

ATTORNEYS ARGUE ON THE SHERMAN TRUST LAW

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF MEASURE IS ATTACKED BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

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FORMER "BOSS" COX WITH OTHERS INDICTED

ELEVEN OFFICIALS OF TRUST COMPANY CHARGED WITH VIOLATING BANK LAWS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 18.—George B. Cox, former political leader here and one-time president of the Cincinnati Trust company, together with 10 officers and directors of the trust company, were charged with having violated the state banking laws in indictments returned today by the Hamilton county grand jury. The others indicted were: Nathaniel S. Keith, secretary of the trust company; Fletcher R. Williams, treasurer, and the following directors: J. M. Crawford, once consul general at St. Petersburg; Charles S. Davis, former president of the Second National Bank here; David G. Edwards, James F. Heady, James H. Hutton, O. V. Parrish, Hamilton, Ohio; Norman G. Kenan and L. N. Miller.

Two indictments were returned. One of nine counts charged Cox, Davis, Kenan, Heady, Hutton, Miller, Keith and Williams with misappropriation of \$115,000 of the trust company's money through alleged illegal loans to the Ford & Johnson Chair company of Indianapolis. Cox also was a director of the chair company. The second indictment in two counts, charged Cox, Crawford, Davis, Edwards, Heady, Hutton, Keith, Williams and Parrish with the abstraction of a note for \$352,500 with intent to defraud the trust company. The note for \$352,500 was listed in the assets of the bank in November, 1911, at the instance of the state banking department. It was to cover alleged excessive loans made to the Ford & Johnson Chair company. Later the note was withdrawn, the indictment charged, without payment being made by the bank.

All of the defendants but Heady and Hutton were in court when the indictments were read. All gave bonds for \$5,000, on each indictment. August Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club of the National Baseball League, signed the bonds for Cox's release.

Washington, March 18.—(Special)—For the purpose of studying insanity for a year in the European hospitals, Dr. J. M. Scanland today sent his resignation to Governor Stewart as superintendent of the Montana state insane asylum, to take effect immediately.

The resignation was accepted and Dr. A. C. Knight, for the past four years connected with the asylum, was appointed to fill the vacancy. After explaining the reasons for resigning, Dr. Scanland, in his letter to the governor, expressed his appreciation of his recent appointment and assured the governor that if he wished, the writer would be glad to resume the duties of superintendent upon his return.

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FEDERAL AID GOOD ROADS CONVENTION ASKS CONCENTRATION ON HIGHWAYS

That national government participation in the highways progress of the country should first concentrate itself on main roads was the predominant current opinion in the Second Federal Aid Good Roads convention, held in Washington, D. C., during inauguration week. Called by the American Automobile association, motorist delegates, nevertheless, were in the minority as general roads bodies and chambers of commerce supplied the greater part of the several hundred representatives from the 46 states, which in one form or another were embraced in the nation-wide gathering. Members of congress in many instances spoke for their home organizations, and their utterances indicated growing knowledge of the business of the subject.

One of the features of the convention was the call at the White House, President Wilson receiving the delegates in the east room and expressing to them his great interest in highways improvement. John A. Wilson, first vice president of the A. A. A., introduced the good roads advocates to the nation's chief executive, who paid a special compliment to Chairman George C. Diehl in reference to his extensive knowledge of the roads question. The speakers of the convention were of national repute, and the subject was considered principally from a federal standpoint, though reference was repeatedly made to the fact that such systems of roads with county and township tribunals were of prime importance and required thorough consideration in the routing out of the country's roads transportation problem.

No more concrete summing up of the situation was expressed than that employed by Charles B. Stetson, chairman of the executive committee of the national group, who, in concluding his address, said: "We do not believe that federal aid means the appropriating of national funds for local improvement of roads. It is certainly wrong to ask national aid to do what properly belongs to the local community to perform and in any good road movement the state is the unit to which the municipality should look for aid, and the state in turn to co-operate with the national government for interstate roads and other roads that are of sufficient importance to warrant the employment of national aid in building. Any other course is untenable, unconstitutional and basically wrong. But we do ask of the men who are trying, and conscientiously trying, to build interstate and transcontinental highways to remember the necessity of improving the road from the home to the city of the man who is promoting the great basic industry of our country to the end that all the people in this great country may ultimately be benefited."

