EVENTS THAT MADE MONTANA'S HISTORY IN 1911

For Montana and Missoula, 1911 brought much that was important. The development in agriculture was great. Many new settlers came to the state, and western Montana obtained her share of the immigrants. The state's agricultural products obtained the recognition which is their due; they won prizes in all the great land shows of the year. In the local field, the establishment of the law school of the state university and the adoption of the commission form of government by the city of Missoula were important events. Organized baseball obtained a permanent foothold in Missoula. Systematic publicity developed into a well-organized form in western Montana. The municipal sewer system was completed and the preliminary steps were taken toward paving the business district of Missoula. In many respects it was the most important year in the city's history. Follows the chronology of the local year:

January 1—Evangelist Oscar Lowry begins a series of meetings in Missoula under the auspices of the Protestant churches.

January 2—The Twelfth Montana legislature convenes in Helena.

January 2—Theodore Brantly begins his third term and his thirteenth year as chief justice of the supreme court of Montana.

January 3—Representative Woody of Missoula introduces a bill in the state legislature providing for a commission plan of government for cities.

January 4—Articles of incorporation for an electric line connecting Missoula and Hamilton are filed in the valley city.

January 5—Mrs. W. W. Dixon of Washington donates to the University of Montana the law library of her husband, Judge Dixon.

January 6—The University of Montana basketball team is overwhelmed by a team from Portage, winners of the world's championship for 1910. The score, 58 to 20.

January 7—A committee is appointed to look after the inauguration of a city playground in Missoula.

January 10—The first ballot is taken by the state legislature for the United States senator. Carter receives the republican vote and leads by a few counts over the two democratic candidates, Walsh and Conrad.

January 14—James Carney and Mike Belongie, miners in Butte, die in an effort to save comrades from fire in the Diamond and High Ore mines.

January 18—William (Scrappy) Joyce purchases the Missoula franchise in the newly-organized Union association of baseball clubs.

January 19—The Montana legislature denounces the democrats of Massachusetts for voting for Henry Cabot Lodge.

January 19—The Garden City Indoor Baseball league is organized with four clubs for a season of 12 games.

January 22—A joint assembly of the state legislature declares the Whiteside resolution condemning the democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature for having voted for Senator Lodge to have been presumptuous.

January 23—The county commissioners arrange for the use of convict labor in building the new road between Clinton and Turah.

January 24—D. T. Curran, Frank Nelson and Tyler Worden, county commissioners, are charged with having sold goods to the county.

January 25—The Byrnes bill, modeled after the Oregon law for the direct election of senators, is passed by the Montana house.

January 28—Governor Norris signs the drastic Donlan white salve bill.

January 28—Seventeenth ballot for United States senator shows Carter leading with 30, Walsh second with 24 and Conrad third with 18.

January 31—The annual meeting of the Montana State Horticultural society opens in Missoula.

January 31—The first state poultry show opens in Missoula.

February 1—The second semester at the university begins.

February 2—The house passes the Higgins bill providing for a law school at the University of Montana.

February 2—The State Horticultural society elects officers and adjourns for the year, after an instructive series of meetings.

February 2—A banquet ends the meeting of the poultry raisers.

February 3—The state poultry show ends with the final awarding of prizes.

February 5—Four successful services close the five weeks' revival campaign conducted by Evangelist Lowry.

February 7—Governor Norris sends a special message to the state legislature favoring new land laws and the appointment of appraisers for the state insane asylum property.

February 14—Governor Norris submits a special message to the legislature condemning the dilatory manner in which that body has gone about its business.

February 15—Mrs. W. W. Dixon endows the law school of the University of Montana with $5,000, the money to be used for the maintenance of the Dixon library.

February 17—The University of Montana celebrates its charter day, Dean Hall of Chicago delivering the address.

February 18—Missoula entertains the whole state at the most successful Red Apple banquet in her history.

February 24—The writings and wardrobe of the late Daniel E. Bandmann are lost in a fire which destroys the great actor's ranch home.

February 25—The fruitgrowers of the Bitter Root organize as the Bitter Root Horticultural society.

February 28—The state legislature takes five ballots for a United States senator, raising the total to 46, but leaving the standing of the candidates practically unchanged.

March 2—The twelfth legislative assembly adjourns and at its closing session, on the seventy-ninth ballot, elects Henry L. Myers of Hamilton United States senator.

March 3—The students of the university hold a monster rally in celebration of the appropriation of $290,000 to the institution by the legislature.

