

FATE OF HENWOOD UNDECIDED

CASE OF MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER OF COPELAND GOES TO THE JURY.

Denver, June 28.—District Judge Greeley W. Whitford, after the opening argument of counsel for the prosecution and a portion of the defense's argument had been completed, announced that he would hold a night session for the completion of the case of Harold Henwood, charged with the murder of George E. Copeland. Copeland was fatally shot when Henwood quarreled with Sylvester L. Von Phul, the St. Louis amateur balloonist, who also was hit by three bullets, from the effects of which he died later.

Assistant District Attorney Chiles this morning called Henwood a "home destroyer" and said that he had defiled the home of his friend, John W. Springer, the wealthy Denver banker. Attorney John T. Bottom, for the defense, denied that this accusation was true and said that Henwood was a true friend of the Springers.

Mr. Bottom, throughout his argument, which was broken by an evening adjournment, dwelt upon the claim of the defense that Henwood was justified in shooting at Von Phul, because Von Phul appeared to be drawing a gun from his hip pocket, after having knocked down Henwood in the Brown Palace hotel barroom on the night of May 24.

The bloody clothes of Von Phul were examined by Mr. Bottom for the benefit of the jury.

At 10 o'clock tonight the case was given to the jury. The 12 men filed out of the courtroom and a few minutes later were locked up for the night. Judge Whitford announced that court would reconvene at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The feature of the night session was the closing argument of District Attorney Elliott, who ridiculed the idea of self-defense, claiming that Henwood regarded it a necessity to be rid of Von Phul, that he might ingratiate himself in the good graces of Mrs. Springer to further his social ambitions and establish himself with Mr. Springer to gain financial support for his business enterprises. Attorney Bottom's explanation of how blood came to be in Von Phul's hip pocket came in for criticism. Attorney Elliott claimed that "anyone familiar with western ways knows that a man would not reach for a gun the way Attorney Bottom claims Von Phul did."

He also characterized Henwood as a "deserter of his wife and child" and denounced his assumption of the role of a "protector of women."

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS AGAINST LAND GRANTS

(Continued From Page One.)

The association members, the coming year should witness a stimulus in the good-roads movement in Montana, such as the state or its people have not dreamed would come about.

The congress in the morning session endorsed the land-grant proposition for assisting western states in road building, but, just before adjournment in the afternoon the delegates—as many of them as were left—revoked this resolution and substituted the plan suggested by H. S. Earle of Michigan and endorsed by Governor Norris, which calls for an interstate system built under federal direction.

Morning Session.

There was a full attendance of delegates and a goodly number of citizens present when the morning session opened at the Harmon. After a selection by the band, President Donlan called the meeting to order and immediately asked for the report of the committee on resolutions. Judge J. M. Bickford, chairman of the committee, came to the platform and read the resolutions.

E. B. Camp of Billings moved the adoption of the committee's report. In seconding the motion, R. D. Kneale, of the engineering department of the agricultural college at Bozeman, remarked that his institution already had a special department of highway engineering such as was recommended in the resolutions in which a five-hour credit was given students of the engineering department, the college having already realized the coming need of engineers for this line of work in the Treasure state. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Highway Commission.

E. B. Camp of Billings was next introduced, he having been asked to talk on the subject assigned to W. B. George of the same city, who was unable to be present on account of the death of his brother. "The importance of a Practical Highway Commission to the People of Montana" was the theme. Mr. Camp expressed the regret of the convention in the sad circumstances which prevented Mr. George from being present, stating that only such a calamity could keep Mr. George away, as no man in Montana had a deeper or more earnest interest in the good-roads movement.

"The importance of good roads in Montana is unquestioned," said the speaker. "We have met here, not as a missionary society to promote the plan, for it is already accepted from one end of our great state to the other. The purpose of our meeting is to discuss what can be done in a practical way toward the actual construction of our roads. Personally, I am strongly in favor of a state highway commission. I believe that it should be a board of three members, say, not to be too cumbersome. First, I would have as one member a civil engineer, an expert equipped with the education and practical experience of the high class needed to work out the great engineering problems that will be pre-

sented in the state plan to be devised for the whole state. Next, I would have an attorney of high standing on this commission for there will be intricate legal questions to be met and the proper handling of these will have a great amount of delay and expense in the work. For the third member I would have a practical business man. I believe that this combination would make a strong board from which we would get the desired results.

