

# RATE HEARING DRAWS TO CLOSE

SHERIDAN, WYOMING, APPEARS AS AN INTERVENOR IN THE IMPORTANT CASE.

# MUST GET PERMISSION

City Will First Have to Secure Authority From Interstate Commerce Commission Before Its Complaint May Be Considered—Crosby Is Submitted to a Fiery Cross Examination.

Billings, Mont., Feb. 18.—That the freight earnings of the Burlington system for the past year were \$5,789,69 per mile for the system, was a statement made by George Crosby, general freight and traffic manager of the Burlington system, of Omaha, at the hearing of the case which was instituted by the Billings Chamber of Commerce against the Burlington, in which that road is charged with exacting exorbitant freight rates from Billings to the Big Horn basin of Wyoming.

The hearing, which has been conducted by Special Examiner George M. Brown, of Washington, D. C., for the interstate commerce commission, was concluded here today. Sheridan, Wyo., this morning appeared in the case as an intervenor, but that city will first have to get the permission of the interstate commerce commission before the case being heard. The brief of the plaintiff is to be in the hands of the interstate commerce commission by March 15, the defendant company and the intervenor, who may or may not be recognized, will present their briefs April 15, and the case will be argued orally before the commission at Washington during May, and a decision is to be hoped for the latter part of that month.

Mr. Crosby stated that he knew nothing of a traffic agreement between the Burlington and Northern Pacific, but a little later stated that a "saving" could be made by routing goods from the east to west via the Minnesota transfer at Minneapolis, over the Northern Pacific, and on cross-examination said that "if it was all one interest, the money would all go into one pocket."

## Raking Fire.

At the afternoon session he was subjected to a raking cross-examination by the attorneys for the chamber of commerce and the freight tariffs which he adduced at the morning session were gone over. Rates of discriminatory character were proven from several eastern points, and the favorable rates of the Burlington to points in the Big Horn basin were found by the plaintiffs attorneys to be "prefer" rates, as he characterized them.

The tariffs adduced by Mr. Crosby were proven to be favorable to Denver, Omaha and Chicago in a number of instances, and an admission was made by Mr. Crosby that the rates to the Big Horn basin from Billings were higher than those in effect elsewhere. President W. A. Selvidge of the chamber of commerce made the following statement tonight:

"The chamber of commerce has proven its case before the interstate commerce commission. It has proven conclusively that the rates are high, almost to the exclusion of business from Billings to the Big Horn basin. Billings is the natural distributing point for that great territory and should be entitled to a freight rate at least as favorable as that accorded to the big jobbing centers of the east. The jobber has wheated his own usefulness here and I believe and hope that the interstate commerce commission will give Billings the relief sought at the earliest possible moment."

## WARRANT IS ISSUED.

Denver, Feb. 18.—A warrant was issued tonight for the arrest of Alexander E. J. Whitney, deposed state boiler inspector, on a charge of larceny of goods and chattels from the state of Colorado. The goods and chattels to which the warrant refers are the records of the boiler inspectors. The warrant was not served tonight, as it is expected Whitney will appear tomorrow morning and give bonds.

## SPECIAL CRUISER.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The government has instructed Mr. Regnault, minister to Morocco to dispatch a special carrier to Fez hearing France's ultimatum to Mulai Hafid regarding the signing of the recently arranged Moroccan loan. The government has advised the signatories to the Algiers convention of the measures to be taken in the event that the sultan refused to acquiesce.

## BUTTE TEAM WINS.

Butte, Feb. 18.—(Special).—By winning from Bozeman this evening Butte gained the championship of the southern district in the debate for the honors of the high schools of the state. The attendance was especially large and the margin of points of the winning team were close.

# QUIET EXISTS IN CAIRO AGAIN

PRESENCE OF TROOP AT SCENE OF RIOTS RESTORES PEACE TEMPORARILY.

# SHERIFF IS THREATENED

People Are Incensed Because of the Killing of Halliday and Wounding of Others, and Official Is Severely Criticized for His Action—Third Militia Company Is Asked for by Officer.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 18.—With three companies of militia guarding the courthouse and jail, under direct supervision of Adjutant General Frank S. Dickinson of Springfield, this city settled down tonight to complete quiet after a strenuous 24 hours. Authorities believe they have the situation well in hand. There are many scattered groups of men in the streets and near the jail, but no crowd is allowed to congregate.

