

FOREST FIRES ARE BURNING FIERCELY

SITUATION IN WESTERN MONTANA BECOMES MORE SERIOUS DAY BY DAY.

GLACIER PARK INVADDED

Newly-Created Reserve Includes Three Conflagrations Within Borders—United States Service Rushes Men to Many Places, and Railroads Help in Fighting Flames.

The forest fire situation is worse. It is very serious. Nothing but a steady, drenching rain can bring about material improvement. The local showers which fall now and then on the forests do really more harm than good, for the rain which they bring is small in quantity, while the lightning which accompanies them is the direct cause of many new fires.

In Glacier Park.

Of the new fires reported to the local forestry headquarters yesterday, three are in the new Glacier National park. Two of these are reported to be serious, the other is under control. District Forester Greeley, in speaking of these fires, said to a Missoulian reporter: "We do not know whether there is any money appropriated in the national park funds for the purpose of fire fighting, but the fires up there are threatening two of our national forests and so we have sent men to fight them."

Several new fires are reported along the line of the Great Northern railroad from Summit west through the Kootenai country. There the railroad people have furnished several hundred men for the fighting crews. A new fire was reported by the Northern Pacific on its line between Evaro and Arlee, near Schley, and the forestry officials sent word in the afternoon to Major Fred Morgan, United States agent on the Flathead reservation, requesting him to send men to the scene of the fire immediately.

The 16 fires which are burning in the Lolo forest are now all well manned by large companies of firefighters, each crew being under command of an experienced forest service man. Besides the men gathered locally in the neighborhood of each fire, and those furnished by the railroad, nearly 40 men have been sent out from Missoula.

Cabinet Forest.

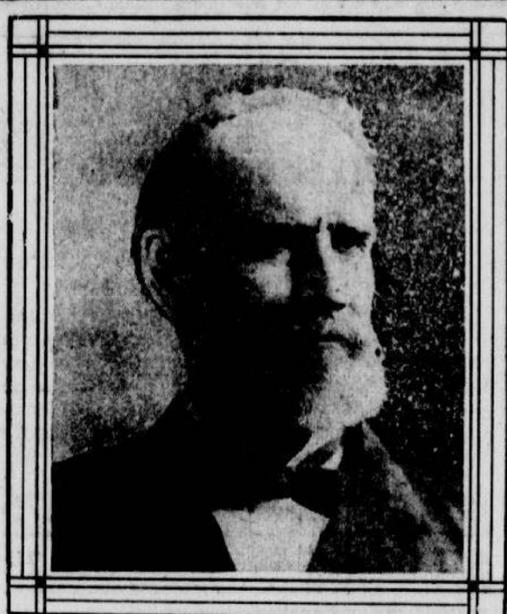
Five new fires were reported yesterday in the Cabinet forest. This is on the Clark's fork of the Columbia, in western Montana, adjoining the Idaho line. Over there difficulty has been experienced in getting enough men to do the fighting properly, and last evening Assistant Forester Martin left for Thompson, from which place he will superintend the battles being waged against the fires in the Cabinet forest. A disbursing officer accompanied Mr. Martin to see that all men temporarily employed are paid.

The several fires in the Bitter Root forest are all reported to be under control, and of those in the Coeur d'Alene forest most are probably now well controlled. Much help has been rendered by the railroads in fighting all the fires which are adjacent to their rights-of-way; and the Big Blackfoot and the Mann Lumber companies have also placed large numbers of men in the field, not only to fight fires on their own ground, but to help the forestry men within the boundaries of the national forests.

Methods.

Asked for a few words about the methods in fighting forest fires, District Forester Greeley said: "The method most commonly and most successfully used is that called 'back-firing.' This is fighting fire with fire, and this is the way it is done: A trail is cut across the part of the fire, between it and the direction toward which the wind is blowing—that is, on the leeward side of the fire. This trail is cut right down to mineral soil, and then fires are started at short distances from each other on the windward side of the trail—that is, on the side toward the forest fire.

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JAMES A. WILSON.

SECRETARY WILSON REACHES MISSOULA

Head of United States Department of Agriculture and District Forester W. B. Greeley Will Investigate Complaints From Kootenai Country.

James Wilson, secretary of the United States department of agriculture, accompanied by his son and secretary, Jasper Wilson, arrived here from Washington last night, on his way to the Kootenai national forest, where he will give his personal attention to some troubles in that portion of Uncle Sam's vineyard. W. B. Greeley, district forester, with headquarters in Missoula, will go with Mr. Wilson.

There is an interesting and tense situation in the Kootenai country. The Kootenai river runs through Lincoln county, most of which is heavily timbered and in the forest reserve, and the settlers are anxious to open the lands for farming purposes. A great howl, set up in that neck of the woods, has been heard in Washington. The land there is fine for fruit, and those interested want to clear it of the forests and plant it in apple, cherry and other fruit-bearing trees.

