

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FORMED BY BITTER ROOT FRUITGROWERS

W. E. McMurry of Hamilton Is Chosen as the First President of the Organization—Daniel Williard of the Northern Pacific Railway Company Makes Splendid Address.

Hamilton, Feb. 25.—(Special).—Probably no meeting in the Bitter Root valley ever did more good than the one called today by the country life commission of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of organizing a Bitter Root horticultural society.

The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m. by Hamilton Thayer, chairman of the country life commission, under whose auspices the meeting was held. In a few well-chosen words Mr. Thayer stated the object of the meeting, showing the great needs of a horticultural society for the Bitter Root valley, to work in conjunction with the state horticultural society.

Many Speakers. Dr. R. L. Owens, president of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, then spoke on the interest that organization was taking in the movement, and assured the fruitgrowers present that all in the power of the chamber of commerce would be done to help the thing along.

Mr. Harlan stated that a horticultural society was certainly needed in the valley. He argued that a large attendance at such a meeting was not so essential as great enthusiasm—enthusiasm that in lasting and accomplished results.

He made a strong plea for better education in all kinds of work. Whether the man operates a dairy, or whether he cultivates an orchard, he will be better able to reach the highest degree of efficiency by educating himself along his particular line.

Upon motion the chair appointed a committee composed of A. Sellenthin, W. M. Sackett, W. B. Harlan, Percy Platt and H. A. Briggs to draw up articles of organization, to be submitted to the meeting at the afternoon session.

As soon as the afternoon session was opened W. M. Sackett reported for the committee appointed to draft a constitution. The report was adopted and another committee was then selected to nominate officers.

RAFTERY RETURNS TO HAMILTON

FIRST BASEMAN ON VALLEY BALL TEAM BRINGS WORD OF OTHERS TO COME.

Hamilton, Feb. 25.—(Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Len Raftery arrived in Hamilton last evening from California where they spent the winter. Raftery held down the keystone sack on the local baseball team last season and is slated by Eddie Hammond for another season's work on the team. He was called away from Hamilton last fall by business matters before the season was over.

LADIES OF HAMILTON ENTERTAIN AT WHIST

Hamilton, Feb. 25.—(Special).—Mrs. W. W. McCrackin and Mrs. M. A. White entertained a large number of Hamilton ladies at the McCrackin home yesterday afternoon, several hours passed at the whist table. Refreshments were served during the afternoon. The first prize was captured by Miss Kenna, the second prize by Mrs. George McGrath, while the consolation prize was taken by Mrs. F. Dudley.

chairman, placed the nominations before the meeting. On the committee's suggestion, the following officers were elected: President, W. E. McMurry of Hamilton; Vice-presidents, Arthur Platt of Comox, C. F. Cameron of Hamilton, H. A. Briggs of Victor, George Thayer of Stevensville and William Langdon of Florence; secretary-treasurer, M. L. H. Oden of Hamilton; board of trustees, Hamilton Thayer, A. R. Sellenthin, E. A. Johnson.

Daniel Williard, development agent of the Northern Pacific, was elected by the society as the first honorary member of the organization. A communication from the Stevensville Chamber of Commerce, asking that the next meeting of the society be held at Stevensville, was read and the invitation accepted.

Before the meeting adjourned more than 40 members had been secured on the society's rolls. All was enthusiasm and the business of the meeting was disposed of with dispatch.

The feature of the meeting, from an instructive standpoint, was the fine address given by Development Agent Williard of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Williard came to the meeting with a message to every citizen of the valley, and his interesting talk was one of the best things heard in local circles in some time.

In opening his talk he stated that the two greatest valleys for co-operation that he knew of were Hood River and the Bitter Root. He stated that the community was greater than the individual and the cultivation, pruning and inspection of orchards could be better done if there were co-operation, or perfect organization.

He made a strong plea for better education in all kinds of work. Whether the man operates a dairy, or whether he cultivates an orchard, he will be better able to reach the highest degree of efficiency by educating himself along his particular line.

Mr. Williard then made a plea for greater co-operation between the people of the valley and the railroads. "If there is anything reasonable which you people want, don't be bashful about your wants," declared Mr. Williard.

