

ANDY CARNEGIE SAYS KNOX WAS RECOMMENDED BY HIM

IRONMASTER ADMITS PUSHING PHILANDER C. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CONSULTED M'KINLEY

Although Kept in Ignorance as to Sherman Law by Knox, the Scotchman Says He Boosted for Knox for Attorney General—Also Avers That Socialism Has No Terrors for Him.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Andrew Carnegie, pressed hard today by members of the house committee inquiring into the United States Steel corporation, admitted that he recommended the appointment of Philander C. Knox, the present secretary of state, as attorney general in McKinley's cabinet in 1901. Mr. Knox having been one of the general counsellors for the Carnegie Steel company after 1890, when the Sherman anti-trust law was passed.

Mr. Carnegie repeatedly had declared before the committee that he never knew that the participation of his company in the steel plate pool and other like pools was unlawful, and Representative McGillicuddy of Maine sought to show that he had recommended to President McKinley the appointment of Knox after the latter, as counsel for his company, had left him in ignorance of the government statutes so many years.

Uncomfortable Half-Hour. The ironmaster was given an uncomfortable half-hour late in the day by Mr. McGillicuddy and he is to be recalled tomorrow, though he urged that he be permitted to conclude his testimony today.

"You said that you did not know for many years the scope of the Sherman anti-trust law," said Mr. McGillicuddy in beginning his examination of Mr. Carnegie. "Between the years 1890 and 1900 you were head of the Carnegie Steel company, were you not?"

"I never was its head, not even a director," Mr. Carnegie replied. "I was the majority stockholder, owning 54 per cent of the stock."

"From 1890 until 1900 you had attorneys," Mr. McGillicuddy asked. "The company had attorneys."

"Was Philander C. Knox, the present secretary of state, one of them?" "Yes, Mr. Knox was one of our attorneys. He was of the firm of Knox & Reed, J. H. Reed."

Mr. Reed was sitting at Mr. Carnegie's side, appearing as his counsel. "Was Philander C. Knox counsel for the company between the years 1890 and 1900?"

Mr. Carnegie whispered to Mr. Reed and then answered that he was. "In all that period did Mr. Knox or any of your counsellors advise you of the existence of the Sherman anti-trust law, passed in 1890, and that such pools as your company participated in were unlawful?"

"I never heard a word from any of them," Mr. Carnegie said, "and I don't think they understood that the Sherman law had anything to do with our business. I had heard somewhere of the Sherman law, but thought it applied only to railroads."

"Wasn't it the duty of your legal advisers to keep you company advised as to the laws passed by congress and the states?" Mr. McGillicuddy asked.

"I suppose they would consult with the officials of the company," was the reply. "I never was an official."

"What did you have attorneys for?" "To appeal in case of suits."

"Now, Mr. Carnegie, as principal owner of the Carnegie Steel company, for which Mr. Knox was the principal

LORIMER RELATES HIS NEWSPAPER TROUBLES

NATURE OF DIFFERENCES WITH KOHLISAAT AND MEDILL IS TOLD IN FULL.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Lorimer of Illinois told today the story of his early life in politics to the senate investigating committee and of his differences with some of the Chicago newspaper publishers. The opposition of H. H. Kohlisaat, he testified, began at the Chicago convention at which James G. Blaine was nominated for president.

"I was a Blaine man and began to organize the Illinois delegation for him," said Senator Lorimer. "Mr. Kohlisaat sent one of his men to tell me that he had no objection if I voted for Blaine myself, but that I must stop working to split the Illinois delegation or he would put me out of public life. I went on just the same."

"Did you ever talk to Mr. Kohlisaat about driving you out of the party?" asked Senator Kern. "I don't think I ever talked to him in my life," replied Mr. Lorimer. "But what happened afterward verified what he said. A newspaper story came out that I had stolen \$500,000 from the Chicago water department. Expert bookkeepers reported I had turned over every cent I had collected. About four lines were printed to that effect and the impression was left with many people that I had stolen the money."