March 10—The students, faculty and alumni of the University of Montana are joined by the people of the whole state in paying last tribute to Dr. Oscar J. Craig, first president of the state institution.

March 11—Hundreds of friends from all parts of Montana gather in Hamilton to do honor to Senator-elect Myers at a monster jubilee banquet.

March 20—R. Lee McCulloch is appointed judge of the district court of Ravalli and Sanders county to succeed Judge Myers.

March 23—Major Parks, in command of the garrison at Fort Missoula, is promoted to the rank of colonel.

March 23—The city council fixes a budget totaling $84,796 for the ensuing year.

March 24—William Lindsay of Glendive is appointed United States marshal for Montana.

March 25—The Missoula Playground association is organized, officers are elected and plans are laid for the establishing of public playgrounds in the city.

March 26—Frank Hoopes of Missoula, employed as a lineman by the Postal Telegraph company, loses his way in a snowstorm in the Cascades and is frozen to death.

March 28—Mayor Andrew Logan is named by the republicans of Missoula to succeed himself. Paul Gerber, George Wall, George Miller and James Wallace are nominated as aldermen. The democrats choose William Reid to head their municipal ticket with Charles Hart, J. D. Corbett, J. W. Kennedy and Louis Gries as aldermen.

March 28—A permanent organization is effected by the Y. W. C. A. of Missoula.

March 29—The university's appropriation is heavily cut by the state board of examiners.

April 3—William Reid is elected as mayor of Missoula, with Paul Gerber, J. D. Corbett, George Miller and James Wallace as aldermen.

April 3—Rev. L. J. Duncan, socialist, is elected mayor of Butte and pulls most of his ticket to victory with him.

April 9—Judge Knowles is mourned by friends from all parts of the west who come to Missoula to attend the funeral.

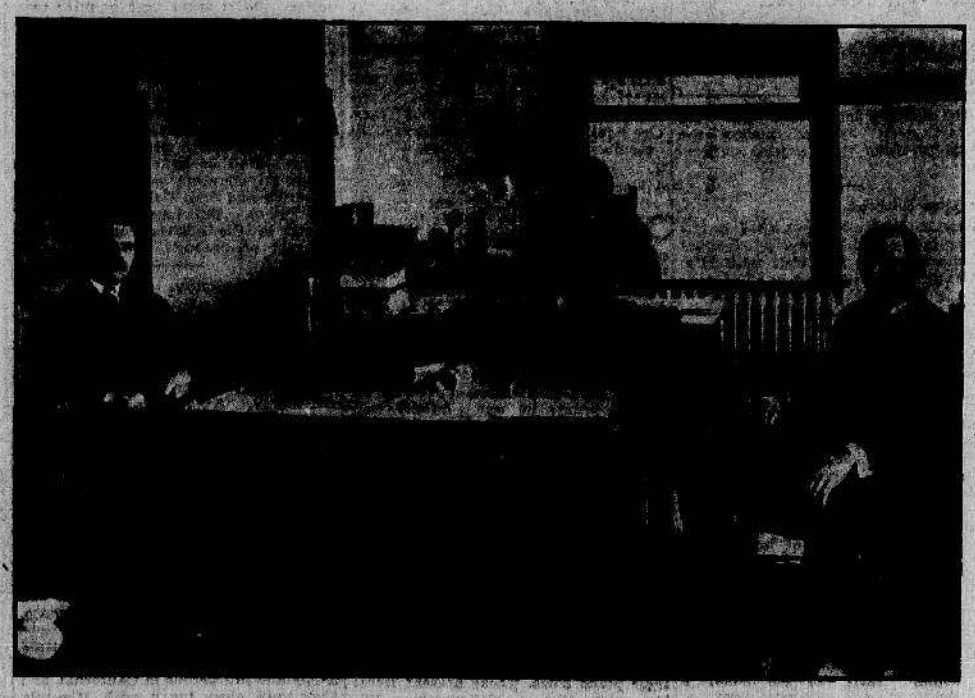
April 11—Theodore Roosevelt visits Missoula, speaking before two great audiences.

April 12—The University of Montana debating team defeats Washington state college in a contest in Missoula.

April 17—Senator Dixon, in an address in Billings before the Eastern Montana Woolgrowers' association, attacks reciprocity.

April 22—The Missoula Union league baseball team begins work in Ogden, being defeated by the home team in a practice battle.

April 25—Missoula loses the opening game of the Union league season to Salt Lake by a score of 15 to 4.



