

Today—Cloudy, snow. Tomorrow—Fair.

In the army kettle sounds good to the Little Brothers.

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MISSOULA, MONTANA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1913.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MACKAY THINKS BUT LITTLE OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

DECLARES THAT FOR SEVERAL REASONS THE PROPOSAL IS NOT FEASIBLE.

COST WOULD BE GREAT

Says There's No Monopoly in Telegraph—Declares Expense of Taking Over and Operating Telegraph and Telephone Would Be Prohibitive Without Improved Service.

New York, Dec. 18.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Mackay companies, being asked what he thought of Postmaster General Burleson's recommendation that the government take over telephone and telegraph lines, said:

"The postmaster general is mistaken in his idea that telephone companies are subject to the post road act of congress of 1866.

"The supreme court of the United States in the Richmond case (174 U. S. N. 10, 174, U. S. 716) holds that they are not.

"In denouncing the telegraph business as being monopolistic in its nature he is also mistaken.

A Complication.

"One of the worst complications that would arise would be in regard to the contracts between the companies and the railroads. England found this out when it took over the telegraph lines and then had to pay the railroads an enormous sum to get full control of the telegraph lines which were built on the railroads and in which the railroads had an interest the same as in this country. The English railroads were not modest in their demands and the result was that a perfectly enormous and unexpected sum had to be paid by the government to the railroads to get rid of these contracts.

"And as to service, government service would be a joke as compared with present service. If you don't believe it just try the government service—telegraph and telephone—in Europe.

"If there ever has been more continuous, keen, even bitter, competition than that between the Postal and Western Union I will be pleased to know when and where.

"The money question, however, is the main question. \$900,000,000 would not be a look-in. The bell telephone companies would demand more than that. Then there are the thousands of independent telephone companies and farm lines scattered all over the country. The entire bill, including telegraph lines, would be about \$2,000,000,000, which is about two-thirds of the national debt at the close of the civil war when many intelligent men despaired of the solvency of the republic.

"Nor is this the worst. Judging from past experience, that vast sum would be entirely lost because under government management the operating expenses year by year would exceed the income. The following figures are taken from a report of the postmaster of Great Britain showing results of government ownership of telegraphs in that country: "The year receipts, actual operating expenses, operating loss, total annual loss, including paid and fresh money expended—

1908—Receipts, \$15,516,805; actual operating expenses, \$17,542,346; operating loss, \$2,025,541; total annual loss, including paid and fresh money expended, \$4,847,425.

1909—Receipts, \$15,492,315; actual operating expenses, \$18,354,006; operating loss, \$2,861,691; total annual loss, including paid and fresh money expended, \$5,248,245.

1910—Receipts, \$15,509,690; actual operating expenses, \$17,841,015; operating loss, \$2,331,325; total annual loss, including paid and fresh money expended, \$4,847,425.

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OTTO HEINZE IS FINANCIALLY ALL IN

New York, Dec. 18.—Otto C. Heinze, formerly a member of the banking firm of Otto Heinze & Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy late today, in which he stated that his liabilities and assets were unknown. He gave, however, a list of creditors with secured claims amounting to \$500,000 and of unsecured creditors with claims in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. The Heinze firm was thrown into bankruptcy, and after being years in the hands of a receiver the petition was finally dismissed. Otto C. Heinze is a brother of P. Augustus Heinze of Butte and New York.

SUFFRAGETTES TRY TO BLOW UP JAIL IN LONDON

BOMBS ARE SET OFF NEAR WALL OF HOLLOWAY PRISON BUT NO DAMAGE RESULTS.

London, Dec. 18.—An attempt, attributed to suffragettes, was made tonight to blow up part of the south-east wall of Holloway jail by the explosion of two bombs. The bombs are believed to have been secreted in the garden of a house adjoining the jail. The part of the wall attacked was near the cells in which suffragettes usually are confined. Miss Rachel Peace, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for arson, is the only suffragette at present in the jail. It is alleged that she has been subjected to forcible feeding and at recent militant meetings angry references were made to her treatment coupled with threats of revenge. The explosion did no damage to the jail.

