

A WAY OUT OF TELEPHONE TROUBLE PROPOSED BY LANE OF INDEPENDENT

In Great Falls a Plan Has Been Suggested to Connect the Bell and Independent Telephone Systems--It Will Provide Better Service and Decrease in Expenses of Users.

The Great Falls Tribune of Thursday contained an interesting story of the attempt being made in the Electric city to eliminate the necessity of two telephone systems. It seems that President T. S. Lane of the independent concern has a plan that may work out satisfactory in Great Falls and that can be applied with equal advantage to other sections and cities of the state now burdened with two phone companies. The Great Falls story follows:

President T. S. Lane of the Interstate Telephone company, which owns a majority of the stock of the local automatic telephone company, and a majority of the stock of the various exchanges using that equipment in Montana, Idaho and eastern Washington, arrived in the city yesterday, and met the committee of the Merchants' association at the city in the Todd block.

H. P. Story, representative of the Bell company, was also there, as were the local and general counsel of the Interstate Telephone company and several local telephone men. Chairman F. A. Fligman explained the purpose of the meeting, placing emphasis on the desire of the committee to be fair to all the financial interests involved, but at the same time pointing out that the public had a large interest in securing cheaper telephone tax, and a wider service, such as one telephone service could give them.

He called on Mr. Lane for his views on the subject of a consolidation by purchase of the competing telephone plants. Mr. Lane went straight to the point. He said his company could not for a moment consider the selling of the Great Falls exchange to the Bell system or any other system for precisely the same reasons which Mr. Field of the Bell set forth in his letter as preventing his company from selling the Great Falls exchange. Indeed, he said, these reasons were more binding on his company than on the Bell people because his company had a larger investment in Great Falls than the other company, did a bigger business, and were making money, while the other company had less to sacrifice in any of these elements.

If any company was to sell to the other, he said, it was the Bell, which should sell to them, because its business interests were smaller. He was ready to purchase the business of the Bell company in Great Falls or the state on a fair basis any time, provided it could be legally done.

Herbert Strain here stated that he had talked the matter over with Governor Norris and others, and was satisfied that the constitution of the state expressly prohibited such sale of competing public utility corporations to each other.

Mr. Lane replied that, of course, he assumed such purchase could be legally made. If it could not, his company would certainly do nothing against the law.

Mr. Story, representing the Bell people, being called on, said he had nothing to add to the letter of Mr. Field, and was there more to listen and learn than to discuss propositions beyond his authority. He further made reference to the fact that he felt pretty much outclassed by the brilliant array of legal talent present for the other side.

Legal Phase. Mr. Davies, general counsel of the Interstate, addressed the committee on the legal phases of the telephone question, citing some court decisions. He also warmly defended the proposition that competition in the telephone business at this time was economically wise and justified.

He cited the fact that when the Bell patents expired there were only about 200,000 in use, and now there were over 8,000,000 in use, the largest fraction of that number being independent phones. He claimed that competition was a very great and dominant factor in bringing these results about.

Mr. Fligman and some others took issue with these statements and the former cited the increase in both taxes in that time. He declared that the increase in the standard of living was responsible largely for increased use in telephones. Mr. Davies admitted that this played a part.

After some further general discussion that seemed to lead nowhere, Mr. Lane took the floor and surprised his hearers by making a new and rather startling proposition. He said that as far as he could learn the ends sought by the merchants' committee were three. First, they wanted to get rid of the necessity for two phones as being obnoxious. Second, they wanted access to all the phone users in the

not include toll lines known as long distance lines. While this proposition is made as a matter of good will, yet we are informed that it is in accord with a recent decision of Judge Hunt of the United States court, who laid down the law for Montana, to the effect that telephone companies were common carriers and could be compelled by the law to make such physical connection with each other, and carry on business originating in another and compelling line to its destination, provided it received reasonable compensation for the service performed.

He ordered such connection made between an independent telephone company at Billings and a Bell company. Neither side ever tried to enforce the decree of the court, however. It was a decision that was double edged and cut both ways, and both the Bell company and their competitors were afraid to pick it up lest it explode in their hands.