MAYOR EVANS AND COMMISSIONERS PRICE AND PEAT IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER
Missoula was the first city in Montana to adopt the commission plan of government and the only one in the state to make the change in 1911.

April 27—Judge Ben Lindsey speaks before large audience in Missoula.

April 27—Plains organizes a strong commercial club and prepares for a strong advertising campaign.

April 29—Hundreds of friends of Colonel T. C. Marshall gather in Missoula to pay their last respects to his memory.

May 1—Mayor William Reid and the new aldermen take office.

May 3—The Modern Woodmen conclude their yearly meeting with a monster banquet.

May 4—Governor Norris welcomes 500 delegates to Helena to the first meeting of the Northwest Development league.

May 5—Washington state college defeats the University of Montana by a score of 80 to 44 in a track meet in Pullman.

May 6—Stevensville high school wins the first annual Ravalli county interscholastic meet.

May 7—The cornerstone of the new Methodist church is laid with impressive ceremony.

May 8—The Knights of Columbus open their annual convention in Missoula.

May 8—Forsyth high school wins the state debating championship in the opening event of the annual interscholastic meet. Edmund Toomey of Powell county wins the individual prize. Miss Helen Courtney of Miles City wins the Carter essay contest.

May 8—Missoula loses the opening ball game of the local season to Butte by a 10-to-6 score.

May 10—Montana wins for the second time the annual triangular intercollegiate track meet.

May 11—Miss Edna Moore of Butte and Henry Warner of Great Falls are the winners in the annual high school declamatory contests. Gallatin county takes the lead in the interscholastic track meet with Missoula a close second.

May 12—Gallatin county wins the interscholastic meet with a margin of 10 points.

May 12—Governor Norris names a commission to draft a primary election bill.

May 26—Missoula wins for the first time at home, beating Helena in time to save herself from dropping to the cellar.

May 29—Missoula welcomes the first through train over the Puget Sound.

May 30—The chamber of commerce baseball team defeats the university faculty in a booster game.

June 1—Twenty-three graduates receive diplomas at the Missoula county high school.

June 3—The State Dental association decides upon Missoula as the convention city for 1912.

June 4—Rev. W. L. Beers of Great Falls delivers the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at the state university.

June 7—The annual banquet of the alumni of the University of Montana is held on the campus. President Duntway and President Wheeler of the University of California are the principal speakers.

June 8—Thirty-two young men and women are awarded diplomas by the University of Montana. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California addresses the class on "Americanism."

June 15—The senate concurs in the nomination of R. W. Kemp of Missoula as receiver of the Missoula land office.

June 18—Bishop Brewer delivers splendid sermon before annual gathering of Episcopalians of Montana.

June 19—Anaconda is flooded by severe cloudburst.

June 20—Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bushnell arrive in Missoula from Wisconsin to take charge of the city playground work.

June 25—St. John's day is observed joyously by French of western Montana in celebration at Riverside park.

June 26—John M. Evans and William Reid are selected as candidates for mayoralty under the commission form of government with T. A. Price Cuthbert Peat R. W. Angevine and J. W. Reely named as aldermen.

June 27—The annual good roads congress opens in Missoula with delegates from all parts of Montana in attendance.

June 28—Aaviator Eugene Ely makes three splendid flights at Fort Missoula.

June 28—The good roads congress adjourns and with it the Commercial Secretaries' association.

July 3—F. A. Silcox is appointed district forester with headquarters in Missoula to succeed W. B. Greeley, who is transferred to Washington as associate to Chief Forester Graves.

July 4—Missoula celebrates the nation's birthday in Bonner, Hamilton, St. Ignatius, Ronan and Plains.

July 10—J. M. Evans is elected mayor and T. A. Price and Cuthbert Peat are chosen as councilmen in Missoula's first election under the commision form of government.

July 21—Missoula is formally introduced to the public playgroundes at a canival held on the univesity campus.

July 17—The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners opens in Butte.

July 17—The new city commissioners take over the administration of Missoula's affairs from the old council.

July 19—Announcement is made that the Milwaukee will resume work at once on its Blackfoot branch.

July 19—Double tragedy occurs in Missoula when Louis Hipsher murders his wife and commits suicide.

July 23—The Twin cities-to-Helena automobile tourists reach Montana's capital and are accorded a hearty welcome.

August 1—Judge J. B. Clayberg is named by the state board of education as the honorary dean of Montana's law school. H. W. Ballantyne and A. N. Whitlock are appointed as professors of law.