Members Elected by People.

"How would I have these members appointed? I believe that each one should be elected by the people and be free from control of accountability to other public officers. This will eliminate politics entering into the organization to a great extent. However, I would have power delegated to the commission to select a committee of the county commissioners throughout the counties and supervise that portion of the work which would enter into the state system. We have a great state, varied in resources, in production and needs and the problems that will confront our road builders in aiming to best serve the greatest number will be many and complex. We have done some figuring down in Billings and find that figures show that good roads in our home community or county would lead to a saving of \$100,000 annually in the handling of our crops and produce.

Financing.

"To build roads we must have money. I am in favor of bonding the counties for this purpose and believe that the burden should be distributed as follows: Thirty-five per cent to abutting property, 15 per cent to property adjoining that abutting, 30 per cent to the county and 20 per cent to the state. In the matter of getting the money on these bonds I believe Uncle Sam is rich enough to come to our aid so that it will not be necessary for us to go up and down the country to find a sale. The bonds should extend over a period of years and each county should create a sinking fund to care for its annual outlay.

The speaker gave an account of the work in his district under the leadership of such men as I. D. O'Donnell and W. B. George, and spoke of his board of commissioners in attendance at the meeting who, as he spoke, just came in from a trip of inspection to the county poor farm. "I hope," said he, "that when our board returns home it will charge up the expense of this trip to the county and that all other commissioners here will do the same thing. They are laboring in our interests and their investigations upon such trips as these are of great value to the people they represent."

Question Box.

The speaker urged that at the next meeting of the congress there be a question box to lead to a more thorough discussion of the road work in various parts of the state and that the commissioners from each county be called upon to make a full report of what they have accomplished within the preceding year. This, he said, would greatly increase the value of the conventions of the congress. In closing Mr. Camp called attention to one point that had not been touched upon in the convention and asked the delegates to take the thought home with them and act upon it if possible. This was in connection with the condition of the roads to the cemeteries of the state which, he said, were usually the most neglected of any.

Against Land Grant.

Horatio S. Earle, who next spoke, he taking the subject "How to Raise the Money."

In prefacing his remarks, which are given more fully in another column of this issue, he said:

"First, let me say, I am 'agin' your plan of getting Uncle Sam to donate 1,000,000 acres of government land, the proceeds of sale to be used in building good roads in Montana."

"Uncle Sam has 54 children, 48 of whom are of age and supposed to be competent of looking out for their own welfare. Michigan is one of these. Do you think we are going to sit at the table and see Uncle Sam serve you with a watermelon and to us a Bitter Root buttonhole bouquet?"

"Not on your life. If you are going to have a million acres of land we are going to have the same, and don't you forget it."

"But I'm for harmony. I believe in it. I think so well of it that if need be I'll fight for it. So, knowing you so well, after adjourning a week within your domain, I'm either going to join you in your plan of 1,000,000 acres of public land for every state in the Union or else you are going to join with me in demanding that Uncle Sam shall do his duty and build a road for himself, pay for it himself, to connect every state capital with every other and all with the national capital."

At the close of his remarks Mr. Earle introduced the following resolution, stating that he did not desire it read upon that session, but would leave it with the officers to be taken up at some future session. "If you do adopt it Montana will be the first state in the Union to endorse the big plan," said he.

Earle's Resolution.

Whereas, An Intercapital highway, connecting every state capital with every other and all with the National capital, would be of great and equal value to every state in the Union, and would be the eighth wonder of the world, would result in bringing foreign tourists to our country, to offset in a degree the expenditure by our own well-to-do rich people of \$200,000,000 every year in foreign countries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates here assembled, in the Montana Good Roads congress, do hereby endorse the great Inter-Capital highway plan and pledge our ardent support; also, be it Resolved, That the secretary is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the president of the United States, the United States senators from Montana, and the representatives in congress.

"Good Roads Law."

