

SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT

The Lady Undoubtedly Knew the Deceased By Tad



BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE TO DECIDE

Canal Toll Dispute Can Be Settled in Short Order Under Knox Proposal.

INTEREST IN OUTCOME Pall Mall Gazette Regards Secretary's Offer as Highly Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American goods from tolls in the Panama canal having been received in London, it is incumbent upon the British foreign office to come to a decision as to the course to be pursued in the continuance of the negotiations; to determine whether the efforts shall be continued to adjust the supposed differences between the two countries by further exchanges or to accept Secretary Knox's offer to exchange ratifications of the Knox-Bryce general arbitration treaty, as announced by the state, and refer to a special commission the task of finding the actual facts as a basis for possible arbitration.

Decision Awaited.

Officials here are awaiting this decision with great interest because upon it will depend the probability of President Taft reaching a satisfactory settlement of the question before he leaves office. The British government should decide to regard as satisfactory the American statement that its apprehensions for the future treatment of British shipping in the canal are groundless, and will so express itself, the incident will be closed, at least for the time being, or until some subsequent congress might endeavor to act in a way as to warrant the charge of discrimination against foreign shipping. Secretary Knox, in his note, expressly invited the British government to examine the facts cited by him as a basis for his statement through Professor Johnson's inclusion of American goods in his calculation upon which the tolls are fixed, the British objection that an unjust burden was to be fastened upon British shipping has been completely met. It is expected that the British government will require much time to conform that statement, as it is known that Professor Johnson's report is already in the possession of the British foreign office, so that the way is clear for a speedy understanding.

Edwards Reply.

Dr. Edward Grey prefers immediately to exchange ratifications of the pending treaty. President Taft is expected to appoint a special commission to investigate the canal tolls. The British government is expected to recommend that the tolls be fixed by a special commission, and while it is expected that the special commission will have no power to force arbitration of the question of canal tolls, it is probable that the recommendation of such a tribunal, required by the terms of the treaty, will be supported by no less than five of the members, would carry such weight as it might be deemed to resist the acceptance of its plan.

Note Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest against the exemption of American goods from tolls in the Panama canal was found unsatisfactory by the British foreign office, according to the Westminster Gazette, generally held in esteem as the mouthpiece of the government. The Knox suggestion leaves the door open to a long series of hectoring which will do much to undermine the good relations of the two countries. The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'The Knox suggestion leaves the door open to a long series of hectoring which will do much to undermine the good relations of the two countries. The Knox suggestion leaves the door open to a long series of hectoring which will do much to undermine the good relations of the two countries.'

Mathes Goes to Syracuse.

Sonnie Mack has turned over to the Syracuse club of the New York State League, Joe Mathes, the leading pitcher to play with Butte last year. He went to the Athletics at the close of the Union Association season and was a substitute for Baker in a few games. Mack says he is a good infielder, but has a little polishing.

Out the High Cost of Living.

W. H. Chapman, Winnebago, Neb., says how he did it. 'My two children are a very bad cough and the doctor's medicines did them no good. I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and before it was all used the children were free and cured of their cough. I saved a doctor's bill for one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. No opiates. Schramm-Johns Drugs, "The Never Substituted," (C) good stores. (Advertisement.)

EX-GOV. J. H. BRADY NEW IDAHO SENATOR

(Continued from Page One.)

Dickenson Hissed. At this point the members of the legislature and a great many of the spectators hissed the speaker and the house became a bedlam. Senator Edgington, from the same county as Dickenson, jumped to his feet and, roaring at the top of his voice, succeeded in getting recognition from President Brady, who was frantically pounding with his gavel. In bitter terms Edgington upbraided Dickenson for his breach of legislative ethics and conduct, and declaring that he, too, represented Bingham county, said that he emphatically resented the imputation against Brady, the representative from Bingham, had the right to explain his voice and Edgington continued to exclaim: 'Dickenson, who had remained standing beneath the hisses, then asked the chair if Senator Edgington of himself had the floor, Taylor again ruled that Dickenson had the floor and was authorized to give any expression of his vote that he desired, provided he did not use abusive language.'