It seems to The Tribune that the general public, in whose interests this decision was made, have less cause to be shy of it, and that we would do well to cultivate a closer acquaintance with this court decision. Meantime if the Bell company and the Automatic company can be brought to make a voluntary trial of the principles of that decision in Great Falls, the Merchants' association which is entitled to the credit of eliciting the proposition, will have certainly accomplished a great and unlooked for advantage.

Conceding that in this state at least such exchange of local connections is experimental, we can at least lose nothing by trying it. Indeed it would seem to us we are certain to gain something. Each telephone user could keep the one he liked best, and still reach every person that used a telephone in either of the local exchanges.

MURDERER HANGED FOR CRIME

MARK WILKINS FORFEITS LIFE AT SAN QUENTIN FOR KILLING COMPANION.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—Mark A. Wilkins, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Vernie Carmen, with whom he eloped from Kansas City in 1907, was hanged at San Quentin at 10:31 this morning. The body was pronounced dead and taken from the scaffold at 10:47.

Wilkins was convicted in Oakland, Cal., of having murdered Mrs. Vernie Carmen, with whom he had eloped from Kansas City early in 1907. He was a university man and an engineer and had been friendly for years with the woman's husband. The couple lived in this city for a time, finally moving to Oakland. They mingled little with neighbors, but in July, 1907, it was noticed that the woman had disappeared, and Wilkins told questioners she had gone east. In November, 1907, the woman's body was exhumed from a grave beneath the stable of the house, where Wilkins was still living. It had been buried in quicklime. Wilkins was arrested and quickly convicted of murder.

Details of the finding of the body gave the deserted husband his first intimation of his wife's whereabouts and fate, as Wilkins and the woman had effectively concealed their trail. Carmen came to this city at once and attended the coroner's inquest and Wilkins' trial.

HARMON SAYS LOWER TARIFFS

(Continued From Page One.) office, which I had the honor to occupy, cleared the way for the general enforcement of the law, for the government had lost in the cases which preceded these. There also were pending at the expiration of my term investigations of the beef trust and others.

"Prosperity." "But it appeared not to be the policy of the succeeding administration to proceed further against such concerns. So they grew and multiplied until one was reminded of the pictures where primitive men moved fearfully among monsters. And the country was made to believe for a time that this state of things was 'prosperity.' It is said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In this instance it would have been worth a ton, for the Sherman law was distinctly a preventive measure.

"The first step surely must be to redeem the tariff from its perverted use and restore it to its proper place as a revenue measure by gradual reductions, so that all concerned may have time to prepare for the change. With the chief cause of the trouble thus removed, I believe it should make our way safely back to normal conditions."

EASY IDENTIFICATION.

(National Monthly.) An Irish woman once had twin boys who looked so very much alike that people who knew the family often wondered how their parents told them apart. After church one day the minister was admiring the boys who were then two years old.

VALENTINES.

(From Judge's Library.) 'Tis easy enough to look pleasant With costly gifts coming apace, But the maiden worth while Is the one who will smile At a penny one with paper lace.

LEADERS OF LABOR NORRIS IS AGAINST REARRESTED HARMON

TVEITMOE, CLANCY, JOHANNSEN AND MUNSEY FACE SOME NEW INDICTMENTS.

Los Angeles, Jan. 12.—Olaf A. Tveitmoe, E. A. Clancy and Anton Johannsen, labor leaders of San Francisco, and J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City, were arrested here today on two new federal indictments which charged them with having conspired to bring to Los Angeles the dynamite used to blow up the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910, when 21 men were killed. Other federal indictments on which the same men were arrested two weeks ago charged them with having violated the interstate-commerce law by plotting to bring here from the east the explosive used by Orle E. McManigal in the attempt to destroy the Llewellyn iron works December 25, 1910. The arrests, which the four men expected, took place just outside the federal courtroom, following their appearance in connection with the first indictment, which was returned December 26, 1911.

Proceedings in that case began this morning, but amounted only to a motion to defer until afternoon the filing of a general demurrer to the indictment, and a motion to strike out certain parts of it.

The formalities were accomplished late today, and then the four men were arraigned upon the two new true bills which were filed with the final report of the federal grand jury on January 6. The time for arguing the demurrer and for the accused labor leaders to plead to the new charges was set for January 29.

