

THE WEATHER

Today—Probably snow. Tomorrow—Fair, warmer.

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MISSOULA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

RED APPLES Make money. The class ad is also a big profit maker.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROOT INDORSED ON LIBERIA PLAN

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SAYS THAT FORMER SECRETARY HAS GOOD IDEA.

COLONY IS IN BAD SHAPE

Negro Educator Expresses Opinion That Government of This Country Owe Support to Blacks in Africa—Thinks United States Should Appoint Board of Commissioners.

New York, Feb. 14.—Indorsing the view of former Secretary Root that Liberia is an American colony, Booker T. Washington tonight declared that the situation in the African republic was serious and that the United States was in duty bound to render practical assistance to Liberia, which was established in 1819 by the United States government. Mr. Washington said:

Condition is Serious.

"The present condition of Liberia is serious. There are about 40,000 civilized negroes who have emigrated from the United States and its descendants of people who emigrated years ago. Back of these in the hinterland are about 1,500,000 of uncivilized people.

"The present condition of Liberia, however, need not surprise anyone. In fact, the surprise is that Liberia has maintained itself as an independent nation for so long a period with almost no help from outside sources except that which has been furnished by philanthropic individuals. Every European country which has planted a colony in Africa has spent millions of dollars in assisting them. These European governments have also sent their best officials to supervise and guide the people until they have gotten started. In the case of Liberia, a small body of people just out of slavery in this country, with no experience in government or the conduct of educational institutions or without responsibility for their own conduct, were sent to a foreign country and the responsibility placed upon them within a few years of building and maintaining a government.

But Not Hopeless.

"I do not believe the condition of Liberia is hopeless, but I do believe this government owes, as Secretary Root says, a duty to the country. We have spent large sums of money and given some of our best officials to reorganize and build governments in the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo, and certainly owe an equal duty to Liberia. "I believe and hope the United States will carry out the recommendation made to congress by former Secretary Root and by President Roosevelt in the direction of lending practical assistance through the sending of three commissioners to Liberia as early as possible."

NIAGARA FALLS CHOKED BY WIND AND ICE JAM

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Only a tiny rivulet, not deep or swift enough to carry a pulp log over the brink, is flowing over the American side of Niagara Falls. A strong northeast wind which has blown since Friday has held back the water and allowed the ice to gain a foothold. Two employees of the American reservation walked from Prospect Point nearly to Bath Island this morning.

A great wall of ice runs from the head of Goat Island to the American mainland, through which only tiny streams are able to gain a foothold. The ice has even encroached on the Canadian channel, extending out some 200 feet beyond the Third Sister island and greatly diminishing the flow over the Horseshoe. Only the very apex of the Canadian Falls is left, and that is robbed of half its flow. The gorge below is choked and the rapids have lost their fury, while the whirlpool is barely in motion. This is only the third time that this combination of wind and ice has thus affected the falls since the white man came here. The other occasions were on March 28, 1848, and March 23, 1903.

PINCHOT SQUARES SELF WITH THE DRY FARMERS

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 14.—Declaring that his position on dry farming had been "somewhat inadequately described" in his letter to President Roosevelt, and that the country life commission would not deal with this branch of agriculture in his report, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot has written a letter to Secretary John T. Burns of the Transmissouri Dry Farming congress, in which he says: "I have seen great achievements made by dry farming, and great areas of land cultivated by means of it, which would otherwise have remained barren.

"I am now and have been at all times greatly interested in the development of dry farming and confident that it would be of great importance to the west. The association, I am told, is following wise lines of work, and nobody is more glad of it than I. I want to put this matter right before you."

DREW CHARGES MERCENARY MOTIVE

FRESNO ASSEMBLYMAN DENOUNCES JAPANESE IN BITTER WORDS IN PULPIT.

SCORES MONROE DOCTRINE

California Legislator, in Address Delivered in Sacramento Church, Asserts That Roosevelt Had Commercial Interests in Mind When He Interfered in Anti-Jap Movement.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 14.—Assemblyman A. M. Drew, of Fresno, who recently introduced an anti-alien land bill, in a sermon preached at the Central Methodist Episcopal church in this city tonight, spoke in part as follows:

"The history of the world teaches that a comingling of the white and yellow, or the white and black races, always brings the white race down and never brings the yellow or the black up. It results in a shiftless, worthless mongrel race that the world does not want.