Differences With Medill. Differences with the late Joseph Medill, owner of the Tribune, he testified, began when Mr. Medill was said to have been a candidate for the United States senate.

"It was about 1895," said Senator Lorimer, "when he sent for me and I told him it would be impossible to elect him. I told him I could not support him as many of my friends were pledged to Colonel G. M. Davis. Colonel Davis later released them with the request that they work for Medill, but the latter withdrew before the caucus adjourned and from that time his attacks on the men who had hesitated, but were willing to support him, were very bitter. He never indicated what his grievance was and he never connected the attacks with his candidacy, but they came on regularly."

"Did the Tribune ever support you?" asked Senator Kern. "It did once. It said I was unfit for office, but that it was no time

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EVIDENCE IS TAKEN EAST FOR USE

Los Angeles, Jan. 11.—Arthur L. Veltch, assistant district attorney who has been associated closely with District Attorney John D. Fredericks in the collection of evidence against the McNamara, left Los Angeles late today for Indianapolis.

Mr. Veltch carried with him a great bundle of evidence which was to have been presented against the McNamaras. It is understood this is the evidence Mr. Fredericks promised the federal authorities at Indianapolis he would turn over to them, for use before the federal grand jury which is now investigating the alleged nation-wide dynamite conspiracy.

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TWO SEATS IN DANGER



SENATORS LORIMER AND STEPHENSON.

KIDNAPING CHARGES AGAINST BURNS DISMISSED

WELL-KNOWN DETECTIVE IS COMPLIMENTED FOR "RENDERING GREAT SERVICE."

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—Complimented by the federal court for having "rendered a great service to his country," William J. Burns, the detective, today was released from the charge of having kidnaped John J. McNamara, the convicted dynamiter. All the charges in the indictments against Burns for having captured the labor leader in Indianapolis last April and taking him to California for trial were held to be null and void.

"If I or this court had had anything to do with the arrest of Mr. Burns in this instance, I should certainly now tender him an apology," said Federal Judge A. B. Anderson, in dismissing the indictments brought by the county grand jury under which the detective had been held in \$10,000 bail.

The order which the court shall enter will make it impossible for any prosecutions to be brought under the indictments.

Acted Legally. The court held that when Burns and James Hosick, a detective of Los Angeles, arrested McNamara on a requisition from the governor of California and honored by the governor of Indiana, they acted legally under the federal statutes and any conflict in the state law with the federal law, which made it possible to bring an indictment, was not constitutional. The federal constitution and congress, the court said, had delegated to the governor of the state the power of honoring requisitions for fugitives from justice and the Indiana legislature had no legal right to take this power from the governor and add it to the duties of a county judge. The indictments against Burns and Hosick had alleged that McNamara was denied a right to resist extradition in a county court.

Judge Anderson indicated that if Hosick, who also was indicted, petitioned for release it would be granted.

Burns' Statement. Detective Burns in a statement said: "Ever since my arrest I have contended there was no justification in prosecuting me. Then I repeatedly asked for a prompt trial, but this was denied by the county authorities. At the time I regarded it as an attempt to hamper my activities at Los Angeles. I am working still on this dynamite conspiracy and constantly turning up more evidence. I am asserting everywhere that organized labor will not be injured by the present proceedings for it will be a benefit to labor to have it purged of corrupt political leaders."

It is understood, if any prosecutions result from the present federal grand jury investigation of the dynamite conspiracy, they are to be heard before Judge Anderson.

About a dozen witnesses, some of them from Chicago, were before the grand jury today. They included Alois Silverman, former keeper of a saloon in Chicago, where Orrie McNamara is said to have met others in reference to places that were to be blown up; Bert H. Morgan and Arthur J. Fitzgerald. Chicago is known to be one of the places through which dynamite and nitroglycerine were carried in suitcases by the dynamiters, and at one time McNamara kept a store of explosives there for use on "jobs" in Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa.

COPPER PUSHED UP.

