WEATHER TODAY.
Fair Thursday and Friday, colder.

Salt Lake Metal Prices.
Silver ..... $1[illegible]
Lead ..... $4.[illegible]
Copper ..... $16.97[illegible]
Spelter (St. Louis) weak $6.70

The Salt Lake Tribune.

COIFFURES.
The newest head-dress favored by Paris will be described in the Sunday Tribune.

VOL. LXXXVI., NO. 108. SALT LAKE CITY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1913. 12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

ACCUSE SMOOT OF BEING TOOL FOR OIL CROWD

Utah Senator Said to Have Used His Position as Printing Chairman for J. B. Foraker.

MURRAY CRANE IS ALSO SUSPECTED

Three Thousand Copies of Negro's Story, Said to Be False, Mailed at Expense of Government.

By International News Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The new Standard Oil triumvirate in the United States senate was revealed today by the discovery that Reed Smoot, W. Murray Crane and Boise Penrose have been aiding former Senator J. B. Foraker in his frantic attempt to obscure his trail to No. 26 Broadway.

The records of the government printing office show that Foraker, without cost to himself for postage or mailing, sent to his constituents, in Ohio and elsewhere, 3000 copies of the false statement—a part of the record of proceedings before the Clapp committee—by which he endeavored to distract attention from his own guilt.

Smoot Selected.

To send this government record through the government mails at government expense, it was necessary for Foraker to have the conniving support of a United States senator. The records at the printing office and the postoffice show that this individual was Reed Smoot.

The part that Murray Crane played is not known in detail. But to get from the printing office the record of this testimony the ordinary procedure for Foraker would have been to go direct to the chairman of the committee. This was not done until every effort had been exhausted to obtain the record secretly. It can be substantiated that Crane's clerks, using the name of that senator, after all secret methods had proved futile, made application for permission to have copies of the testimony printed, and it was granted by the chairman of the committee.

Use of the Frank.

Thereupon the false statements Foraker had put into the record based upon an unsigned and unsworn alleged affidavit which had been made by a negro assistant and which subsequently was disproved and torn to shreds as evidence, was put into the mails and given wide publicity by what many senators believe to be an illegal use of a congressional frank.

The testimony taken by the Clapp committee has not yet been reported to the senate; it is not a public document in any sense of the word, and for that reason is not yet entitled to free transmission through the mails.

Both Knew the Law.

Foraker, who served twelve years in the senate, knew well what the law is, and so did Reed Smoot, who cannot hide behind any excuse. His position as chairman of the joint committee on printing emphasizes the fact that he more than any other senator understands what the printing laws and the postal laws and regulations are.

After Foraker gave his testimony and dramatically spread before the committee the statement of his negro lieutenant, he immediately set to work to obtain copies of that statement for private circulation before it could be refuted and its glaring falsity exposed. He remained in Washington three days for that purpose. The next day, when the printed copies for the use of the committee reached the capitol, Foraker, through his senatorial friends, began to work secretly to get his 3000 edition. He did not want members of the committee to know his purpose.

Application Turned Down.

Application to the government printing office brought prompt refusal to honor the requisition of any person other than the chairman of the committee.

Foraker walked at every turn, but still attempted to keep in the dark. Foraker over the telephone obtained the consent of Murray Crane and late the next day, after he was on the stand, one of Crane's clerks got from Chairman Clapp or some other authority connected with the investigating committee the order for permission to have the 3000 copies printed at the price fixed by the government printing office.

Foraker's messenger was hastened to the government printers with the order. The rush request was put through and the testimony was printed.

Then came the influence of Smoot and Crane. The addresses of persons to whom they were to be sent were deposited in the issuing division of the printing office and government clerks were set to work folding, inclosing in envelopes and writing addresses of persons whose names were supplied.

All this at government expense and in frantic haste to give it wide publicity before the committee could summon those who were known to be in position to refute every word this negro lieutenant of Foraker had written and which Foraker had put into the record as part of his sworn testimony.

Willard Saulsbury, whose election as senator in Delaware, gives the democrats control of the United States Senate.

SAULSBURY THE NEW DELAWARE SENATOR

Three of the Four Democratic Bolters Come Over on Ninth Ballot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—With the election today of Willard Saulsbury as United States senator from Delaware, the Democratic strength in the next senate swung from the precarious figure of forty-eight, or exactly one-half of the senate, to the safer total of forty-nine, a majority of two.

Mr. Saulsbury's election, added to the victory recently secured in Tennessee, assures the Democratic party absolute control of the senate after March 4. The vote of Vice President Marshall would have been the deciding factor in any event, but the addition of another Democratic vote to the column gives the party leaders what they believe to be a safe margin for tariff and legislative action.

