

THE RIVER PRESS.

Vol. XXVII.

Fort Benton, Montana, Wednesday, July 3, 1907.

No. 37

JURORS ARE SUFFERING.

Heywood Trial Will Keep Them On Duty Several Weeks.

BOISE, June 27.—Although substantial progress is being made, it is unlikely that the defense in the Heywood murder trial will be able to complete its side of the case before the middle of July, owing to the length of time consumed by Attorneys Borah and Hawley in cross examining every witness. The intensely hot weather is having its effect on the jurors, three of them showing the strain and the result of the heat when they came into court today.

The greater part of the morning session was used in completing the cross-examination of William F. Davis, whom Orchard said inspired several of the acts of violence committed at Cripple Creek during the strike. Senator Borah searchingly questioned him as to the Cripple Creek strike and its events, the meeting at Denver after the Independence station was blown up, and the subsequent journey to Wyoming. Borah drove Davis very hard on conditions in Cripple Creek and his action in changing his name, but the witness held to his denials of misconduct on the part of himself and his associates.

Ed Boyce was the principal witness of the day and his testimony was chiefly devoted to the history, purposes and work of the Western Federation. He denied the existence of an "inner circle," or that there had ever been a conspiracy in the organization to do an illegal act. One feature of importance was a speech delivered by Boyce in the Coeur d'Alenes which caused much discussion. Mr. Boyce would not agree with the accuracy of the quotation, but saying that the sentiment was correct, declared with spirit that, when he spoke the words imputed to him, he had in mind the misconduct of state troops in Colorado, the use of troops elsewhere against the federation and the constitutional right of all citizens to bear arms, which was as much the right of the miner as of the aristocrat.

Standard Oil Men Called.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Subpoenas were issued today in the United States district court for the leading officers of the Standard Oil company, of Indiana. The officers summoned to testify are John D. Rockefeller, president; William Rockefeller, John D. Archibald and Henry H. Rogers, vice-presidents; William Howe, assistant treasurer, and Charles T. White, assistant secretary.

The issuance of the subpoenas was the direct result of the refusal of the Standard Oil officials yesterday to inform the court of the financial condition of the Indiana company. Judge Landis replied that he was entitled to that information in connection with imposing of fines, and intended to have it. He thereupon directed the district attorney to prepare subpoenas for such officials of the Indiana company, or for any officers of the controlling corporation who might have the information desired.

The Standard Oil company of Indiana was indicted upon the charge of using illegal freight rates, tendered it by the Chicago & Alton railway, and after a long trial was found guilty on sixty-two counts of the indictment. A maximum fine of \$20,000 is allowed on each count, making a total fine of \$29,240,000.

Before passing sentence Judge Landis announced that it was his custom to proportion the fine according to the financial condition of the defendants, and asked for specific information regarding the financial condition of the Standard Oil company. This information he has been unable to obtain, and the subpoenas were the consequence.

May Distribute Immigrants.

DENVER, June 27.—The aim of the federal government to aid the west in securing settlers who will become good citizens is to be brought about by a new scheme which the next congress will be asked to assist in. The project is to turn the tide of immigration away from the already overcrowded cities of the east to the west, where labor is needed. This plan will help solve the labor problem and also the sociological problem involved in the increasing foreign population of the United States.

Secretary Garfield of the interior department, in his address at the land convention, referred to this plan as contemplated by the government. The details of the plan are now being worked out by the bureaus of labor and immigration of the department of commerce and labor. It will take a

liberal appropriation to carry this scheme out successfully. Of the great number of foreigners who come to the United States every year 60 per cent. never get beyond New York city and its suburbs in New York and New Jersey. Eight per cent. never get west of the Alleghany mountains. The immigration agents under the new plan would have to furnish information as to the best place for the foreigner in the west and convince him that he can succeed better there than in the eastern cities.