Boston, Jan. 11.—The Colimet & Hecla Copper Mining company today advanced its price for the metal to 15 cents in Europe and 14 1/2 cents in the domestic market. This move was construed in the trade as indicating the company had sold all it desired for the moment and had withdrawn from the market temporarily. So far as could be ascertained no better than 14 1/2 cents has been obtained for lake copper.

MISSISSIPPI FREEZES.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—The city's water situation was considerably relieved today by the freezing of the Mississippi river at the Chain of Rocks intake tower. A solid sheet of ice protects the intakes from flowing ice and the pumps were enabled to force more water into the reservoirs than was used.

Thirty-five million gallons were reported to supply the poor.

WILSON IS INDORSED.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Woodrow Wilson's candidacy for the presidency was indorsed enthusiastically tonight by a large assemblage of democrats here. James D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, and other prominent democrats, formed a committee to perfect permanent organization.

WRECK OF PLOW IS BURNING

Kalspell, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Adding to the peril from further slides and the extreme cold, the wreck of the Great Northern snow-plow which was carried down in an avalanche near Java Tuesday, is reported tonight to be burning beneath the slide. The bodies of Traveling Engineer C. S. Allen and Engineer W. F. Braultport have not yet been recovered, and the work of rescue is being undone by another slide.

JACK FROST RULES MANY EASTERN STATES

ICE KING IS ABSOLUTELY IMPARTIAL IN COUNTRY EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Another drop in the thermometer in the central states was predicted tonight by the government weather bureau, which added that no relief was in sight. Local snow flurries were promised. Blinding snow was blown about Chicago and other places most of today.

Temporary relief was of short duration. While in Chicago, the temperature rose to 8 degrees above zero and remained at 6 above at 9 p. m., elsewhere in the middle west and northwest the mercury's level stood from zero to 28 below at 7 o'clock tonight. Bismarck, N. D., wrestled the low mark from Medicine Hat with 32 degrees below at 7 o'clock tonight, two degrees colder than its rival at Havre, Mont.

At Duluth it was 26 below; at Omaha, 14 below; at St. Louis, zero; Marquette, Mich., 16 below; Detroit, 6 above; Denver, four above and at Salt Lake City the temperature was 32 above.

A drop to 10 degrees below at Chicago and a corresponding decrease elsewhere in this district was predicted tonight.

All Below Zero.

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—With temperatures the lowest of the winter, a snow falling and a 45-mile wind blowing from the northwest, Kansas, southern Missouri and northern Oklahoma suffered severely tonight. Temperatures ranged from four to 16 below zero. Trains in all directions are many hours late. At 8 o'clock tonight the mercury in Kansas City stood 19 below zero.

The snowstorm is heaviest in Kansas. Announcement was made tonight that the University of Kansas would be closed until the weather moderated.

Topeka reported tonight that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe have stopped overland trains from the west at terminals and have abandoned attempts to bring trains through until conditions improve. The Union Pacific was forced to abandon all schedules.

Appeals for aid are pouring in from towns without railroad connections. Shortage of fuel is reported from many places.

Five thousand persons are in need here and the city commissioners decided to draw on the city's emergency fund to supply the poor.

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COMMERCE COURT CONFLICTS WITH COMMISSION

QUESTION OF CLASS RATES REACHES SUPREME COURT, WHICH MUST DECIDE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The unsettled conflict of jurisdiction between the new commerce court and the interstate commerce commission today overshadowed other intricate problems of governmental rate-making considered by the supreme court of the United States. The tense situation existing in Washington was shown by the fact that ostensibly over a question of class rates between Cincinnati and Chattanooga upon a single road, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, there appear not only attorneys for the railroad and shippers, but also the legal representatives of the interstate commerce commission and of the department of justice. The case was the first from the commerce court to reach the supreme court.

Question of Jurisdiction. The court itself was the first to suggest a question about the jurisdiction of the commerce court. Francis B. James, representing Cincinnati shippers, was detailed to give the court an account of how the shippers had failed to get a reduction of the 76-cent schedule over the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific to a 60-cent basis. He told how the commission reduced the schedule to 70 cents and then how the shippers appealed to the commerce court to annul the commission's order.