No Arrests.

No arrests have been made and apparently there are no clues to the culprits, but it is said that the house was occupied recently by Mrs. Patri, an ardent militant, and has been utilized as a rendezvous for suffragettes to signal to the inmates of the prison.

CAR THIEVES GET AWAY AFTER BEING DETECTED

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—After driving off the train crew which surprised them at work, four thieves escaped early today with \$10,000 worth of goods taken from freight cars in the yards of the Vandalla railroad in East St. Louis, Ill. Several wagons were used to cart away the plunder, which consisted of automobile tires and accessories and men's furnishings goods.

The thieves were discovered at work by James Spencer, foreman for the Terminal Railroad association. At the point of a revolver he was driven back to a switching locomotive and the engineer ordered to "move on." A mile from the scene of the robbery Spencer telephoned the police. When they arrived at the railroad yards the thieves were gone.

MEXICAN IS KILLED FOR CROSSING LINE

Presidio, Texas, Dec. 18.—An exchange of shots between Mexican and American soldiers on the American side of the line two miles west of Presidio resulted in the death today of Luis Orozco, a federal regular from the army of General Mercado. The Mexican fired the first shots. Orozco, who lived several hours, admitted that he and his companions had crossed to the American side with a note and that when they were halted by the American sentries they fired.

As noon as the shooting became known at United States army headquarters a warning was sent to the federal commander that the shooting must not be repeated.

According to eye-witnesses, the American soldiers on duty near where the shooting took place were informed that federal soldiers were hiding in a hut 300 yards from the river on the American side. The Americans went toward the hut to investigate. Two Mexicans rushed from the hut and started running toward the river. The patrol called to them to halt. The only answer was a shot from a rifle of one of the fleeing Mexicans. Then the Ameri-

THAT'S EASY!



"CALAMITY HOWLERS" GIVEN A GRILLING BY CHAMP CLARK

WILSON WILL TAKE LONG VACATION IN SOUTH

PLANS TO SPEND THREE WEEKS AS VACATION FROM HIS ARDUOUS LABORS.

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Wilson will take a three weeks' vacation immediately after he signs the currency bill, which he is expected to do on Monday or Tuesday. Where he will go has not been announced, though it is said he and his family will select a quiet spot on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico near New Orleans. It will be the longest absence of the president from the capital since he was inaugurated.

The president has been suffering from an attack of grip for nearly two weeks, but the announcement of his intended vacation was made some time before he became ill. His physician had advised a halt in the president's labors which have been continued without any material interruption virtually for a year.

As president-elect, Mr. Wilson returned from a month's vacation in the Bermudas last December and in the succeeding three months was under the double strain of his official duties as governor of New Jersey and preparation for the presidency. Since taking office he has been in Washington almost constantly, being occupied with the tariff, the currency, the Mexican question among other pressing administrative affairs. Inasmuch as the president intends to be away until about January 12, the diplomatic reception planned for January 6 will be postponed to the following week and the dates in the entire social schedule of state dinners and receptions at the White House for the winter season will be revised.

NOTED PRIEST DIES.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—The Rev. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, librarian of Trinity college, Dublin, and a noted scholar and writer on scriptural and philosophical subjects, died today. He was born in 1829.

KANSAS IS NO MORE STATE OF CYCLONES

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 18.—Kansas no longer is a "cyclone state," T. S. Lewis, state insurance commissioner, said today in refusing to permit tornado insurance companies to raise their rates. Mr. Lewis cited the report of the observer of the United States weather bureau who is quoted as saying: "Of all the great disasters attributed to tornadoes in various parts of the United States, not one occurred in Kansas. It has been computed that for any specific area one mile square, the probability of being visited by a tornado is less than one-sixteenth of one per cent per century."

