

ADJOURNMENT ENDS BUSY SESSION

LAWMAKERS COMPLETE THEIR LABORS AND LEAVE THE SWELTERING CAPITAL.

CONSIDER GORE CHARGES

Both Houses Give McMurray Claims Their Last Consideration—Investigation Committees Are Appointed—Sixty-First Congress Ends Promptly At Eleven.

The session of congress which has just ended has been marked by a vast amount of favorable and much-needed legislation. Despite the fact that there have really been three active parties—the republican, the democrat and the "insurgent" republican, the latter a product almost exclusively of this session—there have been but few serious hitchers.

The cut above shows the capitol dome and the interior of the house of representatives. The four senators are the leaders of their respective elements. From left to right are Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Senator Eugene Hale, the guiding spirits in the administration party, both of whom leave the senate this year, after long and faithful service, and Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas and Senator Robert La Follette, both young men and leaders of the "insurgency."

Washington, June 25.—President Taft walked out of the capitol at 11 o'clock tonight, smiling.

The second session of the Sixty-first congress had just adjourned and he had signed practically all matters of legislation that had been placed before him. He received congratulations from his cabinet and from members of both branches of congress upon the successful passage of most of his pet measures. Mr. Taft shook hands all around and continued to smile. The last measure signed was a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of war to loan tents to the Appalachian expedition, to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., in September, which Mr. Taft expects to attend.

McMurray Claims.

Each house of congress marked its closing hours by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of comparatively undignified relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted exceedingly serious attention to the charges of bribery attempted, and other forms of improper influence made in the senate yesterday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma and subsequently in the house by Representative Murphy of Missouri. Two separate investigations are provided for, one in each house. Each body passed a resolution creating a select committee of five members to pursue the inquiry to the bottom during the recess of congress and to report whether any of its members are or have been interested in any of these contracts.

Until a late hour today it looked rather as if the matter would go by default, but as soon as the two houses reconvened, at 9 o'clock tonight, after a recess since afternoon, the matter came up with a rush, and crowded galleries listened with intense interest to the proceedings, which ended in the vote to probe the charges.

Committees Appointed.

During the proceedings in the senate, in the marble room adjoining the senate chamber were ex-Senators Long of Kansas and Thurston of Nebraska, who have been mentioned in connection with the Indian contract matter, as well as Attorney J. F. McMurray of McAlester, Okla., whom Senator Gore named as the principal coverer of the Indian contracts in question. Speaker Cannon appointed the following committee to conduct the house investigation: Messrs. Burke, South Dakota, chairman; Campbell of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota, Stephens of Texas and Saunders of Virginia.

Vice-President Sherman announced the following committee to conduct the senate investigation: Senators Jones of Washington, Burton of Ohio, Crawford of South Dakota, Hughes of Colorado and Percy of Mississippi.

President Taft arrived at the capitol about 10 o'clock with various members of the cabinet. They went to the president's room, where the chief executive stood by to act upon more important bills coming to him from the two houses.

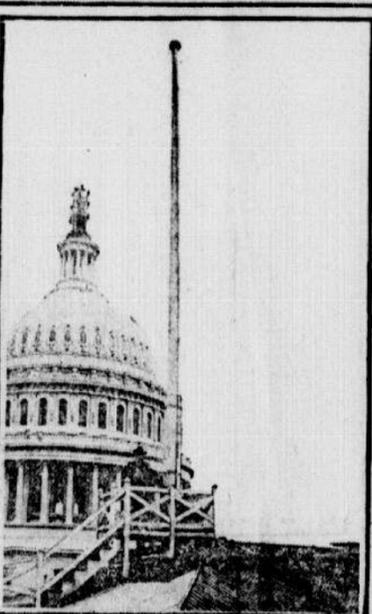
The closing procedure was of the usual order. The gavel of the presiding officers fell at approximately the agreed hour and the second session of the Sixty-first congress was at an end.

Bribery Resolution.

Senator Hughes, in presenting a resolution for a senatorial investigation declared Senator Gore's accusations so grave that they could not be ignored. The resolution went through without opposition. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five,

DOWN COMES THE FLAG FROM THE DESERTED CAPITOL



TAFT GIVEN MILLION FOR RELIEF IN COLORADO

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RESULTS IN AN APPROPRIATION.

Washington, June 25.—President Taft today sent a special message to congress urging the placing at his disposal of a suitable sum of money to meet the exigency of the situation on the lower Colorado river, which threatens serious loss of life and property. He did not mention the amount needed. Immediately after the reading of the president's message, the senate adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for protection against damage by that stream.

