THE WEATHER.
Today—Local showers.
Tomorrow—Fair.

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VOL. XXXVIII. NO. 48. MISSOULA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMENDMENT FAILS IN HOUSE

PARTY VOTE DEFEATS BRISTOW ADDITION TO DIRECT ELECTION BILL.

SENT BACK TO SENATE

Democrats Oppose Change Leaving the Control of Senatorial Elections in the Hands of Congress—Lively Discussion Expected in Senate—May go to Conference.

Washington, June 21.—The house of representatives today, by a vote of 172 to 112, practically a strict party vote, refused to concur in the Bristow amendment adopted by the senate, to the house resolution providing for the direct election of senators. The Bristow amendment leaves with congress the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding these elections, while the resolution passed by the house during the earlier days of the present session would change the constitution so "that the times, places and manner of holding elections of senators shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."

Representative Sells, republican, Tennessee, voted against the amendment, while Mr. Burke, democrat, Wisconsin, voted for it. Representative Berger of Wisconsin, socialist, voted for it. The resolution therefore, is returned to the senate for reconsideration by that body as to whether it will reverse its former action.

A Party Debate.

The motion that the house concur in the senate amendment was made by Representative Olmstead, republican, of Pennsylvania. Those who spoke in favor of it were Representatives Olmstead, Young of Michigan, Norris, Moon of Pennsylvania, Cannon, Prouty, Jackson, Madden and Mann, all republicans, and those who spoke against it were Representatives Rucker of Missouri, Cullop, Hardy, Clarke of Florida, Sherley, Witherspoon, Sisson, Hughes of New Jersey, Randell, Richardson and Heflin, all democrats.

The democrats proposed that the people of the states could safely be entrusted with the power of controlling the elections of their representatives in the upper house, while the republicans contended that such delegation of authority would take from congress power which it should retain.

Representative Rucker of Missouri, in charge of the resolutions on the democratic side, declared that it was "the command of the American people that the election of United States senators be taken out of the market."

"I have no fear of the people," he said, "but of the combinations behind closed doors which trample on the most sacred rights of the people. Give the states just a little more power and we will take the lumber trust, the sugar and all other trusts out of politics."

Representative Mann, on the other side, asserted that this was an attempt of the democrats to accomplish indirectly what they had been unable to do directly.

"You are afraid," he added, "that your grandfather clauses will be unconstitutional."

"I have spoken on the stump for 10 years in favor of direct election of senators," said Representative Prouty of Iowa, "but I would prefer to leave the constitution as it now stands rather than yield any of the power of the federal government to the states."

Resolution, when it is returned to the senate, is expected to precipitate a lively discussion, but it is anticipated that it will go to conference within the near future.

MANN FIGHTS CHANGE IN MEASURE

ILLINOIS MAN BITTERLY ATTACKS ROOT AMENDMENT TO RECIPROCITY BILL.

IS A JOKER, HE CLAIMS

In Speech Before House, Representative Declares That Plan to Delay Free Importation of Wood Pulp and Paper Is Not Only Violation of Agreement But Is Dangerous.

Washington, June 21.—Attack on the Root amendment to the print paper and wood pulp section of the Canadian reciprocity agreement as a "violation of the agreement" was made in the house today by Representative Mann of Illinois. He declared that the practical effect of the amendment was to say "this section shall never take effect."

"It would be of no benefit to anyone," he said, "except those paper mills in the United States which own a temporary supply of spruce wood pulp forests and which hope to convert them into paper at high prices during the next few years, leaving the future to look out for itself. This is neither statesmanship nor wise economy.

"If the reciprocity bill comes back to the house with such an amendment to the pulp and paper provision, which is absolutely destructive of its purposes, and which renders its intent entirely ineffective, I trust that it will meet with instant and decisive disapproval here."

"Destroys Agreement."

The amendment provides that there shall be no free paper or wood pulp from Canada until the president "shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that such wood pulp, paper and board, being the product of the United States are admitted into Canada and every province thereof free of duty."

"The Root amendment," said Mr. Mann, "destroys the agreement as to pulp and paper. It completely prevents the importation of paper free from Canada, or of paper into Canada from here free.

"As the Root amendment provides that the pulp and paper provision in the act shall not take effect until Canada admits all of our paper free of duty and as Canada does not, under the terms of the agreement, admit our paper free of duty until we admit all of her paper free of duty, and as we have a provision or condition precedent in the act to the effect that we will not admit paper coming from a province free of duty if made from pulp wood that might have been exported to us, we would leave it within the power of any one province in Canada to prevent the taking effect of any portion of these provisions and thereby prevent the admission of any paper free, merely by refusing to remove the restrictions it makes in its contract on the exportation of pulp wood.

