

TO THE COURTS BY GUM SHOE TRAIL

SANDERS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS DECLINE TO ISSUE A WARRANT TO PAY FOR BRIDGE.

THE VOTE IS UNANIMOUS

Resolution Adopted by Board Declares That the Courts Must Authorize the Issue of Warrant Before County Will Buy Its Own Bridge and the Case Must Now Go to Judge.

Flains, July 19.—(Special)—If the Perma bridge case gets into the courts, it will be taken there over the Gum-Shoe trail. The county commissioners have acted in the matter of the proposed purchase of the structure. They have refused to issue a warrant in payment for the bridge until they are authorized to do so by the courts. This action was unanimous.

This action of the commissioners took the form of the adoption of a resolution, which is spread upon the minutes of the board. It sets forth the position of the commissioners plainly. It is Sanders county's declaration of independence. It demonstrates the truth of the assertion which was made a few days ago in this correspondence, that the men of Sanders county have concluded that the time has come for them to manage their own affairs without interference from any other county.

The Declaration. The Plainsman, the local newspaper, publishes the complete record of the proceedings of the board of commissioners, furnished by the county clerk. This copy of the official minutes tells the story of how the Sanders county declaration of independence was written.

Pursuant to due and legal notice, the board of county commissioners of Sanders county, Montana, met in special session on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present were W. A. Beebe, chairman; John W. Miller and C. W. Powell, commissioners, and Frank Foster, clerk.

The report of the commissioners appointed to appraise the Perma bridge, making the valuation of said bridge \$9,781.42, was examined and accepted by the unanimous vote of the board and the report was ordered filed.

A Demand. The following demand being presented to the board by Edward Donlan, to-wit:

Thompson, Mont., July 19, 1913. To the board of county commissioners of Sanders county, Mont.

Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that on July 16, 1913, the commissioners appointed by your board, by the undersigned and by a judge of the district court of the Fourth judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Sanders, for the purpose of appraising and determining the fair cash value of my Perma bridge, so-called, have made their appraisal and report as a result thereof the fair cash value of the Perma bridge has been determined to be and has been fixed at the sum of \$9,781.42. Accordingly, pursuant to the terms of the contract entered into between the county of Sanders, state of Montana, acting through the board of county commissioners of said Sanders county, and the undersigned, I hereby make demand upon you that you proceed to cause the issuance and delivery to me, and that there shall be issued and delivered to me, county warrants of the county of Sanders, state of Montana, in the sum of \$9,781.42, as aforesaid determined to be the fair cash value of the Perma bridge. Respectfully,

EDWARD DONLAN.

A Resolution. The following resolution was introduced by Powell, seconded by Miller, and made unanimous:

"Whereas, there has been this day presented to the board of county com-

(Continued on Page Nine.)

BILLINGS GAZETTE IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Billings, July 19.—Arthur H. Brown, receiver of the defunct First Trust and Savings bank, is now in possession of the Daily Gazette by order of District Judge Pierson pending an appeal of P. B. Moss from the confirmation of the sale of the stock of the newspaper to Joseph Hanlon, whose cash bid was the highest received. Mr. Moss is called upon to put up an appeal bond of \$100,000.

BRYAN UNDERTAKES NEW NICARAGUAN AGREEMENT

PROPOSES THAT UNITED STATES BE GIVEN ABSOLUTE CONTROL OVER COUNTRY.

Washington, July 19.—A new policy toward Nicaragua, involving the virtual control of affairs of that republic by the United States trust protectorate, similar to that now exercised over Cuba, was outlined by Secretary Bryan at a conference with members of the senate foreign relations committee.

Mr. Bryan's proposal, coming as a surprise to members of the committee, has been taken by many senators as the first pronouncement of a general policy on the part of the administration to extend American control over the countries surrounding the Panama canal and to assure the stability of Central American republics and the domination by the United States of their relations with other great powers.

Secretary Bryan went before the committee with a revised draft of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty, negotiated first in the Taft administration, by which the United States would secure exclusive rights across Nicaragua and a new naval base in exchange for a \$9,000,000 gold payment.

