

YELLOWSTONE MONITOR



GLENDIVE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908

Twelve Pages

Volume 4—No. 5

OUR AIM: TO PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER.

THE BEE HIVE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Begin this Season by Wearing

“Progressive” Clothes

and see how much longer they last, and how much better they look.

The “Progressive”
Clothing

From \$10 to \$24

The Bee Hive Cash Store

BIGGEST AND BEST OF ALL.

J. J. STIPEK, Proprietor.



SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PASSED Various Recommendations Also Made for Navy.

Washington, March 20.—The ship subsidy bill was passed by the senate today. It pays to 16-knot vessels plying between this country and South America, the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia \$4 per mile, the amount awarded by the act of 1891 to vessels of 20 knots only. The bill was amended in the senate so that 12-knot vessels will receive \$2 per mile, which is the allowance under the existing law to 16-knot vessels. Amendments were also adopted providing that if two or more lines of steamers ply from Atlantic ports to South America under the provisions of the bill, one line shall stop at two ports south of Cape Charles, and stipulating that no more shall be paid for subsidies than is received from such service by the government.

During the consideration of the measure, Mr. Hale made a spirited plea for an auxiliary navy, declaring that without auxiliaries our navy is dependent upon foreign countries, and that in case of war we would be helpless.

When the bill was laid before the senate today, Senator Bacon proposed an amendment, providing that one of the subsidized mail lines on the Atlantic coast should touch at two ports south of Cape Charles, in order to promote the trade in cotton goods, lumber and naval stores, now supplied by tramp ships, which do not bring a return cargo.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Newlands for the creation of a com-

mission, consisting of the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general and the secretary of commerce and labor to provide for the construction of 27 vessels, at a cost of as many million dollars, available as auxiliary vessels for the navy and to be useful to let out on new lines of transportation on terms satisfactory to the government.

Mr. Newlands' amendment served to elicit a notable speech from Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He spoke of the great need for additional auxiliary ships for the navy, but said they should be provided for in the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Hale said there were with the American fleet now going around the world only nine colliers of our own, while there were 28 foreign colliers.

“If there should be war no government would allow us to use one of these colliers and without them our magnificent fleet would be as useless as a painted ship on a painted ocean,” he asserted in measured but emphatic phrase.

Mr. Hale declared that the American fleet was the most magnificent and formidable squadron of ships any nation had ever put on the ocean. “But,” he continued, “the people do not realize how helpless this fleet is without colliers that are not liable to be called away in a moment of need by foreign governments.”

“If there should be,” he said, “even a menace of war, I do not know but that every neutral power represented

in these ships would be compelled to withdraw them from the fleet and we should be hung up. Something must be done,” he added, “in this entirely neglected field, that we have in a foolhardy way rashly abandoned in the past.”

He spoke of the voyage of the fleet, “as a spectacular exhibition intended to affect our status at home and in the Orient.”

“Certainly not with England, nor Germany, although for four or five years the fear of danger with Germany was exploited as a reason why we wanted more ships,” he said, “but I take it the reason is to impress the east, the Orient, with our power. Even England never sends such an enormous fleet about the world. Hence I conclude the voyage has been undertaken for the benefit of the east, to impress everybody with it as the fleet goes along.”

But without auxiliaries, he said, the fleet could not impress the nations.

“Is there any doubt,” asked Mr. Teller, “that every nation knows our naval strength as well as us?”

“The senator must ask the president,” responded Mr. Hale.

“I do not believe it is necessary,” said Mr. Teller. “The exhibition is possibly not so much for influence upon Asiatics as upon the American congress.”

Senator Burkett said the condition existed now as it did in the Spanish war, when there were many auxiliaries that could have been secured if the government had cared to pay the necessary price.

“The war with Spain,” Mr. Hale suggested, “was a war with a weak country on our own coast. It was a very different thing from a war with Japan.”

Mr. Hale declared that all he had said was well known by every foreign power.

On motion of Senator Gallinger, an amendment to the bill was adopted, providing that if two or more lines of steamships are established between the Atlantic ports and South American ports one of them shall stop at two ports south of Cape Charles. This was a substitute for Senator Bacon's amendment requiring that such stops should be made even if there was but a single line established to South America.

An amendment by Mr. Simmons of North Carolina was also adopted, providing that the total expenditure for foreign mail service for any year shall not exceed the estimated revenue from such service.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hale for Mr. Lodge was adopted, by which the vessels of the larger class will hereafter receive pay for carrying mail, similar to that provided for vessels of the second class under existing law.

Senator Newlands' amendment authorizing the construction of 27 auxiliary vessels was rejected.

Senator Clay offered an amendment to the bill, bringing within the police powers of states and territories all control over intoxicating liquors after such liquors have been brought within the states. Mr. Clay made an impassioned speech in favor of prompt action on the subject of prohibition by congress, so that states might exercise their police powers in order to make effective their prohibition laws.

Mr. Gallinger said he would be glad to co-operate in favor of the purposes sought by the Georgia senator, but said such legislation should not be engrafted on the shipping bill.

The bill was then passed without division.

DIXON OBJECTS TO PROCEEDINGS

Washington, March 21.—Almost the entire session of the senate was consumed with consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial bill. The bill, as finally passed, carried an appropriation of \$32,945,631, the amount added to the house bill by the senate being \$642,718.