Threats have been made against Sheriff Fred D. Nellis for the killing of Alexander Halliday early this morning by his deputies and for the wounding of four others in beating back the mob that would lynch a negro purse-snatcher, but the presence of soldiers is having a good effect. A third militia company was asked for by the sheriff this afternoon and Company M of Champaign was ordered out, arriving at 6:30 o'clock.

John Pratt, the negro the mob intended to lynch and who was today given an indeterminate sentence of not more than 11 years in the Chester penitentiary on two charges of robbery, will be taken to the prison tomorrow with 12 other convicted prisoners. Lincoln Wilson, arrested as a suspected companion of Pratt in the snatching of women's pocketbooks, was released tonight. The grand jury failed to return an indictment against him. Pratt's indictment and sentence took less than half an hour. At 3 o'clock the indictment was returned and 19 minutes later he pleaded guilty and was sentenced.

## Inquiry Ordered.

A searching investigation of the attack on the jail this morning when Halliday was killed was ordered this afternoon by Judge Butler, in a charge to the grand jury immediately after the disposal of the cases of the two negroes. Judge Butler's instructions were, in substance, a demand that the rioters be brought to justice and made to stand trial for rioting.

"This sort of procedure must be stopped," he said. "Law that is not enforced ceases to be law. There have been five murders in Cairo since November 11, when we had another occurrence of mob violence. These crimes show that mob law is no deterrent to crime, and it is your duty to see that mob law ceases to be."

## Shot Fired.

"I was standing on the front porch of the courthouse parleying with the mob, which was demanding that I give up Pratt," he said, "when some one fired from the crowd. My deputies, watching the parley from a second-story window, thought that I fired a shot as a signal. They then fired a volley into the air.

"The mob refused to retreat and my deputies then fired into the crowd. You know the result. My conscience is easy over the entire affair. They were determined to get me unless I got them. I did my duty by protecting my prisoners at any price."

A dozen broken windows in the courthouse today showed the result of the shots fired into the building by the mob, but no serious damage was done. Sheriff Nellis received a slight flesh wound in the hand. All of the party with him in the jail escaped injury. There were six negroes in the party of 11 armed deputies that defended the jail. The defensive party numbered 20, but there were not guns enough to go ground. Nellis had great difficulty in enlisting deputies, and negroes were impressed into service, he says, because he could not get enough white men.

Despite this explanation, the sheriff is being criticised for deputizing negroes to fire on whites, and the malcontents are using the incident as an argument for further demonstrations. The conflict between city and county authorities that marked the November lynchings is again in evidence. Mayor Parsons says he was not notified of any trouble until 2 o'clock, and that he then ordered the police to go to the assistance of the sheriff.

Captain Greaney of Company K, the Cairo militia company that was or-

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# CHARTER-DAY CELEBRATION IS UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

Charles R. Leonard of Butte Delivers Encouraging Address—Exercises of University of Montana's Fifteenth Birthday Attended by Many Friends and Alumni of State Institution.

"Let us have the same spirit of loyalty to our state educational institutions. Let us work for them and help them in every possible way until they become ornaments of which we will all be proud and which will reflect honor and credit on the state.

"Montana is on the eve of marvelous material development. The desert will blossom as a rose. These valleys will support a teeming and prosperous population, and our mines, ranches and forests will continue to yield untold wealth.

"There should be generous and appreciative recognition of the educators who, amid discouragements and at very modest financial compensation, are giving their lives and talents to the cause. There is no higher calling than the profession of the educator and no equal opportunity afforded in any other for serving the state.

"In many respects our legislatures are in sad need of education, and every member of that body should feel that his constituency believes that no time is wasted which is given to the needs of education.

"It should not be necessary on the part of anyone to offer an apology for being interested in the cause or for pressing it claims.

"I have a great personal interest in this institution, have noted with pride its growth.

"If the people of the state do not regard education of prime importance, if our legislatures give the cause but indifferent attention, our institutions of learning will not achieve a great success.

"Montana is the Treasure state. She has untold riches which are being poured into the country's commerce. She ought to give more instead of less than her sister states. Great companies are deriving millions of dividends from the natural resources of the state. What have they done for education?"

From the address of Charles R. Leonard, orator of Charter day at the University of Montana.

From the time that the orchestra struck up the first notes at the morning assembly until the last strain of "Home, Sweet Home" had died away and the dancers had returned home from the ball that ended the day, the 15th birthday of the University of Montana, which was celebrated yesterday, was a glorious and unprecedented success.

Never in the history of the institution has such a celebration been held. Never has there been so much to show for a year's work—never has there been a celebration so inspiring and never has a speech been delivered at the university which was so encouraging as that of Charles R. Leonard of Butte yesterday.

