THE WEATHER
Today—Fair.
Tomorrow—Fair.

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

SPRING
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VOL. XXXV. No. 325. MISSOULA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1909. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SUPERVISING ENGINEER TELLS OF GOVERNMENT'S PROJECTS

H. N. Savage Makes First Full Announcement of Work on Flathead Reservation.

ARE READY TO START LARGE FORCE IMMEDIATELY

Plans of United States Reclamation Service for Redeeming More Than One Hundred Thousand Acres Are Explained---Territory Will Be Divided Into Three Units.

Fresh from the Flathead reservation, where he has just completed the outline of the work, the United States reclamation service plans to do there, Supervising Engineer H. N. Savage last evening gave out the first full statement as to the project that will redeem from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. The work is to start immediately and will be well under way by the time the weather of late spring makes outdoor work even more enjoyable than it is at present. The most important thing in regard to the reclamation work on the reservation —but, perhaps, it will be better to let Mr. Savage tell the story:

To Start at Once.

"We have received the advertisements and as soon as I get back to Helena contracts will be let for grading outfits. We propose to start immediately to Jocko and St. Ignatius. The headquarters camp will be at St. Ignatius and the work will be directed from there, while sub-headquarters will be established at Jocko and Polson. The first work will be done at Jocko. Our purchasing agent is now picking up mules and horses and, at first, will have 75 large animals for the heavy plowing and scraper work. We will use Indian teams on the scrapers and lighter work. The Indians expect to put on 50 teams at first at Jocko.

Three Units.

"We will divide the work on the reservation into three units, distributing them throughout its whole expanse, so that we may get some land under irrigation in each district and furnish work for the Indians as near their homes as possible. The Jocko unit, which will be the first to be considered, will consist of about 6,000 acres and the unit at the Mission, on which work will be started at the same time, will be of equal size. These may be expected to expand ultimately to at least 100,000 acres. The water supply for the Jocko and Mission units will be the Jocko river. The headworks will be about two miles above the agency. The Mission unit will get its first supply from Mission creek about one and one-half miles above the Mission. Later on all water discharged from the Mission range into St. Mary's, Mission, Post, Crow, Spring, Muddy and Deep creeks will be stored in reservoirs, utilizing the lakes and headwaters as much as possible. The district is topographically most excellently adapted to storing all of the flood waters.

"The first development at Polson will be by pumping from the lake by power, generated by means of a tunnel across the arm in the river, whereby a fall of 67 feet can be made available. As funds are available, the power developed will be increased by a dam. The river has a fall of 250 feet in the first six miles, with a discharge varying from about 2,500 cubic feet a second up to a flood flow of perhaps 100,000.

Camps Being Built.

"Construction camps are now being erected at the Jocko and Mission units. It is the policy of the Indian service to supply Indians working on reclamation projects with forage for their animals and subsistence for themselves and families at practically the cost of the articles. This policy will be followed on the Flathead work.

"The reclamation service is advertising for poles and wires with which to extend a telephone line from Ronan to Polson, with connection to its power tunnel. This line will connect the three unit projects and is necessary to carry on the work.

"E. F. Tabor will be project engineer while R. M. Snell will be engineer in charge of construction at Jocko. Mr. Tabor has been in the service for six years and located and constructed the canals on the Shoshone project. Previously he was in Utah, to which state he came from California, where he had been in charge of irrigation canal work. I consider him one of the most competent canal engineers in my territory and his supervision is enough to insure for the Flathead project the best of results.

"Mr. Snell has been in the service four years, being in charge of construction on one of the Huntley projects in the Yellowstone valley and on the Shoshone project, and has just completed the construction of the government highway from the Shoshone dam to the national park.

"The government in operating its reclamation work selects men who have had long and successful experience in irigation work. Recently thes ervice has secured upyards of 15 men from Colorado as canal superintendents, irrigation farmers and ditch riders. These men can advise the farmers, secure to them sure result and large crops and eliminate failures."