An amendment by Senator Dixon of Montana, to increase salaries of about a dozen clerks of senate committees from \$1,800 to \$2,250, called for a spirited discussion, but it went out on a point of order. Discussing his amendment, Mr. Dixon made complaint of favoritism to old senators, whom he characterized as “white-buttoned mandarins.”

Senator Bacon offered an amendment for an increase of 20 per cent for government employes in this city who now receive not more than \$1,800, but it was also lost on a point of order.

In order that government agents investigating trade conditions abroad might report upon “wholesale and retail prices at which American-made goods are sold abroad,” Mr. Culberson of Texas offered an amendment to the bill. Mr. Culberson said it had often been charged that American goods are sold cheaper to foreigners than to people in this country and in some cases had been denied, and he wanted to know the facts.

Senator Aldrich said if such an investigation were to be carried on, it should be brought about through a properly framed resolution, and a point of order was sustained against the amendment.

The bill was then passed and at 4:35 the senate adjourned.

Elite Millinery Parlors spring opening begins Monday, March 16th, and extends to March 19th. Special display of fine millinery by Mrs. W. B. Fletcher

Sheriff Webb Murdered Officer Is Instantly Killed While Performing Duty.

Shot by Wm. Bickford, A Fugitive From Justice.

James T. Webb, sheriff of Yellowstone county, has fallen a victim to the earnest discharge of official duties for which he had a reputation that extended far beyond the limits of Montana. He was shot and almost instantly killed at an early hour Tuesday morning by William Bickford, a fugitive from justice. The tragedy occurred on the sheep ranch of Woolfolk & Richardson, formerly known as the Hood ranch, in the Musselshell country, about 60 miles northeast of Billings and but a short distance from Roundup.

William Bickford was wanted at Worland, Wyoming for the theft of a bunch of horses in that vicinity.

Murderer Killed in sheep wagon

It is reported that Deputy Sheriff C. B. Taylor of Musselshell and Jack Herford of Billings fired a number of times upon the sheep wagon where Bickford had taken refuge and that the criminal returned the fire for a while.

Finally Bickford ceased firing and, believing he had been shot, members of the posse approached the wagon. On entering they found Bickford lying on the bottom of the wagon. He was dead from a bullet wound. Whether he was killed from a bullet fired from Taylor's or Herford's rifle or shot himself is not stated. The body of Bickford will be brought to Roundup and from there shipped to Billings.

Only Eye Witness

James Richardson, one of the owners of the ranch near Roundup where Sheriff Webb was killed yesterday morning, was the only eye witness to the tragedy. Richardson arrived in Billings last night, accompanying the remains of Webb.

Mr. Richardson states that Sheriff Webb arrived at his ranch early in the morning and asked for Bickford, who had just commenced work there. Accompanied by Richardson, the sheriff went to a sheep

wagon in which Bickford was sleeping. Webb entered the wagon and found Bickford lying down, with his revolver beside him. The sheep herder admitted that his name was Bickford. Webb then asked him if he was from Canada. Bickford replied in the negative, at the same time saying that he was from Wyoming. The sheriff then reached over and picked up Bickford's revolver, saying, “I'll take charge of this.”

Webb told the herder that he was under arrest for stealing some horses near Ennis, Wyoming. A few words were passed between them, after which Sheriff Webb and Mr. Richardson stepped out of the sheep wagon and stood beside it engaged in conversation.

Without a moment's warning Bickford emerged from the wagon, holding a Winchester in his hands. He covered Webb and commanded him to hold up his hands. Instead of complying with the request, Webb jokingly remarked, “Oh, go on.” Suddenly Bickford raised the rifle and fired, the bullet striking the ground near Webb's feet. Again Bickford ordered the sheriff to throw up his hands, but Webb started to back away. At this Bickford fired a second time. The bullet struck Webb in the breast, killing him instantly.

Bickford approached the spot where Webb had fallen and with his rifle pointed at the prostrate body, repeated the command, “Throw up your hands!” But the fearless sheriff was past all human response. As he lay motionless on the ground, Bickford stooped down and took the revolver, which Webb had taken from the wagon, and placed it in his own pocket.

Mr. Richardson stood close at hand, but unarmed and powerless. Somewhat to his surprise, the murderer of Webb told Richardson that he was not going to hurt him.

Up to this time Richardson did not realize that Webb was dead, and he ran to the ranch house for assistance. When he returned Bickford had disappeared, taking with him his rifle and 40 rounds of ammunition.

Before leaving Bickford seemed to be greatly agitated. He paced back and forth for a few minutes, evidently undecided on which way to go.

DRY FARMER CAMPBELL IS COMING

Will Give a Lecture under Auspices of
the Dawson County Club.

This morning General Haskell received a message from H. W. Campbell of dry farming fame, apprising him that Mr. Campbell could come to this city for a lecture on April 3rd. Consequently the Opera House has been engaged for that date and the noted speaker will deliver one of his famous talks under the auspices of the Dawson County Club. The gentleman is an international authority on the subject of dry land

farming and is the author of “Campbell's System of Dry Land Farming.” The meeting will open at 8 p. m., and no admission will be charged or collection taken up. The coming of Mr. Campbell to Glendive should certainly bring out a representative gathering of those agriculturally interested in Dawson County. The club will do all in its power to make the occasion a complete success.