

THE HAVRE HERALD

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HAVRE, CHOUTEAU COUNTY, MONTANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1906.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

TO CHANGE THE PLANS

Mr. F. I. Whitney, who for years has held the position of general passenger and ticket agent of the Great Northern at St. Paul, and who has been a warm friend of Montana as well as a close observer of the trend of affairs in this state was a visitor to several points in Montana last week, and in the course of an interview he declared that "no state in the union offered better advantages for homeseekers, and ventured the prediction that within a very short time, Montana's agricultural output would exceed that of its mines." Mr. Whitney said:

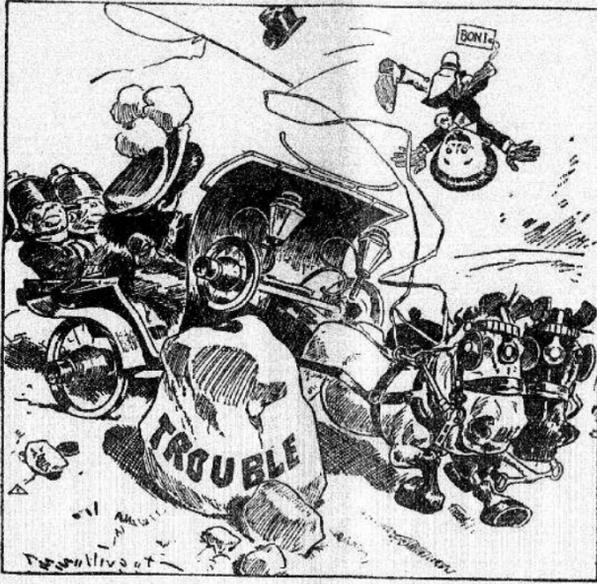
"The agricultural wealth of Montana has been overshadowed by its mineral resources, from the date of its admission, but in a few years there will be a different tale, and Montana farms and ranches will yield more millions than its mines and gulches ever have.

"The northern tier of counties in this state contain as rich soil that is open to settlement as can be found on earth. The railroads are bringing many people and homeseekers to the northwest now, but the great majority are going through Montana. That is largely due to the fact that Mont-

ana is known as a mining and not as an agricultural state. But every year more farms are being worked and one of these days there will be a printing of statistics that will show the agricultural output of Montana for a given period is far in excess of its mineral production. That time is not far off and after it does come Montana will get the settlers by the thousands. The completion of any one of the government irrigation works will be a great thing for the agricultural development of Montana. The state has as fine soil as any in the union, and whatever is grown on its lands is equal and often superior to the other states farther east and west.

"The manifold advantages of Montana are excelled by few if by any states. For scenery it cannot be excelled. Its mines give employment directly and indirectly to thousands of people, and it is the best watered state in the Rocky mountain region, and for healthfulness its climate cannot be excelled. Now what more can any people ask? In a few years I look to see Montana increase in production by leaps and bounds and attain the commanding position her natural wealth entitles her to."

BAD DRIVING!



—New York American.

SMITH AND HOFFMANN.

Candidates Selected for Mayor of St. Paul.

St. Paul, March 14.—Luis G. Hoffmann, Rep., and Robert A. Smith, Dem., will be the opposing candidates for mayor of St. Paul at the election in May.

Mayor Smith defeated John Wagoner for the Democratic nomination and Mr. Hoffmann defeated Dr. Carl Wirth for the Republican nomination. M. A. Beckman and Louis Betz are the opposing candidates for controller; C. W. Miller and Otto Bremer for treasurer and John W. Pinchout and Robert C. Hine are opposed by Michael Doran, Jr., and Hugo Hanft for the municipal court judgeships.

Polls were open for village elections at a number of places in Minnesota during the day, and in almost every instance the question of license was an issue. The license measure was adopted at Eyota, Hayfield, Annandale, Madella, Slayton, Cambridge and Owatonna, and was defeated at Elmore, Milan, Atwater, Royalton, Excelsior and Heron Lake.

Some Miners Yet Alive.

Paris, March 14.—A mining engineer named Francis Laur telegraphs from Lens his absolute conviction that a number of miners are still alive in distant parts of pit No. 3.

PASSES A NUMBER OF BILLS.

Senate Then Takes Up the Railroad Rate Question.

Washington, March 14.—Before taking up the railroad question during the day the senate passed a number of bills, some of which were of considerable importance. One of them provides for the punishment of government officials for the premature divulgence of secret information of government bureaus in such matters as the crop reports; another grants executive authority in the matter of construction of bridges over navigable streams, and still another gives congressional sanction to the effort on the part of Delaware and New Jersey to adjust their long pending boundary dispute.

