

PLAN OUTLINED FOR NEXT YEAR

PRESIDENT CRAIGHEAD ISSUES A LETTER REGARDING COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

HELPFUL DEPARTMENTS

Recent Action of the State Board of Education Makes Possible Splendid Opportunities for Practical and Classical Work in Art and Science, Which Have Been Denied.

There is in press a supplement to the annual register of the state university, which sets forth some of the changes in detail which have been made necessary by the recent order of the state board of education in the matter of duplication of work in the state's institutions of higher education.

This supplement is prefaced by a letter from President Craighead, in which he summarizes the changes and outlines briefly the plans for the extension of the scope of the university's work next year. The Missoulian is privileged to publish this letter in advance of its appearance as a part of the register supplement. It is interesting, particularly in that it makes clear the new opportunities which are now afforded at the university. It also reflects a broad spirit and a wise policy in regard to the university's relations with its sister institutions.

The letter of President Craighead follows:

From Dr. Craighead. To our former students and alumni: The last legislature appropriated to your university for maintenance and support \$315,000. In addition to this sum the legislature appropriated for the school of forestry \$13,000.

Domestic Science—Mary E. Edmonds, a graduate and for three years an instructor at the University of Ohio, instructor at the university of Ohio, will give her whole time to this department. She will be assisted by Miss Brewer who still remains in charge of the dining hall, and also by Professor Bateman of the department of chemistry.

Household Arts and Design—The professor employed will cooperate with Miss Knowles in the fine arts department and will also give much attention to household decorations. Commercial Accounting.

Journalism—For the department of commerce and accounting and also for the department of journalism maximum salaries have been set aside and it is our purpose to secure two of the ablest available men for these departments.

Law—Three new professors will be employed in the law department, and it is the determination of the local board to make it one of the best in the country.

A Professor of French—Hitherto Professor Scheuch has taught both French and German, but the work has grown too heavy for one man—hence there will be employed a professor of French who will give his whole time to French and Spanish.

A professor of bacteriology and physiology. A Professor of Vocal Music—The salary set aside for this new department will enable us to engage the services of one of the best trained vocalists in the country.

Two new professors of forestry. Pharmacy—The recent action of the state board transfers the department of pharmacy from Bozeman to Missoula. Professor Mellett will be in charge of this department. Our entrance requirements in this and in all new departments will be enforced. The university will admit no student who is not a graduate of a four-year high school or who has not had equal preparation. This will at once put the work in pharmacy on a professional basis as is found only in the best universities of the country.

The recent action of the state board of education has also transferred to Bozeman the college of engineering. Old students and prospective students, however, are asked to examine the courses of study hitherto announced in the engineering college. Subjects checked will still be given at the university either in the arts and science college or in the new school of forestry. It is the hope of the president and faculty that students who do not find at the university at Missoula the work they desire may be able to get what they want either at the agricultural and mechanical college at Bozeman or at the school of mines at Butte.

We solicit the cooperation of our old students and alumni in the work of building up here at Missoula a strong institution of learning. Very sincerely, EDWIN B. CRAIGHEAD, President.

FAMILIES OF IPSWICH MILL STRIKERS EVICTED FROM HOMES, LIVE IN STREETS



EVICTED FAMILY OF AN IPSWICH STRIKER.

Boston, July 23.—Ninety-five more mill families at Ipswich have been evicted and an extra cordon of police had to be drafted to preserve order. The men who control the mills also own the tenements in which the strikers and their families dwell and declare the strikers' children must go to work or get out of the houses.

In order to take care of the evicted people a plan is on foot to erect tents in which the roofless families are to be sheltered. At present they cook and eat their meals in the open and sleep in the open, some in their beds and others curled up in rugs or carpets or in chairs.

The strike began in May, when the men demanded a 20 per cent increase in their wages. There has been considerable violence, a woman being killed and eight men injured in one disturbance.

The strike was originally called by the Industrial Workers of the World. After minor outbreaks the men returned without having made any settlement. At the same time they repudiated the Industrial Workers and trampled the flag of that organization under their feet.

A little later an organizer came to town to take charge of the situation and 600 Italians and Greeks again left the mills. The English-speaking employees, numbering 500, remained at work at first, but subsequently many of them quit work.

After the fatal riot Leaders Hermann and Pingree were arrested, charged with inciting a riot. In his cell Pingree said that the disturbance was a frameup by the police to justify the keeping of a large number of officers on hand. The mills have been under police guard.

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Test votes show end.

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Delayed consideration of the bill began unexpectedly when it was found that no republican senator was ready to deliver a general tariff speech. With the consent of the republicans the reading of the bill, line by line, was begun.

Test of strength came upon the number of relatively unimportant issues, embraced in duties upon chemicals and drugs. The democratic ranks held solily upon each vote.

Upon the first vote when Senator Smart opposed a reduction of the oxalic acid duty of from 2 to 2.2 cents per pound, Senators Borah, Bristow, Crawford, Cummins, Jones, La Follette, Norris and Works, republicans and Senator Poindexter, progressive, joined the democrats in endorsing the proposed reduction and on a substantial vote to increase the duty on pyrogallic acid from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, Senators Gronna, Brady, Bristow, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Goff, Jones, Kenyon, Nelson, Norris, Perkins, Poindexter, Sherman, Warren and Works voted with the democrats.