The Supervising Engineer.

Mr. Savage, who delivered an address at the Harnois last evening, leaves today for Helena, where his headquarters are. Under his supervision are the reclamation service's projects in Montana, Wyoming and North Daota. The latest census of his territory showed that 135 engineers and superintendents of construction, 11 steam shovels and excavators, 2,000 animals and 4,000 men were employed—a good-sized army for one man to direct.

LEBEAU FACES DEATH CHEERFULLY

CONDEMNED PRISONER HAS NO FEAR, APPARENTLY, OF THE GRIM REAPER.

Special to The Daily Missoulian.

Kalispell, March 25.—Death, seemingly, has no terrors for Frederck Lebeau.

Though the grim reaper sits waiting at his cell door, the man condemned to be hung on Friday morning, April 2, is cheerful. He laughs and converses as though he had not a care in the world. With a smile he refers to the fate that awaits him. No haggard, haunted expression plows lines on his face and no mournful sigh escapes his lips as he discusses the arrangements for his execution, entering into the minutest details, expressing his wishes as to who shall fit the black cap over his head and spring the trigger that will send him into eternity; who shall be his pallbearers and what he wants to eat on the last morning of his life. The prisoner looks death in the face and laughs. He declares he will step upon the gallows with a step as light, unaffected and firm as he ever took in his life and will go into eternity with the knowledge that he is innocent. All he asks is that he have a big funeral and lots of flowers heaped upon his grave.

Lebeau has busied himself the past two or three days decorating his cell in a manner pleasing to his taste. With quantities of red, white and blue paper, the prisoner has covered the entire interior so that no piece of iron or brick wall is visible to recall the forbidding aspects of a prison. All this is hidden behind a brilliant admixture of the national colors. The ceiling, covered with blue paper and sprinkled with white stars might represent either the star-spangled field of a big flag or the firmament studded with its star-like points of light. The prisoner chooses to take this interpretation of his unique scheme of decoration. Over the door of the death cell the condemned man has written his own epitaph in this inscription, "Gone but not forgotten, Frederick Lebeau."

As though some dark foreboding as to the mysterious future had intruded itself into his outward show of nonchalance and cheerfulness, the prisoner has intertwined, here and there, a few bits of black, but this somber hue is offset by the bright glow of a dozen or more yellow oranges arranged about the cell.

If Lebeau faces death with more than one regret, he has failed to mention it—this one is that he will not have time to complete the work on some invention which he claims to have conceived and would like to leave to the world in a state of completeness, that his life might not have been entirely fruitless. But indications are that the prisoner is destined to carry this regret to the grave with him.

The prisoner has requested that Sheriff O'Connell adjust the black cap upon his head and spring the trap. He has asked that the following men be pallbearers: Thomas D. Long, Mr. Baldwin, N. C. Arsenau, Ross Young, Sidney M. Logan and Sheriff O'Connell.

Declaring that he acted in self defense when the Yoakums were killed, Lebeau expresses the hope that before Hobbns, hs alleged accomplice, dies, his innocence will be made known.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION THREATENS PROPERTY

Special to The Daily Missoulian.

Glendive, March 25.—A crowd that gathered this afternoon to see the Northern Pacific oil house burn received a scare when an immense tank of gasoline exploded, throwing the flames high in the air. The wind carried a cloud of fire towards adjacent buildings and over the heads of the spectators, who ran for their lives. But the vaporized explosive was dissipated in the air and failed to do any harm. The yards of the Glendive Horse Sales company were threatend with destruction, but the buildings and fences were kept drenched with water and were saved.

"UNCLE JOE" SQUELCHING 'EM

CASTRO DETERMINED TO REGAIN LOST PRESIDENCY

FORMER EXECUTIVE OF VENEZUELA HINTS THAT HE WILL START REVOLUTION.