Clinton H. Moore, of Butte, secretary of the Montana Society of Engineers, was the last speaker at the morning session. His subject was, "A Good Roads Law," and he spoke in part as follows: "The state society of engineers, of more than 200 members, was the first organized body in Montana to attempt

to formulate plans for state roads. I desire today to renew the pledges of that organization to do the best they can to aid in this good-roads movement, which you have met here to consider. The question has gained a nation-wide scope and the past year \$22,000,000 has been spent in good-roads building in 26 states of the Union. The state of Montana spent half a million dollars last year. Can you tell me what has happened with the money? The people alone are responsible and not the county commissioners, the county surveyors or the other public servants. They are only the public servants to carry out your wishes and if you do not state to them, through some definite law, what you wish them to do, they are powerless to act. The remedy I suggest is to leave them no longer to traditions of the past but lay down the principles you wish carried out and you will get results."

Mr. Moore advocated as a means of revenue that all taxable property in the state be assessed by special levy for the general work, that the main highways be constructed by county bond issues and that the state road should be constructed by a state appropriation, with the assistance of convict labor in addition to an automobile tax and a license tax to all drivers, which he incidentally remarked, should be commended to mass examinations and work under strict regulations. In this matter of raising revenue the speaker thought it should be done through the county treasurers and that the employer of transient labor should be held responsible for employer's road tax. The expenditure of the funds, Mr. Moore would place in the hands of the county surveyors—surveyors who should be selected from the state schools. For such a main highway as a connecting road between Missoula and Hamilton would be an example, the county should pay 65 per cent of the cost and the abutting property 25 per cent, the payments to be arranged for a long term of years.

These things, Mr. Moore stated, as well as some other points of lesser importance, should be incorporated into a state law. "When you delegates go home," said the speaker, "try and find out from your representatives what happened to the proposed good-roads law that they had for 60 days and didn't reach the senate until 9 p. m. on the eve of adjournment. Ask them to explain and if he don't explain, see to it that he never goes back to represent you."

Editor Durston Raises Point.

As the convention was about to adjourn, Editor J. H. Durston of the Anaconda Standard called the attention of the congress to the conflict in one section of the resolutions which had been presented by the committee to the convention earlier in the session, and the one which had been offered the convention by H. S. Earle at the conclusion of his address. The congress committee's report had contained the following section:

"We favor the consideration of a communication to the members of congress from Montana, to be presented by the president and secretary of this congress, requesting our members of congress to introduce a bill providing for the appropriation of public land to the state of Montana, in aid of state road construction; or that, in the western states, including Montana, that our congressional delegation be requested to lend their aid and influence in securing the passage of such bill, and in furtherance of this object we recommend that this congress elect some fit and suitable person to act in conjunction with like members selected by the good roads organizations of other western states, for the same purpose."

Mr. Durston stated that if the Earle resolution should be taken up and passed it would, in effect, repudiate this section asking for federal government land for road building in Montana and other western states. Mr. Durston moved that the Earle resolution be referred to the next meeting of the congress.

Mr. Earle replied that he had not intended the congress to take action on his resolution at this time but supposed it would be referred to a committee. Rather than have it buried by awaiting the next session of the congress he asked that it be laid on the table. This action was taken at the time.

Afternoon Session.

The band again opened the afternoon session and the first order of business was the report of the committee on credentials. The report was accepted without correction or question.

Attorney General Albert J. Galen was the first speaker. His subject was "How to Mould Public Opinion," but in opening he spoke briefly along with some other lines that were suggested by some of the speeches that had been made during the congress. He took exception to some of the plans proposed for raising money for good-roads work. In the matter of bonding the state he explained that the bonded indebtedness was already up to the limit and that to increase it would take a special act of the legislature and the sanction of the whole people, to whom it must then be submitted. He showed that all of the regular sources of revenue were now taxed to their limit to keep up the running expenses of the state. He said that the matter of federal land grant was impossible. Under the enabling act of the state—a contract whereby the territory of Montana agreed to certain propositions for the privilege of statehood—this matter of grants is limited to school sections and special grants for educational purposes. It would require legislation that is practically impossible to change this principle. When some special grants have been made for charitable purposes it has been necessary for the state to first relinquish some other lands and then it required a special act of congress to have that tract sought substituted in its place.