Mr. Simmons made the speech of the day on the railroad rate question. He announced his support of the house measure but said he would not oppose reasonable modifications. Mr. Tillman announced that hereafter he would seek to have the rate bill taken up for consideration each day immediately after disposing of the routine business of the senate, instead of waiting until 2 o'clock.

Frank Stanton, a Minneapolis carpenter out of work, ended his life by shooting himself in the temple Tuesday.

WILL BENEFIT MONTANA

The people of Shelby Junction and country tributary are working energetically to secure government recognition of their claims to a share in the use of the waters of the St. Mary's lake, which are to be diverted down this way. They recently organized an association, known as the St. Mary's Improvement association, for this purpose. A meeting of the association is to be held at Shelby Junction tomorrow, at which a large attendance is expected. Mayor Newman has requested to name a committee to consist of representative business men to attend the meeting, but while Havre is in sympathy, it is doubtful if a delegation can be sent today.

In talking to a representative of the HERALD who was in Shelby Junction Saturday, Mr. T. M. Meade, secretary of the association, said that "they desired to have the canal start from the crossing of the South fork of Milk river and be carried straight east to the Chain of Lakes, being from 25 to 70 miles north of the canal as intended. This will give hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Teton county, north of Shelby, and in Chouteau county, irrigation that could not be reached by the canal proposed by the government.

"The water taken from the St. Mary's belongs in Teton county, and we feel that Teton county should have some benefit from the proposed irrigation. As it now stands, we will get nothing and the water is carried through our county east and past lands just as good as those it is carried to, a hundred miles further on.

"If possible, we want to have a change made, so that we will be benefited as well as those farther east. The proposition will not interfere with the Milk river irrigation, except that it will start the canal upon irrigable lands one hundred miles sooner than under the present proposition.

"The statistics being gathered will show conclusively that the land in the country to be irrigated will produce any crop that will grow in northern Montana; that there would be more than one and a half million acres reclaimed; that by building the Marias diversion dam and canal the people of the lower Milk river valley would not suffer in the least, and that if the water of St. Mary's lake is not used to irrigate our lands, we can never hope to have this vast country settled up.

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RESIGNED IN A BODY

OFFICERS OF A RUSSIAN REGIMENT REFUSED TO GO TO BALTIC PROVINCES.

UGLY RUMORS ARE AFLOAT

ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE ON THE RAILWAYS LIKELY TO OCCUR AT MOSCOW.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—It is rumored that the officers of a guards regiment upon receiving orders to go to the Baltic provinces to participate in the "pacification" of the country, resigned in a body. The name of the regiment is not given and the rumor cannot be confirmed.

Ugly reports of another general railway strike in Moscow are current. The government is taking exceptional measures and battalions of sappers are being massed at Moscow to take the places of strikers, and military trains are held in readiness at the various stations to proceed in any direction.

Emperor Nicholas, in receiving a deputation of Tula peasants who presented him with a loyalist address and an ikon, made the following significant remarks:

"Do not allow yourselves to be influenced by the enemies of public order who are going through the villages exciting the peasants. Do not take the law into your own hands but deliver the agitators to the authorities, by whom they will be judged with all severity."

TO MAKE GOOD HIS CHARGES.

Iowa House Calls Upon Governor A. B. Cummins.

Des Moines, Ia., March 14.—The house by a vote of 73 to 6 late in the day passed the Gilliland resolution calling upon Governor Cummins to make good his charges that railroad influence was used to defeat the primary election bill. The amendment providing for a committee of investigation was voted down and the governor will now be asked to send in a proof of the charges he made in his letter accepting the third term nomination. The governor charged that the railroads were using every power that money or influence could direct and intimidated that members of the legislature had been influenced. The governor promises now to make sensational disclosures, which he claims to have regarding the work of the lobbyists in the state, and his friends in the legislature secured the passage of the resolution.

Three Villages Destroyed.

Honolulu, March 14.—The officers of the steamer Sierra, which has arrived here from Sydney, N. S. W., via Samoa, report that the eruption of the volcano on the island of Savaii, of the Samoan group, continues on a large scale. Three villages have been completely destroyed, including Malaecola.

IN THE PACKERS' CASE.

District Attorney Morrison Makes the Opening Argument.

Chicago, March 14.—District Attorney Morrison made the opening argument for the government in the hearing of the packers' plea for immunity before Judge Humphrey during the afternoon. Attorney John S. Miller concluded his contentions in behalf of Armour & Co., and was followed by Attorney George W. Brown, representing the Swift interests.