Paris, March 25.—Cipriana Castro, the former president of Venezuela, and the members of his party left this city this morning for Brodeaux.

At the railroad station Senor Castro confided to a small party his intention of re-establishing his power in Venezuela by a revolution. After entering the car, where he donned the skull cap that has figured in every description of Castro when he was an occupant of the yellow house at Caracas, the deposed president of Venezuela, leaned from a window and spoke to his countrymen with an earnestness and passion which left no doubt in their minds that he was convinced that he was another Napoleon returning from Elba to reconquer his country.

"Like Francis I, all is lost save honor," ex-President Castro declared.

"I am going back to Venezuela. My country needs me and my mission."

Castro declared that his trip to Europe had been misunderstood both at home and abroad. He had come to the continent not only because he needed medical treatment, but also to serve his country by interesting foreign capital in Venezulean industries. He spoke bitterly of the treachery of Juan Vincente Gomez, and predicted that those now in control of the state would drive the country into bankruptcy.

In conclusion, Castro denounced as lies the stories of his wealth and said he was not even rich enough to remain in Europe, where furthermore life had no attractions for him.

As the train pulled out of the station, Castro's parting words were:

"I believe that God and destiny call me back to Venezuela. I intend to accomplish a missjon there, even though it involves revolution."

CRADLEBAUGH TRIAL COMMENCED

WALLACE MAN FACES JURY IN DENVER FOR KILLING FREDERICK W. WALTON.

Denver, March 25.—"Irresistibly impelled" and "continued provocation," were the two terms coined today by Judge H. N. Sales, attorney for John H. Cradlebaugh, of Wallace, Idaho, now being tried for the murder of Frederick W. Walton, on one of the busiest corners of Denver, February 2, to join the "dementia Americana" and the "unwritten law" already made famous by cases in which a wife's unfaithfullness has furnished the motive for the crime.

After the state had proved that Cradlebaugh had shot Walton from behind as the later was walking away from him, Cradlebaugh took the stand in his own behalf. He told of the relations between Walton and Mrs. Cradlebaugh. He told of Mrs. Cradlebaugh's departure ostensibly for her mother's home in Los Angeles. She was accompanied by her two children. The letter written by his son, Carl, from Los Angeles, teling his father that Mrs. Cradlebaugh and Walton had gone to Denver, taking the other boy, Edgar, with them, was then introduced.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Winnemucca, Nevada, March 25.—Three men were killed and traffic blocked for four hours by the ditching of 10 cars of a freight train today near Los Graves, a flag station on the Southern Pacific.

COAL RATE HEARING TO BE HELD SOON

Special to The Daily Missoulian.

Helena, March 25.—The state board of railroad commissioners announced today that early in April it will hold a public hearing in this city on the question of coal rates, a subject on which it has had no little communication with variout shippers, producers and consumers throughout the state. The exact date will be anounced shortly, but it may be stated that so soon as the findings in the lime rock, hay and wood rate cases can be prepared, the coal rate matter will be next taken up.

The board has also served official notice upon all common carriers in the state as to the provisions of substitute for House Bill 209, enacted by the recent legislative assembly and which has to do with the reporting of delayed trains. The new law requires a report five hours in advance, so soon as a train enters the state or leaves a terminal within the state.

LEGISLATOR MAKES CHARGES

NEVADAN SAYS SENATE COMMITTEE FALSIFIED BANK INVESTIGATION REPORT.

Reno, Nev., March 25.—Assemblyman Giffer, late speaker of the Nevada legislature, made some startling statements today in an impromptu speech at a luncheon given by the Commercial club. During the course of his remarks, which were mostly confined to work done by the recent legislature, he declared that but for the "whitewashing and dilatory tactics" of the members of the senate committee which investigated the State Bank and Trust company, there was no doubt in his mind but that certain state officials would have been indicted for crime in connection with the affairs of the defunct bank. He further said that the report of the joint committee which investigated the bank had been falsified by the senate and the report as it now stands on the record book of the senate is "false and fraudulent." It was made so, he said, by the senate members of the investigating committee, who had the report changed at the time it was read to the senate on the ground that the changes sought to be made were typographical errors made by the stenographer in transcribing the report.