"If this power is left in each individual province of Canada, it is absolutely certain that the provision in the act is not worth the paper it is written on."

Competition Needed.

Mr. Mann contended that only by establishing competition between the private wood lands and the crown lands could the provisions be brought to remove the restrictions which they have placed on the importation into this country free of duty of wood or wood pulp from crown lands.

"The crown land pulp wood and the private land pulp wood are in competition in Canada. If we let in paper made from the private land pulp wood

(Continued on Page Five.)

DELAWARE CIRCUIT COURT DISSOLVES POWDER TRUST

Combination Headed by the E. I. Dupont-De NeMours Company Is Declared to be in Restraint of Interstate Commerce---Its Dissolution Is Ordered---Senator Dupont Not Implicated.

Wilmington, Del., June 21.—The United States circuit court for the district of Delaware today handed down a decision declaring that the alleged powder trust which is dominated by the E. I. Dupont De Nemours company, is a combination in restraint of interstate commerce, and decreeing that the combination shall be dissolved.

The action against the powder trust was begun by the government in 1907 and was directed against 43 corporate and individual defendants. The suit as to 15 of the defendants was dismissed because some of the concerns are out of existence or it was not shown that they are parties to the combination.

In an interlocutory decree the court fixed October 16 as the date to hear both sides as to the nature of the injunction to be granted and to consider a plan for dissolving the combination, "to the end that this court may ascertain and determine upon a plan or method for such dissolution which will not deprive the defendants of the opportunity to recreate, out of the elements now composing said combination, a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

Individuals Involved.

Besides the 13 alleged subsidiary companies the following individuals are involved: Thomas Coleman Dupont, Pierre S. Dupont, Alexis Dupont, Alfred I. Dupont, Eugene Dupont, Eugene E. Dupont, Henry F. Dupont, Irene Dupont, Francis I. Dupont, Victor Dupont, Jr., Jonathan A. Haskell, Arthur J. Moxham, Hamilton M. Barksdale, Edmund G. Buckner and Frank L. Connable.

All the individuals named except Buckner are directors of the Dupont companies, of which Thomas Coleman Dupont is president. Buckner is an active director of the International Smokeless Powder & Chemical company.

The only member of the Dupont family mentioned in the suit who is not found to be violating the law is Henry A. Dupont, United States senator from Delaware. The court found that in June, 1906, a year before suit was begun, he resigned all his official positions in the companies and has had neither real nor nominal connection with their management since.

The decision written by Judge K. M. Lanning and concured in by Judge I. George Gray and Joseph Buffington, goes into the history of interstate commerce in gunpowder and explosives back as far as 1872, when, the government charged, the first trade agreement of manufacturers was entered into. It finds that when the suit was begun the Dupont company, organized in 1902, controlled in the United States the trade in black blasting powder, 64 per cent; saltpetre blasting powder, 72 per cent; dynamite, 72 per cent; black sporting powder, 73 per cent; smokeless sporting powder, 64 per cent; smokeless military and ordnance powder, exclusive of what the United States government itself made, 100 per cent.

The court also finds that the Dupont company of 1903 and the Eastern Dynamite company, controlled by the Duponts, had acquired control of 64 corporations between April, 1904, and September, 1907, and caused them to be dissolved. It then discussed whether the combination found to exist is obnoxious to the provisions of the anti-trust act.

The Court's Conclusion.

Citing the recent decisions in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases interpreting the Sherman act, the court comes to this conclusion:

"It matters not whether the combination be in the form of a trade association or a corporation, if it arbitrarily uses its power to force weaker competitors out of business, or to coerce them into a sale or union with the combination, it puts a restraint upon interstate comerce and monopolizes, or attempts to monopolize, a part of that commerce in a sense that violates the anti-trust act."

Concerning the final decree to be issued, the court says:

"To stop the business immediately might be attended with very disastrous consequences. The defendants, or some of them, for example, furnish military and ordnance powders to the United States government. We understand, too, that they furnish explosives used in the construction of the Panama canal. Their ability to continue so to do should not be destroyed before the expiration of a reasonable time for adjusting their business to the changed conditions."

GREELEY GETS BACK WITH PROMOTION IN POCKET

HEAD OF DISTRICT NO. 1 HOME FROM CAPITAL AS ASSISTANT FORESTER.