Notes for Negro.

Dickenson again continued and in the same strain denounced Senator Brady. He declared that when he arrived in Boise he was besieged by at least fifty men working in the interest of Brady, who were hounding the members around the lobby of the Owyhee hotel. At this stage of the vituperation Taylor reminded Dickenson that he should confine his remarks to as brief space as possible. Once more Dickenson continued his remarks and Taylor again ruled that Dickenson had the floor and was authorized to give any expression of his vote that he desired, provided he did not use abusive language. Dickenson's reference was to a caucus held last night and completed this morning, where the names of thirty-five members of the legislature to present to the prominent delegation of four votes and Representative Johnson of Bingham county, with the understanding that the latter votes would merge with them. Three votes from north Idaho, those of Senator Hanson of Shoshone county, Senator Deffenbach of Bonner county, and Representative Ferguson of Shoshone county, joined with the Fremont county delegation to make the election of Brady possible. The proposition was agreed upon upon the understanding that the continued deadlock in order that needed legislation demanded by the people of the legislature could be secured.

Vote in Detail.

The final result of the first and only ballot today, resulting in Brady's election, was as follows: James H. Brady, 12; W. H. Beale, 1; Burton J. French, 2; James E. Babo, 3; Robert N. Dunn, 4; J. T. Morrison, 3; George Fields, 1; J. H. Hays, 1; B. B. Birkland, 1; John Bowerman and Evans of Ingham. The vote given the two highest candidates follows: For Brady—Senators Borchert, Davis, Deffenbach, Edgington, Haight, Hanson, Hart, Hunt, Lee, Luck, Robinson, Shepard; Representatives Adams, Booth, Brown, Chaney, Clark, Deane, Lake, Featherstone, Ferguson, Gardner, Gilchrist, Hayford, Henderson, Hunt, Johnson, Jones, Johnston, King, Bingham, Lau, Lawson, Lewis, McDermott, Mendonhall, Merrill, Mickels, Nielsen, Parks, Rosenbaw, Sargent, Shattuck, Storey, Taylor, Warnick, Wright, French. For Ainslie—Senators Johnson, Sweet; Representatives Church, Farmin, Harchelrode, Norton, Onkes.

Joy at Pocatello.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Jan. 24.—When the news arrived here of the election of former Governor James H. Brady of this city to the United States senate there were many demonstrations of joy and hilarity. Hundreds of telegrams were being admitted to the senator-elect and in some offices a half holiday was declared. Governor Taylor was played and all rejoiced in the honor paid their fellow townsman. A message was sent to the governor asking him to be present at a Commercial club luncheon on Thursday and deliver an address. Preparations are being made for the reception and banquet in honor of Brady, who will appear here the first of the week. All parties and clubs are joining together to make the greatest homecoming ever offered a Pocatello citizen.

THREE ARMEN MEET DEATH BY FALLING

ETAMPES, France, Jan. 24.—Two French armmen were killed near here today while making a flight in the open plane. Charles Nieuport and his mechanic were being at a considerable height when their machine doubled up and fell to the earth, killing both of them instantly. Charles Nieuport was a wealthy manufacturer and inventor. He had achieved great success as a builder of fast monoplane. He received his pilot's certificate on February 19, last year. POINT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 24.—Francis Bond, an American doctor, was killed last night while flying here to return to his home in the United States. After accomplishing numerous successful flights to Venezuela, he had arranged to give a public exhibition here tomorrow. The weather conditions being perfect last night he decided to make a trial flight. He was returning to the landing place when his biplane suddenly dived and struck the ground with terrific force. Bond was found dead beneath it.