Justice Vandevanter inquired about the power of the commerce court to review the refusal of the commission to grant relief to a shipper.

Mr. James replied that the act creating the commerce court opened that court to the shipper as well as to the railroad.

Assistant Attorney General Denison pointed out that in the case before the court the commerce court had decided it had jurisdiction over orders of the commission denying relief to the shippers, but held that the court affecting rates between Cincinnati and Chattanooga was not to be disturbed.

"If the commerce court had concluded," said Mr. Denison, "as urged by the shippers, that the 70-cent schedule was excessive and that a 60-cent schedule was proper, it could have done nothing to accomplish its result. It only could announce its opinion. If it had taken that view and entered an order annulling and setting aside the order of the commission, the sole direct effect would have been the wiping out of its desire of reduction to 70 cents. It would have accomplished nothing but the reinstatement of the former 76-cent schedule agreed to be excessive."

"It hardly seems reasonable to suppose that congress, if it had intended to give the commerce court this jurisdiction, would thus have left the court without any means of bringing itself to bear on the issue."

FRANKLIN IS REPORTED READY TO ADMIT GUILT

Los Angeles, Jan. 11.—The Examiner will say tomorrow that Bert H. Franklin, a detective arrested on charges of bribing jurors in the murder trial of James B. McNamara, has agreed to enter a plea of guilty.

Franklin held a long conference today with Deputy District Attorney W. Joseph Ford.

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"WRECKING CREW" ENGAGED DURING LOS ANGELES FIGHT

AMBASSADOR BACON QUILTS HIS POST IN FRANCE

TOO MUCH SOCIETY SEEMS TO BE REASON FOR HIS SUDDEN RESIGNATION.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Robert Bacon, ambassador of the United States at Paris, confirmed the report of his resignation today.

A Surprise. Washington, Jan. 11.—News of Mr. Bacon's resignation came as a surprise to officials of the state department and to White House officials, who had not hesitated to discredit the first rumors of the resignation based upon the election of Mr. Bacon yesterday to the Harvard university board of overseers. Mr. Bacon's letter of resignation had not reached President Taft tonight. It was recalled today that when he visited this country last summer Mr. Bacon indicated to some of his friends that he had become wearied of the social requirements of the Paris embassy.

It also was noted that J. P. Morgan, who arrived in Paris a few days ago, was a guest of the ambassador and those who recalled the fact that Mr. Bacon formerly was associated with the financier in business were quick to sense a possible renewal of the old times.

Secretary Stimson's name was mentioned, and in the state department itself there was some talk of Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson as Mr. Bacon's successor.

SOCIALIST MAYOR DEFEATED. Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 11.—Mayor J. E. Taylor, who has declared himself a socialist, was defeated for re-election here today by James Findlay.

ST. LOUIS THREATENED BY DISASTROUS BLAZE

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—A general alarm was uttered in at 1:55 o'clock this morning when fire was discovered in the four-story building at Sixth and St. Charles streets occupied by the Weyl Bakery company. A 25-mile wind threatened to sweep the flames to adjoining property. Firemen were badly handicapped by lack of water due to the water famine which has existed for several days. The floor and roof fell at 2:15 a. m. and the flames still were gaining headway.

PRISONER BURNS WITH JAIL

Great Falls, Jan. 11.—As a result of a fire in the town jail at Cutbank this morning, W. H. Ballinger was burned to death and the town marshal was badly burned in attempting to rescue Ballinger. The man had been put in jail only a couple of hours before creating a disturbance. A woman in a house near the jail stated that the fire originated when the marshal attempted to start a fire to warm the place. He used kerosene and her impression is that there was an explosion. The marshal is too badly injured to give his version of the affair.

Ballinger was a homesteader who came to this section about three years ago from Ohio.

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DETECTIVE PARKS SAYS MEN WERE EMPLOYED TO BREAK STRIKEBREAKERS' LEGS.