Three Thugs Executed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 27.—Harry Vaughn, Edward Raymond and George Ryan were hanged in the county jail here this morning for the killing of Prison Guard John Clay, during a concerted attempt to escape from the penitentiary. The trio were hanged at the same moment. Sheriff Scott sprung the trap and five minutes later all three were pronounced dead. No statement was made from the scaffold. The execution of Vaughn, Ryan and Raymond is the termination of a desperate attempt made by the three named and E. Blake, another convict, on the afternoon of November 29, 1905, to escape from the penitentiary. During the outbreak Blake and Prison Guards John Clay and E. Allison were shot dead.

Crusade Against Hoboes.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—James J. Hill and Harriman and McCrea, and all other men who own locomotives and trains, including Mr. Baer of Pennsylvania, have decided to engage in a new sport. They are going out hunting for the tramps and bums over whose head Dr. Ben Reitman has hung a halo, and they are going to make life so miserable for the ragged wayfarers that they will feel like Wall Street after a Great Northern slump.

They are going to chase the disheveled tourists from their rights of way; they are going to wash them, make them go to work; they are now going to uplift them. They are going to make them like work better than kitchen door pies, and they are going to boost the price of a night's lodging and coffee in the morning from 10 to 20 cents. They are going after the bums and hoboes just as Mr. Roosevelt has been going after them.

The plan to bring about active cooperation between the railroads and the charity workers of the country in the solution of the vagrancy problem was announced by Orlando F. Lewis of New York, superintendent of the joint application bureau of the charity organization society and of the association for improving the condition of the poor.

Superintendent Lewis declared that the cost of the tramps to the railroads annually is \$2,500,000. He said that during the last year the tramps who infest every trunk line have been responsible for railroad wrecks, the burning of depots, the great loss of life, numberless fires in box cars, and property losses mounting into the millions. He declared that tramps, to take revenge on society, tampered with signals, and even killed railroad employees.

Fuel Famine Feared.

TACOMA, June 27.—Already the government officials are taking steps to prevent the fuel famine which threatens to affect the entire northwest the coming winter. All heads of government departments in this section have received instructions to begin laying in their winter's supply of fuel at once. The instructions came in the form of a letter from President Roosevelt.

New Device Calls Trains.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The telegraphone, the newest device for reducing wear and tear on human throats, is being tried in the Grand Central station by the New York Central railroad. If a fair trial proves its worth, shouting of departing trains by station attendants will be dispensed with.

The telegraphone consists mainly of several large brass horns distributed over the station. These horns are connected by wires with a centrally situated booth. A railroad employe standing inside this booth speaks about the trains into a mouthpiece resembling somewhat a telephone mouthpiece, and the words are carried to the several brass horns by the wires.

But the original sounds are magnified when they issue from the mouth of the horns. Thus far, aside from a certain harshness of tone, the train announcements seem quite intelligible to passengers.

STOCKMEN ARE INDICTED.

Well Known Montana Citizens Accused By Federal Grand Jury.

HELENA, June 28.—The federal grand jury, which has been in session for nearly two weeks, submitted its report to Judge W. H. Hunt today, through Foreman E. A. McCrum, and was discharged, after being thanked by the court for its diligent attendance.

The jury returned 30 indictments, 29 in the district and one in the circuit court divisions, respectively. Of these, 16 were made public and 14 are secret, the alleged violators not having been apprehended. Of these, the most important was that of Antoine Nenamah, charged with murder, the others being for such alleged crimes as criminal assault, introducing liquor on Indian reservations and the theft of horses.

In the remaining thirteen, it is understood, some of the leading livestock men of eastern Montana are involved, on the charge of illegal fencing. Warrants were issued in these cases and will be made public only when served.

John T. Murphy, a cattleman in Montana and a plantation owner in Florida, was indicted for the unlawful fencing of 59,240 acres of public land, situated in Yellowstone and Fergus counties. He was arrested today and is out on bond.

Robert Browlee, a member of the legislature from Sweet Grass county, and State Senator Edward Cardwell, of Jefferson county, were also indicted for unlawful fencing, as well as Cabot Thomas, A. J. Thomas and Bert Shorey, prominent cattlemen of eastern Montana.