Democratic senators evinced a determination to hold to the minimum. No democrats participated in general discussion further than to give information as to the reasons for the reductions.

Republican senators criticized repeatedly the charges made by the democratic leaders as the basis for the reduced duties. Several minor errors in the "tariff handbook" prepared by Chairman Simmons and his staff of experts, gave the republicans an opportunity to question the authenticity of many estimates and to declare that the democrats had no adequate idea of the amount of revenue that would be raised under the bill.

CHINESE REBELLION BRINGS SEVERE FIGHTING

Southern rebels attack arsenal, endangering foreigners, but are beaten.

Shanghai, July 24.—Southern rebels, reported to number 10,000, attacked Kiang Nan arsenal at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The defenders, not exceeding 2,000, were strongly entrenched and assisted by the navy, repelled three separate attacks. The fighting lasted until 7:30 o'clock.

Another attack also was repulsed at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, the southerners being unable to gain any ground. Some reports say that only 5,000 southerners were engaged in the attack but their casualty greatly exceeded the original estimates. Many of the killed were civilians. The attacks were delivered simultaneously from three sides. The thick vegetation and insufficiency of men prevented the garrison from attempting a sortie and enabled the rebels to fall back to their camps and reorganize their forces.

Reports are current that Japanese are fighting in the southern ranks. Foreign volunteers were called out to ward the settlement. A few shells burst in the French concession and several Chinese were injured, but no foreigners.

The latest estimates place the casualties at 1,000, for the most part innocent passants. The flagship Haichu poured a deadly fire upon the attacking forces.

It is expected that a foreign naval brigade will be landed. Volunteers are erecting barricades around the approaches to the settlement.

Many shells from the arsenal fell into the French concession, damaging the houses and much damage was done to the Chinese cities. Many of the Chinese died to the French concession.

It is reported that the French consul will intervene, owing to the damage sustained in the French quarter. One French nun was wounded. In view of the danger to the British settlement, the Shanghai Mercury demands that the powers shall arrange a neutral zone.

BRIDGE WRECKED. Vancouver, B. C., July 23.—The Trent river bridge, a large frame structure between Union and Cumberland, on Vancouver Island, was dynamited last night and put out of commission. The bridge is on the railway line which the Canadian colliers maintain for hauling its coal trains from the mines to the wharf at Union. No one was hurt. A strike has been in progress at the colliers for many months.

TAMMANY IS BLAMED FOR AWFUL DISASTER

Albany, N. Y., July 23.—Governor Seizer, after characterizing the Binghamton fire as a "terrible catastrophe," declared in a statement today that the people of the state will hold Mr. Murphy of Tammany hall responsible.

"It is a sad commentary on the present condition of the state labor department, which is tied up so that it cannot execute the laws of the statute books to prevent these tragedies," says the statement. "The fact is that Mr. Murphy will not permit his senate to confirm the nomination of John Mitchell or James M. Lynch for state labor commissioner, not that he can say anything against these men, who are qualified to do the work, but because he cannot make me name his man for the position."

In a formal statement issued tonight State Fire Marshal Ahern declared that if the windows and fire escapes of the factory had been protected in conformity with directions of Inspector Kerrigan of his department, who made a recent inspection of the building, the catastrophe might have been avoided. The statement follows:

"Inspector Kerrigan of this department had been in Binghamton for some time making inspections and had observed that the fire escapes were not made use of during drilling and had made complaint about it. He was at the fire yesterday and reports that if the windows had been protected as required under the labor laws the employees could have made their way to the escaped in safety."

Bodies Badly Burned. Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—Thirteen bodies burned beyond recognition were recovered from the ruins of the overall factory of the Binghamton Clothing company today. The first was found near the center of a debris-strewn cellar shortly before noon. Late this afternoon 11 more were uncovered at a point where the stairway led to the entrance of the building. The thirteenth body was found tonight. It was identified as that of John Schermerhorn, engineer, by a pair of rubber heels he is known to have worn.

One of the charred bodies is believed to be that of Nellie Connor, the forewoman who sacrificed her life in an effort to save those in her charge. A diamond ring and earrings worn by Miss Connor were found.

The body of Mrs. Mary Fryor, wife of Thomas Fryor, was identified by an insurance key bearing her name. It still is impossible accurately to estimate the number of dead. Fifty, probably more, are believed to have perished in the flames. At least 111 persons are said to have been in the building when the fire broke out.

The identified dead: CASSIE M. FULLMER, MARY E. SULLIVAN, MRS. IDA PRENTISS, MRS. ALVIN WHITE, MRS. MARY PRYOR, NELLIE CONNOR, JOHN SCHERMERHORN.

Howard Elliott goes at opportune moment. Washington, July 23.—The decision of the special committee appointed by the directors of the New Haven railroad to choose a successor to President Mellen will be made public after a special meeting of the executive committee of the road Friday afternoon. The arrival here today of Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, added strength to a report that he would be Mr. Mellen's successor.