The two new indictments charge that Orle E. McManigal, the McNamara brothers, now in San Quentin penitentiary; David Caplan and Milton A. Schmidt were fellow-conspirators of the accused labor leaders. There are four counts in each of the two new indictments. Bonds fixed at \$2,000 for each of the defendants were furnished.

LORIMER ALLEGES CONSPIRACY

(Continued From Page One.) stitutions, or they were anxious to give to him some substantial reward for his work in behalf of the proposed "lakes-to-the-gulf waterway."

Lorimer had got about half-way through the list of legislators who voted for him when an adjournment was taken until Monday night.

Earlier in the day the senator made a dramatic denial of any knowledge of corruption in connection with his election and in an equally dramatic way charged Governor Deneen and the Chicago Tribune were forwarding a conspiracy to drive him from the senate.

"I am sure, as I am sure that I am here," he charged, "that the Tribune bought the evidence which it used against Lee O'Neill Browne in the bribery trials and that it only was incidentally prosecuting Browne to get the basis of a case to try and put me out of the senate. I know that neither Browne nor anyone else ever paid anybody a dollar to vote for me, and I never have had a doubt that Charles A. White was bought and paid for when he delivered that statement to the Tribune."

"Do you think Governor Deneen still is in the conspiracy against you?" "I certainly do," replied Lorimer. "You say these things, having in mind the confessions of Holstlaw, Sekemeyer and Linker?" "Yes. The whole machinery of the state's attorney's office was used against me to get these alleged confessions. Linker and Holstlaw were indicted for offenses which were not in fact committed by them. They were told that they would be sent to the penitentiary and away from their wives and children, and after they signed statements, which attorneys in the employ of my enemies prepared, the indictments against them were quashed."

THOMAS KILGALLON IS MUCH IMPROVED

Butte, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Both telegraphic and telephone communication with Wallace today indicate that Thomas S. Kilgallon is holding his fair chance for recovery. Mrs. Kilgallon arrived at Wallace last evening and went direct to the Hope hospital, where her husband recognized her and brightened up when she appeared. Yesterday Dr. Nolan, a lung specialist of Spokane, was called in and after making a thorough examination of the patient, expressed the opinion that Mr. Kilgallon stood a good chance to get well.

The organizations to which Mr. Kilgallon belongs are seeking to get that he is receiving the very best of care and attention and nothing is being left undone in the way of providing the best of medical attention and capable nurses.

HORSE IS ORDERED TRANSFERRED LAND APPRAISEMENT IS CONCLUDED

CONVICTED BANKER IS SENT TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK., FOR BETTER TREATMENT. VALUATION IS PLACED ON ALL STATE PROPERTY, SOME OF IT VERY HIGH.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, was today ordered transferred from Fort McPherson, Ga., to the army general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham decided on the transfer, believing special medical treatment was necessary. Because of physical condition Mr. Morse recently was transferred to Fort McPherson from Atlanta penitentiary, where he was serving 15 years for violation of the banking laws.

Why It Was Done. Attorney General Wickersham issued the following statement regarding the transfer of Morse from Fort McPherson to Hot Springs: "By direction of the president, the attorney general has issued orders today for the transfer of Charles W. Morse from the post hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., to the army and navy general hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. Very urgent application has been made to the president to pardon Morse in order to allow him to go to Carlsbad for treatment, which it was represented on his behalf, was essential to his recovery. The army medical authorities, however, have advised the president that equally effective treatment can be furnished at Hot Springs, Ark., and the prisoner therefore is directed to be transferred there, still remaining in the custody of the penitentiary authorities."

Chinook in Montana. Helena, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The work of reclassifying the lands belonging to the state, which occupied seven months of the time of 10 field agents last year, has been completed, was the announcement today of C. A. Whipple, state land agent. During the time 1,500,000 acres of state lands were appraised at a cost of two cents an acre. The state law provides that none of the land shall be sold for less than \$10 an acre, but some of it is appraised at only \$1.50 an acre. From that it runs up as high as \$150 an acre. There is a large amount appraised at from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and another considerable quantity, the first-class agricultural land, at from \$20 to \$30 an acre. Mr. Whipple said today that in his opinion it would be only a few years when the state lands would be worth from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

RELIEF COMING FROM COLD

(Continued from Page One.) the third time in two weeks the Union Pacific tracks are impassable. The snow in the cuts is packed so hard that the ordinary snowplow cannot get through and the number of rotary in Kansas is limited. Many of the drifts were several thousand feet long. The Rock Island had several 2,000 feet long. One near Meade is three-quarters of a mile long and it took a big rotary plow, pushed by three engines, one hour and 40 minutes to get through. Behind the big snowplow trailed a carload of coal for Meade. It reached there this afternoon. The Rock Island ran a special train of coal and feed today from Texas into the snowbound district to relieve the situation.