Attorney Moritz Rosenthal, for the packers, will follow District Attorney Morrison, after which Attorney General Moody will make his argument.

ENORMOUS LOSS FROM FIRE.

Property Valued at Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Destroyed.

New York, March 14.—One of the main shipping points of the American and Westcott Express companies in this city was destroyed by fire during the night and the loss will probably reach \$350,000. The blaze started in a basement and consumed two five-story buildings at 11-19 East Fourth street. Eleven concerns suffered loss, the greater part occurring in the express companies quarters, where quantities of valuable freight were stored.

BLIZZARD IN MONTANA.

One of the Worst Storms in Years Visits That State.

Butte, Mont., March 14.—Butte and the state generally was visited during the night and day by one of the severest storms in years. The thermometer dropped to 22 below zero with a high wind. The storm center is in the Eastern and Southern portions of the state, where heavy snow has been falling. The Oregon Short Line passenger train due in this city at 2:45 a. m., arrived eighteen hours late. Northern Pacific and Burlington trains are all late. Stock interests are suffering severely and the loss will be considerable. The cold wave now appears broken.

All of the mines of the Amalgamated Copper company were compelled to suspend operations as the result of the cold freezing the ore in the bins.

NO NEWS OF THE CHASE.

Man Hunt in Indian Territory Still Continues.

Vinita, I. T., March 14.—Up to 9 o'clock p. m. no word had been received from United States Marshal Darrough or any of his possees who are pursuing the Wickliffe gang of Cherokee outlaws. The night is dark and rain is falling and a courier would not be able to make his way from the Nighthawk country. The chase may last several days before the Indians are overtaken.

In the killing of Gilstrap, the Wickliffe boys accomplished what they most wanted to do. For three or four years Gilstrap had been after them and they had threatened him.

Hit by a Street Car.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 14.—William Kuhn, driver of a lumber wagon, is dying at his home in Homestead from injuries received by being hurled over a fifty-foot bluff by a trolley car. Kuhn was driving on the tracks near McKeesport when the street car came up behind and struck and wrecked the wagon and Kuhn was thrown over the bluff.

IN REALM OF SPORTS.

REILLY IS EASY VICTOR.

The contest at the Montana Concert Hall last Monday night was witnessed by a large audience, and various were the comments as to the relative possibilities of the two men, Reilly and Callahan. The contest, which was to begin immediately after the preliminary, was postponed until after the arrival of No. 3, upon which a large delegation of sporting men was expected. This slight delay only heightened the expectation of the spectators and, when Reilly, unequivocally the favorite, entered the arena, the orchestra started a lively Irish melody, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was immense. Reilly smilingly acknowledged the compliment as he sat down in his corner, awaiting the advent of his adversary, the picture of perfect health and manhood. It was some time before Callahan arrived, but was vociferously welcomed upon his appearance. Little time was consumed after that. Reilly shook hands with his opponent, upon the latter's entry in the ring, the seconds attended to the customary details, the gong sounded, and the fight was on.

Round 1. Both men quickly jumped to the centre, Callahan assuming a peculiarly crouching position. They circle around each other when Callahan suddenly shot right and left on Reilly, doing no particular damage however. Reilly closely watched his opponent, leading for the side of Callahan's head, the only visible and permissible target, but was neatly blocked. No damage done.

Round 2. Callahan assumes his crouch, and Reilly is apparently puz-

zled and annoyed at the unpromising position of his opponent, when Callahan again leads, but falls short, Reilly snowing the nimbleness of a cat in avoiding Callahan's rushes. He confines himself to reaching his opponent's left optic, but so far had been blocked. Round even.

Round 3. This round was practically the same as the foregoing one.

Round 4. Reilly pays attention to Callahan's eye, when, seeing an opening, lands right and left on Callahan's jaw, who retaliates with a light one, but covers up immediately, and Reilly puts a few wicked ones over Callahan's kidneys, which make the latter wince. Decidedly Reilly's round.

Round 5. Both men appear fresh. They fiddle around a little, when Callahan lands two good ones on Reilly, which however did not seem to do any damage. Reilly retaliates, drawing blood from Callahan's nose; he also reaches Callahan's eye, which begins to show signs of wear. Callahan's attitude seems more erratic than ever, turning completely around presenting his posterior, which sight did not seem to please Reilly very well, who planted several wicked blows over Callahan's kidneys. Reilly's round.

Rounds 6, 7, and 8 are practically a repetition, in so far that Reilly did all the fighting, Callahan contenting himself with his defense, which grew weaker however the further the fight progressed.

