

THE CAR SITUATION IS GROWING DARKER



Addressing crowd of street car men on the question of calling a strike.

FACTS IN THE CASE.

Demands of men—"closed shop" and wages increased from 1 to 5 cents an hour.

Companies offered to arbitrate wage differences but refuse "closed shop."

Strike vote was taken Thursday, August 5.

Railroad companies involved: Chicago City Railway company, Chicago Railway company, Chicago & Southern trains, Calumet & South Chicago.

Estimated loss in fares to companies, \$60,000 a day.

Estimated loss to companies in overhead expense, \$12,000 every day.

Loss in wages each day by the striking employees, \$27,000.

If strikers are victorious the street car men will gain \$2,000 a day raise in wages.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—The street car situation in this city became darker today than it has been at any time since the union men decided to strike.

The failure of the conference between the union leaders and the street railway officials to have any tangible results gave rise to a growing dissatisfaction among the employees. The union officials tonight demanded something besides promises to place before their men, and declare that unless they can get it soon they will not be responsible for what might occur.

At a conference held between President E. T. Mitten of the City Railway company and President M. C. Buckley of the South Side Street Car Men's union Mr. Mitten proposed to give the increase asked, but making the 20 cents an hour scale applicable only to those employees who have been in the service 10 years. Buckley refused this and said that the only thing the unions would accept would be an advance to 30 cents within two years.

Mr. Mitten said he would have to confer with the stockholders.

President John M. Roche of the north and west side lines has promised to make the union men a definite offer tomorrow.

"Substantial progress has been made and I feel confident of an early settlement," said Walter L. Fisher, the city's representative in the conference.

"A strike among the street car employees seems almost inevitable now," said M. B. Hershey, city traction expert.

fixed by law at \$5,000 a year, for the past 20 years congress has appropriated but \$4,500 for his yearly salary, with the exception of the last fiscal year, when \$5,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year.

In recommending to congress an appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of Indians distressed by sickness, destitution and want, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine pointed to the troubles of the Rocky Boy tribe in Montana. He said:

In the care of Indians unforeseen emergencies, such as floods, pestilence and disaster, are prone to arise. Last January, for instance, a band of Indians near Helena, Mont., under the leadership of Chief Rocky Boy, would have frozen and starved to death except for the operations of several troops of Helena and timely aid rendered by the war department in the shape of food and clothing for the Indians and forage for the animals. The department was powerless to afford more than temporary relief through lack of any appropriation available for the purpose. Again, Indians are especially liable to epidemics of contagious and infectious diseases, such as trachoma, smallpox, consumption, etc., and the present force and appropriation are entirely inadequate to handle such outbreaks.

There should be established a medical corps similar to the corps for the suppression of honor traffic, with a chief medical officer located at Salt Lake City, Utah, and district physicians located at strategic points in the field. The chief of this corps should be an expert in sanitation and prevention of epidemics generally, and his force, co-operating with the existing but scattered and undirected reservation physicians, should be able to establish and enforce the most modern and effective rules and regulations for the prevention and treatment of such diseases, to the lasting benefit of the Indians and their white neighbors.

An instance of such an emergency is that which occurred in the Indian Territory in 1901, which made it necessary for congress to appropriate \$10,000 to pay the indebtedness incurred and for reimbursement of money expended in suppressing the spread of smallpox in the Indian Territory. Another such epidemic broke out at the Blue Canyon school, on the border of Hopi reservation, Arizona, where the equipment for isolation and treatment of the disease was found inadequate to keep down a general epidemic.

Within the week Bad River, near Ashland, Wis., has flooded the surrounding country and destroyed the homes and farms of the Indians at Odanah, on the Bad River reservation. Many Indian families have lost all their possessions and have been temporarily deprived of all means of earning a livelihood. The Indians from Odanah have been brought into Ashland during the last four or five days and have nothing to eat and no place to sleep. They have been importuning the agent for relief, in the interests of humanity, to issue orders on local stores and boarding houses for food and shelter immediately required. A number of the Indians have no money to their credit and there are not sufficient funds available to relieve the suffering and destitution. It may be necessary for the government to rebuild several of the houses, and a considerable bill will be incurred for clothing and subsistence supplies.

At Myton, Utah, on account of floods, etc., a number of the Indians were cut off from the source of supplies, and flour, meats and other staple supplies became very scarce. Temporary relief was afforded.