Resolutions. The committee on resolutions comprised a member from every one of the 46 states which sent delegates, and before Chairman L. R. Spears and his associates concluded their labor several sessions were required. In the adoption of the committee's report the convention unequivocally placed itself on record as favoring a plan of interstate roads, the preamble and resolution reading as follows: "Whereas, in the development of our country's transporting appliances for man and goods from place to place, it has become almost the universal will of the people of the United States, and with the national capital.

Resolved, That we advocate the creation, wherever they do not now exist, of effective state departments of highways, in the various states, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the governor of each state.

Resolved, That congress be respectfully requested to create a standing committee on national roads.

After the speech of the Hon. Stanton Warbuton of Washington, in which he advocated a system of national military roads, and put forward the proposition of paying for them by a restoration of the tobacco tax of 1879, a resolution was passed calling for a renewal of the former tax rate and the use of the excess in building a national or interstate system of highways.

An amendment offered by Representative Dorey W. Shackelford of Missouri, providing that the money raised by this taxation be set apart as a fund to be applied to the construction or maintenance, or both, of such roads as congress shall give aid to by legislation, received only two votes. Mr. Shackelford is the author of the proposition for the payment of roads rental by the national government for roads used in rural free delivery.

The convention committee on resolutions was authorized to appear before the joint committee of congress on federal aid.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST. The maximum difference in elevation of land in the United States is 14,777 feet, according to the United States geological survey. Mount Whitney, the highest point, is 14,501 feet above sea level, and a point in Death valley is 276 feet below sea level. These two points, which are both in California, are less than 90 miles apart. This difference is small, however, as compared with the figures for Asia. Mount Everest rises 29,002 feet above sea level, whereas the shores of the Dead sea are 1,290 feet below sea level, a total difference in land heights of 30,292 feet. Mount Everest has never been climbed.

The greatest ocean depth yet found is 32,088 feet, at a point about 40 miles north of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippine islands. The ocean bottom at this point is, therefore, more than 1 1/2 miles below the summit of Mount Everest.

The difference in the land heights in Europe is about 15,868 feet.

A TIP. (From Judge.) New Janitor—How'd you make 'em come across with the New Year tips? Old Janitor—Oh, there are ways, but one scheme is this: For a week before New Year's I sift do ashes close, I save coal, an' New Year's mornin', bright and early, I chuck on de fuel an' get up about 20 pounds of steam. Dat makes the rollers sing, an' I jes' goes from one flat to another an' asks, "Is dis hot enough for ye?"

MARKET IS QUIET UNTIL CLOSE

MOVEMENT OF THE IMPORTANT STOCKS IS CONFINED TO FRACTIONS, MERELY.

New York, March 18.—Until the last hour of trading today movements of the important speculative stocks were confined to fractions, and much of the time the market was nearly at a standstill. The list was under pressure in the closing trading, with the selling heaviest in Union Pacific, Reading, Steel and Amalgamated. Net losses on the day were small in most cases. Union Pacific sold down to 146 1/4, a new low figure.

Liquidation of New Haven and some of the specialties. New Haven dropped to 113 3/4, a new low price. Among the industrials, Rumeley fell 7/8, and Goodrich and California Petroleum sold at new low figures for the decline. The general list was not affected, however, until the final drive was made.

The approach of the Easter holidays, international money conditions, uncertainty regarding the Harriman dissolution proceedings and tariff legislation all tended to reduce operations. The late selling may have been influenced by the assassination of the king of Greece and the resignation of the French cabinet.