The jury reported that it had conducted an inquiry into five cases, but regarded the evidence as insufficient to secure conviction, and recommend the discharge of the prisoners, who are being held either in jail or under bond. They are as follows: J. T. Edwards, introducing liquor on an Indian reservation; Andrew In-Hoo-Tay, murder; William Pendergrass, liquor selling on a reservation; John Glasson, sending obscene matter through the mails, and Henry Claremont, selling liquor to Indians. Judge Hunt accepted the recommendation.

Deny Orchard's Testimony.

BOISE, June 28.—The attorneys for William D. Heywood continue to center their efforts on the discrediting of Harry Orchard and the establishment of their claim that Orchard killed Frank Steunenberg in revenge for the loss of his interest in the Hercules mine.

Today they directly attacked the Vindicator explosion with the testimony of a witness that made it appear accidental, rather than criminal.

William Easterly, who concluded his testimony this morning, and C. D. Copley, who was called this afternoon both swore that they heard Orchard tell of the loss of the Hercules mine and threaten to kill Steunenberg for it.

On cross-examination, the state questioned them both, and particularly Easterly, who received two letters and one telephone message from Orchard on the eve of the killing of Steunenberg, for remaining quiet when they knew a crime might be committed. Easterly contended that he did not know Steunenberg lived at Caldwell, and explained that although he knew "Thomas Hogan" was Harry Orchard, he took no steps immediately after the crime, except to consult counsel for the federation, because he was not an informer; and Copley asserted that he did not take Orchard seriously when they met in San Francisco and he told him of the Bradley crime.

Passengers Invited to Kick.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Printed on the backs of all Burlington folders and menu cards may be found an invitation to the public to "kick" about anything it does not like in connection with the passenger service of the company. As an encouragement to public criticism, the officials have placed in all observation cars locked boxes in which to deposit complaints, and has also supplied those cars with pads of paper on which critics may write what they have to say.

"The purpose," explained an official of the company, "is not to establish a public espionage system over employees, but to secure honest and valuable criticism of our passenger service."

"Sometimes things do not appear to me as they appear to the traveling public, and we want to have the best passenger service possible. Therefore, we want the assistance of our customers and are inviting their sug-

gestions as well as their complaints." The "kick" system is a supplement to the official known on the Burlington as the "general public," who travels to see wherein the service can be bettered from the public's standpoint.

Court Wants Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, June 28.—"This court is not a respecter of wealth or other claims of immunity," said Judge Landis this morning when Attorney Rockefeller appealed, asking that Rockefeller be excused from testifying in the Chicago rebate cases on account of his age and wealth.

John S. Miller, attorney for the Standard Oil company, informed the court that Mr. Rockefeller, although president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, was not possessed of the information regarding the financial condition of the company desired by the court. He also informed the court that Mr. Rockefeller was an old man who had many business cares and that no advantage could be had to any person by bringing him into court.

The remarks of the attorney did not appeal to Judge Landis, for he promptly refused to recall the subpoena and in addition directed that subpoenas be issued for the vice president and secretary-treasurer of the Union Tank line.

Spokane Rate Case Opens.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A freight rate contest between Spokane, Wash., and other cities of the north west is being threshed out before the interstate commerce commission. Arguments were begun today before that body in what is known as the "Spokane case," an action of the city of Spokane against the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, Union Pacific, Oregon Railroad & Navigation company and the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad.

It was alleged that these lines charge on various kinds of freight traffic billed to Spokane equal to the rate charged from western points to Seattle, Tacoma or Portland, plus the local rate from those cities to Spokane, although Spokane is much nearer to the points of origin of the freight than are the other cities, and in many instances the freight has to pass through Spokane to reach the other cities before it is shipped back. The claim is set up that the rates are unjust, excessive and discriminatory to the merchants and shippers of Spokane. It is likely that the arguments in the case will consume two days.