"The South American countries were settled with the people of the mixed Spanish and negro blood, and that is the thing that places the South American lands where they are.

Monroe Doctrine Pernicious.

"The Monroe doctrine was one of the most pernicious that the world has known. The country teems with natural wealth, but the people who inhabit it are the most worthless in the world. And now the Monroe doctrine has crossed the continent to California. I say to you that the white race never has and never can stand where the yellow or the black race meets it. I say to you that if conditions continue as they now are, it will not be 50 years until the white race becomes the yellow. To compete with the yellow race, the white man would starve to death.

"The Japanese are fastening themselves to our soil. Only today a man on the train told me that he had sold \$25,000 worth of land in Orange county to a Japanese. They will buy a tract of land and live in a shanty in which a white man could not exist and by saving every dollar they accumulate wealth.

Cannot Live Together.

"If the Japanese come the white man must go. No perfect man can come from the mixture of blood. The two races cannot live together. I say to you, do not permit them to live in our midst. I say to you, do not permit them to take our land; I say to you, do not permit them to drive out our own people.

"I think I know why President Roosevelt sent orders to the state of California to keep its hands off the question of excluding Japanese from our schools, from our lands. This country has \$400,000,000 of trade with the Chinese every year, and I believe he thinks Japan could so manipulate matters as to close the doors of Chinese trade to us."

MANY LIVES SAVED BY RAFTS

SUPERIORITY OF FLOATS IS DEMONSTRATED IN WRECK OFF AUSTRALIA.

Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 14.—Fifty-two bodies have been recovered from the wrecked steamer Penguin of the Union Steamship company of Wellington, which went on the rocks Friday night off Cape Terawhiti. Six of those aboard the Penguin are unaccounted for. In all, the passengers and crew numbered about 100.

Boats Are Sunk.

The ship struck about 10 o'clock at night, but the captain remained on the bridge, and after his vessel slid into deep water was able to steer closer to shore. The seas were running high and the small boats and rafts which were hastily launched could not withstand the waves. The boats and rafts were overturned, but, while the boats speedily sank, the rafts righted themselves a number of times. Many acts of heroism were performed, some of the stronger of those struggling in the water helping the weaker to regain the frail craft.

Rafts Save Lives.

After several hours of buffeting, the majority of the survivors on the rafts reached the shore, demonstrating that rafts are more serviceable than boats in a heavy sea close to a rocky shore. One of the rafts with 10 men thrice capsized when but a short distance from the land, but all scrambled back and were ultimately cast upon the beach and were saved. Four boats came ashore some hours later and all were badly crushed.

LINCOLN DAY IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 14.—Two thousand men gathered in the Whitefields tabernacle this afternoon at the Lincoln commemoration services. H. B. Irving, the actor, presided. Both he and P. C. Lehmann, member of parliament, spoke in memory of the great president. Many prominent persons were present.

WHITE RHINOS ARE GETTING SCARCE



President Roosevelt May Experience Great Difficulty in Killing or Capturing a White Rhinoceros.

DAME RUMOR MAKES CABINET SLATE

MR. AND MRS. TAFT ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI—PLANS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—President-elect and Mrs. Taft arrived here from Panama and New Orleans today. They will be guests at the C. P. Taft residence until tomorrow, when they will leave for Washington.

The trip to Washington is important, as its primary object relates to the report of the engineers who accompanied Mr. Taft to Panama. This likely will be given him upon his arrival there Tuesday morning. He will take the document to the White House where it will be the subject of a conference with the president.

While in Washington Mr. Taft expects to confer with Senator Knox and others relative to cabinet appointments. Senator Knox and Frank H. Hitchcock have accepted the positions of secretary of state and postmaster general, respectively.

Other Appointments.

As to the other places, unconfirmed rumors make the cabinet as follows: Attorney general, Mr. Wickersham of New York; secretary of war, Mr. Wright of Tennessee; secretary of the navy, Mr. Meyer of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Mr. Ballinger of Washington; secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson of Iowa; secretary of commerce and labor, Mr. Nagel of Missouri. It is the general understanding that Mr. Taft wishes to fill the treasury portfolio either from Illinois or Ohio. Should the appointment go to his own state, it is likely that it will fall to Myron T. Herrick.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED IN CAFE STOREROOM

When an alleged thief unwittingly announced his presence in the storeroom of the Vienna cafe last night by accidentally sounding a burglar alarm, he would fain have flown, but his nose made the intimate acquaintance of a brawny cook's flat and he went down and out for the full count. Now he is behind the bars of the county jail nursing a badly battered nasal appendage and brooding over the probability of facing a charge of burglary.