Another bearish factor was the engagement of \$4,000,000 more gold for France, making a total of \$23,000,000 to that country this year. In spite of these additional engagements the money market here was slightly easier. No decided relaxation in rates is looked for, however, at this time.

The bond market was irregular. Denver and Rio Grande refunding 55 developed unusual weakness, and lost two points. Total sales, par value, \$1,424,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

New York Closing Stocks. Amalgamated Copper 88 1/2, American Botton Oil 26 1/2, American Smelting & Refining 68, American Sugar Refining (bid) 111, American Tel. & Tel. 132 3/4, Anaconda Mining Co. 26 3/4, Atchison 101 1/2, Atlantic Coast Line 123, Baltimore & Ohio 100 1/4, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 87 1/4, Canadian Pacific 233, Chesapeake & Ohio 71 1/2, Chicago & Northwestern (bid) 133, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 108 3/4, Colorado Fuel & Iron 32 1/2, Colorado & Southern 25 1/2, Delaware & Hudson (bid) 158, Denver & Rio Grande 19, Erie 25 1/2, General Electric 137, Great Northern preferred 125 1/2, Great Northern Ore Cfts 74, Illinois Central (bid) 121, Interborough-Met 17 1/2, Do preferred 50, Inter Harvester (bid) 104 3/4, Louisville & Nashville 133, Missouri Pacific 26 1/2, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 24 1/2, Lehigh Valley 154, National Lead 47 1/2, New York Central 105 3/4, Norfolk & Western 104 1/2, Northern Pacific 114 3/4, Pennsylvania 118 1/2, People's Gas 106 1/2, Pullman Palace Car (bid) 157, Reading 155, Rock Island Co. 21, Do preferred (bid) 35 1/2, Southern Pacific 98 1/2, Southern Railway 25, Union Pacific 146 3/4, United States Steel 53 1/2, Do preferred 107 1/2, Wabash (bid) 3 1/2, Western Union 67

Boston Closing Stocks. Amalgamated Copper 88 1/2, Am. Zinc Lead & Sm. 28 1/2, Arizona Commercial 3 1/2, Bos. & Corb. Cop. & Sil. Min. 6 1/2, Calumet & Arizona 67 1/2, Calumet & Hecla 45 1/2, Centennial 14, Copper Range Con. Co. 43 1/2, East Butte Cop. Mine 12, Franklin 6 1/2, Groux Consolidated 3, Granby Consolidated 57, Greene Cananea 8, Isle Royale (copper) 24, Kerr Lake 3, Lake Copper 14, La Salle C. Pper 4, Miami Copper 42, Mohawk 48 1/2, Nevada Consolidated 17, Nipissing Mines 8 15-16, North Butte 26 1/2, North Lake 1 11-16, Old Dominion 48, Osceola 87, Quincy 65, Shannon 10 1/2, Superior 30, Superior & Boston Min. 3 1/2, Tamarack 26, U. S. Sm. Ref. & Min. 40 1/2, Do preferred 48, Utah Consolidated 9 1/2, Utah Copper Co. 51, Winona 2 1/2, Wolverine 61

New York Bonds—Northwest Circuit. U. S. Refunding 2s reg. 100 1/2, U. S. Refunding 2s coupon. 100 1/2, U. S. 3s reg. 101 1/2, U. S. 3s coupon. 102 1/2, U. S. new 4s reg. 113 1/2, U. S. new 4s coupon. 113 1/2, New York Central general 3 1/2s. 84 1/2, Northern Pacific 3s. 66 1/2, Northern Pacific 4s. 96 1/2, Union Pacific 4s. 97 1/2, Wisconsin Central 4s. 90

Grain and Provisions. Chicago, March 18.—Buying of wheat on the theory that a rally was due after a long period of depression served to advance prices today. A firm tone was manifest at the close, with prices 1/2c to 3/4c to 1-1/2c above last night's figures. Corn was firm at 1/2c to 3/4c up at the close, oats 1/2c to 3/4c net higher, and provisions:

Minneapolis Wheat. Minneapolis, March 18.—Close: Wheat—May, 84 1/2@84 3/4; July, 51 1/2@51 3/4; September, 57 1/2. Cash wheat—No. 1 hard, 81 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 83@84 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 80 1/2@82 1/2c; No. 2 hard, Montana, 85 1/2c; No. 3 wheat, 78 1/2@80c.