"Washington is all right," said W. B. Greeley yesterday, "but the west is the country I like best. I returned this morning from the capital, where I have been since the first of April. The rumor in regard to my promotion to the office of assistant forester is correct, and I assumed the duties of that office about the middle of May. I am taking the place of W. T. Cox, who resigned to accept the position of state forester for Minnesota. My work in this region will be along the line of my new appointment. There are four branches of forestry work and each is looked after by an assistant forester. The four departments are: Grazing, operation and lands, products and silviculture. I have been assigned to silviculture and my work will be entirely along that line.

His New Work.

"I do not think that I will like the work in general as well as I did that of the district office, there are, however, many important and interesting problems to be solved along the lines of silviculture. This branch is in charge of timber sales, new forest work, reforestation and other important studies. The assistant forester, while confronted with only the more important questions, must keep in touch with the work being done in all of the different districts and direct policies from the results obtained by the men in direct charge of the work. Everything must be kept uniform throughout the service. I will have my headquarters in Washington, but will probably be in the west one-half of the time looking over the different districts.

"Reforestation is one of the principal problems of the branch of silviculture. Both the secretary of agriculture and the forester are anxious to increase the timber-sales business, in order that the forest service my become self-supporting and not be a drain on the nation, as it is at present. This will be done as soon as practical. During the last 12 months the service has reforested 23,000 acres of national forest land and plans for the coming year include the planting of 30,000 acres. The year after that we hope to reforest 100,000 acres. Even planting this amount each year, it will take us approximately 50 years to give proper attention to the national lands that need reforestation. Of course, some of the work we have done will not be successful, but we expect to achieve considerable success with the work we have already done and the experience and study of results will enable us to do better work.

"I will probably leave Missoula about July 15 and will be accompanied by my family. We will go through Oregon, California and several other states and expect to arrive in Washington about October 1. Nothing definite has been done in regard to filling the vacancy of district forester, but I think instructions in regard to this will be received here about the first of July."

MORE BLOOD SHED IN MEXICO

San Diego, Cal., June 21.—This afternoon the advance guard of Governor Vega's force of federals, en route from Ensenada to Tijuana, encountered General Mosby's outposts at Carrizo, about 20 miles southeast of Tijuana. In the skirmish that followed two federals were killed.

Governor Vega and his force of 500 men or more reached the Dupee ranch at Carrizo at 12:40 p. m. Two hours later the skirmish, which was brief, occurred.

The fight for the possession of Tijuana is expected tomorrow. Mosby is supposed to have about 300 well armed and desperate men. Over 200 Americahs answered to their names when the roll was called this morning. The rest of his force is composed of Mexicans and Indians.

PRESIDENT PRAISES SUPREME COURT

TAFT EULOGIZES TRIBUNAL AT ANNUAL YALE ALUMNI LUNCHEON.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.—Speaking at the Yale Alumni luncheon here today, President Taft declared that the decisions of the United States court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases have pointed a clear road over which the honest business man can travel safely. It was the first public reference the president has made to these decisions and was brought forth by the presence on the platform with him of Associate Justice Lamar.

"I believe these decisions," said the president, "have done and will continue to do great good to all the business of the country."

The president took reflected credit, he said, from the five appointments he had made to the supreme court. The decisions in the two big cases, he declared, proved conclusively that he had chosen well.

A Deserved Honor.

"The university has today honored a justice of the supreme court of the United States. It is a deserved honor. The most sacred function that a president has to perform is the appointment of men to that body. It is the bulwark of our liberties.

"It has fallen to my lot to have five members of that court bear my commission and there is no duty that I have discharged that has given me more heartfelt concern than the selection of the men—pure and upright of character, able and learned in the law, jurists and statesmen, with courage to decide and assert the right. I am willing to stand upon the record of the court as now made, short as it is, since the five were appointed.

A Valuable Interpretation.

"The country has hung upon the decisions of that court in respect to a statute, the construction of which has given great concern to the business and other communities of this country. I believe those decisions have laid down a line of distinction which it is not difficult for honest and intelligent

(Continued on Page Five.)

FAKIRS ARRAIGNED BY PRESIDENT TAFT

IN SPECIAL MESSAGE EXECUTIVE CALLS FOR AMENDMENTS TO PURE FOOD LAW.

Washington, June 21.—In a message prepared in New York and transmitted through the White House today to congress, President Taft arraigned the manufacturers of what he denounced "dangerous drug frauds" and urged congress to amend at this session the pure food and drug law to strengthen that act in vital points of weakness, recently pointed out by decisions of the United States supreme court.