As a new feature of the treaty, however, the secretary of state proposed that language similar, if not identical, with the so-called Platt amendment, relating to Cuba, be injected in the treaty, giving the United States sweeping control of Nicaraguan affairs and the power to regulate her foreign relations and her finances. Under the proposed plan Nicaragua would agree in substance:

The Agreement Proposed. That war should not be declared without the consent of the United States.

That treaties would not be made with foreign governments that would tend to destroy her independence or that would give those governments a foothold in the republic.

That no public debt would be contracted beyond the ordinary resources of the government, as indicated by the ordinary revenues.

That the United States should have the right to intervene at any time to preserve Nicaraguan independence or to protect life or property.

That the United States should have the exclusive right to build a canal across Nicaragua, and should have 99 years lease to a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca and to the Great Corn and Little Corn islands in the Caribbean, with the privilege of renewing the leases.

The United States in return would pay Nicaragua \$3,000,000 to be used in public works and education.

Nicaragua Willing. It is understood the Nicaraguan government is willing to enter into the proposed treaty, because of the stability it would give to the present Diaz government and to the proposed re-organization of the fiscal affairs of the republic. It is understood a re-funding of the Nicaraguan debt, for which about \$15,000,000 is required, does not form a specific part of the negotiations laid before the senate committee today.

The committee members and members of the committee refused to discuss the conference further than to say it took in the whole scope of Nicaraguan affairs. The striking plan suggested by

(Continued on Page Eight.)

'NOTHER SICK MAN OF EUROPE



TWO MISSOULA PEOPLE DEAD AS RESULT OF AUTO TRAGEDY WHOSE CAUSE IS NOT KNOWN

Miss C. C. Hill was instantly killed and Earl Vaughn received injuries which caused his death a few minutes later, when a big automobile, driven by Kenneth Ross, Jr., son of the head of the Anaconda Copper Mining company's western Montana plants, turned turtle on the flat south of town last night.

MISS C. C. HILL, age 20 years, skull badly crushed. Employed in the district offices of the Bell Telephone company.

EARL VAUGHN, age 25 years, internal injuries. Employed on the Blackfoot branch of the Milwaukee as a fireman.

The injured: Miss Ida Nimposter, Missoula, badly bruised. Kenneth Ross, Jr., Missoula, nervous shock.

Jack Burns, Bonner, slight bruises. The manner of the accident is a mystery which may never be solved, so suddenly did the whole thing occur. Kenneth Ross, who was driving the car, is prostrated and can tell nothing. The other survivors remember only a sickening shock and then the return to consciousness which brought them face to face with the completed accident.

A great, black car, lying flat on its side, forming a battered background for a dusty roadway in which a girl lay dead and a man was gasping for departing breath was the scene which greeted those who first discovered the accident. Farther back than that accident information doesn't go. The

condition of the people who participated in the accident is such that they can't recall the accident itself, and all their opinions are mere hearsay, and though the survivors of the accident maintain that the car was not going at an excessive speed, it is certain that it must have been driven too fast for safety. Automobile drivers who visited the scene of the accident say that the machine must have been going at a terrific speed—some say 60 miles an hour; others guess 50. But the blame does not lie, altogether, with the driver of the car. The wreck came at a place which has long been condemned as a death trap. Complaints, automobilists say, have been lodged with the county commissioners, but no attempts have ever been made to improve the road.

Walter Beck, who has had more experience with the road than any other Missoula automobilist, places the entire blame for the accident upon the condition of the road. The accident occurred just south of an unguarded bridge a few rods north of the first crossing over the Blitter Root tracks. The road curves into the narrow bridge, then curves again. The bridge is not four feet wider than an automobile and the road on the south side is just as narrow. Beck explains the accident in this manner: "The machine was going south at a good speed. I think Ross made the quick turn to the bridge and then swung around for the succeeding curve. The road there is narrow and raised. The outside of the turn is lower than the

rest of the road and slopes sharply into a soft stretch of gravel. The car slipped off the edge of the road into the gravel. It was tipping, then, away from the curve and it was inevitable that the car should tip over. It went straight over on its back. I should judge, for the cap on the radiator ploughed the road for several yards. Then the machine went over on its side, slid for several yards and stopped."