To meet such cases as these—of sickness, suffering and destitution in times of emergency—there should be an appropriation of \$50,000 made immediately available.

Three new postoffices have been ordered established in Montana, at Alder, Missoula county; Glenberg, Jefferson county, and Spion Kop, Cascade county. William F. Thorn has been appointed postmaster of the Alder office, Fred B. Jenkins at Glenberg and George B. Swan at Spion Kop.

Missoula and Missoula county are in the first supervisor's district, by which the census bureau will take the 1910 census. Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Granite, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders and Silver Bow counties are also in the first district, which had a population of 119,157 in 1900.

The second supervisor's district will consist of Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Ferguson, Gallatin, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Park, Rosebud, Sweet Grass, Teton, Valley and Yellowstone counties. This district had a population of 124,172 in 1900. Both are expected to show a heavy increase in the forthcoming census.

The National Rifle association of America has just taken Colonel John J. McGuinness of Helena as an annual member of the association.

Senator Carter was the last speaker on the tariff bill in congress. He also had the honor of making the last speech of the extra session, it coming just before final adjournment. Senator Carter spoke for over an hour, pointing out the necessity for the protection of the hide and woolen industries of the country against the importations from South America and other countries, and predicting a fall in the industry in the west by reason of the coming in of free hides.

As from 700 to 800 people are killed, twice as many injured, and an immense amount of property destroyed by lightning every year, Professor Henry of the weather bureau thinks more attention should be given to protection from lightning. The professor has recently prepared a paper on this subject, and it has been published as Farmers' Bulletin No. 367 of the department of agriculture. In explaining what lightning is and how to prevent buildings from being struck, he gives an instructive elementary discussion of electricity, conductors and non-conductors, positive and negative electrification and electricity in thunderstorms.

It is the practical part of this paper, however, which will appeal most strongly to the farmers of the country. Professor Henry shows how lightning rods that are "inexpensive yet effective" may be put up by anybody. The following is his list of the necessary materials: Enough galvanized iron telegraph wire to serve for the rod, a pound of galvanized iron staples to hold the wire in place, a few connecting tees, and a pound of aluminum paint. He says: "While iron is not so good a conductor as copper, it is less likely to cause dangerous side flashes, and also dissipates the energy of the lightning flash more effectively than does the copper."

The methods of putting up the rods are explained and illustrated. The bulletin is for free distribution.

Through the construction of large storage reservoirs and irrigation works, the reclamation service is preparing for agricultural usefulness large areas of land in the arid regions of the west. As these lands are largely taken up by settlers from the older states farther east who know little or nothing about the difficulties they will have to meet, the reclamation service some time ago called on the department of agriculture to establish experiment farms to assist in working out the problems involved in these new conditions. A number of such farms have been established, and it appears that the results of this experimental work will be of great value.

One of these irrigation schemes, the Truckee-Carson project, in western Nevada, covers 250,000 acres of irrigable land. The mining towns and camps of this region furnish an excellent market for all kinds of farm products, especially vegetables and hay. Alfalfa, cereals and many vegetables and fruits can be successfully grown. But the peculiarities of the desert soils, and especially their lack of organic matter, make farming on these soils a difficult task for the inexperienced settler.

The Truckee-Carson experiment farm was established on a tract of desert land near Fallon, Nev., in 1906, the department of agriculture and the Nevada state experiment station being co-operators in its management. Experiments in crop growing were begun in 1907, and the operations have been greatly enlarged since. Considerable progress has been made in discovering the crops and methods best adapted to the conditions. The experimental work on this project has only fairly begun, and it will take several years to fully determine the field and garden crops and the fruits which can be most profitably cultivated and the best methods of soil management.

Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics in the census bureau has returned from Paris, where he represented the bureau on the international commission of revision of the classification of causes of death, which was called by the French government, and in which 21 different countries participated.

Dr. Wilbur states that most gratifying attention was given to the recommendations for improvement in the classifications which were submitted by American registration officials and physicians, and the revised international system, which will be in effect in the United States and other countries on January 1, 1916, will be much better adapted to American requirements than formerly.

The next decennial revision will be made in 1919, and it is possible that it may be called by request of the American government to meet at Washington.