Round 9. Callahan came up apparently refreshed, but even to the inexperienced it was evident that the end was near. Reilly was forcing the fight in this round with intention of finishing his man. Callahan only took the defensive, when Reilly sud-

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ONLY WHAT IT MUST

STANDARD OIL COMPANY WILL NOT FREELY GIVE INFORMATION TO HADLEY.

STILL AFTER ROCKEFELLER

PROCESS SERVERS ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE THE HEAD OF THE OIL TRUST.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14.—The Standard Oil company, through Alfred D. Eddy of Chicago, its general Western attorney, has in effect notified Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, who was in Kansas City during the day, that it will give him no more information in his suit to oust the Standard and its allied companies from the state of Missouri that it is compelled to.

Mr. Hadley, in discussing the Standard's attitude, said:

"A week ago, when the testimony of H. Clay Pierce was to have been taken before Commissioner R. A. Anthony of St. Louis, Mr. Eddy, attorney for the Standard Oil company, stated to me there would be no further resistance on the part of witnesses already subpoenaed in New York in answering the questions they had previously refused to answer. I then suggested to Mr. Eddy that if he would produce H. M. and W. H. Tilford, and M. Van Buren before Commissioner Sanborn in New York on March 24, I would not, as a matter of convenience, file an application in the supreme court to bring them to Missouri.

"Mr. Eddy promised to give an answer to this suggestion as soon as he could consult his clients in New York. He has assured me that he did not feel authorized to make this arrangement. Consequently, if service on them is not secured at the time the taking of depositions is resumed in New York, I will ask the supreme court for an order to compel their appearance in Missouri."

"What about John D. Rockefeller," Mr. Hadley was asked. "Was there any discussion pertaining to him?"

"The question of subpoenaing John D. Rockefeller did not enter into the discussion with Mr. Eddy. We have been and are still endeavoring to secure service, but there are other witnesses whose presence I am more anxious to secure."

REPRIMANDS OIL MANAGER.

Commissioner Cockrell Tired of Continual Evasion.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14.—Francis M. Cockrell of the interstate commerce commission severely reprimanded G. W. Mayer, Kansas City manager of the Standard Oil company, during the investigation into the alleged methods of railroads and the Standard Oil company in discriminating against independent oil men hereabouts. The lawyers for the commission and the lawyers for the independent oil producers had been trying hard to get from Mayer an admission that there was any connection between the

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Standard Oil company, the Union Tank Line company, the Republic Oil company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company and other companies. To all questions Mr. Mayer answered:

"I do not know."

"At the close of his testimony, Mr. Cockrell asked him:

"Tell this commission, are the Republic Oil company and the Waters-Pierce Oil company part of the Standard Oil company?"

"I do not know, sir."

"What is your best impression about it?"

"I have none."

"Don't you feel and know in your heart that they are all part and parcel of the same company?"

"I do not know."

"Don't you feel in your heart it is so?"

"I don't know, sir."

Then the veteran ex-senator slapped the desk with his fist and said, severely:

"I am tired and sick of this effort made by Standard Oil people to conceal this fact when every man, woman and child knows it is so. Now, everybody wants the truth told here and why don't you tell it? Every tub ought to stand upon its own bottom and you folks ought not to dodge this question further."

Several witnesses testified during the day to discrimination by railroads against independent producers.

ROOSEVELT AND KNAPP CONFER.

Discuss Question of Funds for Investigation into Alleged Combine.

Washington, March 14.—The president during the day sent for Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission to inquire of him as to the amount of money which the commission ought to have to carry out the investigation under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution directing the commission to inquire into alleged restraint by certain railways in the coal and oil trade.

Mr. Knapp advised the president that the commissioners would require at least \$50,000. They also desired the power of the commission to require the attendance of witnesses, urged that the resolution be so amended as to ensure the commission the power to send for all evidence relative to alleged violations of the anti-trust law.

GENERAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Legislative Appropriation Bill the Topic of Discussion.

Washington, March 14.—The house devoted itself during the day to general debate on the legislative appropriation bill. First there was discussed the question of eliminating aged clerks from the employ of the government; then came a discussion of free alcohol for the arts, the restriction of Japanese immigration and finally a defense of New York city.

Mr. Littauer of New York and Mr. Livingston of Georgia, representing the Republican and Democratic views, concurred on the question that something must be done in the way of reorganizing the government service. Mr. Marshall of North Dakota gave his voice to the proposition for free alcohol; Mr. Hayes of California spoke in behalf of restricting Japanese and Korean immigration, and Mr. Bennett of New York defended his city in relation to the class of foreigners who make New York city their home.

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