TESTIMONY OF GARY REFUTED BY COREY

(Continued from Page One.)

into the turmoil within the Steel trust that culminated in Corey's withdrawal, except to bring out that Corey opposed the taking over of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company and the acquisition of the Mesaba iron mines owned by the Hill interests in the northwest. Asked after the hearing to tell what crisis had finally brought about his leaving the Steel trust, Corey snapped: 'It's ridiculous to ask me.' Corey confirmed the statement that Henry C. Frick and Judge Gary had opposed him in his idea of what the Steel corporation ought to do, particularly with reference to its absorption of the Hill iron properties and the Tennessee. Throughout his evidence rang bitter resentment over the strong wall of hostility put up by Gary and Frick to Corey's attempt to run the Steel corporation along less radical lines than they wanted. Mr. Severance started the outpouring of evidence against Judge Gary when he bravely tackled Corey to the pool. 'You testified here that conferences were held at which prices were discussed,' began Mr. Severance. 'That is true,' assented Corey.

Says He Was Careful.

'You were anxious for your own part not to do anything that could be challenged as illegal?' 'Yes, I always thought I was rather careful.' 'What you did at those meetings was to announce the price at which you proposed to sell your product?' 'Yes.' 'You were advised you had a perfect right to do this?' 'Our counsel so advised us.' 'The effect of the prices spoken of at those meetings was to steady the trade?' 'Yes.' 'As a matter of fact the prices were not always maintained?' 'No, we came to know at times that competitors were selling at lower prices.'

Pools on Plate.

Severance got down to the pools on plate and structural steel. 'Those pools were abandoned in 1904 or 1905, I believe?' he asked. 'That's my recollection,' responded Corey. 'Abandoned on the advice of a law firm in New York?' 'Yes.' 'The instructions sent out by the Steel corporation were to wipe out everything that might be considered illegal?' 'I recall correctly, I wrote a letter after we had talked it over in executive council, that every pool must be stopped.'

Says Gary Knew.

'Did you mean to testify that Judge Gary knew of these pools?' 'Yes, he knew of them, raising his voice. 'He knew of all the pools.' 'Are you sure?' fairly rasped Severance. 'Absolutely,' affirmed Corey, with emphasis. 'Why are you so sure?' demanded the trust lawyer with a frown. 'Because Mr. Gary attended the meetings,' was the unflinching reply. In his evidence the day before Corey had spoken of Judge Gary having knowledge of the steel rail pool and Severance now wanted to know if Corey was positive that Gary participated in the conferences of the plate and structural pools. 'Yes, he did,' was the answer of the imperturbable Corey. Mr. Severance appeared to be non-plussed by this reply, which gave cold contradiction to Judge Gary's evidence before the Stanley committee.

Unable to Give Dates.

'Give us the date of any meetings of the plate and structural pools,' urged Mr. Severance. 'I am unable to give the exact dates,' replied Corey, reflectively, 'but I know it was in 1902 and 1903.' Mr. King, Mr. Felton, Mr. Schwab, Judge Gary and I were there. I don't recall any others.' 'Do you feel sure that Judge Gary attended those meetings?' insisted Severance. 'Certainly, or I wouldn't say so,' was the sharp reply. 'I recall one conference in particular at the Waldorf Astoria, in one of the parlors. It was in 1902 and representatives of the plate and structural pools were there—it was a combination of both pools.' 'Were prices fixed that day?' 'For a moment Corey pondered, then replied: 'I can't recall if prices were fixed on that particular day, but they were discussed. I know that.' The deposed head of the steel trust adverted to a conversation he had with Judge Gary two years or so later, after officials of the American Bridge company of Ohio, a subsidiary of the Steel corporation, had been indicted for restraint of trade, as the outcome of the pool. 'After that Judge Gary wanted all the pools dissolved,' added Corey.

Bad Feeling Alleged.

Having let in the evidence against Judge Gary, the steel trust's attorney now sought to show Corey's animus against Gary. 'Toward the end of your administration you were not in accord with Judge Gary,' suggested Mr. Severance. 'I don't want to embarrass you, but I don't want to say that there was any bad feeling between you and Judge Gary.' 'We were not always in accord about the policies of the steel corporation,' replied Corey, coldly. 'I don't know of any serious bad feeling.' 'Well, the feeling was not so friendly as it formerly was,' persisted Mr. Severance. 'Didn't you feel some animosity toward Judge Gary?' 'I don't know that I felt that way, exactly.' 'You had some disputes as to author-

POSSIBLE SALE OF NEVADA PROPERTY

Local Men Give Option on Valuable Ranch to Riverside Dairy Company.