J. P. Morgan would not deny this, but said: "The committee has reached no decision and no decision will be made until Friday."

WALLAGE MAN SEES COMRADES DIE IN MEXICO

James Mullan has terrible experience with contending forces in south.

Wallage, July 23.—(Special.)—James Mullan arrived yesterday from Mexico and tells of some exciting experiences. A month ago Mr. Mullan was in the heart of Mexico, working as a hoisting engineer. When the struggle began between the Huerta government and the revolutionary forces he and his four companions were given warning to leave at a minute's notice on the alternative of execution. Afoot and without any protection or provisions for travel the five men started out for the coast on July 2 through a country which was infested with thieves and cutthroats and in which only the running water could be drunk without danger of dying of the poison which the fighting armies had put in every well and pool. One of the men lost his life by drinking from a well. The others pressed on as best they could. The four men were continually being taken by the soldiers of the federal army and finally three were unable to quiet the suspicions of a party of their captors and were executed without trial or the faintest semblance of a court-martial. Mr. Mullan alone escaped. He was stripped of everything he had with him, money, jewelry, even his clothes and shoes being taken from him. After going four days without food he met a stranger on the road, who turned out to be one of the most powerful of the insurgent leaders. By him Mr. Mullan was taken to a camp and was given the best of treatment. Protected by a guard of 15 men, Mullan was escorted to the coast and set free a short distance from Tehuantepec. In return for the services he rendered the city and secured the plans of its fortifications and strength and smuggled them out. From Tehuantepec he made his way to the United States after traveling nearly 1,000 miles on foot.

COTTON BREAKS. New Orleans, July 23.—The price of old crop cotton suffered another severe break today, after selling out of holders of long contracts. Before noon July dropped 30 points and August lost 25. This made the break in July about 75 points, nearly \$4 a bale. New crops now comparatively steady.

SHEEPSHEARERS MEET. Oregon Springs, Mont., July 23.—The National Order of Sheepshearers of North America is holding its annual convention at Oregon Springs. There are delegates from every state in the Union and from Canada, Mexico, Argentina and two from Australia.

POSTPONED. Washington, July 23.—Indefinite extension of the troublesome consideration of the administration currency reform bill by the democrats of the house banking and currency committee was forecasted today.

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BITTER ROOT BINGS DISTRIBUTED WIDELY

Florence, July 23.—(Special.)—From the Florence postoffice today were sent by parcel post 62 three-pound boxes of Bing cherries. This is the first shipment made by the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation company as a result of widespread advertising of a special offer to send prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada one three-pound box of cherries for \$1. Thousands of orders have been received and the parcel post mail sacks will be cherry-heavy during the next week or so. This bargain output will be a splendid advertisement for Montana fruit.

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Republican senators criticized repeatedly the charges made by the democratic leaders as the basis for the reduced duties. Several minor errors in the "tariff handbook" prepared by Chairman Simmons and his staff of experts, gave the republicans an opportunity to question the authenticity of many estimates and to declare that the democrats had no adequate idea of the amount of revenue that would be raised under the bill.

The plan of the democrats to take coal tar products and coal tar distillates from the free list and place them under duties ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent was opposed by Senator Smoot, but without avail.

Senator Johnson of Maine justified the increases the committee had made on the ground that they imposed a revenue tax on chemicals that could be taxed without materially affecting American industries.

The reading of the bill probably will give way again tomorrow in open debate with Senator Weeks of Massachusetts as chief speaker on the republican side.

LINE FOR LINE TARIFF BILL IS READ

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RAILROADS PROTEST.

Washington, July 23.—Representatives of railroads today formally protested to the interstate commerce commission against the increase of size of parcel post packages as proposed in the extension of the service by Postmaster General Burleson, on the ground that it would cost the railroads \$20,000,000 of revenue they now receive from express companies.

DIVORCED.

Goldfield, Nev., July 23.—Jessie Root Grant, youngest son of former President U. S. Grant, filed suit for divorce today from Elizabeth Chapman Grant. Desertion is the only allegation. They have two grown children. Grant has made Goldfield his home for the last six months.

TAX COMMISSIONER GIVES GOOD ADVICE

Helena, July 23.—(Special.)—John McGill, state tax commissioner of Wyoming, who called at the capitol building today to investigate Montana's method of taxation, asserts that if this state assessed property on the same basis as does his state, it would have a valuation of more than \$1,000,000,000, instead of \$340,000,000. Wyoming assesses on a full cash value, while Montana assesses on a one-third value, he says. Main lines of railway in Wyoming are assessed at \$60,000 a mile and in Montana at \$18,000. The Burlington line is assessed in Wyoming at \$27,500 and in Montana the same line at \$12,500. Mr. McGill says, however, that proportionately, valuations are higher in Montana than his state. Full cash basis in Montana would bring the main lines to \$60,000. Mr. McGill believes Montana's system should be overhauled, particularly that phase of it by which every county assesses the same classes of property on a different valuation. Range stock in Wyoming is in two classes, yearlings at \$15 a head, and all over yearlings at \$20 a head. Farm lands in Wyoming are assessed by the county assessors, but valuations are much higher than in this state.