss or damage sustained by foreigners legally chargeable to the government.

A caution has been issued to the leaders of the federal forces to insure proper treatment of foreigners who may be taken as prisoners of war. At the same time it is asserted no basis exists for supposing that any other course will be pursued.

Orozco is held to be answerable for his offenses only to the Mexican courts and therefore should not have been made the recipient of a diplomatic communication.

The Reply.
After setting forth at length the clauses of the Washington note, the minister continued:

"In reply and by expressed instructions of the president of the republic, I have the honor to say to your excellency:

"The Mexican government has a full consciousness of its duties and neither

Forfeits, Mont., April 17.—After having freely confessed to the coroner's jury that he had killed Mrs. William Merrill at Joppa because she attempted to resist him robbing her home and less than five minutes after informing counsel that he desired to plead guilty to murder in the first degree, Harry Hoefner was brought before Judge Pierson and answered to the complaint that he was not guilty of the crime and the case will be tried at the May term of court.

REPUDIATES CONFESSION.
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FORCE OF COLLISION
ALMOST BEYOND
BELIEFGOVERNMENT OFFICER SHOWS
AMOUNT OF ENERGY IN
TITANIC'S STRIKING.

Washington, April 17.—A graphic comparison of the probable impact of the Titanic against the iceberg that destroyed her, with the projectile force of the guns on a modern battleship, was made today by Captain Charles A. McAllister, engineer in chief of the revenue cutter service.

The impact of the Titanic against the iceberg was probably equivalent to the simultaneous fire of 30 12-inch projectiles or the concentrated fire of three such dreadnaughts as the Florida," said Captain McAllister. "The fire of 10 12-inch guns such as the Florida carries is supposed to be sufficient to put any battleship afloat out of business if the projectiles should strike simultaneously. The force of the Titanic striking the iceberg must have been approximately 1,000,000 foot tons, equivalent to her being struck simultaneously by 30 such projectiles."

"It is a wonder, in the light of the comparison, that she floated so long. It is inconceivable that the ingenuity of man can ever devise a floating structure to withstand such a terrific collision."

ROYALTY AND CHURCH DIGNITARIES EXPRESS GRIEF OVER THE GREAT ACCIDENT.

Washington, April 17.—President Taft made public today cablegrams received from the king and queen of England and the king of Belgium, conveying their sympathies to the American people in the sorrows which have followed the Titanic disaster. The president's responses to both messages were made public.

The following was the cablegram from King George, dated Sandringham: "The queen and I are anxious to assure you and the American nation of the great sorrow which we experience at the terrible loss of life that has occurred among the American citizens as well as among my own subjects, by the sinking of the Titanic. Our two countries are so intimately allied by ties of friendship and brotherhood that any misfortunes which affect the one must necessarily affect the other and on the present terrible occasion they are both equally sufferers."

"GEORGE, R AND L"
Taft's Reply.
President Taft's reply follows:

"In the presence of the appalling disaster to the Titanic the people of the two countries are brought into a community of grief through their common bereavement. The American people share in the sorrow of their kinsmen beyond the sea. On behalf of my people, I thank you for your sympathetic message."

"WILLIAM, H. TAFT."
The message from King Albert of Belgium follows:

"I beg your excellency to accept my deepest condolence on the occasion of the frightful catastrophe which has

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TRAGEDY ATTRACTS
MUCH SYMPATHY
FROM ABROADROYALTY AND CHURCH DIGNITARIES EXPRESS GRIEF OVER
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Class Ad History

CCLXXII.—COLLECTING A CREW.

Here is a case where a contractor wanted to get together a good crew for a job in the country. The way he went about it proved satisfactory and it furnishes a suggestion to other contractors who may be in the same position. The method is easy and inexpensive. This is the way it was done:

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—SEVEN OR EIGHT CARPENTERS for work on mill at Snow storm mine. Inquire at E. S. Newton's, corner East Front and Clay.

Mr. Newton had his crew, complete, through four days' use of this Missoulian class ad. He merely brought in the ad and waited. He went about his business, knowing that the ad would work. The ad did not disappoint him. It seldom disappoints its patrons. The Missoulian class ad has established a reputation for efficiency which shows how thoroughly it is read. It costs but one cent a word. If you are out of work and want a job, The Missoulian will print your ad for nothing.

The Cost

WHAT you pay for your job printing is not, after all, as important an item as what you get. Good work is the first requisite. We can give you cheap work at The Missoulian Print Shop but we will not. If you are looking for cheap work you will have to go somewhere else. At The Missoulian shop you will get good work—the best you can get anywhere and a lot better than you will get in most places. You will get it, too, at the very lowest price which is consistent with good workmanship. You will get your money's worth here, always. But you will not get cheap work. Your printing, if you get it here, will have a distinctive quality which will please you. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that your printing is right. More than that, you will have the further satisfaction of knowing that you are spending your money with people who patronize you. You will be giving a square deal. Let us have your order. And, also, ask to see the Kalamazoo binder for loose-leaf ledgers. It is the finest thing ever made. We do binding and ruling of all kinds. And we do it well.