August 6—M. M. Fowler quits as superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific railroad.

August 7—W. R. Plew finds that the limits of the university campus extend some 50 feet in each direction beyond the present fence.

August 14—T. M. Swindlehurst of Livingston is appointed secretary of state by Governor Norris to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. N. Yoder.

August 14—A. M. Hurt arrives in Missoula to take charge of the affairs of the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern Pacific.

August 15—Missoula is made the state headquarters of the Knights of the Maccabees.

August 16—The Society of Montana Pioneers meets in Butte in annual session.

August 17—The Elks of Montana open their yearly convention in Anaconda.

August 20—Delegates from all parts of Montana arrive in Missoula for the convention of the state federation of labor.

August 21—A syndicate of local men takes over the franchise of the Missoula Baseball club forfeited by "Scrappy" Bill Joyce.

August 22—The delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention enjoy a sightseeing trip through the Bitter Root valley.

August 25—The editors of Montana meet in annual session in Great Falls.

August 25—The union spirit of Missoula's working people criticized by the delegates to the convention of the state federation of labor. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addresses the state convention.

August 26—The annual convention of the State Federation of Labor comes to an end.

August 30—Judge R. L. McCulloch addresses the old soldiers at the monster encampment in the Bitter Root.

September 1—Fourteen hundred school children enroll in the public schools of Missoula on the opening day of the fall term.

September 2—The city commission decides to pave South Third street with bitulithic pavement.

September 3—Frenchtown is wiped out by fire.

September 4—The labor unions of Montana celebrate.

September 7—Federal Judge Carl Rasch of the United States district court of Montana resigns his position for private practice.

September 13—The University of Montana opens for the fall term.

September 13—Thousands spend the day in Stevensville at the opening of the big home-coming celebration of the Flathead Indians.

September 17—The Missoulian defeats the Sentinel in a sensational game of baseball by a score of 9 to 8.

September 19—J. H. Steinhardt, fruit expert and buyer for a big New York house, gives the apples of the Bitter Root the palm as the best in the world.

September 19—The University of Montana purchases the library of the late Colonel T. C. Marshall for the new law school.

September 18—Senator Dixon nominates Judge Cheadle of Lewistown for the federal bench to succeed Judge Rasch.

September 25—The postmasters of Montana meet in Missoula for their fifth annual convention.

September 25—The state fair opens in Helena.

September 30—Aviator Cromwell Dixon sails with ease across the continental divide from the state fair ground at Helena.

October 5—The second annual Ravalli county fair opens in Hamilton with the city full of guests and the exhibit halls well stocked.

October 9—The Elks' building fund is completed by the loan of a Missouri insurance company.

October 10—The Ravalli county commissioners announce the winners in the county fair competitions.

October 10—The teachers of Missoula, Ravalli and Sanders county hold a joint institute in Missoula.

November 16—Cliff Blankenship is bought from Salt Lake by the Missoula syndicate to assume the management of the Missoula baseball team.

October 18—Representatives of the various churches of Missoula appear before the city commission and insist upon a Sunday-closing law. The commissioners assure the delegation that the law will be passed.

October 19—Through her newswriters Butte royally entertains President Taft.

October 20—By a unanimous vote the city council passes the saloon ordinance closing the saloons at midnight every day and all day on Sunday.

October 20—Great Falls and Missoula play a 6-to-6 tie on Montana's football field.

October 21—Montana defeats the state school of mines at football in Butte by a 12-to-0 score.

October 23—The county commissioners purchase a tract of 30 acres in South Missoula for use as a county fair grounds.

October 27—The Missoula high school football team wins from the Granite county aggregation by a score of 9 to 6.

October 28—Montana's football team loses to the Utah Aggies by a score of 3 to 0.

October 29—With inspiring ceremony the Methodists dedicate their splendid new church.

November 4—The varsity ends its curtailed football season by defeating the Poison town team, 28 to 6.

November 8—The twenty-second anniversary of the framing of Montana's constitution is marked by a banquet in honor of the framers in Helena.

November 9—Montana is held in the grasp of a severe blizzard.

November 16—Six are killed in a collision on the Northern Pacific near Pipestone Springs.

November 17—W. A. Clark, at a banquet in his honor, assures the Missoula Chamber of Commerce that he will give his support to the project for an electric railroad across the reservation.

November 27—Ronan's first election is delayed by the discovery that only one man from that city has registered.

November 30—Missoula high school is defeated by Butte by a score of 15 to 0.