Rayley, Welliver, Cockerott, Monty, Reardon, Long, Gilek, Forney, Johnson, Dudley, Hamill, Thayer, Torrence, McBain, Sloan, Bean, Crutchfield, White, Totman, Gage, Kendall, Metcalf, Rutledge, McGrath, Tyler, McCulloch, Sullivan, Beck, Stewart, McKeown and Griggs.

HAMILTON GETS MAIL DELIVERY

Washington, Feb. 25.—(Special).—The application of Hamilton for the installation of a regular city mail delivery was presented to the post-office department by Senator Dixon today. Papers were filed showing conditions fully complying with the requirements necessary to obtain carrier delivery. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Degraw says an inspector will be sent to Hamilton immediately to install regular service.

BIG REWARD IS OFFERED FOR SELLERS OF VOTES

Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 25.—John Hayes, a prominent citizen of this place, today published an offer of \$2,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of 15 men who, he declared, received money for their votes and five men who paid the money at the election held last Tuesday for a \$90,000 bond issue for sewers. He also offers \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the five men he declares furnished the money. Mr. Hayes is said to represent a syndicate.

ACCUSE EACH OTHER.

Plains, Feb. 25.—(Special).—In justice court yesterday M. E. Quinn preferred a charge of second degree assault against Bert Daniels, and in turn Mr. Daniels signed a complaint charging the same offense to Mr. Quinn. The alleged trouble is said to have occurred February 23. J. Hart Willis has been engaged to defend Mr. Daniels.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Hamilton, Feb. 25.—(Special).—Suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty has been begun in the district court by Anna Branger against Ignatz Branger. The couple was married in Switzerland but are now residents of Ravalli county.

New Mexican Invasion



At left, Willis Polk of San Francisco, the Betty Ross of the new republic to be formed in the world's appendix—lower California. At right, Rick Ferris of Los Angeles, who heads the movement to establish a new republic in lower California.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.—"Dictator Dick" or "Fearless Ferris of Lower California," promises to be the title of the next chapter written in the history of the Mexican revolution. Dick Ferris, the Los Angeles promoter and primary election candidate for the nomination of lieutenant governor, promises to do the writing. The plan is to capture lower California and convert it into a republic in alliance with the United States.

Out of compliment to President Porfirio Diaz, who is the executive over lower California, Ferris will call his land the Republic of Diaz. To receive such a compliment Diaz will surely turn over lower California to Ferris. Ferris asked him for it in a night letter telegram sent from the St. Francis hotel.

In order that no mean advantage would be taken of the insurgents who are waiting for a bright day to capture Juarez, Ferris sent another night letter to General Pascual Orozco, commander of the insurgents, which served notice on the valiant rebel that it would be a waste of time for him to make a campaign against lower California, as General Ferris will be in the saddle under the banner that Willis drew and there will not be a chance for the insurgents.

Ferris and Polk are not the only leaders in the new republic movement.

Robert Cordas, Jr., a financier with a million dollars or something like that, is the keeper of the war chest and disbursing treasurer of the proposed expedition. Diamond Field, Jack Davis also want to be counted in.

"I am absolutely serious about this proposition," declared Dick Ferris last evening. "Lower California is the veritable appendix of the world; I am going to be the operator. It is the easiest thing in the world to grab that country. We can do it with a hundred men. President Diaz should turn the country over to us, for he could never hope to regain it if the insurgents captured it. The world knows that Mexico has no adequate navy, the whole world knows that, so what could she do?"

"We can fit out a band of men here and go down there and hold the country. There is nothing to it. We have money pledged and just as soon as Willis Polk finishes the design for the flag we shall go."

Willis Polk, the Betty Ross of the Diaz republic, was busy at the Pacific Union club stitching bits of bunting together to get the right color scheme—something artistic. A state poet will be found in a day or two to write a national hymn, and some orchestra leader will be requested to write the music. Then the expedition will be ready to start.

WANT FEDERAL AID FOR ELK

WYOMING ASKS CONGRESS TO ASSIST IN SAVING THE STARVING ANIMALS.