It all came about in this manner: For some time past the proprietors of the cafe have been missing hams, bacon and other articles of food with persistent regularity. As the storeroom is located in the basement of the building where it cannot be watched closely, an electric bell was installed and arranged so it would ring when the door was opened. Late last night the bell sounded. George Johnson, one of the restaurant cooks, and Manager Edward Marble, one of the proprietors, rushed into the basement and caught Jack Kelley in the act of helping himself to the stores. Kelley made an attempt to escape, but Johnson anticipated his move by leading to the nose with a straight, right-arm jab that sent Kelley down and out. He was then dragged upstairs and held until the police arrived and took him into custody. Kelley declared that someone had taken him into the basement to give him a place to sleep, but Mr. Marble takes another view of the matter.

FATAL RESULT MAY COME FROM JOKE

SHOOTING OF WILLIAM SMITH REVEALS PECULIAR DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENT.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 14.—In the shooting, which is expected to result fatally, of William Smith, a carpenter, here today, there came to light one of the strangest entanglements three persons ever lived under. A girl 23 years old, who shot Smith, avers to the police that she married him knowing that her mother was already his legal wife. The three have lived for years together, the man as the husband of both.

The shooting this afternoon occurred over the sending of a comic valentine. The girl, who styles herself Mrs. Cora Smith, while her mother is known by the name of Mrs. William Smith, sent the carpenter a comic valentine. Smith grew angry when he received it, and, after packing up his clothes, started to leave the house. Thinking he was going to desert her, the girl shot him. The girl's mother says she married Smith in 1902. Her daughter was by a former husband. A year after their marriage, she says, she found that her husband had improper relations with her daughter. She made him marry the girl, she says, without first securing a divorce. The girl and husband bear out the story.

FROHMANS WILL SEEK SEPARATION

THEATRICAL MAGNATE AND HIS ACTRESS WIFE DECIDE TO LIVE APART.

New York, Feb. 14.—Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, announced today that he and Mrs. Frohman, who is Miss Margaret Illington, the actress, has decided upon a separation with the view to an ultimate divorce. Mrs. Frohman is in California, where she is recovering her health, following a breakdown from her arduous work on the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frohman were married in November, 1903. Mr. Frohman's statement follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frohman have decided upon a separation with a view to ultimate divorce. Mrs. Frohman and I agreed to this recently. She desired to take up her residence permanently in California, where the climate agrees with her, and where she has always been well, even when acting. She has retired permanently from the profession and will remove with her parents to the Pacific coast, where relatives reside, and will live with them. There is no scandal involved in this agreement, no man or woman is the cause of it; in fact, the arrangement is far more amicable than hostile on either part. The decision was arrived at recently.

"Mrs. Frohman, though in good physical health, is at present resting at a health resort in California, where, after a few weeks' quiet, she will be entirely restored. She came to New York from California a few weeks ago, apparently entirely recovered from her breakdown in 'The Thief,' but the eastern climate did not agree with her. She finds solace and health in the air of the Pacific slope, and there she has decided to live in the future. We have been married for nearly six years."

SPREADING OF RAILS IS CAUSE OF WRECK

ONE MAN IS KILLED AND EIGHT ARE INJURED IN SMASHUP NEAR OMAHA.

Omaha, Feb. 14.—One passenger was killed and eight others injured, some of them seriously, when three coaches of the Missouri Pacific Kansas City passenger train No. 104 left the rails at Union, a small station 40 miles south of here, today. A list of the casualties follows:

Killed. TOM G. BARNUM, stockman, Union, skull fractured against water tank; killed instantly.

Injured. Frank Heavrin, teamster, South Omaha, head hurt and skull fractured above the eye; Amos McNamee, rural mail carrier, headquarters at Omaha, head cut, hand, back and leg injured; M. E. Thomas, agent Twentieth Century Farmer, Omaha, head cut and right forearm fractured; Ossie Huston, Plattsmouth, back injured; C. J. Massey, Unadilla, serious cuts and bruises; Gus King, South Omaha, serious cuts; J. E. Goldsmith, Omaha, head cut and arm hurt, slight; C. J. W. Roe, Omaha, knee and arm hurt, slight.