November 30—The winter indoor baseball season opens auspiciously.

December 7—The property holders of the south side vote against the construction of a sewer system on their side of the river.

December 7—The state board of education informs President Duniway of the university that his contract will not be renewed next fall.

December 9—Judge Woody celebrates the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth and the fortieth milepost of his wedded life.

December 14—The directors of the Union association meet in Missoula and lay plans for the 1912 season.

December 14—H. R. Cunningham resigns his office as state auditor.

December 25—Missoula celebrates a quiet and orderly Christmas.

December 27—E. S. Paxson is commissioned to paint mural decorations for the state capitol.

December 28—The chamber of commerce holds it annual meeting and reelects A. J. Breitenstein as secretary.

Death's Heavy Toll of the Great

The list of the noted men and women who were removed by the hand of death during the year just closing contains the names of many distinguished makers of history, at home and abroad, of many leaders, statesmen, diplomats and prominent members of the various professions, men of the church, scientists, educators, artists and others too numerous to mention.

Among the prominent Americans claimed by death during the year were many closely identified with public life. John Marshall Harlan, associate justice of the United States supreme court; Stephen B. Elkins, United States senator from West Virginia and formerly secretary of state under President Harrison; and William P. Frye, for 30 yeas United States senator from Maine, were probably the three most widely known. The list includes the following United States senators and ex-senators: Charles J. Hughes of Colorado, Albert Beard Kittredge of South Dakota, George Wyckliffe McBride of Oregon, Roger Q. Mills of Texas, author of the Mills tariff bill; Thomas H. Carter, twice United States senator and founder of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Others were Hiram A. Tuttle and John McLane, both famous governors of New Hampshire; George Washington Glick, former governor of Kansas; Frank W. Benson, secretary of state and former governor of Oregon; Abriam Chamberlain, ex-governor of Connecticut; Nehemiah Day Sperry, "father of the rural free delivery" system; Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland, Edmond H. Madison of Kansas, Henry Clay Loudenslager of New Jersey, James P. Latta of Nebraska, General George W. Gordon of Tennessee, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and James Proctor Knott, ex-congressman and former governor of Kentucky.

Among the noted Canadians who died during the year just closing were Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier, lieutenant governor of Quebec; Desire Girouard, senior judge of the supreme court of Canada; Sir John Carling, a former member of the Canadian cabinet; Louis J. Forget, member of the senate; George Johnson, former chief statistician of Canada; Archbishop Denis O'Connor and Archishop Fergus Patrick McEvoy of Toronto; Rev. William Patrick, principal Manitoba Presbyterian college; James Bell, professor of surgery, McGill university, and Israel M. Rose, a prominent railroad builder of western Canada.

Among the noted foreigners called by death during the past year were many statesmen and men of affairs known throughout the world, including Peter A. Stolypin, premier of Russia; Baron Northcote, formerly governor general of Australia; Sir Charles Dilke, a prominent leader of the liberal party in England; Buenaventura Correoso, ex-president of Panama; Baron Banffy, former Hugarian premier; Maurice Rouvier, twice premier of France; Martinez Campos, president of the supreme court of Spain; Henry Maurice Berteaux, French minister of war; General Brun, former French minister of war; Professor Masuchika Shimose, inventor of the high explosive used by the Japanese navy, and Marquis Jutaro Komura, former minister of foreign affairs of Japan. The list also includes Princess Clotilde, aunt of the present king of Italy; Maria Pia, formerly queen dowager of Portugal, and Louise, dowager duchess of Devonshire.

The list of noted churchmen removed by death during the year includes Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan of Philadelphia; Bishop Augustine Van de Vyver of Richmond and Bishop Thomas Bonacum of Lincoln, all of the R. C. church; Bishops Willard F. Mallalieu and Oscar Penn Fitzgerald of the W. E. church, and the following P. E. bishops: William Paret of Maryland, Alex. H. Vinton of West Massachusetts, Edward E. Atwill of West Missouri, Cyl. W. Whitaker of Pennsylvania, Alex. Mackay Smith of Pennsylvania and John Mills Kendrick of Arizona and New Mexico.

Literature deplores the loss of David Graham Phillips, Mrs. Elizabeth Staurt Phelps Ward, George Cary Eggleston, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Vaughan Keste Antonio Fogazzaro, Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, William Clark Russell, Mrs. Arthur Stannard (John Strange Winter) and Harry Kellogg Durand.

The stage was impoverished by the death of Denman Thompson, Sydney Brough, Rose Eytinge, Wright Lorimer, Edward Harrington and Harold Kyrle Bellew.