Last year Mr. Greeley, acting on the advice of Secretary Wilson, made an order eliminating from the reserve all land that did not cut more than 4,000 feet to the acre, that being 640,000 feet per quarter section. There are about 75,000 acres in dispute and this order did not remove more than 10,000. The settlers are demanding that all of the valley lands be eliminated, no matter how much timber they carry.

TRAINMEN'S STRIKE APPEARS TO BE IMMINENT

DAY BRINGS NO APPARENT CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIALS.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Nothing developed in the wage controversy between the conductors and trainmen of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, and the officers of the company said today there was nothing that would indicate the breach between the two parties is closing. The general committee of the railroad men did not meet the officers of the company and nothing passed between them since negotiations were broken off late yesterday afternoon. Rumors in circulation all day that a strike would be called some time tonight were quieted by Mr. Garretson of the Order of Railway Conductors, who said a strike would not be called before 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mr. Garretson would not say a strike would be called tomorrow, contenting himself with the statement that he did not know when a strike order would be issued.

Rumors that a new proposition might be made or that the employees' committee might make some other move, gained circulation, but could not be confirmed. President James McCrea came out tonight with a statement giving the company's side of the controversy. He said the demands of the men were unfair and a penalty for former liberal treatment of its employees. President Garretson also gave out a statement tonight in which he said all the men insisted upon was that the code of rules obtaining upon other railroads in the country be applied on the Pennsylvania without the reduction of the present scale of wages. Mr. McCrea said: "It should be clearly understood that it is not less hours of labor demanded by the conductors and trainmen; but, on the contrary, what they do de-

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MAN-HUNTERS WITHOUT CLUE

SCOTLAND YARD POLICE UNABLE TO FIND TRACE OF MISSING DR. CRIPPEN.

EVIDENCE INCONCLUSIVE

Examination of Body of Dead Woman Throws No New Light on Manner of Death—Detective Investigating Death of Man's First Wife—Shopkeeper Tells of Woman's Screams.

London, July 15.—The police of London are without any clue as to the whereabouts of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen or Ethel Clara Leneve, his typist, whom they are seeking in the belief that they may be able to clear up the mystery surrounding the body of a woman which was found badly mutilated in the cellar of the doctor's home in Hill Drop Crescent, North London.

The police and detectives of Scotland Yard still believe the dead woman was the wife of Dr. Crippen and that she was murdered and buried in the cellar to hide the crime. A woman shopkeeper today told the police that some time ago—possibly four or five months—she had heard, apparently in the Crippen home, the screams of a woman following a revolver shot. Mrs. Crippen was last seen in February.

A three-hours' post-mortem examination of the body by an expert of the home office tonight proved inconclusive as to the cause of death of the woman. Her head, the lower limbs and most of the bones are missing, but there are more indications, such as portions of clothing and a necklace adhering to the flesh of the neck, that the woman might have been strangled in her sleep. The internal organs will be subjected to further analysis.

In addition to their search for Crippen and Miss Leneve, Superintendent Forest and his force of Scotland Yard detectives are investigating the circumstances regarding the death of Crippen's first wife.

On the High Seas.

New York, July 15.—Disappointed today in their search of the Lusitania for Dr. Crippen, the police were confident tonight that he is somewhere on the high seas bound for this country, a view in which his wife's family share. Mrs. Theresa Hunn, a sister of Belle Elmore, said tonight: "I think the doctor fled for Southampton as soon as he heard that Scotland Yard was looking for him. It is doubtful if he would have tried the continent, for the London police are in close touch with all the capitals of Europe, and a foreigner is always conspicuous."

The St. Paul is due here from Southampton tomorrow, and the Cedre from Liverpool, and the Cleveland from Southampton on Sunday. The three liners will be searched. Mrs. Hunn tonight gave details of her sister's first acquaintance with Dr. Crippen. She showed a wedding announcement dated September 1, 1892, which said that D. H. H. Crippen had married Corinne K. Turner, and that the couple would be at home after September 26 at No. 1196 North Lombard avenue, St. Louis.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding about my sister's name," explained Mrs. Hunn. "Her real name, Kungunde Makomarkicki, was hard to remember and worse to spell, so she took the name of Cora Turner. I never knew her to use it until she went to St. Louis, where she sought employment as Corinne Turner, and wrote me to keep that name in mind if I wished my letters to reach her."