Washington, Feb. 25.—To prevent the extinction of the big game of northern Wyoming, congress has been implored to appropriate \$20,000 to be expended with a similar sum appropriated by the legislature of that state. A petition was received by the senate today from the Wyoming legislature and it was supported by a long telegram from Governor Carey and by an urgent letter to Senator Lodge from Dr. W. T. Hornaday of the New York zoological park. It is stated that there are about 35,000 elk alone, which in summer roam in Yellowstone park, but in the winter invade the Jackson Hole country. They break down fences and attack haystacks of farmers, but without the food thus obtained it is estimated that not fewer than 5,000 of them would die of starvation during February.

Governor Carey expresses the opinion that the surplus elk would be removed to the Big Horn mountains, where he says there is an abundance of food, and suggests that a company of cavalry be detailed to aid experienced cattlemen in removing the animals. The request for assistance from the national authorities is based on the fact that a great many of the elk roam in Yellowstone park, which is under federal jurisdiction.

RUSSIAN WESTINGHOUSE WASN'T BOTHERED MUCH

New York, Feb. 25.—The local office of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company today received the following cablegram from Manager M. C. Carter of the St. Petersburg branch, in reference to the seizure by the Russian police of the books and documents of the company relating to the St. Petersburg electric railway: "Our position satisfactory. All companies having large contracts with municipalities have had their books and papers taken for investigation by a special committee appointed by the government."

FLEETING GLIMPSE.

"It is a great honor for a statesman to have his portrait circulated before the gaze of posterity on our national currency," remarked the treasury official. "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "and yet did you ever know anybody to hold on to a dollar bill long enough to know whose picture is on it?"—Washington Star.

PUSHING IT TOO FAR.

"Papa," said Freddie, "what is a fortification?" "Why, a big fort," replied his father. "Well, papa, is a fortification a big—"

ALL BUSINESS



CHARLES A. INGRAM Speaker Wisconsin Legislature

Madison, Wis., Feb. 25.—New methods of law-making will be tried this year in Wisconsin under the direction of Speaker Charles A. Ingram, a business man of modern business methods, which bear promise of being the greatest innovation inaugurated along this line in many years. Every state legislature confronts the problem of long sessions of the legislature and all of the important measures coming up for consideration the last few days. Ingram has obviated this by having all of the big measures presented at once, like the bills for an income tax, workmen's insurance, state aid to highways and control of water powers, and ordered committee hearings every afternoon. Small bills are being introduced daily, but he refuses to refer them to committees, and makes all of the members work on the big measures. As a result few of the big measures will be up for passage next week. After a week's trial the members are enthusiastic over the plan and believe that the session will be of less than three months' duration, as compared to the past three sessions being more than five months long. After all of the big bills have been disposed of the smaller bills will be referred to committees and the work of cleaning these out of the way will be vigorously pressed.

Although in an embryonic stage, the plan has attracted wide attention and the states of New York and Iowa have already written for the detailed plans of the new legislative organization. Ingram is a farmer, banker, editor and lawyer who has spent four years in perfecting his progressive plan, and the legislature this year has rewarded him by electing him speaker. He is the father of the proposed "income tax" law, but above all he is a business man forcing scientific business methods upon the Wisconsin legislature.

TWO NEW MEMBERS ON COMMISSION

INTERSTATE COMMERCE MEN AND SOMETHING OF THEIR HISTORY.

Balthasar Henry Meyer, new member of the interstate commerce commission, was born in 1866 at Mequon, Ozaukee county, Wis. He grew up on a farm; taught district school in 1884-86; was principal of the village school at Fredonia, Wis., 1887-88, and principal of the high school at Port Washington, Wis., 1889-92. He graduated in the Latin course from the Oshkosh normal school in 1892, and from the academic department of the University of Wisconsin in 1894. He took a graduate course in economics, history and transportation at the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1894-95, and was honorary fellow and extension lecturer at the University of Wisconsin in 1895-96. He was a university fellow at the same university in 1896-97, and received from his alma mater the degree of Ph. D. in the latter year. He became an instructor in political economy in 1897, assistant professor in 1899, and professor of political economy in 1900. He has continued his university work while serving on the commission. He has done special work for the industrial commission, the interstate commerce commission and the bureau of the census, and has been director of transportation of the Carnegie Institution. Before his appointment to the Wisconsin commission he wrote about 40 monographs and articles on transportation and other economic subjects, many of which were published in the Railway Age and the Railroad Gazette. His book, "Railway Legislation in the United States," was published by the Macmillan company in 1902. He is a member of numerous economic, political science and historical societies.