Frank Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic, and G. S. Holmes, proprietor of the Semloh hotel, are about to dispose of their ranch in the Moapa valley, Nevada. They have given an option of two years to the Riverside Dairy company of California on the property, which will probably be sold for more than \$50,000.

Mr. Knox has just returned from Los Angeles, where he and Mr. Holmes closed the deal. Mr. Holmes has gone to San Francisco on other business. The dairy concern has leased the ranch and will pay rent to the owners until the option expires. No doubt exists that the sale will be made.

The property is known as the Walsler ranch. About two years ago Mr. Knox purchased it at a sheriff's foreclosure sale. Later, he disposed of a half interest in it to Mr. Holmes. The ground is very fertile, lying in a district noted for its fine cantaloupes and apparatus and consisting of 500 acres. Mr. Knox and Mr. Holmes have had it developed and recently have confined it to the growing of alfalfa. The dairy company intends to establish a dairy and creamery on the ranch. It will ship cows and other equipment from another ranch to the new dairy and marking its products in Los Angeles. Mr. Knox said yesterday that he made the purchase more for a speculation than anything else.

'Millions of dollars will be lost on the orange crop in southern California,' said Mr. Knox, 'for there is no doubt that the cold snap wrought havoc with the fruit.'

Some months before you resigned?' 'Yes.' 'And the question of whether you were the real chief executive or Judge Gary was put up to the finance committee for adjustment?' 'That's right,' conceded Corey solemnly. 'And the finance committee supported Gary?' 'Yes.'

'It was in January, 1910, Corey explained. Soon afterward he left the steel corporation. When the conflict of authority came up Judge Gary was chairman of the board. Corey had gradually acquired full domination of the trust. In the meantime Corey had been fighting against the policy of Gary, Frick and the others of crushing out competition with the steel trust by arbitrarily fixing prices and swallowing up concerns that were any semblance of a competitor of the great Northern railroad, which owns the Hill iron mines in the northwest, according to the answers evidence Corey had maintained that the mines were worth less than 25 per cent of the price paid for them, and regarded their purchase as bad policy.

Did Not Investigate.

'Did you investigate the Mesaba mines?' queried Mr. Kellogg, who asserted that Corey's politeness that grated on Corey's nerves. 'I did not,' granted the witness. 'Well, who did?' pursued the lawyer. 'Judge Gary and Mr. Frick, too,' replied Corey. 'You think their judgment was bad?' 'I think they paid too much for the mine,' answered Corey. 'Asked by Mr. Severance if competition against the steel corporation, despite the policy formed by Judge Gary, did not prevail during his presidency of the corporation, Corey answered: 'It prevailed and flourished like the green bay tree.' 'Wasn't the growth of its competitors greater than that of the steel corporation?' the lawyer asked. 'The steel business stumbled from 1901 to 1910,' replied Corey.

Tennessee Deal.

As to the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, which became a dangerous competitor of the steel corporation, Corey said he had stoutly opposed the scheme because the price paid was too high. This price was the equivalent of \$119 a share. Mr. Corey said he did not believe the stock was worth more than \$60 a share. He added that John W. Gates and others who controlled Tennessee Coal & Iron had placed a 'nuisance value' on the property. 'Mr. Gates told me that the stock was cheap at \$50 a share,' Corey testified. 'It invariably replied that he was \$200 too high.' Corey gave in to the judgment of the directors of the steel corporation, he added, when they insisted that the interests of the concern demanded it. Corey persisted in his assertion that the Tennessee Coal & Iron company was and would have continued a steel rail competitor of the United States Steel corporation, if it had not been taken over. One reason was because of the 'nuisance value.' He admitted that the company could not at that time make an open heart steel rail at a profit, but said it soon would have been able to reduce its costs.

YOUNG WOMAN HEADS RIOTOUS STRIKERS

Hotel Cooks and Waiters Battle With Peace Officers in New York.