Other noted dead of the year are Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and secretary of the navy under President Roosevelt; Tom L. Johnson, four times mayor of Cleveland; Edwin A. Abbey, the noted American artist; John W. Gates, American financier; Sir William S. Gilbert, the librettist of "Pinafore" and "Mikado;" Mrs. Carrie Nation, the militant temperance advocate; Sir Robert Hart, the eminent authority on Chinese commercial affairs; Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, United States navy, the hero of Santiago; John R. Walsh, formerly a prominent Chicago banker; Ide Lewis Wilson, the famous keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, Newport, R. I.; Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Eugene F. Ware, former commissioner of pensions and writer of poetry under the name of "Ironquil;" General Clement A. Evans, former commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans; Colonel John James McCook Bliss, secretary of the interior under McKinley and many years treasurer of the republican national committee; John Bigelow, diplomat and author; Sir John Aird, the builder of the Assouan dam; Rear Admiral Charles Stillman Sperry, United States navy, retired; Colonel William C. Green, copper mine operator; General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, seven times mayor of Baltimore; Sir Francis Galton, the noted English explorer and author; General Piet A. Cronjo, noted Boer leader in the war with England; Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, United States navy, retired; Baron Albert von Rothschild, the Vienna banker; Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, former director of the Metropolitan museum of art, New York; Charles Frederick Moberly Bell, managing director of the London Times; Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission and an authority on railroad safety; John Passmore Edwards, the English publicist, philanthropist and peace advocate; Halsey Cooley Ives, director of the St. Louis museum of art; Gustav Mahler, the eminent composer and conductor; Felix Motti, director of the Royal opera at Munich; Rear Admiral John C. Freemont, United States navy; Francis Andrew March, the noted philologist; Herbert G. Squires, former United States minister to Panama and Cuba; Rear Admiral James H. Sands, United States navy, retired; H. Victor Newcomb, former president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad; Thomas Ball, the sculptor; Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, the noted English surgeon and naturalist; Bartlett Tripp, ambassador to Austria under Cleveland; Irving Bedell Dudley, American ambassador to Brazil; Charles S. Francis, former American ambassador to Austria and Baron Gustave Samuel James de Rothschild of the Paris branch of the house of Rothschild.

In Montana.

Locally, the death list includes many well-known names:

January 14—Michel Revais, the blind Flathead interpreter, dies at the reservation agency after 34 years in the service of the government.

January 27—Mrs. Ella Haskell, the first woman lawer to practice in Montana, and once a candidate for attorney general of the United States on the populist ticket, dies in Butte.

February 4—William Crawford, alderman from the First ward of Missoula, dies suddenly of heart failure.

March 5—Dr. Oscar J. Craig, first president of the University of Montana, dies in Los Angeles, where he had gone in search of health.

April 2—Colonel J. A. McGowan of Plains dies suddenly in Los Angeles.

April 6—Judge Hiram Knowles dies on board train while rushing toward his home to die.

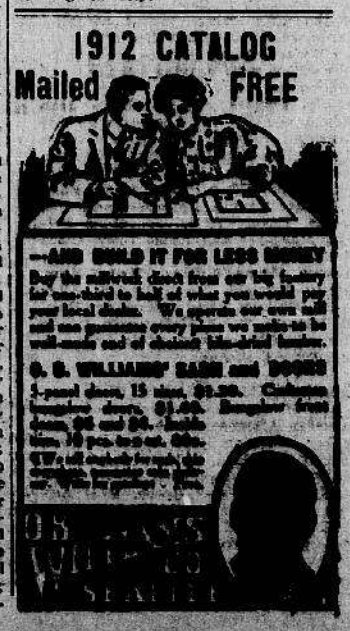
April 24—Colonel T. C. Marshall of Missoula dies at Fargo, while on his way to New York to consult a specialist.

June 17—Paul M. Reinhard dies in his Missoula home.

July 24—T. L. Greenough passes away in a hospital in Spokane.

August 6—Secretary of State A. N. Yoder succumbs to an attack of heart disease.

September 17—Former Senator Carter of Montana dies in Washington, following an attack of heart trouble.

November 19—Frank Conway dies in Virginia City.

A SAMPLE OF MISSOULA'S EXHIBITS AT EASTERN LAND SHOWS IN 1911.
[illegible] the inauguration of a broad policy of publicity which will have an important bearing upon the development of the whole of western Montana during the next few years.