Taft Denies Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—"It is a tissue of falsehoods," said Secretary Taft today when his attention was called to reports of dissatisfaction on the part of the administration of the management of the affairs under the Isthmian canal commission and of the intention of the officers engaged in the work to relinquish it and return to the United States.

The secretary was very emphatic in his declaration that he had not received a single communication from Lieutenant Colonel Goethals, showing in any way that he was dissatisfied or decided to end his connection with the work.

"No immediate change is contemplated in the management of affairs," said the secretary, "and there has not been a single kick of any sort. There is no truth in the story of the army officers asking for leaves of absence to return to the United States."

Sheep Shearer Has Bonanza.

SHOSHONE, Wyo., June 29.—Refusing a cash offer of \$125,000, made by Montana copper people, John Cunningham shears sheep for a grub stake and continues at work single handed and alone on his claims. He holds out for a quarter of a million dollars for his property.

His claims lie in the heart of the Copper mountain district, and comprise 160 acres and contain some of the biggest bodies of copper in the district. One vein of copper which is cut square across by a canyon in the hills is no less than ninety feet in width, and there are at least five narrower veins crossing the ground.

Seven years ago John Cunningham located these claims. He was in fact one of the first prospectors to locate in the district. Since that time he has sheared sheep for a few months in the summer and has worked on the claims the balance of the year with the money earned through the shearing season. He is absolutely independent and asks no odds of anybody. With the development of the district he will probably receive the price he asks.

A PINKERTON CONSPIRACY.

Defense in Heywood Murder Case Makes Sensational Charges.

BOISE, June 29.—The operations of the Pinkertons as strikebreakers and agents of the Mineowners and Citizens' Alliance in the Cripple Creek district, as told by a Pinkerton employe was the innovation that entertained the spectators in the Heywood trial during the major portion of today. A former stenographer of Chief Detective McPartland, who wrote the reports of the "operatives," was called to the stand for the defense and unfolded much of interest of the methods employed by the enemies of the Miners' union.

Friedman swore that, in several instances, the detectives sent out by the agency, in behalf of the mineowners, managed to get themselves elected to high offices in the unions, and in a couple of instances, they carried their daring roles to the extent of sharing all the hardships of real strikers and being finally deported from the country with real strikers who went out before the militia.

Friedman said that one of the Pinkerton operatives became chairman of the union strike relief committee at Globeville, and as such, had charge of all the funds and food distributed there by the local union and general federation. Friedman said that, under instructions from his superiors at the Pinkerton agency, this man tried to beggar the federation by lavish expenditures in the behalf of the strikers, and failing in this, he put the relief down to the lowest point, in the hope that members of the union might censure Mr. Heywood.

By the introduction of the witness, Friedman, on the last day of the first week of the hearings for the defense, a more positive light is thrown upon the position taken by the attorneys who are endeavoring to clear Heywood and the other officials of the Western Federation of Miners from the charge of conspiracy to murder. It is clearly indicated that it is proposed to show that the conspiracy to exterminate the Western Federation went so far as to secure the indictment of the highest officials of the federation on the charge of murder.

Salaries Are Increased.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Under the provisions of the new postoffice law, which goes into effect Monday, a general advance will be made in the salaries of postoffice clerks, carriers, rural carriers and railway mail clerks. Every clerk and carrier who has been in the service a year will receive an advance of \$100 except the \$400 men, who will get \$600, and the \$600 employes, who will be jumped to \$800. In the future there will be an annual increase of \$100 for every man who has been in a certain grade for a year and has a satisfactory efficiency record, up to \$1,200. The previous limit has been \$1,000.

The total number of clerks to be promoted Monday or as soon thereafter as they have completed a year's service in the grades in which they are now serving is 19,900.

A Big Government Surplus.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—So far as working purposes is concerned, the fiscal year of the government closed yesterday with a surplus of substantially \$87,000,000, one of the largest net balances ever shown.

In the fiscal year 1902, there was a surplus of \$91,287,275, and that was the largest since 1890.