He Rises From His Rostrum and Says Business Is Good Now, Always Will Be Good and Prices Are Going Down—Challenges Patriotism of Republican

Washington, Dec. 18.—Speaker Clark left his chair in the house today to challenge the patriotism of "calamity howling" republicans after Minority Leader Mann had made a speech, picturing the country in the throes of business and industrial depression as a result of democratic tariff legislation.

"As the greatest calamity howlers in America," the speaker presented Senator Root of New York, former Speaker Cannon, Chairman Hillis of the republican national committee, former Governor Hadley of Missouri and Representative Mann.

Vigorously defending the new tariff law, Mr. Clark asserted that if there had been any holdup in business it was simply because prudence had been exercised. He said the wish was the father of the thought with the republican leaders, and suggested it was strange no one else had seen signs of falling prices.

"These men," continued Mr. Clark, "purpose to get into the newspapers every day, statements that the country is going to the dogs and business is going to the deuce, and people that never thought of a panic will begin to study a bit. By all thinking men this will be considered a monstrous and unpardonable performance."

Representative Mann had painted a gloomy picture of the country under the democratic tariff and the threat of political control of banking and currency.

PEOPLE OF SOCIETY ATTEND MURDER TRIAL

MYSTERY ATTACHES TO KILLING OF WOMAN WHOSE BODY WAS FOUND IN WOODS.

Tomes River, N. J., Dec. 18.—Society people of the Lakewood colony were interested spectators in the supreme court tonight at the trial of Joseph Morarity, alias William J. Lechan, a stenographer whose defense on the charge of murdering Mrs. Caroline C. Turner in 1911 is being supported by Mrs. Jasper Lynch, who, believing in the prisoner's innocence, has employed counsel to argue his case.

The prosecution had not concluded its case tonight. No one saw Mrs. Turner killed. Two physicians testified today that death was due to suffocation, not to blows from a club, as the authorities believed at the time. Morarity's defense, it is understood, will be that a party of automobilists killed Mrs. Turner and carried her body into the woods, where it was discovered. Testimony was introduced today to show that Morarity quarreled with his wife on the night of the murder, fled from the house when she called the police and investigators of Mrs. Turner's death found near Morarity's home the lid of a pasteboard box which the woman had carried containing needlework. The cover of the box was found at a spot where the prisoner is alleged to have told witnesses that he hid while the police were at his home.

ZELAYA DELAYS.

New York, Dec. 18.—Jose Santos Zelaya, former president of Nicaragua, has not decided when he will leave this country. At his hotel apartments it was stated tonight he had set no date for sailing. His secretary said Zelaya had not received the message sent today from Washington at the instance of the state department asking when he planned to start for Barcelona.

STUDENTS SUSPECTED OF WRECKING LIBRARY

Oberlin, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Vandalism wrecked the interior of the new Carnegie library here last night, which is used jointly by Oberlin college and the town. Books and magazines were thrown about in great confusion and all card index files destroyed. Restoration will cost several hundred dollars, and require protracted labor. Meanwhile the building will be closed and college reference work handicapped. The work was discovered when the library was opened today. Police and college authorities are co-operating to apprehend those responsible, the police insisting due point to members of the student body as the despoilers.

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS RULES AGAINST THE HATTERS

I. D. O'DONNELL TAKES UP DUTIES

Washington, Dec. 18.—(Special.) I. D. O'Donnell of Billings today resumed his duties here as member of the reclamation service board. He will have charge of the operation and maintenance of all government irrigation systems; will advise and counsel water-users' associations in matters affecting the welfare of settlers; will counsel and cooperate with the irrigation experts of the agricultural department and will have jurisdiction over all project managers and other employees engaged in the operation of irrigation systems controlled by the government.

DECISION MEANS THAT LABOR UNIONS ARE LEGAL, BUT MUST OBEY THE LAW.

BOYCOTT IS NOT LAWFUL

American Federation of Labor, Which Supported Striking Hat-Makers, Agreed to Pay Judgment, if Obtained—Amount of Fines is Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

New York, Dec. 18.—The United States court of appeals today decided the famous Danbury hatters' case in favor of D. E. Loewe, the plaintiff, and against the United Hatters of North America. The court affirmed a judgment in favor of Mr. Loewe and against the hatters' organization for \$52,130.