Beck's opinion is borne out by all of the visible evidence. The outside of the road is ploughed deep by the wheel and the road shows that the machine must have slid for yards. Excessive speed would have been necessary for the accident to happen as it did.

The accident happened at about 10 o'clock, apparently. The automobilists had just started from town on a trip which was not a joy-ride in the accepted sense. The party seems to have been in a hurry and none of the men had been drinking at all—all of them, in fact, are sober, respected young men. There were no other machines within hailing distance when the car turned over and so suddenly did it all happen that none of the injured riders appreciated the seriousness of the accident. Young Ross picked himself out of the dust, satisfied himself that some of his companions were hurt and ran swiftly to the car barns, a mile and a half away and telephoned for an automobile and a doctor.

Meanwhile Harry Chaney, accompanied by a police officer, was on the scene. (Continued on Page Six)

PARACHUTE JUMPER KILLED IN FALL INTO WATER

CLOSE OF POTLATCH MARRIED BY FATAL FALL INTO PACIFIC AT SEATTLE.

Seattle, July 19.—Francis L. Thayer, aged 41, a parachute jumper, known all over the west, was drowned today while making a parachute descent from an aeroplane as part of the Potlatch air sports. He went up in an aeroplane with Ohmy Bryant. At a height of 700 feet he dropped from the aeroplane and his parachute spread above him and the descent began. At a height of 600 feet he broke loose from the parachute and fell into the water.

Thayer did not rise to the surface after going into the water. He had been giving parachute exhibitions 25 years. Thayer called Chicago his home. He leaves a wife, who is in Seattle.

Bryant, with Thayer hanging to his parachute beneath the aeroplane, made a pretty flight of 10 minutes over the bay, circling above the warships until the aeroplane had reached a height of 750 feet. Bryant then signalled that he was ready for Thayer to jump, but Thayer did not signal that he was ready to let go until the machine had settled 50 feet. Then he cut loose from the aeroplane.

(Continued on Page Four.)

FIVE HOURS' VISIT IN GARDEN CITY BY LANE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO SPEND SOME TIME IN MISSOULA.

Washington, July 19.—"I am going west to see a small part of my job and a few of the people I am working for."

Secretary Lane so stated the purpose generally today of a trip on which he will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon to be absent a month or more. Thus far he has planned his trip only to Wyoming and Montana, but will determine after reaching Montana whether he will extend his trip farther west.

The primary object of the journey is to enable Secretary Lane to make a personal examination into proposed reclamation projects in Montana where there is a great difference of opinion as to the necessity for irrigation. Other matters to be cleared are the advisability of putting cattle belonging to the Indians upon some of the large Montana reservations; the admission of automobiles into national parks; the improvements necessary to care for the increasing number of visitors to the parks, and members of water users on various reclamation projects.

During Secretary Lane's stay in

(Continued on Page Eight.)

HE'S BEEN MARRIED FOR SEVEN DAYS SAYS GRANT

INFORMS GUESTS ASSEMBLED TO SEE CEREMONY THAT HE BEAT THEM TO IT.

San Diego, Cal., July 19.—The wedding of U. S. Grant, Jr., of this city and Mrs. America Workman Will of Los Angeles, which was to take place at 7 o'clock this evening in a local hotel, did not occur.

Instead of a wedding it was announced to those present at the appointed time that the marriage ceremony had been performed one week ago today by Judge George Puterbaugh.

Only a few friends of the Grant family assembled for the wedding that had been set for this evening. U. S. Grant, Jr., was the only one of the bridegroom's five children who was in the hotel parlor when the announcement of the previous marriage was made. Charles Grant and his sisters ignored invitations to be present. Their refusal to attend is taken to corroborate the reports that Mr. Grant's family was much opposed to his marriage. After the announcement an elaborate dinner was served.