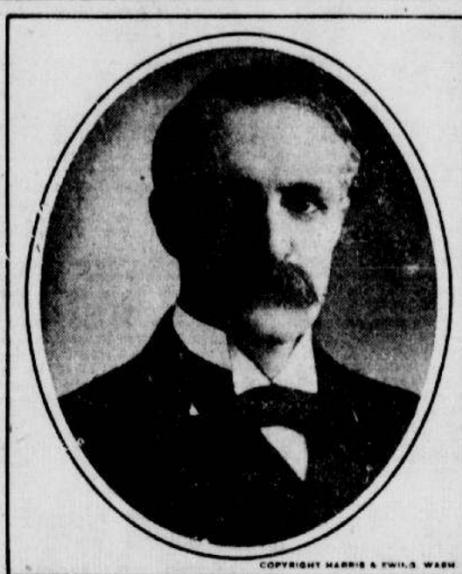
"First she was a housemaid but her good looks and laughing disposition brought her an offer of a place on the stage, and it was while playing in a St. Louis music hall that she attracted Dr. Crippen's attention, who sought and obtained an introduction."

NEWARK CLUB SOLD.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15.—The Newark baseball club of the Ohio State league has been purchased by President Watkins of the Indianapolis American association club.

WASHOE PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE

Butte, July 15.—(Special)—The Washoe sampling works, owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Crossed wires caused the blaze. About \$50,000 insurance was on the property. Twenty-five men are thrown out of employment, but it is stated that no inconvenience will result in the handling of custom ores, as they will be sent to Anaconda for smelting. The plant will be rebuilt.



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

FRIENDLY DEBATE ON CONSERVATION

Pinchot and Cannon Mix at Banquet of the Knife and Fork Club in Kansas City—Differ on Instigator of Movement—Uncle Joe Scoffs at Proposed Party.

Kansas City, July 15.—Gifford Pinchot and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon engaged in an extemporaneous debate upon conservation before the Knife and Fork club here tonight, and while each gave expression to the highest personal regard for the other and both agreed that conservation of the nation's natural resources should be encouraged, they differed as to who was the father of conservation.

Mr. Cannon, who spoke first, said the late J. W. Powell, at one time director of the government geological survey, deserved the honor, but Mr. Pinchot asserted that Theodore Roosevelt was the father of conservation. Mr. Cannon explained that he was on his way to Winfield, Kan., to "make his first Chautauqua appearance."

"I am not in the Chautauqua work regularly," he added, "and I am asking no fee for present appearance." He said conservation and reclamation were important, but they were not his specialties. "I never specialize except in the business of playing cards," he added.

Powell the Man.

He said Columbus broke an egg and made it stand on end and that any man could do the same thing after

Columbus had shown him how. "And J. W. Powell was father of conservation," shouted the speaker. "It was Powell," said Mr. Cannon, who appealed to him when he was chairman of the house committee on appropriations to do something for conservation. "I sent Powell to Senators Hale and Allison and the senate, as a result of his conference with those senators, started legislation to withdraw all public lands that could be irrigated as well as all reservoir sites," said Mr. Cannon.

"The house was in favor of the legislation, but the senate fought it. But in 1899 the city supply bill, as passed, contained a provision withdrawing all water power sites. That was the pioneer work of conservation. We lost our fight with the senate in our efforts to withdraw from entry all public lands that could be irrigated, but we won on the other proposition."

Cannon Caustic.

Turning to Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Cannon said: "I have the greatest personal regard for you, but I understand you are now engaged in conservation work"

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BUTTE PATROLMAN OFFICERS CENSURED BY DEPARTMENT HEAD

OFFICER IS ARRESTED FOR ACCEPTING STOLEN MONEY—DENIES CHARGES.

LEADERS IN STRIFE IN UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS ARE CRITICISED.

Butte, July 15.—(Special)—Patrolman James Pace was arrested this morning on a bench warrant issued by Judge Denlan and accused him of receiving stolen money knowing that it was stolen.

The information alleged that on February 4 Pace received \$90 which had been stolen from Pit Moran, receiving the same knowing that it had been stolen, and refused to return it to its rightful owner. Bonds in the sum of \$5,000 are demanded, but they have not yet been furnished. The arrest is a result of a confession of Leo Carlisle, a colored woman recently convicted of robbery, and she says that three other officers on the red light beat have also compelled the women to "divvy" when a "touch" was made. The signed confession of the woman contains many strange and startling statements. She admits taking the pocketbook from the trousers pocket of Pat Moran, and handed it to Mildred Winters, who took the \$90 and then handed back the pocketbook and a check. Mildred Winters claims she gave the money to Officer Pace under orders from Leo Carlisle, and Leo says she went to the colored club, gave the pocketbook and check to a colored man, who is alleged to have turned them over to Officer Pace, and then the latter is supposed to have put them back in Moran's coat pocket.

She also says that she went to Pace's home on three different occasions, once at a dinner there, and says that all she ever got out of the robbery was \$10, which Pace handed her, retaining the rest. The only statement made by Pace after the arrest was that he is innocent, that he did not personally know Leo Carlisle.