WILL USE ASPHALT.

Wallace, Idaho, March 25.—After discussing the matter for several years and arriving at no solution, the city council has finally decided to pave the streets with asphalt. The paving will have two inches of asphalt, one inch of filler and four inches of concrete base.

City Engineer Lancaster is preparing specifications for the project, which will be adopted at once and contracts let for the work. Property owners in general favor the plan and Wallace will be a city in short order.

JURY IS COMPLETED.

San Francisco, March 25.—For the second time since the beginning of the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, on the indictment charging him with bribery, the jury was completed today. Two men were accepted provisionally with the right of further interrogation reserved by the prosecution, and the third is subject only to peremptory challenge. The re-examination of the two jurors accepted provisionally will be taken up tomorrow morning.

AUDIENCE IS TOLD OF CONSERVATION WORK

SENATOR DIXON AND SUPERVISING ENGINEER SAVAGE DELIVER ADDRESSES.

From the lips of Senator Joseph M. Dixon and Supervising Engineer H. N. Savage, a large audience at the Harnois last evening heard much of the work that is being done to conserve the natural resources of the United States and to create agricultural wealth where there has been nothing except non-arable land. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Neighborhood club of the Congregational church and was interesting from start to finish. District Forester W. B. Greeley was chairman and introduced first Senator Dixon, whose subject was: "Conservation From the Broader National Aspect."

Savage Is Praised.

Senator Dixon introduced his address by telling something of the career of Mr. Savage, who was to speak after him. He told of the work the engineer had done on the several reclamation projects placed under his control and praised his efficiency in the highest terms. Later on, in closing his own address, Mr. Savage reciprocated, giving to the influence and endeavor of the Montana senator much credit for the great amount of attention the reclamation service has paid to the Treasure state.

After a brief—but general—discussion of the irrigation act as applied to the west, Senator Dixon began to tell of the conference of the governors held a year ago in Washington, meeting at the call of President Roosevelt to consider ways and means for conserving the natural resources of this country. "When the true history of President Roosevelt's seven years' administration is written, it is my opinion," said the speaker, "that the greatest single incident of it all—notwithstanding the great many important things accomplished—will be found to be the bugle call he sounded 12 months ago." In detail Senator Dixon told of the convention, of the addresses of the president to the assembled governors, of the plans and purposes of the meeting, commending all as good.

"One hundred years ago people didn't dare to think," the speaker went on. "Until one hundred years ago the people had advanced very little in the past 4,000 years, had improved but little since the time of Christ. When the republic was formed there had been practically no advancement since the time of the Roman empire. One hundred years ago coal had never been used; more coal has been mined and burned in the United States within the past 15 years, than before in the history of all mankind." With many interesting statistics the speaker illuminated the remainder of his talk, paying especial attention to the work being done by the forest service and commending the reclamation service, with especial reference to Engineer Savage.

In reality what Mr. Savage gave to his audience was not an address. It was a careful explanation of a series of interesting pictures. His subject was, "The Reclamation Service and Its Work," and he dealt with projects in eastern Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota. The methods of the service, its machinery and its results, combined with the most perfect of illustrations made up a dissertation that opened Missoula's eyes to the importance of reclamation, as undertaken by the government of the United States, and gave an insight into conditions as they actually exist that could not have been obtained in any other manner.

TAKES A LITTLE LUNCHEON.

On Board Steamship Hamburg, at Sea, Wednesday, March 24—(Via wireless to Siasconsett, Mass., March 25).—The sea is rolling this afternoon to a considerable swell and a number of the passengers are seasick.

OIL SCHEDULE PROVOKES DEBATE

COUNTERVAILING DUTY PROVISION IS OBJECT OF BITTER ATTACKS.