With interest and costs the judgment now amounts to \$72,000. At the first trial, held in 1909, the plaintiff obtained a judgment for \$332,240.

Sustaining the second judgment, Judge Cox said it was no longer debatable "that the anti-trust act is applicable to such combinations and are alleged in the complaint" and that the act made no distinction between classes of combinations or individuals. The court held that it had been clearly established that the plaintiffs were engaged in an interstate business, and that the defendants are members of a trade union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, "one of the objects of the latter organization being to assist its members in any 'justifiable boycott' and with financial help in the event of a strike or lock-out."

It was shown at the trial in March, 1901, the United Hatters had resolved to unionize the factory of the plaintiffs, and that Mr. Loewe had been informed by the union officials that the hatters "would resort to the usual methods" in case their plan should meet with opposition. On July 5, 1902, the plaintiff's employees were directed to go on strike, and it is claimed that almost immediately a boycott was established. The plaintiffs assert that this measure "converted a profit of \$27,000 in 1901 into losses ranging from \$17,000 in 1902 to \$3,000 in 1904."

Judge Cox said in conclusion of his finding: "No one disputes the proposition that labor unions are lawful. All must admit that they are not only lawful, but highly beneficial when legally and fairly conducted, but like all other combinations, irrespective of their objects and purposes, they must obey the law."

History of the Case.

Danbury, Conn., Dec. 18.—The so-called Danbury hatters' case has been before the courts for more than 10 years. Once it came before the United States supreme court. Of the 24 original defendants, more than 20 have since died and two have gone insane. The American Federation of Labor supported the hatters, and prominent labor officials, including Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison gave testimony at some of the trials.

A walkout of union hatters employed by E. D. Loewe & Co., Inc., the factory up to that time and since has been conducted on a non-union basis. In 1902, D. E. Loewe & Co. brought suit against Martin Lawler and 229 other members of the hatters' union, alleging a boycott that was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in that interstate commerce was restrained.

The company alleged that its business had been seriously injured by the

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ACTIONS OF PRIEST ARE DESCRIBED AS INSANE

QUEER STUNTS OF HANS SCHMIDT SAID TO PUT HIM IN THE CRAZY CLASS.

New York, Dec. 18.—Hans Schmidt's strange behavior here and in Germany was described by witnesses for the defense today at his trial for murder. Schmidt's attorneys are attempting to prove that he was insane when he killed Anna Amuller and had been insane for many years before.

These were some of his acts the witnesses told about:

When a priest in Germany he often went about his duties bare-legged and clad only in his cassock.

A clerical friend in Munich found him one day naked in a bathtub playing the violin.

When serving as a priest at St. Boniface's church, New York, he performed baptisms contrary to rule and did not hesitate to follow his own ritual.

Black as some of the evidence painted Schmidt, one witness declared that he never turned away a beggar.

"The poor devils may need it," he used to say when friends remonstrated with him for indiscriminate almsgiving.

The defense presented a statement made by an examiner in Lunacy for the royal superior court of Munich, Germany, who said that Schmidt was insane when he was arrested in Germany for forgery.

VOTE ON CURRENCY TO BE TAKEN SOON

Washington, Dec. 18.—With the democratic legislative machinery running smoothly, the administration currency bill moved rapidly today toward its final passage in the senate. The last of the opposition amendments to the measure was voted down and Senator Owen began the presentation of the democratic amendments calculated to perfect the measure, which were adopted without meeting strenuous protest.

Legislative leaders declared tonight the end of the currency fight was in sight. In the house Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood expressed the opinion that the measure would go to the president and be written into law by Monday or Tuesday at the latest. Mr. Underwood announced his intention of offering an adjournment resolution which would give congress a holiday recess until January 12, as soon as the bill was passed.

Informal conferences on the matter, he said, already had settled all but a few disputed points in the differences between the two houses.