NICOLLO'S TRANSLATION. (National Monthly.) The following story is told by a teacher who was giving language lessons to a class of small boys. She would write a short sentence on the blackboard and then ask the pupils to define the words. One day she wrote the word disarrange, and called for a definition of it. The faces of the boys were a puzzled look and each glanced at the other, wondering what the meaning might be. Presently a little Italian boy raised his hand.

"Well, Nicollo," said the teacher. "I don't exactly know, but it has something to do with a stove." "Oh, no, you are mistaken," said the teacher. "What makes you think it has anything to do with a stove?" "Because every mornin' when my papa he gets up to make a de fito, he say 'dam-a-dis-a-range.'"

Alias Summons. State of Montana, County of Missoula—ss. In the justice's court of Heligata township, before H. M. Small, justice of the peace. G. D'Orazi, plaintiff, vs. Matto Panzone, defendant.

The state of Montana to the above named defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear and answer before me, H. M. Small, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Missoula, at my office in Missoula, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to the complaint of G. D'Orazi, the above named plaintiff, in a civil action to recover the sum of \$32.25 and the costs of this action for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to the defendant at his special instance and request. And if you fail to appear and answer as above required, judgment will be taken against you according to complaint filed herewith, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, A. D. 1912. H. M. SMALL, Justice of the Peace. 1-6-13-20-27.

Alias Summons. State of Montana, County of Missoula—ss. In the justice's court of Heligata township, before H. M. Small, justice of the peace. G. D'Orazi, plaintiff, vs. Lawrence Lovelley, defendant.

The state of Montana to the above named defendant, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear and answer before me, H. M. Small, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of Missoula, at my office in Missoula, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to the complaint of G. D'Orazi, the above named plaintiff, in a civil action to recover the sum of \$38.25 and the costs of this action for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to the defendant at his special instance and request. And if you fail to appear and answer as above required, judgment will be taken against you according to complaint filed herewith, a copy of which is herewith served upon you.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, A. D. 1912. H. M. SMALL, Justice of the Peace. 1-6-13-20-27.

GALLATIN COUNTY CASE IS CONTINUED IN COURT. Helena, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The time of the federal court was largely taken up today by testimony in the case of the Northern Pacific railway against Gallatin county, in which the railroad company seeks to have the county restrained from selling over 100,000 acres of land because the taxes have not been paid. The land was assessed at \$2 an acre and the railroad contends it should be higher than \$1 an acre, to be in proportion to other assessments in the county. Testimony was introduced today by the county to show that the assessment of \$2 an acre was a fair one.

John McClelland, charged with introducing liquor on the Fort Belknap reservation, was given 60 days in jail and a fine of \$100. The grand jury will make its final report tomorrow.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

That is the nature of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the one remedy for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots. Dr. Pierce tells its every ingredient on the bottle-wrapper. Prominent physicians and some of the best medical authorities endorse these ingredients as being the very best known remedies for ailments and weaknesses among women.

This is what Mrs. GENEVIE E. COFFEY, of Longstreet, Ky., says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you what your medicine has done for me. I was a great sufferer for six years from a trouble peculiar to women, but I am thankful to say, after taking four bottles of your Favorite Prescription I am not bothered with that dreadful disease any more. I feel like a new woman. When I first wrote you for advice I only weighed 115 pounds—now I weigh 155. I thank you very much for your kindness. You have been as a father to me in advising me what to do, so may God bless you in every effort you put forth for good. I hope this testimonial will be the means of some poor suffering woman seeking health."

Dr. COFFEY, Mrs. Pierce's Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition, answers hosts of delicate questions about which every woman, single or married ought to know.

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