The president's message in full follows:

"To the senate and house of representatives: I am advised that the situation on the lower Colorado river is exceedingly serious and that unless quick relief can be had thousands of people and millions in land values will be jeopardized.

"I suggest the passage of a joint resolution, putting at my disposal a suitable sum to meet this exigency. This is the same locality in which a break occurred in 1905 and was remedied by Mr. Harriman's acting on the request of my predecessor. It seems likely that immediate steps ought to be taken to prevent great destruction of life and property.

"I suggest that the resolution authorize the expenditure of this money on either side of the international boundary and the president be authorized to secure the permission of the republic of Mexico.

"Signed WILLIAM H. TAFT." The house passed the \$1,000,000 appropriation to protect lands and property along the Colorado river which the senate had already passed.

ASSESSOR KROONE'S REPORT SHOWS FIGURES THAT WILL BETTER COUNTY'S STANDING

Increase of Half Million Dollars Over Wonderful Showing of 1909 Will Place Territory of Which Missoula Is Capital in Third Class, With Additional Powers and Supplementary Privileges—Figures of 1910 Show Property Worth Sixteen Million Dollars.

The figures showing the total amount of taxable property in Missoula county, as announced yesterday by Assessor N. P. Kroone, assure the promotion of Missoula county from the fourth to the third class. Mr. Kroone and his assistants have determined that the total value of property held within the limits of the county is \$11,969,725. This is an increase of \$752,291 over the remarkable record of the year before, when a gain of more than a million and a half was recorded.



ASSESSOR N. P. KROONE.

It is necessary that a county of the third class, to which Missoula will be raised undoubtedly, have property assessed at \$10,000,000. The \$11,969,725 of Assessor Kroone will be enlarged by the addition of \$1,969,727 by the state board of equalization, this sum being the assessed valuation of the property of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroads. Last year the Northern Pacific was assessed on a basis of \$3,115,217 and Mr. Kroone estimates that the Puget Sound's property is easily worth \$1,450,000. The rank of the county will not be raised until the state board of equalization meets in August. There is, however, no doubt but that this will be done.

The figures given in connection with this article tell much of a healthy, steady growth. Last year the increase shown by the assessor was regarded

A YEAR'S PROGRESS

Shown by Comparative Figures of 1909 and 1910

Table with columns: Description of Property, Value of Each Kind of Property, 1909, 1910, Gain. Rows include Real Estate, Land, Improvements, Deposits, Mining ditches, etc.

as wonderful; this year there is a gain over the 1909 figures. A few items on his list show decreases, but there is not a single slump that is without its natural cause. The first line of the table shows that there was a decrease in land values. The answer is this: A year ago 2,500 acres, representing the Puget Sound's right of way, came under this head, with a valuation of \$480,000. Now, this year it is included in the railway's valuation, which is up to the state board. Last year this item also embraced all of the land in the platted additions—500 acres at from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre. This, of course, also lessens the total acreage under the jurisdiction of the assessor and the total valuation of this class of property. The cutting and re-

moval of timber also diminishes this total. Apparently this year's figures show a depreciation in the value of telegraph and telephone lines in the county. This is because the assessable value of poles and copper wire was reduced from \$105 to \$85 a mile at the assessors' convention. Mortgages show an apparent decrease, but this is on account of the fact that deeds in escrow have been used by hundreds instead.

Merchandise, machinery, harness, wagons, work horses—all these show decreases, because the contractors on the Northern Pacific and the Puget Sound have closed their work—most of them—and moved out of the county.

FORTY INDICTMENTS REPORTED BY JURY

FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN HELLENA FINISHES WORK—MISSOULA MAN NAMED.

Helena, June 25.—(Special)—Forty indictments were returned this afternoon when the federal grand jury reported to Judge Carl Rasch, after a ten-days' session. Most of these will not be made public until after the defendants have been arrested. About 70 cases in all were laid before the grand jury by the district attorney's office. It is rumored that a number of indictments were returned in connection with the taking of the census recently. Who the defendants are, and the crime they are charged with, will not be divulged until after the marshal makes his return.

Among the important indictments were the following: L. E. Brown, charged with forging a postoffice money order at Butte, February 8, 1909; Louis Skulnick, murder of Audrey Inghostay on the Flathead reservation; Richard Garrett, raising a postoffice money order at the Glendive postoffice in 1908; Ed. Hartsfire, murder of his wife on the Crow reservation in 1910; H. L. Doran, robbing the mail in Butte of a letter containing \$8.25; C. L. Herrick, former stamp clerk of Missoula, stealing \$200 from the postoffice May 26, 1910; John Mitchell, formerly janitor in the Butte postoffice, stealing three registered letters; Lester Lightbody of Helena, unlawfully riding on a pass.