DESIGNATED A "JOKER"

Intimation Is Given That Provision Was Incorporated in the Payne Measure for the Benefit of the Standard Oil Octopus—Democrats Argue Tariff for Revenue Only.

Washington, March 25.—A voluntary admission by Mr. Vreeland of New York that he was to some extent responsible for retaining in the Payne tariff bill the countervailing duty on oil was the climax of today's tariff discussion in the house. Mr. Vreeland had sat for some time and heard various insinuations that the duty, which some have characterized as a joker, was to be levied solely in the interest of the Standard Oil company. This he denied and explained that his action was in response to requests from thousands of oil producers and in behalf of 400,000 men engaged in the same business. The debate on the oil schedule called forth some bitter criticism of the Standard Oil company by Custerman of Wisconsin and others.

Numerous speeches were made. The democratic arguments were for a tariff for revenue only, while the republicans attacked such schedules as those on wool, wood pulp and print paper and crude petroleum.

Charging that the Payne tariff bill "is a deliberate betrayal of the American people and that it is a fresh illustration of the perfidy of the republican party," Mr. Sheppard of Texas bitterly attacked the measure.

More Power.

"Amusing, indeed, were the ponderous assurances of Mr. Taft that the republican party would revise the tariff downward," he said. "His volcanic predecessor realized the hopelessness of such a proposition and evaded it to the last. Is it possible that the complacent Mr. Taft will succeed where the bifocal wind that recently swept from Washington to Oyster Bay failed utterly. I say to you there is more real power in one 5-cent cigar between the iron lips of Joseph G. Cannon, the standpat leader, than in the big stick of a whole regiment of Roosevelts and Tafts."

Mr. Sheppard said the Payne bill was in no way a sincere and enactable revision of the tariff and asserted that it was a declaration of commercial war with all the world. He deplored the failure to remove or reduce the protection, which he claimed was afforded to the Standard Oil company by the Dingley law.

"As to the hundreds of others that menace the people's means and liberties," he remarked, "it should be said that the limited and illusionary reductions of the Payne bill affect them in no material sense. In marked contrast to the favoritism shown the trusts, to the failure to increase charges on alcoholic liquors, are the new taxes on tea and coffee, which fall directly on the masses."

He said it was true that coffee was technically on the free list, but argued that the countervailing provision made it dutiable.

Same Old Cry.

Mr. Cole of Ohio charged it always had been the cry of the democrats that American markets should be open to the products of the world and it was not contended that to invite a commercial war would be disastrous to American industries. That, he said, was contrary to the whole history of the nation. Never, he declared, had its standard been lowered below that of any competing nation.

The burden of Mr. Cole's remarks was a plea for better protection for the wool industry than is provided in the Payne bill.

In his maiden speech as a member of the house, Mr. Dies of Texas opposed the tariff policy of the republican party. He maintained that the levying of any tax not for the purpose of raising revenues to maintain the government or for a temporary encouragement of the interests of the country was an exploitation of taxpayers. Mr. Dies in particular attacked the provisions of the bill relating to farm implements. He said the people of the south did not object to a reasonable tax on such products, but they did object to placing the proceeds of the tax in the pockets of the International Harvester company.

Mr. Custermann of Wisconsin opposed the countervailing duty on oil which, he argued, had enabled the Standard Oil company to sell oil in England at from 3 to 4 cents a gallon less than in the United States. He declared he had received positive assurance that that feature of the Dingley bill would be omitted from the Payne bill.

Little Joker.

"But," he said, holding up a copy of the measure, "here is the little joker standing before me in all its wickedness, ready to take at least $15,000,000 out of the pockets of our people and adding it to the vast profits of the greatest trust on earth."

While asserting that he was not defending the Standard Oil company, Mr. Smith of California said it had no advantage over others in the refining of oil. The trouble, he said, was in the transportation of the oil.