All the injured persons and Thomas Barnum, the dead stockman, were in the smoker, which turned on its side. The water tank crashed into Barnum's skull and he was dead when found. Amos McNamee, with whom Barnum was conversing, narrowly escaped a like fate.

Although the weather was intensely cold, the injured did not suffer greatly, being cared for in warm coaches, which did not leave the track. Seven physicians were hurried to the scene and cared for the injured, none of whom, it is believed, will die.

Caused by Rails. The wreck is said to have resulted from spreading rails. The engine and baggage car passed over the bad rails in safety, but the three coaches following left the track.

ITALY EXPERIENCES MORE QUAKE SHOCKS

Reggio, Feb. 14.—Earth shocks, more or less strong, were experienced here throughout the day. Last night Professor Alfani, director of the Florence observatory, while about to step onto a train for Naples, was thrown violently to the ground by what seemed to be an unusually severe shock. Peasants rushed to assist him to his feet, and anxiously inquired concerning the dangers of further earthquakes. He replied: "Be calm, my children; that was a quake of the fifth degree. You must not be frightened by these shocks, for we will have them for two more years."

BLIZZARD IN KANSAS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—Zero weather and the worst sleet and snowstorm of the winter prevails in the southwest tonight. All over Kansas the fall of sleet has been heavy, causing delayed traffic and bad wire communication. In Oklahoma the storm began Saturday night with a rain, followed by a sudden drop of 48 degrees in temperature. Sleet and snow have been falling almost continuously. Railroad traffic is almost at a standstill in many localities and wire service is seriously interrupted. Stock will suffer from the extreme cold.

DEATH IN TORNADO.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 14.—Two persons were killed and seven badly injured at West Point this afternoon in a tornado.

KIAMIL PASHA OUSTED BY TURKS

YOUNG PARTY SUCCEEDS IN SECURING DOWNFALL OF AGED GRAND VIZIER.

BIG NOISE WAS TOO SLOW

Committee on Union and Progress Suspected Sultan's Man Friday of Being Susceptible to Palace Influence—Deposed Official Will Issue Manifesto Defending Course.

Constantinople, Feb. 14.—The new constitutional regime has passed through a severe crisis, which has resulted in the downfall of the aged grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and the complete triumph of the young Turkish party, or a committee of union and progress, which has virtually imposed upon the sultan a ministry of its own nominees, headed by Hilmi Pasha. The committee has publicly repudiated any intention to overthrow the sultan or to install a military dictatorship, but the crisis and its outcome are regarded as not boding well for the stability of the throne or the state of parliamentary government, and it remains to be seen how the moderate elements of the empire will regard this assumption of absolute power by an irresponsible committee, especially in the face of delicate problems still to be solved in the Balkans.

Kiamil Too Slow.

The committee of union and progress has constantly opposed Kiamil Pasha. It suspected him of being too susceptible to palace influence, and complained of his slowness in conducting negotiations with Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Kiamil Pasha claims that if he acted unconstitutionally in dismissing the ministers of war and marine, the chamber also acted unconstitutionally by ignoring article 28 of the constitution, which grants a minister the right to adjourn his reply to an interpellation.

Manifesto Coming.

The former grand vizier intends to publish a manifesto to the nation on Wednesday explaining his course. Hilmi Pasha, as grand vizier, succeeded in organizing a new cabinet tonight, reappointing to the office of minister of war the deposed Ali Riza Pasha, whose dismissal led to Kiamil Pasha's downfall. This official also was appointed minister of marine and grand master of artillery. Hilmi Pasha takes to himself the portfolio of the ministry of the interior and Zia Eddin Effendi is the new Shiek ul-Islam. The other ministers are practically the same as in the former cabinet.

Sour Grapes.

Kiamil Pasha said: "I was glad to be relieved of the responsibility and will watch to see how they get on. I sincerely hope the work I accomplished will not be spoiled."

It appears that the sultan made every effort to induce Shiek ul-Islam Jemaleddin Effendi, who occupied that post for 18 years, to withdraw his resignation, but without success.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN ARE NAMED

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO ORGANIZE COUNCIL.