President Taft believes that unless the law is amended forthwith the country will again be flooded by "injurious nostrums" and "cure alls," which were common before the pure food law first was enacted.

The message was transmitted to both senate and house. Representative Shirley of Kentucky has already introduced a bill bearing on the subject.

The president's message in part follows:

The Message

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing at this session an amendment to the food and drugs act of June 10, 1906, which will supplement existing law and prevent the shipment in interstate and foreign commerce, and of the sale within the territories and the District of Columbia of worthless nostrums labeled with misstatements of fact as to their physiological action—misstatements false and misleading, even in the knowledge of those who make them.

"On June 30, 1906, after an agitation of 20 years, the food and drug act, passed by the Fifty-ninth congress, received the approval of the president and became a law. The purpose of the measure was two-fold--first, to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs within the jurisdiction of the federal government, and, second, to prevent any false labeling of foods and drugs that will drive the people into the belief that they are securing other than that for which they asked and which they have the right to get.

"The law was received with general satisfaction and has been vigorously enforced.

"The supreme court has held in a recent decision (U. S. vs. A. O. Johnson, opinion May 29, 1911) that the food and drugs act does not cover the practice of false labeling of nostrums as to curative effect or physiological action and injury, and that inquiry under this salutory statute does not extend in this case to the inefficacy of medicine to work the cures claimed for them on the labels. It follows that without fear of punishment under the law unscrupulous persons, knowing the medicines to have no curative or remedial value for the diseases for which they indicate them to be, may ship in interstate commerce medicine labeled as cures for diseases, which, in the present state of science, are recognized as incurable.

"An evil which menaces the general

(Continued on Page Six.)

SENATE FIGHT TAKES NEW ASPECT

INSURGENTS UNITE WITH DEMOCRATS AGAINST FINANCE COMMITTEE.

GORE OPENS THE BATTLE

Oklahoma Senator Introduces Resolution Ordering Committee to Report Back Wool Revision Bill on or Before July 10—Split Follows and Vote on Reciprocity Is Now Uncertain.

Washington, June 21.—The throwing of the democratic wool revision bill into the senate today drove the insurgent republicans of that body into an open coalition with the democrats in a demand for a general revision of the tariff and brought about the threatened crisis in the finance committee's control of the senate.

At the end of a bitter fight the resolution by Senator Gore requesting the finance committee to report back the wool bill before July 10 was adopted by a vote of 39 to 18.

The fate of the Canadian reciprocity bill was tonight in doubt as a result of the remarkable developments of the day's session of the senate. Western republicans who have fought the reciprocity measure, taking up challenges thrown down by the democratic leaders, followed each other in rapid succession in their ultimatums to the senate leaders.

These ultimatums were invariably to the effect that before the reciprocity bill is permitted to pass a republican senate will be forced to undertake a revision of other schedules of the tariff, including much more than the woolen revision bill and the free list bill, which have gone through the house of representatives.

The Insurgent Vote.

Of the affirmative votes cast for the Gore motion overthrowing the finance committee, 16 were republicans. They were Senators Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, LaFollette, Nelson, Poindexter, Townsend and Works.

This included the full insurgent strength of 13 and in addition Senators Jones, Nelson and Townsend. Senator Myers was the only democrat voting with the republicans against the motion.

As the result of the senate's action, Senator Penrose, before adjournment, called a meeting of the finance committee, of which he is chairman, for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and he and other regular republicans predicted that when the senate convenes at noon tomorrow the wool measure, together with the free list bill, will be reported adversely.

Notable speeches on reciprocity were made in both branches of congress today. Senator Root, announcing that he favored the agreement, advocated and explained his amendment to the wood pulp and paper provision of the bill, around which the fight has centered and which President Taft opposes on the ground that it might jeapordize the whole agreement. Republican Leader Mann in the house attacked the Root amendment as a violation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Today's fight began the instant that the wool revision bill appeared from the house of representatives. Senator Gore, apparently with the approval of democratic leaders, moved that the finance committee be instructed to report the bill back to the senate on or before July 10. The admitted purpose of the motion was to prevent the finance committee from holding the bill indefinitely or from failing to report it at all.

"Dope" Is Upset.

The result of the Gore motion was to disrupt the lines that have formed in the senate that it cannot be foretold now when a vote can be reached on the reciprocity bill or whether enough votes can be mustered to pass it without amendment.

Senators Cummins, Nelson, Crawford, LaFollette, Jones and other republican insurgents from northwestern states who have opposed the reciprocity bill because of alleged discrimination against agricultural interests, declared that before a vote would be permitted on the reciprocity bill they would demand that the other schedules of the tariff be taken up and would insist upon an attempt to tack many of them upon the reciprocity measure.