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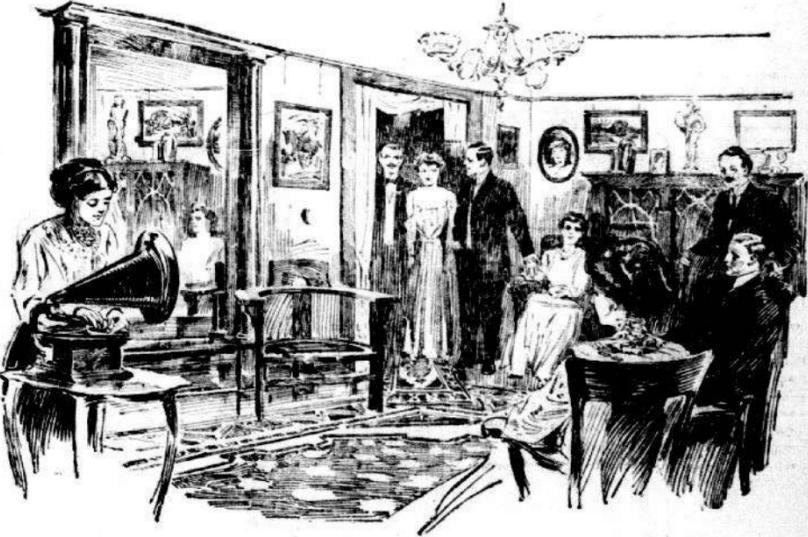
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The Store That
"Makes Good"

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 - Men's \$6, \$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Oxfords now \$7.95, \$3.15, \$2.95 and \$2.45.

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WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The bill introduced by Senator Dixon to divide Montana into two judicial districts, eastern and western, calls for another judge, marshal and district attorney, as well as other court officials. There will be two divisions in the western district, to be known as the Missoula division and the Butte division. The Missoula division will consist of the counties of Flathead, Missoula, Lincoln, Sanders, Ravalli and Granite, and court for the division shall sit at Missoula. Court shall also be held at Butte in the Butte division, which will comprise Powell, Deer Lodge, Beaverhead, Silver Bow and Madison counties.

The eastern district is to be separated into three divisions, as follows: Great Falls, Helena and Billings. Court will sit at Great Falls for Teton, Chouteau, Valley, Cascade and Fergus counties; at Helena for Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, Broadwater, Meagher, Gallatin and Park counties, and for all the remaining counties and parts of the district court shall sit at Billings for the Billings district.

The terms of court are fixed as follows: At Missoula, first Monday in April and November; at Butte, first Monday in February and September; at Great Falls, first Monday in January and July; at Helena, first Monday in March and September; at Billings, first Monday in May and November; the court to sit until the cases on the docket are disposed of.

Senator Dixon has also introduced a bill to establish in the interior department a bureau of mines to make inquiries and technological investigations concerning the mining, extracting and utilization of mineral substances with a view to the prevention of mine accidents, the waste of mineral resources and the betterment of mining conditions. The bureau is to have a director at \$6,000 a year, and experts and clerks for employment at Washington and in the investigations which are to be undertaken throughout the country. The reports and results of the investigations are to be published free. The interior secretary is authorized to transfer to the bureau from the geological survey the supervision of the investigations of structural materials, analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances, causes of mine explosions and other data bearing on mines.

According to a report of the geological survey, the production of cement in this country last year was 51,072,612 barrels, valued at \$43,547,679, from 98 plants, as compared with 48,785,300 barrels, valued at \$52,192,751, from 94 plants in 1907.

A large number of orders affecting the postal service in Montana have been issued by the postoffice department, as follows:

Establish star routes Zortman to Phillips, Canyon Creek to Silver, Dutton to Zortman, Salsville to Eldridges.

Discontinue star service from Long to Bercail on August 31.

Discontinue special service from Miles City to McMillan August 31.

Discontinue postoffice at Silver, Lewis and Clark county.

Appoint Beside Hegman in charge of postoffice at Wickes.

Establish star service from Culbertson to Plentywood.

Discontinue postoffice at Long, Ferguson county, on August 31.

The Commercial National bank of Chicago has been designated as the reserve agent for the First National bank of Hamilton. The National Bank of Commerce of New York has also been named as its reserve agent.

Sergeant E. L. Joyce of the hospital corps at Fort Missoula has been detailed for duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty.

During the debate over the salaries of the customs court judges, Senator Dixon called attention to a strange fact. He said that although the salary of the solicitor of internal revenue in the treasury department, now Fletcher Maddox of Great Falls, was

Railroad Contractors

NOTICE!

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