Money Market. New York, March 18.—Money on call firm, 3 1/2@4 1/4 per cent; ruling rate, 4 1/2 per cent; closing bid, 4 per cent; offered at 1 1/4 per cent. Time loans easier; 60 and 90 days, 5 1/2@6 per cent; six months, 5 1/2@5 3/4 per cent.

HE BLESSED IT. (From Judge.) A teacher of a Sunday school class tried to impress upon her young charges the necessity of blessing the food before eating. "Billy," she asked of a little fellow whose father was an elder in the church, "what prayer does your father say before you eat your dinner?" "I dun know." "Well, what'd he say this mornin' before breakfast?" Billy meditated; suddenly he remembered and beamed. "He said, 'You kids go slow on the butter now. It's 40 cents a pound.'"

SPRING SUITS AND COATS

The range in prices is as pleasing and attractive as is the assortment of styles and materials. Come in and see—you can find a suit to exactly please for the amount you wish to spend.

Correctness of Style Quality of Workmanship

Are the essentials that receive the first consideration of our buyer, and in buying you are always assured of good style and workmanship of an order that will preserve the fit to the end.

Prices Range Suits - - \$10.50 to \$40 Coats - - \$7.50 to \$40

Alterations Free. We carry Underwear THE LEADER We carry Dresses Kimonos Muslin Underwear. "Economists for the People"

45 Large Lots in Stevensville

Must Be Sold at Once

LOCATION—Riverview addition, four blocks from postoffice; most attractive location in town. CHARACTER—High and dry; excellent drainage; most productive soil in the Bitter Root valley. Sixty-foot street; city water; board walk to center of town. Adapted to truck gardening and poultry raising. SIZE OF LOTS—40x157 and 40x185. PRICE—\$125 and \$150; \$10 down, \$10 monthly. Stevensville is the most prosperous agricultural town in Montana today.

Trading center for the most highly developed diversified farming community in Montana. 325 dairies, 20,000 acres fruit trees within radius of 15 miles. No other lots similar in size and character can be bought in Stevensville for double the money. Buy now before the east side railroad is built and double your money quickly.

Price & Mathews Old Western Montana Bank Building, Missoula, Montana. OR F. M. Lawrence, 838 W. Pine Street MISSOULA, MONTANA

ranging from 5 to 10 cents advance. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour equaled 32,000 bushels. Primary receipts of wheat were 567,000 bushels against 254,000 a year ago.

Expectation of lighter receipts because of the approach of milder weather, promoting spring operations on the farms, gave strength to corn. Oats proved relatively firmer than other grains, the main cause being information buying of oats against sales in corn.

Light receipts of hogs carried provisions higher. Packers, however, did considerable selling and largely offset the advance. Today's range: May wheat opened at 88 1/2c to 89 1/2c; high, 88 1/2@88 3/4c; low, 88 1/2c; closed, 88 1/2@88 3/4c. May corn opened at 51 1/2@51 1/2c; high, 52 1/2@52 1/2c; low, 51 1/2c; closed, 52 1/2@52 1/2c. May oats opened at 32 1/2c to 32 1/2c; high, 32 1/2@32 1/2c; low, 32 1/2c; closed, 32 1/2c.

Board of Trade to Close. Chicago, March 18.—The Chicago board of trade will be closed Friday, March 21.

Fish refuse, granulated to resemble cod roe, is being used in France to bait sardines, which rise to be caught in nets as it is spread upon the sea.

Summary of American Telephone and Telegraph Co's Annual Report

The report just issued by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year ending December 31, 1912, shows that the telephone has become in the United States