Grant appeared quite happy. "We are going up to San Francisco in the morning," he said, "and will make a short stay there. Later we hope to

(Continued on Page Eight.)

FARMER MADE AN OUTLAW IN UNDERWOOD TARIFF BILL

JAP CHAUFFEURS NUMEROUS

Sacramento, Cal., July 19.—Japanese are rapidly replacing Caucasian chauffeurs in southern California, according to figures given out today by the state motor vehicle department. More than 50 chauffeurs' licenses issued thus far this month have been given to Japanese. Of this number 80 per cent reside south of the Tehachapi. In most cases applications for such licenses are made out by the motor car owners who employ the Japanese.

SENATOR CUMMINS VIGOROUSLY ASSAILS PRODUCT OF A SECRET CAUCUS.

WILSON IS ATTACKED

"Coercive" Power Wielded by President Has Been Used Extensively—The Whole Measure Discriminates Against Agriculturalists of the West in Favor of East.

Washington, July 19.—Debate on the tariff in the senate began in earnest today with Chalmers Simmons of the finance committee, proclaiming the new bill a satisfactory answer to the demand for downward revision and Senator Cummins, speaking from a progressive republican standpoint, predicted that it would carry the democratic party to defeat.

Senator Simmons replied to contentions that the bill discriminated against the farmer. Senator Cummins asserted that the democratic party had treated the farmer as an outlaw and vigorously assailed President Wilson for his participation in framing the bill. That, he characterized, as abuse of a power that had been "coercive."

Senator Simmons recounted the farm products the measure would place on the free list, such as wheat, flour, cattle, sheep, swine, sugar, wool, eggs and potatoes, and said:

"Every man who ever, in his occupation, will be the beneficiary in some degree, of this general system of reductions. In this respect the farmer has been shown a special consideration. Practically everything he buys has been put on the free list or the duties have been greatly reduced. For his special benefit, cotton ginning and ties and the materials out of which socks for grain, wool, fertilizer, etc., are made, wire for fencing and baling purposes and similar articles of farm consumption have been put upon the free list. For his special benefit, plows, shovels, hoes, rakes, mowers, reapers, planters, and agricultural implements of every description have been put on the free list. It will be in a large degree the beneficiary of free-listed building materials of various kinds, materials used in the construction of roads, textbooks for schools, etc., boots and shoes, low-grade blankets, harness, saddles and saddlery, wagons, carts, sewing machines and other like products."

"He will share special benefits from the reduction of the duty on sugar and its ultimate abolition and, finally, he will share benefits of the heavy reductions of every description, crockery, hardware, household and kitchen furnishings and utensils."

A Real Free List. Chairman Simmons declared that the free list items in the Payne-Aldrich law was in the interest of the protected manufacturers.

"The free list in this bill is a free list in the interest of the consumer as well as the manufacturer," he said. "Under the Payne-Aldrich law more than half of all importations to this country are on the free list. More than 80 per cent of these free imports are the raw materials of the manufacturer."

"Undoubtedly there will be increased importation under the bill. That was intended and provided for in the reductions in rates it makes. You cannot revise the tariff so as to give relief from present tariff burdens except by enlarging opportunities for importations. Undoubtedly on the other hand there will be increased exportations under this bill. That was also intended by its framers and is provided for in such ways as was found possible and practicable."

"To this end it untaxes the things the farmer employs in making the products he sells abroad, and untaxes the raw materials of the manufacturer. It largely untaxes the material used in the construction of his plant and the machinery needed for its equipment to enable them to meet their foreign competitor on more advantageous terms, not only at home, but abroad."

"In short, it seeks in such ways as are open to establish upon a broader basis that spirit of equality on which

(Continued on Page Eight.)

MEN WILL ORGANIZE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Helena, July 19.—(Special)—A call for a meeting to cause the issuance of a local of the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been issued by W. B. Rankin of this city, a brother of Miss Jeanette Rankin, field secretary of the women's national organization. Miss Rankin labored long to convert her brother to the cause, and the result is seen in the call. This will be the first organization of the kind in Montana. James L. Laidlow, president of the National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, writing to Mr. Rankin, says no objection will be made if the league is passive, that the mere fact of its organization lends moral support to the suffrage cause. The meeting will be held next Saturday.