Mr. Leonard is not an orator in the usual sense of the word. His speech was devoid of forensic fireworks, but it was spoken from the heart and it was as engendered as it was direct. From start to finish the address was one of encouragement to the faculty, the students and the people who are striving to make the university an institution fitting to represent the state which supports it.

Mr. Leonard showed his friendship for the university in the words of encouragement which he offered. His appeal for earnest work-

ing for more liberal appropriations and for a whole-hearted support of the greatest asset of the state—the university—was not delivered for mere effect. It was not spoken for the purpose of gaining the sympathies of his audience but was an open statement intended for the ears of everyone in order that the appeal might be heard and granted and that the state university might receive that aid for which Mr. Leonard has so long been striving.

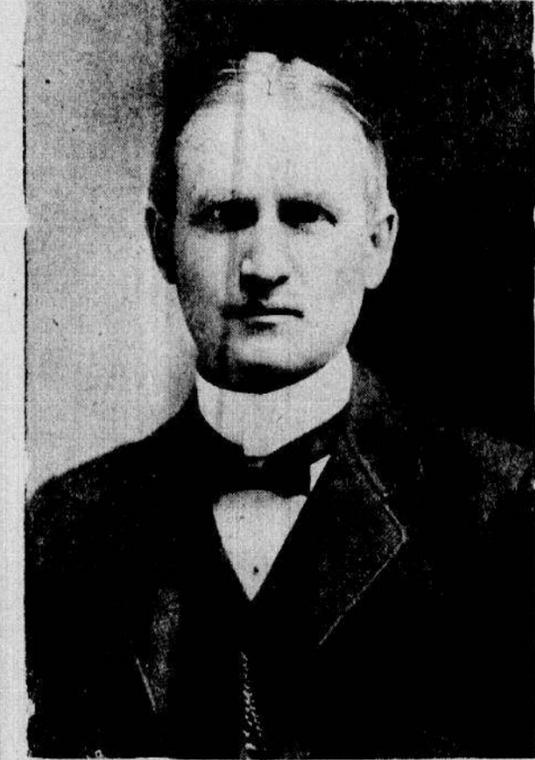
Year Is Reviewed.

When Mr. Leonard accompanied by President Dunaway and a number of prominent friends of the university, walked onto the platform in convocation hall a large crowd was waiting. Rev. W. H. Bagby pronounced the invocation and was followed by President Dunaway who, in a hasty manner sketched the progress of the school during the year. He told of the increased appropriation of the legislature for the benefit of the school and of the private donations in the form of scholarships and other aids. He described briefly the improvements in the curriculum, the new courses and the changes in the old ones, the new equipment in the different laboratories and the added facilities for work. He also mentioned the things which were needed by the school and urged upon his hearers the necessity of providing these.

## Mr. Leonard.

After these few remarks Dr. Dunaway introduced the speaker of the day referring to him as a friend of the university and a citizen-at-large of Montana. Mr. Leonard spoke along the following lines:

"I want first of all to express to you the pleasure afforded me in being present on this occasion—one of the birthdays, so to speak, of the university. I have a great personal interest in this institution, have noted with pride its growth, and when Dr. Dunaway in Butte, a few weeks ago, extended to me an invitation to be pres-



CHARLES R. LEONARD.

ent and say a few words. I did not find it in my heart to refuse.

"I am taken back in memory today to my own college days and while I feel young enough to go to college again it flashed over my mind that it had been almost thirty years since I boldly and proudly walked out of the front door of the old state university of Iowa with my diploma in my hand with far more confidence than I now possess, not only in my oratorical powers, but also in my ability to meet and cope with the world.

"As I look back on life I see no happier times than those 'dear old college days' with their comradeships, fraternal ties and the pursuit of helpful and delightful studies, and I want to congratulate each student of this university on the opportunity he or she is now enjoying and to express the hope that the highest and best success awaits each and every one of you.

"Now, my friends, I do want to say a few words to you in a personal way concerning the attitude of the state toward the educational institutions, and by the state I mean our legislatures, governing bodies and the people generally, and I propose to give you briefly the result of my own observation in these matters.

## State's Right.

"What has the state a right to expect of her educational institutions? Let me give you a direct answer to this question and then, as the lawyers say, explain afterwards what I mean.

"The state has a right to expect of her educational institutions a reasonable and fair return for whatever she gives them in the way of money or other support. She cannot expect, but she will probably receive, more. The schools are simply agencies of the state, and they will be the true exponents of the intellectual ideals and patriotism of the people of the state. They cannot be expected to rise higher than their source.