SIX OTHER MEN NAMED

Witness Makes Mention of Others Alleged to Have Been Involved in Conspiracy to Blow Up the Hall of Records—Connors, Defendant on Trial, Is Said to Have Boasted.

Los Angeles, Jan. 11.—Six union labor men, all members of the committee which directed the strike of structural iron workers in this city last year, were charged today by J. Mansell Parks, star witness for the state in the trial of Bert H. Connors, with having been parties to the alleged conspiracy to dynamite the county hall of records. Connors testified that the others accused by Parks were George Gurney, E. A. Misner, Charles Stevens, now serving a two years' term at San Quentin for having assaulted a strikebreaker, and the two men jointly indicted with Connors, A. B. Maple and F. Ira Bender.

Parks declared Connors had said that he and the other five had planned the destruction of the county structure and that their meetings sometimes were attended by C. L. Mars and Logan D. Haven. Parks testified, however, that Connors told him that he, Maple and Bender were assigned to do the actual work of placing the dynamite.

In addition, Parks asserted on cross-examination, that the strikers sent "wrecking crews" about the city at night to break the legs of strike-breakers so they would be unable to work. Parks added that the "wrecking crews" were particularly anxious to "beat up" Gustave W. Sauret, superintendent of construction for the Llewellyn Iron works, which had a contract for part of the construction of the hall of records.

Parks told of a meeting of Connors and Gurney. It seemed, said Parks, that the meeting was unsatisfactory to Connors. "Connors told me of a plan he had for dynamiting the safe in the labor temple in order to get money," Parks went on. "He said there was \$25,000 or \$40,000 in the safe. He told me he had 12 sticks of dynamite and enough fuse, but no caps. He planned to place the dynamite on the top of the safe. I told him that if he dynamited the safe he would destroy the temple. He said, 'To hell with the temple!'"

"Connors also stated that he did not have to go to work for money if he wanted to about 'dirt.' He said he knew enough about other union men to send them to hell or to the penitentiary if he wanted to tell it."

"Later, on May 18, 1911, Connors wrote a letter to Hendricks. He gave it to me to deliver. I made a copy of it. It read: 'Please meet me somewhere as I want that ticket and can't come near the temple.' 'I saw Hendricks tear the letter up,' he added."

Parks' remark about the "wrecking crews" was in response to a demand of the defense that he name a time when he knew Connors was a member of the strike committee. Parks replied that Connors was connected with the strike committee "about June 1, 1910, when the wrecking crews began their work."

Parks asserted that the "wrecking crews" were armed with "black-jacks" and pieces of gas pipe. He named Connors, De Haven, Mars and Stevens as members of the "wrecking crew."

Attorneys for Connors asked Parks if he had not become "angry at Joseph Timmons and other labor officials for discharging him because, while in charge of the strike roll he had added

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Class Ad History

CCXXVII.—"CUT IT OUT."

The message which most frequently comes to the class-ad man over the telephone is: "Cut out my ad." That isn't the unwelcome sound which it would appear to be, first thought, for it means that the class ad has done its work and the class-ad man wants it to be that way. Here's a case that is on Wednesday's record:

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FOR RENT.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, WITH gas, 306 E. Fifth east. Phone 188 red.

This little ad appeared for the first time Wednesday morning. Wednesday evening this telephone message came to The Missoulian office: "For Heaven's sake, cut out that class ad. The rooms were rented the first thing this morning and there have been so many people here since that we haven't had time to do anything but answer the calls." The class ad costs but one cent a word. It will work for you as well as for others. If you are out of work and want a job, The Missoulian will print your ad for nothing.

How Would It Look?

HOW would you, Mr. Merchant, like to see a list published in The Missoulian of all the local business houses which send east for job printing which they could get done right at home? Would your name be in that list? Would you like your neighbors to see it there? The Missoulian office does just as good job printing as can be obtained anywhere. The Missoulian's employees trade with the home merchants. The Missoulian's payroll is a not unimportant contribution to the revenues of the city's merchants. It is only fair that Missoula's merchants have their printing done at home in the shop that guarantees good work.