(Continued on Page 4.)

SOCIAL WHIRL PALLS UPON WOMAN

WIFE OF TOBACCO MAGNATE RETURNS HOME FROM FUNCTION AND SUICIDES.

DIES BY ASPHYXIATION

Wealthy Member of Washington City "Four Hundred" Goes Into Her Bathroom, Turns on the Gas and Her Lifeless Body Is Found Upon the Floor by the House Butler.

Washington, March 25.—Weary of the whirl of society and face to face, as she believed, with years of physical sufferings, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., aged 49, wife of the tobacco magnate, committed suicide by asphyxiation at her home near the fashionable Dupont circle in this city today. Her tragic death has shocked the social circles of the capital as has nothing else in years.

The death was made more dramatic by occurring only a few hours after Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard had been the guests of Mrs. Townsend on Massachusetts avenue at a dinner given in honor of Lady Paget.

About 6:30 this morning, the butler in the Lorillard residence detected an odor of gas. The gas was traced to Mrs. Lorillard's apartments. The butler was horrified to behold the body of the mistress of the house stretched out lifeless on the floor of her bathroom.

An alarm brought Mr. Lorillard from his apartment. The servant was dispatched for a doctor, while Mr. Lorillard attempted to revive his wife by artificial respiration. Dr. M. E. Cuthbert and Dr. H. B. Deel vainly used every scientific method within their power to restore life.

Gas Poisoning.

Coroner Nevitt ordered Deputy Coroner Glazebrook to perform an autopsy, on the completion of which the coroner issued a certificate of suicide by gas poisoning.

Extreme reticence is being maintained by the Lorillard families and all others who possess information concerning the sudden death. Only a few of the most intimate friends have been admitted to the house since the suicide.

Inquiries met with the response that Mrs. Lorillard had not committed suicide. She died of heart failure, declared the servants.

When Coroner Nevitt notified the police a detective was sent to the residence to investigate, but was denied admission, being referred to the coroner for such information as the police department might desire.

Mrs. Lorillard left a note which the coroner has seen, but which Mr. Lorillard has declined to make public. It is understood that it contains no declaration of any intention on the part of Mrs. Lorillard to take her life.

The last person to see Mrs. Lorillard alive was her husband, who bade her good night as they separated to go to their apartments after returning about midnight from the Townsend residence. Mrs. Lorillard seemingly was in the best of spirits. She had joined freely in the social festivities of the evening.

Mrs. Lorillard's bed had the appearance of not having been occupied during the night. She had disrobed after arriving home and when her body was found it was clothed in a dressing gown. The dog collar of diamonds she wore at dinner had been removed before she went to the bathroom.

Mrs. Lorillard, before her marriage to Lorillard in 1881, was Miss Caroline J. Hamilton. She is survived by two sons, one of whom is now traveling in the Orient, and the other is in college in New York.

Since the Lorillards began passing the winter social season in Washington they have entertained and been entertained largely. Invitations out for luncheon today at the Lorillard home were recalled immediately. Last Sunday the Lorillards gave one of their usual Sunday night dinners.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS SHOOTING

YOUNG HOMESTEADER IS FOUND DEAD IN HIS CABIN WITH BULLET HOLE IN HEAD.

Special to The Daily Missoulian.

Glendive, March 25.—The local officers have a mystery on their hands in the case of the death by shooting of Bernard Kampshorer, a young man who lived on a homestead about 20 miles down the valley from Glendive. The body of the man was found with a bullet hole in his forehead. He was lying on his back and a Winchester rifle lay between his legs, as though he had fired it himself for the commission of suicide. This was the first theory of the officers, but there are rumors afloat that the case may develop something more tragic still. Kampshorer was only about 22 years of age. He came here from LaCrosse, Wis., about a year ago and filed on a homestead. Of late he has been working as a sheep herder and it is said that he recently had trouble with certain persons over the collection of money. He had no relatives in this vicinity.