By International News Service. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Directed by a frail young woman, Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, an Industrial Worker of the World organizer, who by her powerful influence would drive them to wild demonstrations almost at will, or calm them when she thought violent tactics would be of no avail, striking hotel and restaurant waiters transformed the theatrical and hotel district into a battle ground today and tonight.

Officials of the International Hotel Workers union declared tonight that more than 1000 men were out and they would be joined by 20,000 more inside of three days. Service in more than twenty prominent hotels and restaurants was affected and in some instances almost completely paralyzed. Among those from which union employees walked out were the new Hotel McAlpine, Sherry, Ectors, Martins and the Hotel Algonquin. Hundreds of the waiters paraded in front of the hotels waving red banners and yelling. More than 100 men started a riot in front of Bryant hall, the strike headquarters at Forty-first street and Sixth avenue, just before the dinner hour. A half dozen detectives tried to arrest some of the rioters and were immediately surrounded by a mob of union men, crying, 'Kill the cops.' The officers were bombarded with stones and bricks hurled from every direction. Detective Kuterno was felled by a blow in the back from a rioter. The rioters were forcing their prisoners through the crowd to the curb when a squad of reserves arrived and took up the fight. The strikers were about to attack a patrol wagon bringing more reserves when Miss Flynn ran into the street from Bryant hall and shepherded the men to return to the hotel. They dispersed as if by magic. This fight was preceded by a disturbance at the side entrance to the Hotel Astor. Traffic was completely blocked until reserves beat down the strikers. Negroes have been substituted in the dining rooms of many of the prominent hotels. The disturbances continued into the night.

ELECTROCUTION WILL TAKE PLACE OF ROPE

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Jan. 24.—Electrocution was substituted today for hanging as the official form of capital punishment in Vermont, when Governor Fletcher signed a bill to that effect. Both branches of the legislature voted last Tuesday in favor of the measure. Officials stated that the execution of Arthur Bosworth, who was to have been hanged today for the murder of Mabel Labelle, would be the last official hanging in this state. Bosworth was reprieved this week by Governor Fletcher, who advanced the date of the murderer's execution to January 2, 1914.

DEMOCRATS SURE OF CONTROL OF SENATE

In Matters of Legislation, However, the Slim Majority May Vanish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Democratic control of the next senate, which became a certainty when John K. Shields was elected by the Tennessee legislature Thursday, now rests at the minimum strength of forty-eight, exactly one-half of the membership of the senate. Democratic leaders, disappointed in the recent loss of Senator Gardner's seat in Maine, are hopefully watching Illinois, New Hampshire, West Virginia and Wyoming, in the belief that a Democratic senator may be added to the lists from some one of these states. The control of the senate, if no further Democratic additions are made, will be so narrow as to make action on many contested problems and on tariff legislation a matter of constant doubt. With Vice President Marshall's vote to rely upon in the case of a tie, the Democrats will have control of the senate organization and of general senate affairs.

It is recognized, however, that on many tariff questions, and on other matters of general legislation, divisions within the party after March 4 may in many cases reduce the Democratic majority to the vanishing point. The fight against Senator Warren in Wyoming, the contest to upset Senator Fall's reelection in New Mexico and the effort to make some arrangement that will give the Democrats at least one of the two places to be filled in Illinois, now are holding the attention of the party leaders. Democratic control after March 4 will be strengthened by the

UNABLE TO PREVENT MISUSE OF PASSES

Railroad Officials Continue Their Testimony Before Commissioner at Denver.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—Railroads are powerless to prevent the use of interstate passes for interstate travel according to the testimony of G. W. Martin, general agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan today. Martin admitted that his company had issued many passes to Burlington, Colo., near the state line.

F. A. Wadleigh, general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, said his department issued no free transportation for the purpose of judging interstate freight shipments. He told of having issued passes to army officers at Fort Loran, to army and navy recruiting officers, and to the agents of colonization companies.

Twenty-five witnesses were under subpoena today for examination relative to the practice of issuing passes to shippers by railroads operating in Colorado. Yesterday's hearing had developed the extent to which the Denver & Rio Grande and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads had indulged in this practice. Today's witnesses included officials of the Union Pacific, the Atchafalaya, Topsis & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads.

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