GUEST AT LOLO.

Miss Genevieve Crouch is the guest of Miss Edna Hollenstainer at Lolo.

Washington, July 15.—Personal strife among officers of the United States marine corps today reached a climax when the navy department, as a result of a court of inquiry, sent letters of censure to nearly all the officers concerned. No further proceedings are contemplated.

The censured officers are Major General George E. Elliott, commander of the corps; Colonel Charles H. Lausheimer, adjutant and inspector; Colonel Frank L. Denny, quartermaster at Washington; Colonel Charles A. Doyen, commanding the marine barracks at the naval academy at Annapolis; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Prince, assistant quartermaster at Washington; Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector at Washington; and Major Louis J. Magill and Major David D. Porter, assistant adjutants and inspectors at Philadelphia and Washington, respectively.

The court held that General Elliott had been profane, irritable and irascible, at times indulging moderately in intoxicating liquors, but never intoxicated on duty, and sometimes failed to treat subordinates with courtesy, but was usually polite, generous and truthful, and a "plain, blunt soldier, open and frank." General Elliott was paid a tribute by the court for telling the whole truth, "even to his own detriment" if he thought the facts had the least bearing on the question.

Colonel Lausheimer, according to the court, had violated the spirit but not the letter of the regulations requiring subordination and loyalty, but had been unimpeachable, disrespectful and insubordinate, and had made general instead of specific reports against his superior officer. But, on the other hand, Colonel Lausheimer was declared to be a capable and efficient officer, and one who was frequently

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TROUBLE TALK SCOUTED BY COUNT

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT KOMURA, ENTERS TAINS DICKINSON.

FRIENDSHIP ESTABLISHED

Minister Asserts That United States and Japan Are Too Firmly Bound for War—Dickinson Responds in Similar Vein—Banquet a Notable One—Heads of Cabinet Attend.

Tokio, July 15.—"Unhappily, forces for evil, for unknown but sinister purposes, constantly are endeavoring by false reports or other methods to create conditions of ill-will or distrust between the two neighboring peoples. Their relations are too firmly established and their interests are too distinct to admit of the possibility of any questions arising between Japan and the United States which will not yield readily to the ordinary processes of diplomacy. The increased and more intimate exchange of views between the two governments dispel all apprehensions on that score."

This utterance was made tonight by Foreign Minister Count Komura in toasting J. M. Dickinson, the American secretary of war, at a banquet given by Count Komura in honor of the American cabinet officer. Mr. Dickinson and his party arrived at Yokohama this afternoon on board the steamer Siberia and, after an informal reception at the American consulate, came on to Tokio for tonight's function.

The dinner was a brilliant affair. Eighty persons sat down to the table, including Marquis Katsura, the Japanese prime minister, and five members of the cabinet, rear admirals, generals and officers and their ladies. After toasts to President Taft and the emperor had been proposed, respectively by Count Komura and Thomas J. O'Brien, the American ambassador, Count Komura, in proposing the health of Mr. Dickinson, referred to previous visits to Japan of President Taft.

Praises President.

"Those visits I recall," said the foreign minister, "not only because his personality endeared him to all, but because his insight and calm judgment enabled him to appreciate the true value of the sentiments entertained by Japan for America."

Mr. Dickinson, in responding after a warm expression of his gratitude for the hospitality accorded him, declared that Count Komura had analyzed accurately President Taft and the people of the United States, and said it was fortunate that there would be found at the head of affairs in America a man possessing a keen knowledge of the far east.

Dickinson Talks.

"There is no reason for a breach of friendship between the United States and Japan," continued Mr. Dickinson. "Sound judgment must prevail. False reports have not been justified by any action either by Japan or America. My country desires and is advocating peace and arbitration, perhaps, more than any other nation of the world. There is reason to believe that Japan and America, with the passing years, will become more closely cemented in the bonds of abiding friendship."

Mr. Dickinson and his party, who are guests of the American ambassador, will be given an audience by the emperor tomorrow morning and the ladies afterward will be received by the empress.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MEN

Mena, Ark., July 15.—Three men were killed and seven injured when Webb's sawmill, 25 miles southeast of here, was completely destroyed in a boiler explosion at noon today. The dead:

JAMES WEBB, owner of the mill. WILLIAM WEBB, his son. WILLIAM RHODES, engineer.

All of the injured are expected to recover.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Helena, July 15.—(Special)—F. C. McDonald, one of the four Great Falls census enumerators indicted on a "padding" charge, appeared before Judge Rasch in the federal court and entered a plea of not guilty. The date for his trial will be fixed. The three other enumerators will plead tonight.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Washington, July 15.—John B. Miller, convicted of embezzling funds of a local building and loan association, was today sentenced to 20 years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. It was the extreme penalty of the law. His attorneys appealed his case.