LAND OFFICE HEAD RESIGNS

HARRY H. SCHWARTZ, CHIEF OF FIELD SERVICE, TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

Washington, June 25.—Harry H. Schwartz has resigned as chief of the field service of the general land office, and will be succeeded in that position by James M. Sheridan, now a special agent, located at Denver, Colo.

Mr. Schwartz resigned in order to engage in law practice at Portland, Ore. Mr. Sheridan will assume office July 1.

Mr. Schwartz wished to leave the government service more than a year ago in order to take up his law practice, but when the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy came on he consented to remain in the service. He said today that he felt it his duty to remain until the innocence of the officers charged with irregularity was established.

"That result," he declared, "has been accomplished."

Mr. Sheridan, who will succeed to the position, followed Louis R. Glavis in charge of the inquiry into the Cunningham coal cases, the investigation of which was completed some weeks ago.

Mr. Sheridan was formerly in the Philippines and there attracted the attention of President Taft who was then governor of those islands; it was announced in a statement issued by the interior department today. "He was transferred to the interior department from the war department several years ago."

DANIEL SULLY DEAD.

Woodstock, N. Y., June 25.—Daniel Sully, the old-time actor, died at his home tonight from Bright's disease and heart failure. He had been ill for three months.

BILL IS SIGNED BUT NEVER AGAIN

TAFT AFFIXES SIGNATURE TO RIVERS MEASURE BUT SAYS IT IS THE LAST TIME.

SHOWS DEFECTS IN ACT

In Special Message Sent to Congress at the Eleventh Hour, Chief Executive Points Out Short Comings in Bill and Says That He Will Never Approve Another One Like It.

Washington, June 25.—President Taft sent a message to congress just before adjournment tonight, saying that he had signed the rivers and harbors bill, and that he would never again approve a measure along the same lines.

After announcing that he had approved the bill, the president says: "While I have signed the bill, I venture to submit a memorandum of explanation and comment."

The text of the message then follows: "The bill is an important one and contains many excellent features. It provides for the canalization of the Ohio river, to be prosecuted at a rate which will insure its completion within 12 years; the improvement of the Mississippi river between Cairo and the Gulf of Mexico, to be completed within 20 years; of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river, to be completed within 12 years; of the Mississippi river between Minneapolis and the mouth of the Missouri river, to be completed within 12 years; of the Hudson river for the purpose of facilitating the use of the large canal in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y.; of the Savannah river from Augusta to the sea, with a view to its completion within four years; of a 25-foot channel in the Delaware river from Philadelphia to the sea; of a 25-foot channel to Norfolk, Va.; of a 27-foot channel to Mobile, Ala.; of a 30-foot channel to Jacksonville, Fla.; of a 30-foot channel to Oakland, Cal.

Defects.

"The chief defect in the bill is the large number of projects appropriated for the uneconomical method of carrying on these projects by the appropriation of sums smaller in comparison to the amounts required to effect completion. The figures convincingly establish the fact that this bill makes inadequate provision for too many projects. The total of the bill, \$2,900,000, is not unduly large, but the policy of small appropriations with a great many different enterprises, without provision for their completion, is unwise. It tends to waste because thus constructed projects are likely to cost more than if they were left to contractors, who were authorized to complete the whole work within a reasonably short time.

"Moreover, the appropriation of a comparatively small sum for a doubtful enterprise is thereafter used by its advocates to force further provision for it from congress on the ground that the investment made is a conclusive recognition of the wisdom of the project and its continuance becomes a necessity to save the money already spent. This has been called a 'piecemeal' policy.

"It is proposed to remedy the defect by an annual rivers and harbors bill, but that hardly avoids the objections above cited, for such yearly appropriations are likely to be affected by the state and treasury and political exigency.

The Proper Policy.

"The proper policy, it seems to me, is to determine from the many projects proposed and recommend what are the most important, and then to proceed to complete them with due dispatch, and then to take up others and do the same things with them.

"There has been frequent discussion of late years as to the proper course to be pursued in the development of our inland waterways and I think the general sentiment has been that we should have a comprehensive system agreed on by some competent body of experts who should pass on the relative merits of the various projects and recommend the order in which they should be begun and completed.

"Under the present system every project is submitted to army engineers, who pass on the question of whether it ought to be adopted, but who have no power to pass on the relative importance of the many different projects they approve or to suggest the most economical and business-like order for their completion.

"Congress should refer the old projects to boards of army engineers for further consideration and recommendation. This would enable us to know what of the old works ought to be abandoned.

Full Consideration.

"I have given to the consideration of this bill the full 10 days since its (Continued on Page Eight.)

(Continued on Page Six.)

(Continued on Page Six.)