"The national and state governments, by constitutions and statutes, have indicated the importance of education to the state, and large tracts of land have been ceded and taxes are being levied and collected for the support of our public schools and our higher educational institutions. These all look toward the material things required but equally essential to the cause of education on the part of our legislatures, boards of education and institutions of learning is a proper conception of the spirit, purpose and benefit of education.

"Education is not a business, it is a development and moulding of man's noblest faculties and capabilities, raising him in the scale of being and to fit him for the higher and better things of life. In a word, education is everything, and the state has in its care and keeping no more sacred or important cause. No material considerations such as the development of the natural resources of the state or advertising to the world the riches of our mines or the fertility of our soil surpass in importance the question of providing for our youth the opportunities for higher education.

"If the people of the state do not regard education of prime importance, if our legislatures give the cause but indifferent attention, our institutions of learning will not achieve a great success.

"I believe there is an idea generally prevalent over the state that education is a good thing—with many it would not be considered good form to say anything against it—but in my judgment there is a lamentable indifference in this state in our legislatures and among our people generally as to the great importance of the cause. It may be because our state is so new and in a formative period when material questions are always so engrossing.

Replying to communication of A. H. Wetley, calling attention to the fact that the Clark properties, having entered into an agreement with the engineers of No. 83, expected the men to make good today, the following answer was made public today:

"Referring to your communication of the 17th, will answer as follows: By the terms of our contract with your company, we have jurisdiction over wipers and others. We have never been consulted in regard to the transfer of these men to the International union No. 138. They are not engineers and were, at the time of making the contract, members of our organization, and we still desire to retain them.

"We are now ready to furnish you wipers or others, if you have vacancies in that department. A committee from International Engineers' union No. 138 must have known that they were misrepresenting the facts to you, for no meeting has ever taken place by committee or officers of the two bodies.

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# DENUNCIATION NEW INDUSTRY PILED UPON STRIKERS IS BEFORE FARMERS

MILL AND SMELTERMEN OF BUTTE ADOPT SCATHING RESOLUTIONS AT MEETING. LOCATION OF SUGAR FACTORY IN MISSOULA DISCUSSED AT LENGTH.

# ENGINEERS DENOUNCED INSTITUTE IN SESSION

Organization Takes Occasion to Express Its Opinion of Members of International Union No. 138 in Most Fiery Terms—Situation Shows Little Change Since Trouble Began.

Butte, Feb. 18.—(Special).—The situation as regards the strike of the engineers remains practically the same. The same number of men are working as yesterday and there have been no desertions from either side. Both of the engineers' unions are optimistic and it seems that the only solution of the difficulty will be the importation of Western Federation men from other camps where men who understand first-class engine can be secured.

The streets are crowded with laborers, and as a natural result the strike is the subject of discussion everywhere. Last night a meeting of the mill and smeltermen was held and resolutions were adopted. These were debated the morning papers, as it was necessary to draft them in full, and this morning the following was given out by the authorized committee.

"Whereas, A certain body of men has seen fit to leave daily employment for an imaginary grievance, and by so doing has interrupted the laboring conditions, to the detriment of the vast majority of our people. These men seem to have no object in view but to create distrust and dissension in the ranks of the employed, under the plea that their manhood is at issue, and only a few months ago their manhood was to be protected in an opposite direction. Then they wanted to enlarge their scope of usefulness by encroaching upon the United Brewery Workers of our city; that failing, this same crowd fortified itself in a Western Federation of Miners hall and by force and threats did intimidate and coerce some of the members of No. 83 to join their ranks, and their present leaders did misappropriate and use the funds of the Western Federation of Miners for their own use and convenience, and, under a bogus sale, attempted to transfer their property to one of their leaders, thereby endeavoring to cripple their own organization and defeat the objects for which they were organized.

"Whereas, These same men were the foremost in advocating the contracts which they now wish to repudiate and annul, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's union No. 74 hereby condemn the action of these men, which is contrary to their views of a few months ago, and, we believe, they have no other object than to keep their names in print. Their attempt to nullify their own contract and to break their word of honor, which they pledged when they joined No. 83, is a greater stain on their so-called manhood than can be inflicted by any acts of others. If their manhood were at issue, it was lost in May last and completely slaughtered in September; only a stench remains, and that will soon be wiped out, never to return to this community; and

"Resolved, That we call upon all union men everywhere to beware of their tactics. Anyone who will break his obligation of honor and his written contract is not to be trusted as a leader and should be shunned by all true men.

"Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt thanks and support to that grand body of men, the Butte Miners' union No. 1, who comprise the stability and the prosperity of the community, and who have at all times held the best interests of the vast majority of the state foremost in their minds, and who have and are now standing for Butte, Billings and in best interests. That shows that it pays the farmer to grow beets. The beet does not spoil the ground for other crops, but good crops can be grown in ground that has been used for beets."

"The Billings factory has made an offer of \$3 per ton to Roseman people if they will raise 2,000 acres of sugar beets. This price is on board cars at the different stations, the factory to pay the cost of hauling. The beet-raising industry is a co-operative matter. The farmer must make money or he quits raising beets. When he quits raising beets, then the factory quite operates. The factory at Billings is contemplating spending \$50,000 in an experimental station, to see if anything can be done to increase the yield in the beet industry. More money to the farmer means more money to the factory, and it is figured that the factory's officials can well afford to expend this amount of money to study the beet question and to perfect it in its smallest details."

"More Figures.

The matter was opened for general discussion at the conclusion of Mr. Linfield's address and several questions were asked and answered. Pro-

ducting the evening session of the first day of the Missoula County Farmers' institute, which was held in the Masonic temple last night, was devoted entirely to the discussion of the sugar beet industry and the chances for a factory in Missoula. F. S. Lusk presided over the meeting. Before introducing the speakers, Mr. Lusk made a short talk on the question before the meeting, and gave the business men's standpoint and the reasons for calling the meeting, which he said was an educational one. He then introduced the first speaker, Director F. B. Linfield, of the state experimental station. His address, in part, was as follows:

"I am going to present this question tonight from two standpoints, that of the farmer and that of the business community. The farmer makes the town. Take the farmer away from the town and it dies. Conditions here are more favorable for the successful raising of sugar beets than they are at Billings. When the raising of sugar beets was first contemplated the territory around Missoula and this section of the country was considered to be the best adapted to the raising of the beet, but Billings got to work first. The factory at Billings is paying on a basis of 15 per cent sugar and 80 per cent purity. They do not have any trouble in getting these qualifications, if they do not have any trouble with the quality, the quantity is to be considered. In the neighborhood of Billings they get from 15 to 20 tons per acre, and on exceptional land they get from 20 to 25. I regret very much the fact that Mr. I. D. O'Donnell of Billings was delayed on account of the lateness of the trains and could not reach the meeting, as he is the one man that could present both the factory and the farmer side of the question.

Soil Is Good.

"The soil in the vicinity of Missoula should be more adapted to the sugar beet than the Billings soil. There is less alkali here than there, and the less alkali the better. You think that from \$12 to \$15 per acre for labor is a good deal to pay. In raising sugar beets you must expect to expend at least \$35 or \$40 per acre each year. The question of labor is of paramount importance in the beet industry, as almost all of it is hand labor. The hoe has to be used. This brings a class of labor to the country that in one generation makes good American citizens. The people that came to Billings to do this class of work are mostly of German extraction, and as a rule are ambitious, hard-working people. Many of them already own little tracts of land which they cultivate, as well as working for the larger owners.

O'Donnell's Figures.

"To illustrate the cost per acre of raising beets and the profit derived from it, I will quote you some figures obtained from Mr. O'Donnell from an 80-acre tract. The total cost per acre, including haulage, was \$41.25 per acre. The total returns from the 80 acres was \$87.50. This leaves a net profit of over \$40 per acre. The tonnage averaged seventeen and one-half tons per acre. If you farm right you can obtain these results every year. It means work and hard work, but intensified farming pays. The beet factory started five years ago with 5,000 acres in beets. Today over 13,000 acres near Billings are in beets. That shows that it pays the farmer to grow beets. The beet does not spoil the ground for other crops, but good crops can be grown in ground that has been used for beets."

"The Billings factory has made an offer of \$3 per ton to Roseman people if they will raise 2,000 acres of sugar beets. This price is on board cars at the different stations, the factory to pay the cost of hauling. The beet-raising industry is a co-operative matter. The farmer must make money or he quits raising beets. When he quits raising beets, then the factory quite operates. The factory at Billings is contemplating spending \$50,000 in an experimental station, to see if anything can be done to increase the yield in the beet industry. More money to the farmer means more money to the factory, and it is figured that the factory's officials can well afford to expend this amount of money to study the beet question and to perfect it in its smallest details."

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CLYDE A. DUNIWAY.

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