The republican leaders, notably Senators Penrose, Smoot, Gallinger and Lodge, all members of the finance committee, declared that such a limitation on the action of the senate's chief committee was "unfair, uncalled for and unreasonable." Senator Penrose characterized the Gore resolution as "rank absurdity and shallow demagogism."

The insurgent republicans took up the fight by declaring that the finance committee must either report out the free list bill, the wool bill and other measures of tariff revision, or prepare for a long fight to secure a vote on Canadian reciprocity.

LONDON READY FOR EVENT TODAY

CITY IS FILLED WITH CORONATION VISITORS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KING AND QUEEN REST

Thousands Stand All Day Waiting for a Sight of the Rulers, Singing and Cheering Steadily—United States Is Well Represented—Fair Weather Predicted.

RAIN.

London, June 22.—Rain began to fall shortly after 7 o'clock this morning and dampened somewhat the gaiety of the immense crowds which already packed every available place along the line of the coronation procession.

London, June 21.—The British nation shows not the slightest sign of diminishing favor toward monarchial government. A half century of quiet life under Queen Victoria has been succeeded by a stirring decade, which has seen a coronation and two state funerals. Yet the public appetite is unsated, but rather augmented, in its enthusiasm for royalty and kingly display.

To the casual observer the countless population of the city, with its myriads of foreign and provincial visitors, did not go to sleep, and the scenes until midnight vividly recall those enacted when the news of the relief of Mafeking was received. After that, for a few hours, there was a slight subsidence before the inrush from the suburbs of the great crowds to watch the coronation procession and secure places.

The eve of the coronation found London at the highest point of fever heat. Immense crowds of the preceding days became tonight seething masses, all determined to gain vantage ground to view the morning's royal procession.

Historic Crowns Brought.

Late at night a strong escort of life guards reached Westminster abbey, convoying a great sealed wagon in which the royal regalia was carried and handed over the historic crowns.

In preparation for tomorrow's ordeal and after a trying day, King George and Queen Mary passed the evening alone with the Prince of Wales in Buckingham palace, before which great throngs waited patiently hoping to obtain a sight of their majesties. From time to time the people sang the national anthem and other patriotic airs.

There has been considerable anxiety concerning the weather, but the clouds gave place at midnight to a beautiful starry sky, and hopes rose for tomorrow. The entire police force came on duty and kept pedestrians moving, although they were compelled to stop all vehicles.

Crowds at Midnight.

Numbers of people who had engaged stands took possession at midnight. Long before dawn drums and trumpets gave evidence that 60,000 troops were preparing for their strenuous duties.

Portraits of the king and queen are displayed on every hand. They called forth cheers and cries of "God save the King." When it was announced tonight that the Prince of Wales had been gazetted a midshipman, thousands took up the song "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The authorities have taken the most careful measures to prevent accidents.

Ambassador Hammond will be escorted to the palace at 7:30 o'clock in the morning by Lord Sandhurst, who drives with him in the procession. The American envoy will wear an ordinary dress suit with knee breeches, silk stocking, low shoes and crush hat. Major General A. W. Greeley, who represents the United States army, and Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, representative of the navy, will wear full dress.

Thousands of Americans are in London for the coronation. Perhaps the greater number arrived from the continent today and tonight they are taxing the hotels to the utmost. Every state in the Union is well represented.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave a dinner tonight at St. James palace to the representatives attending the coronation officially.

Special Ambassador John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Hammond were present.

BOY FAINTS AND DROWNS.

Livingston, June 21.—(Special.)—Overcome by the heat Leonard Uhl, the 18-year-old son of a wealthy resident of the Shields valley and part owner of the Clyde Park dairy, fell into an irrigating ditch on his father's ranch and was drowned early today. Young Uhl was working in the field with an older brother. He had been sick for some time and evidently fainted, falling into the ditch, which held less than two feet of water.

Class Ad History

XXVII.—RENTING A SUITE.

It is not an occasional instance but it is the everyday experience of the users of class ads which demonstrates their worth. Here is a case where a fee of 25 cents found a permament tenant for high-class rooms:

FOR RENT FURNISHED ROOMS.
THREE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS furnished. Union block.

This ad found a good tenant for the rooms advertised. There were inquiries which showed that many people read these ads. Out of the list of applicants, a suitable tenant was found. These are exclusive rooms. The class ad costs but one cent a word. If you're out of a job, The Missoulian will print your ad for nothing.