New York, Feb. 14.—The National Civic federation tonight announced the appointment of a committee which will attempt to organize a council of 100 representative men in each state before whom will be laid a plan to secure more uniform legislation. John Hay Hammond is chairman and the other members are: Alton B. Parker, New York; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; David R. Francis, Missouri; Curtis Guild, Jr., Massachusetts; N. J. Bacheider, New Hampshire; Edward Warfield, Maryland; Herman Ribber, New York; C. F. Brooks, Connecticut; Bruce Haldeman, Kentucky; Victor Rossowater, Nebraska; Clark Howell, Georgia; P. I. Bonebrake, Kansas; James Lynch, Indiana; Harry Pratt Johnson, Illinois; A. H. Revell, Illinois; John B. Lennon, Illinois; John H. Halliday, Indiana, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, California.

LOG OF FLEET HAS GREAT INTEREST

HALF WAY ACROSS ATLANTIC OCEAN, 16 BATTLESHIPS APPROACH AMERICA.

RECORD OF CRUISE GOOD

During 14 Months, in Which 45,000 Miles Have Been Covered, No Evil Has Befallen Vessels of the Great Squadron, and Men-o'-War Are Fit for "a Frolic or a Fight."

Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 14.—Half across the Atlantic ocean on the last long reach of their spectacular cruise around the world, the 16 battleships of the United States Atlantic fleet are steaming today in leisurely fashion towards the anchorage grounds of Hampton Roads, whence they sailed just 14 months ago. During those months of record steaming the heavily armored fighting vessels have traveled approximately 45,000 miles and are returning in condition still fit for "a frolic or a fight." The cruise has been a veritable expedition of the seven seas and tasks heretofore deemed impossible for the modern ironclad have been accomplished with an ease bordering on the commonplace.

The stories of the cruise have been succeeding chapters of receptions, banquets, balls and merry-making, but back of all this relaxation and entertainment in the hospitable ports of the two hemispheres has been a test of men and material which has placed the American navy in an enviable position before all the world. The engine room efficiency in the longer legs of the journey developing a new and unexpectedly wide steaming radius for a battleship; the facility in following the motions of the flagship in the fleet, squadron and divisional maneuvers which came with constant experience at sea, and above all the marvelous records made at the targets in Magdalena and Manila—bays tell of the real work and the substantial accomplishments that have marked this most notable of peace demonstrations among the navies of the world.

Follow Schedule.

The previously arranged schedules of the journeys from port to port has been adhered to in remarkable manner except in two instances, when violent storms made full speed too dangerous and uncomfortable. To offset these lapses from punctuality the fleet has made some of its longest runs two whole days ahead of time. None of the undertakings imposed upon the ships or the men has been too difficult. The cruise, however, was not inaugurated without serious misgivings at home and abroad. Victor D. Metcalf of California was secretary of the navy when the cruise began. After the ships had set sail from Manila with homebound pennants flying, Mr. Metcalf said:

"When the purpose of giving this assemblage of battleships the privileges and advantages of a practical cruise was announced, criticism from high technical quarters were heard. It was suggested that the undertaking was too monumental; that a battleship is too vast and complicated a piece of mechanism to send around the globe on ordinary occasion; that dangers more than multiplied with numbers in such a case; that disaster lurked on every submerged ledge and was borne on every unknown tidal current; that the question of some of the ships would doubtless be left in the straits of Magellan; that, if the fleet should succeed in rounding South America it was reasonably certain that the individual ships would, one by one, arrive with machinery loose and almost unserviceable, with crews reflecting the demoralized condition of the material, and that a woeful spectacle of failure would thus be presented.

"As to the material, the cold facts are that the ships have practically taken care of their own repairs on this cruise. The repair lists turned in at the Cavite naval station were negligible."

Cruise of Benefit.

That the experience gained on the cruise will be of unending benefit to the navy is indicated from the fact that probably one-half of the entire personnel of the naval establishment participated in the epoch-making trip. Three of the 16 captains who sailed in command of vessels are returning home as rear admirals. Eight other captains are returning in command of the same ships on which they began their journey around the world. From rear admiral down to midshipman the training has been such as no other naval cruise ever afforded. Among the enlisted men the training has been even more valuable. Landsmen shipped just before the start and utterly green in the ways of the deep, are coming home an integral part of a wonderful fleet efficiency and loyal believers in that the American navy stands for. Desertions on the trip have been few. The men have taken a pride in the cruise, and it will be a constant boast with them that they started to the west from Hampton Roads and came home with crews still turned in that direction. They know that the world is round, and they know what it is to work and play over 45,000 miles of the watered surface of the globe.

The Officers.

To Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, a strict disciplinarian, a man of few words, but a recognized scholar and