While the figures available today for the fiscal year will not be officially announced until Monday, they are approximately accurate.

They show that in the year just closed, the income from the various sources of revenue was \$685,306,134, and the expenditures, \$578,370,709, as compared with receipts of \$594,454,121 for the last fiscal year and expenditures of \$568,784,799, the surplus in that year being \$25,669,322.

There has been a tremendous increase in receipts the year just closing, while the expenditures have been \$10,000,000 in excess of last year.

Fly Menaces Sheep Industry.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 29.—Unless some remedy for the effects of a new kind of parasitic fly is discovered the sheep industry in eastern Wyoming and possibly of the entire west is menaced. State Veterinarian W. F. Pfaezling and Dr. Lowell Clark, agent in charge of this district for the bureau of animal industry, have just completed a preliminary investigation of the ravages and character of this fly, and their report is alarming. Several thousand head of sheep in

Natrona county died from no known cause, and it was in investigating their death that the new danger to the sheep industry was discovered. It has now been studied sufficiently to permit a statement of its life and effects. This fly deposits, during the months of July, August and September, eggs in the nasal passages and cavities of sheep. These eggs develop into larvae, which, at the end of ten months, drop from the nostrils and become flies, thus completing the circle of development.

The presence of the larvae in the nasal cavities causes inflammation, which, in turn, produces an acute nervous disorder and death. Some method of exterminating the larvae before inflammation sets in is now sought, and the veterinarians who have studied the problem hope to attain success before the spread of the flies covers the entire sheep raising district of the west.

Stomachs and other parts of sheep killed by the flies are now being analyzed by the Wyoming state chemist, in order that data covering the effects of the larvae on the entire system may be available.

Higher Tax On Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The new immigration law, placing numerous restrictions upon the incoming of undesirable foreigners, will go into effect Monday. The most important change brought about by the act is the increase of the head tax from \$2 to \$4, with the provision that all over \$2,000,000 of the revenue so derived will revert to the United States treasury, instead of being entirely devoted to the uses of the immigration bureau.

Complain of Fuel Famine.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, June 29.—A most serious coal famine is threatening the entire Snake river valley. For more than a month not a pound of coal has been shipped into Blackfoot for commercial use. During the winter months the mineowners and the railroad urged the storing of coal in the summer, and, although the dealers have made extensive preparations for the storage of coal, their orders are turned down upon the ground that it is impossible to get cars.

All the threshing machines in the valley are equipped with coal burners, the coal famine threatens the grain crop, and the situation has become so serious that an appeal will be directed to the interstate commerce commission showing the condition and asking for immediate relief.

Wants Passes Canceled.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, has requested all railroads in this state to cancel the thousands of state passes now in the hands of persons other than railroad employes, so that the three months' test of the 2-cent law recently ordered by Judge McPherson may be a fair one. There is no anti-pass law in Missouri.

Insisted On Paying Taxes.

WABASH, Ind., June 29.—W. W. Coburn caused a sensation when he appeared before the Wabash county board of review, announced that the assessor had neglected to list his personal property and asked that it be assessed against him. The personal property could not have been found and it was not to protect himself that he appeared, but merely because he thought he ought to pay taxes on all he owned.

Work of Government Scientists.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—"Millions of dollars—in fact a sum so vast that it cannot be estimated—have been saved to the American people by discoveries made by government scientists during the fiscal year which closed today," declared Secretary Wilson in speaking of the record of the department of agriculture for the year.

Secretary Wilson feels that the recognition by the government of these discoveries is far too meager, but he does not hesitate to give to the scientist this little help whenever he feels that it is merited. Whenever a valuable discovery warranting a United States patent is made by an employe of the department of agriculture the secretary advances the salary of the employe as much as it is possible to do under the law. The patent is taken out in this country in the name of the scientist making the discovery and then dedicated to the United States. If the discovery is applicable to use in a foreign country, the scientist is authorized to receive the benefit, but usually the patent is of a character designed to meet conditions in the United States and of little use elsewhere.