The Wisconsin commission was created as a result of the successful war waged by Governor (now Senator) Robert M. La Follette against the so-called "stalwart" wing of the republican party in Wisconsin. Having been the offspring of this political contest, it is a high tribute to those who originally and have since composed it that it has never allowed itself to be used for political purposes. One of the things that first brought the Wisconsin commission into prominence was its opinions and decisions in the passenger rate cases in 1907. The 2-cent fare question had been pending before a number of state legislatures and commissions. The decisions applied only to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, all of which it was held, should reduce their rates from 3 to 2 1/2 cents. The opinion was the most scientific and exhaustive discussion ever written on the way that the costs of railway transportation ought to be apportioned among the various kinds of traffic. It is understood that Mr. Meyer was the author of most of it, or at least, of those parts of it dealing with the economic issues involved. Besides ordering the maximum rate reduced to 2 1/2 cents, the commission recommended that the railways should sell mileage books for 2 cents a mile. The railways complied both with the commission's order and with its suggestion about mileage books.

The sort of stuff the commission was made of was shown when some time later a bill was introduced in the state legislature requiring a flat 2-cent rate. The members went before the legislature and tried to get it not to pass the bill. But the 2-cent fare craze had hit Wisconsin as hard as other states, and the bill was passed. It was chiefly in consequence of this that John Barnes resigned as chairman of the commission. The 2-cent fare law in Wisconsin has never been contested in the courts. It probably is only a matter of time, however, until it will be. The results of similar litigation elsewhere indicate that in this event it will be nullified.

In 1904 Mr. Meyer was appointed expert special agent representing jointly the interstate commerce commission and the bureau of census, and in that capacity had charge of the "Commercial Valuation of Railway Operating Property in the United States, 1904." The results of his work were published as Bulletin 21 of the bureau of the census, and constitute one of the most interesting and authoritative studies of American railways. Mr. Meyer was recently appointed by President Taft a member of the commission to investigate the subject of regulation of railway securities.

Charles C. McChord, the second new member of the interstate commerce commission, like Mr. Meyer, has had experience as the chairman of a state railway commission. He formerly presided over the state railroad commission of Kentucky, having been appointed a member of the commission in May, 1892, and elected chairman of the board. He resigned in 1895 and was elected to the Kentucky state senate, where he served four years. While in the legislature he introduced and secured the passage of an act popularly known as the McChord railroad law, which empowered the commission to make reasonable interstate freight and passenger rates. He subsequently again became a member of the commission in 1899, also its chairman. He was re-elected commissioner and chairman in 1903 and retired in 1907, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law. He was born on December 3, 1859, at Springfield, Ky. After leaving college he practiced law at Springfield, Ky., being prosecuting attorney from 1886 to 1892.

BONUS ISSUE

THE last issue of Standard Lime & Brick Stock to be offered to the public is known as the "Bonus Issue." This means that the company is making a proposition to subscribers to this stock. Do you intend to build? Do you intend to drain your land? Can you use any of the products of the Standard Lime & Brick Company? To subscribers of this last issue of its stock the company offers as a bonus a quantity of brick, drain tile, coal or any other of the company's manufactured products proportioned to the investment made. To illustrate: 1,000 shares of stock will cost you \$250, one-fourth cash and one-fourth in sixty days, one-fourth in 90 days and one-fourth in 120 days. With this investment you get \$250 worth of brick, drain tile, lime, coal or any of the other products manufactured by the company as a bonus figured at the yard prices (i. e., if the yard price for brick of the desired kind and color should be \$20 per thousand you will get 12,500 bricks with your investment of \$250). In other words you pay for your stock and the company makes you a gift of its products equal to the amount of your investment. The purpose of this plan is to interest the prospective builder, the land owner, and the progressive business man, for it is your influence and good words that will make a success of one of the best manufacturing propositions in the West.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES "Ask the Man at the Desk"

Standard Lime & Brick Co. 112 East Cedar Street, Missoula, Montana BELL 1660 PHONES: Independent 1683

ably is only a matter of time, however, until it will be. The results of similar litigation elsewhere indicate that in this event it will be nullified.