POISONED COYOTES TO BE TURNED LOOSE

Helena, July 19.—(Special)—At a meeting here of the executive committee of the state board of sheep commissioners, Dr. M. E. Knowles was appointed special sheep inspector to take charge of the coyote farm at which coyotes will be inoculated with sarcoptic mange and then distributed over the state and released to carry the infection to their wild brothers. The work will be started next month, and the animals released in the early fall. The committee decided that in as much as Wyoming presents satisfactory evidence that the state is clean and free from scab, it will request the governor to lift the quarantine now in effect against the state.

QUIET IS RESTORED AFTER A NIGHT OF STORM

MAYOR OF SEATTLE TRIES TO STOP TIMES FROM PUBLISHING BUT FAILS.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—Five hundred sailors and marines from the Pacific reserve fleet who had shore leave tonight devoted to night to dodging the patrols. As soon as any considerable number of marines gathered, a patrol squad was sure to hover in sight and the sailors would stampede in all directions, to assemble in pre-arranged places. There was no disorder beyond what was permissible on a carnival night of the Portlatch.

The police preserved order in the streets through which the sailors and marines of the reserve fleet swept last night, wrecking headquarters of the Industrial Workers and radical socialists. The police and hoped that the sailors would be closed tonight, but a judge overruled the mayor's order closing them.

Industrial Workers said that they had received warning yesterday of a plot to wreck their establishments and that all their valuable records had been taken away and their men warned to keep out of the way of the mob when it appeared.

No More Disorder. The day passed without disorder in the streets, which last night were filled with rioting naval men and civilians and as night drew near the police felt hopeful of maintaining the peace tonight, although Judge Humphries of the superior court had set aside Mayor Cotterill's order closing the saloons. There was much patronage of the saloons during the afternoon and night and the police looked on this as the feature of danger.

Public interest after the debris of the socialist and Industrial Workers' wreckage had been swept away, centered in the unsuccessful effort of Mayor Cotterill to prevent the publication of the Seattle Times today and tomorrow, the mayor alleging that incendiary articles in the Times were responsible for last night's rioting. Judge Humphries came to the rescue of the Times with an injunction and the city edition of the paper came out on time at 3 o'clock when the police guard which had been put over the printing room was withdrawn.

When the restraining order was served on Mayor Cotterill and Chief of Police Bamick, they appeared before Judge Humphries with Assistant Corporation Counsel Ralph Pierce and protested against the issuance of separate restraining orders and contending that the city was entitled to notice and opportunity to defend the action. They asked that the court hear them in opposition to the orders and were refused by the court.

The mayor then announced that the city would obey the court's orders, though under protest, and Chief of Police Bamick telephoned to Lieutenant Dolphin, who was in charge of the guard at the Times' plant, to release the papers which were already in the hands of the newsboys held under police guard in the printing room. The attorneys who obtained the restraining order for the Times were followed by a delegation of lawyers

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CROPS OF MONTANA IN SPLENDID SHAPE

FRED GRANT LEAVES ESTATE TO HIS WIFE

Butte, July 19.—(Special)—Crop conditions in eastern Montana and the Dakotas were never better and the railroads are preparing to move the greatest crop ever raised in that section.

New York, July 19.—The entire estate of the late General Frederick Dent Grant, estimated at \$10,000, is left to his widow, Mrs. Grant, who also is made executrix, by his will filed here today for probate.

In constituting Mrs. Grant sole legatee, General Grant in his will says: "This was done because of my assurance that our children have all readily been provided for in the past will of my deceased mother and they will be more gratified to have their mother receive the entire estate belonging to me than to have it diminished by present gifts to them."

E. H. Barrett, assistant general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, who has just returned from an extended trip through the Dakotas and Montana, speaks in glowing terms of the prospects for a bumper crop from the territory adjacent to the St. Paul lines.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

(Continued on Page Eight.)