"My own views," said the speaker, "are that we should get aid from the federal government by appropriation of land included in the federal budget. It would be just as fair and important to appropriate money for good roads as it is for river and harbor improvement and even for irrigation." Mr. Galen dwelt at some length on

the system of the state prison board in putting the state convicts to work on the public highways, his talk in this regard being given in full in another column. He held that Frank Conley was the greatest prison warden and prison manager in the United States.

The Great Campaign.

J. H. Dodge, United States superintendent of road construction, came all the way from Washington, D. C., to tell of the great campaign that is being waged by the government and the various states in the interests of better highways. He stated that he had attended a great many conventions throughout the country, but that he had not been at one which was better attended or in which a more earnest spirit in the movement was manifested than that of the Montana Good Roads congress. He was delighted with the wonderful country and the great resources he had found within the state of Montana and for this reason applauded the efforts that were being made to secure better roads throughout its area. Good roads, he stated, would be the greatest development agent that could enter into the progress of the state. Statistics show that only 8 per cent of the roads in the rural districts of the nation have been put in such condition that they can be called good roads. That the need was for action which would put the roads on the ground instead of the map. The first step was to raise the money and to do this it was necessary to get the public sentiment squarely behind the movement. To do this a series of publicity campaigns, along practical lines had been taken up by the government and by several states with surprising results. The greatest good had been done by making trips over some of the great railway systems of the country, some of these carrying as much as seven cars of machinery, with a corps of practical engineers and lecturers. In this work the department of public roads is taking a leading part and assisting in every possible manner. Because of these efforts there has been expended within the last six or seven months a day in good-roads work and the movement has just started. The people are becoming aroused as were our forefathers who dumped the tea in the Boston harbor. The speaker gave a list of some of the states that are expending large sums and described the plan under which they were working to success. He stated that he stood squarely behind the automobile, that it is a tool for civilization, in a necessity and has come to stay, and has been a big boost for good-roads work. He reported 12 states that, together had raised \$120,000,000 by bond issue last year and said that Montana would undoubtedly adopt this method of financing the state system proposed. He told of the new national road-aid bill which is now before congress, and which he believed would be passed to the great benefit of all of the states in the Union.

Closing Business.

Then came the closing business of the congress. The hour was late and all of the delegates were anxious to "hike" to the aviation field and see Ely fly. Anaconda was selected for the next meeting place without opposition. Mr. Mathewson of Anaconda having extended the invitation. Lieutenant Governor Allen nominated Mr. Mathewson for president of the congress and his name was accepted by acclamation. The same action followed the mention of the name of Malcolm Gillis of Butte for secretary.

It was Lieutenant Governor Allen who called the attention of the congress to the fact that one section of the resolutions adopted at the morning session was practically impossible to ever be realized and moved that it be stricken out and that the resolution offered earlier in the day by H. S. Earle be substituted in its place. His motion was carried without the second reading of the Earle resolution. A vote of thanks was extended the Missoula Chamber of Commerce and its secretary, A. J. Brettestein, for the splendid arrangements for the convention, to the public press and to all those who had helped in the success of the meeting. The secretary was instructed to draw suitable resolutions of regret concerning the death of the brother of W. B. George of Billings and to extend to him the full sympathy of the congress in his hour of bereavement.

The president was empowered to appoint a committee to work in conjunction with the good roads organizations of other states and the congress stood adjourned.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

(Boston Transcript.) Wife—John, our cook has become engaged to the milkmaid. Hub—Well, engagements are breakable, and you know Bridget.

GOLF SEMI-FINALS COME TODAY

FOUR CLUBS WILL COMPETE AT KENT COUNTRY CLUB IN GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 28.—Chicago, Boston, Detroit and Kenosha, Wis., will be represented at the Kent Country club tomorrow in the semi-final matches of the Western golf association's open championship tournament. Robert Simpson of Kenosha will be pitted against Jack Croke of Westward Ho, Chicago, while Tom McNamara of Boston and Wilbur Oakes of Detroit will tee together. Albert Seckel of Chicago, the only amateur to qualify for the championship round, was eliminated this afternoon by Oakes, 3 up and 1 to play, the professional outplaying the Chicago youth. The match between Robert and James Simpson proved the close and interesting of the afternoon's play, although interest was intense in the McNamara-Sherwood battle. The Kenosha golfer was one down in the eleventh hole, but he negotiated the twelfth in three, and continuing his splendid play, cinched the match, three up and two.