PRISONER DEFENDS HIMSELF

DEFENDANT IN ROBBERY TRIAL IN WALLACE UPSETS ALL PREVIOUS DOPE.

Wallace, Feb. 25.—(Special).—The contrariness of a convict, when placed on the witness stand, and the quick wit of the convict's alleged accomplice, Fred Davis, on trial for robbing Oscar Peterson in this city of \$166, nearly put Prosecuting Attorney Wayne out of court today. The convict, James Hanlon, had pleaded guilty to the charge and had promised to tell all about Davis' part in the robbery. He was sentenced to the penitentiary. Davis declined to follow his partner's suit. He entered a plea of not guilty, loftily declined the offer of District Judge W. W. Woods of the assistance of an attorney, and undertook his own defense with much competency and considerable skill. His questioning of the talesmen, while not marked by grammatical accuracy, was quite to the point and he displayed so much familiarity with court procedure as to suggest previous experience. When Hanlon was placed on the stand and saw the brave show made by his pal he wobbled and finally declined to say a word in reply to the questions fired at him by the prosecutor. As the latter had relied upon Hanlon's testimony to secure the conviction, he called for a recess and set about finding other testimony for the state.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

When the International Congress on Tuberculosis meets at Rome next September, representatives of over 30 national and provincial associations organized to fight tuberculosis will be present. Among the associations which will be represented are the United States, Canada, Cuba, Trinidad, England, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, New Zealand, Japan, Cape Colony, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Newfoundland, Roumania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ANOTHER SPECIAL INTEREST.

"Why have you suddenly changed your attitude on this reciprocity matter? You used to be strong for a reduction of the tariff on foodstuffs." "I know, but I understand that it will be possible to bring eggs across the border free if we have Canadian reciprocity." "Yes. Aren't you in favor of cheaper eggs?" "Not by a long shot. We have 30 hens now and are selling a dozen eggs a week to our neighbors. This whole proposition is an outrage."—Chicago Record-Herald.

JAPAN IN CAMPAIGN.

Japan is not lagging behind in the fight against tuberculosis. The Japan Health association has over 200,000 local members and carries on a campaign of lectures in the cities and towns of the country. Tuberculosis is increasing in Japan, and chiefly, Prof. S. Kitasato of Tokyo says, to the rapid development of the factory system of industry, the introduction of modern methods and manners of civilization, and the increasing neatness of the struggle for existence.

Historic Blockhouse Saved



Portland, Ore., Feb. 25.—Uncle Sam has just presented the city of Dayton, Oregon, an old blockhouse used for defense in the early Indian wars, and it will be moved to the city park and maintained there permanently as a memorial to General Joel Palmer. General Palmer was made superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory of Oregon by President Pierce in 1855. A reservation in the Grande Ronde valley in Yamhill county was established for the Indians and Umpqua, Calapooya and other tribes to the number of about 3,000 were moved there from the southern part of the state. The settlers of the country near the reservation, remembering the Cayuse war of 1818, feared trouble from the presence of such a large number of Indians and built this blockhouse, together with a log stockade, early in 1856. General Palmer obtained a force of United States troops for the defense of the settlers and the men were stationed at the blockhouse, which was named Fort Sheridan, after Lieutenant Phil Sheridan, who was ordered there with Captain David A. Russell. In 1861, after the civil war broke out, Lieutenant Sheridan and Captain Russell were directed to leave Grande Ronde and report for service in the east. Lieutenant Sheridan rose to the rank of general and Captain Russell, placed in command of a division under General Sheridan, was killed in the battle of Winchester. Among other noted military men who visited Fort Sheridan were General Grant, Major Reynolds, General Eolander and Captain Auger. The old blockhouse has stood practically unchanged all these years and will be preserved carefully in the future.