Free Prizes! Free Prizes!

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FOR THE NEATEST CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE GREAT ROOSEVELT PUZZLE—COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY—NO CONCEALED CONDITIONS

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of Chicago, one of the largest and wealthiest high-grade Piano manufacturers in the world, in conjunction with their general representatives,

ORTON BROS.

The Smith-Barnes & Strohber Co. believe they can introduce their large line of high-grade pianos in this market more quickly and satisfactorily by giving the people the savings of the enormous expense of an introduction through the ordinary methods. Any thinking person will readily appreciate that a large manufacturer of high-grade pianos can well afford to make the above liberal offer, if by so doing he makes his instruments as well known in this vicinity during the next two or three weeks as would take two or three years by ordinary methods of advertising.

Puzzle Picture



There Are Six Faces in This Picture CAN YOU FIND FIVE?

Directions Outline the faces on this paper, numbering them 1, 2, 3, etc., and send in your answer with your name and address plainly written before 10 p. m., July 1, 1911. Neatness and legibility, as well as accuracy, will be considered by the judges. To the ten nearest correct answers will be given the Ten Grand Prizes in the order named above. In cases of tie prizes of equal value will be given. Winners will be notified by mail.

Free Prizes! Free Prizes! \$4,750 In Valuable Prizes Given Away Free FOR THE NEATEST CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE GREAT ROOSEVELT PUZZLE—COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY—NO CONCEALED CONDITIONS Great Publicity Contest by the Smith-Barnes & Strohber Co. of Chicago, one of the largest and wealthiest high-grade Piano manufacturers in the world, in conjunction with their general representatives, ORTON BROS.

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PRIZES First Grand Prize—Beautiful \$500 Smith & Barnes Cabinet Grand Piano. Second Grand Prize—Lady's or Gent's Diamond Ring. Third Grand Prize—Lady's or Gent's Gold Watch. Fourth Grand Prize—Diamond Locket. Fifth Grand Prize—Fine Violin and Case. Sixth Grand Prize—Beautiful Guitar or Mandolin. Seventh Grand Prize—Vanity Purse. Eighth Grand Prize—Fancy Locket. Ninth Grand Prize—Beautiful Doll. Tenth Grand Prize—Set of Beauty Pins.

How the Prizes Will Be Awarded and to Whom All the answers will be turned over to a committee of judges, composed of well-known business men of this city, with instructions to make the awards in exact accordance with the rules, and the decision of this committee will be final. To the person sending in the neatest correct answer to the solution of the puzzle will be given, absolutely free, the beautiful \$500 piano. To the next nine neatest correct answers, in order of merit, will be distributed the list of Grand Prizes mentioned above, according to the decision of the judges. To each of the next twenty of the neatest correct answers will be issued a bona fide draft for \$125. To the next ten a draft for \$75. All others sending in correct solutions will receive drafts ranging from \$60 down to \$10, according to the merit of the solution. The above-mentioned drafts are not redeemable in cash by us, or anyone else, but are accepted the same as cash toward the purchase of any piano in our store. This contest positively closes at 10 p. m., Saturday, July 1, 1911.

Directions Outline the faces on this paper, numbering them 1, 2, 3, etc., and send in your answer with your name and address plainly written before 10 p. m., July 1, 1911. Neatness and legibility, as well as accuracy, will be considered by the judges. To the ten nearest correct answers will be given the Ten Grand Prizes in the order named above. In cases of tie prizes of equal value will be given. Winners will be notified by mail.

Fill Out This Coupon NAME STREET NO. CITY OR TOWN Do you know of a neighbor or friend who is thinking of purchasing a piano? If so, please fill in the blank below. Name Address Name Address Mail or Bring to General Sales Manager, Care Orton Bros. 316 N. Higgins Avenue. Missoula, Mont.

Mail or Bring Your Answers to GENERAL SALES MANAGER, Care of ORTON BROS. 316 N. Higgins Avenue Missoula, Montana REMEMBER—This contest positively closes 10 p. m., Saturday, July 1, 1911.