Four Deadlocks.

Deadlocks still exist in the legislatures of New Hampshire, West Virginia and Illinois with a total of four senators to be elected about whose political affiliations doubt now exists. A victory in any one of these states so materially would strengthen the Democratic party that the senate would be removed completely from the element of uncertainty. The attitude of the Progressives and the Progressive Republicans upon tariff matters is as yet unknown, but the margin of strength promised to the Democrats makes it unnecessary, it is believed, to count upon any combinations with the Progressives.

Lineup So Far.

Of the entire membership of ninety-six members, sixty-three will hold over beyond March 4. Of these thirty-two are Republicans and thirty-one Democrats. The terms of thirty-two senators expire in March and there is in addition one vacancy in Illinois. Thus far seventeen Democratic senators have been elected and the election of Senator Bacon in Georgia is certain, making eighteen Democrats to take the oath of office March 4. The opposition forces including both the Republicans and the Progressives have elected eleven new senators. The senate after March 4 will stand as follows if the deadlocks are not broken in Illinois, New Hampshire and West Virginia:

Democrats, 49; Republicans and Progressives, 43; vacancies, 4.

This Week's Elections.

DOVER, Dela., Jan. 29.—Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, was today elected United States senator from Delaware to succeed Senator Harry Richardson, Republican.

Mr. Saulsbury's election was the result of a conference held last night by the four members of the legislature who had held out against supporting the Democratic caucus nominee because they wanted the United States senatorship to go to their home county.

On the ninth joint ballot three of the four voted for Mr. Saulsbury, giving him twenty-seven votes, the necessary number to elect. Then the fourth member changed his vote to Saulsbury.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—William H. Thompson of Garden City, a Democrat, was elected United States senator to succeed Charles Curtis by the Kansas legislature in joint session today. The vote was practically unanimous.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, was today elected United States senator to succeed the late Jeff Davis by the Arkansas legislature in joint session.

Mr. Robinson's election to the senate is for the long term beginning March 4. He has served several terms in congress, resigning his seat a few weeks ago to qualify for governor.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 29.—The state legislature in joint session today ratified the election of Senator A. B. Fall. The Democrats voted with the Republicans on a resolution to declare Fall elected. Only three votes were recorded against it.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 29.—The Wyoming legislature in joint session today at noon ratified the election of Senator Francis E. Warren to succeed himself in the United States senate. Senator Warren was present and acknowledged the honor with a short address.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 29.—The Nevada legislature in joint session shortly after noon today formally ratified the election of Key Pittman to succeed the late G. S. Nixon in the United States senate. Senator Pittman was present when the ratification was made and promised to carry out pledges made during the recent campaign.

NOTE DRAFTED BY THE ALLIES IS PRESENTED

Peace Negotiations Are Declared Off by Envoys, and Armistice Will Be Denounced.

CONSTANTINOPLE SITUATION GRAVE

Turkish Soldiers Said to Be Fighting Among Themselves in the Defenses Around Tchatalja.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Sofia says:

"In accordance with the decision of the government, army headquarters have been ordered to terminate the armistice tomorrow."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times learns that the porte's reply to the powers will offer further territorial concessions west of Adrianople as the price of retaining Adrianople, and will suggest some arrangement with regard to the Aegean islands.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The peace negotiations, which reached a deadlock over the cession of Adrianople on January 6, finally were broken today by a note which the plenipotentiaries of the Balkan allies presented to Rechad Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation.

Notwithstanding this rupture there still are optimists in the diplomatic world who hope a resumption of the war yet may be averted, either through fresh proposals that Turkey is reported to be including in the note she will deliver to the powers tomorrow, or through the fall of Adrianople before activities can be begun again at the Tchatalja lines.

Have No Hope of Peace.

A majority of the Balkan delegates refuse to admit the likelihood of either contingency, believing that the life of the Young Turk government depends upon the resumption of the war even if the allies should be willing to postpone the conflict. They are of the opinion that the present failure of diplomacy, at the worst, only is an interlude, however, for they will leave four representatives in London to undertake the settlement anew.

Rechad Pasha, after receiving the note, said:

"The consequences may be of the gravest nature. The responsibility lies not alone with the allies, but with the powers, who encouraged the Balkan states and have shown no fairness toward Turkey although before the war they had proclaimed solemnly the principle of the unchangeability of the status."

Plan of Allies.

The plan of the allied governments so far as the plenipotentiaries are informed is to concentrate their forces on Adrianople immediately after the expiration of the prescribed four days, if the surrender of that fortress does not occur in the meantime. They believe that a few days' bombardment by the big siege batteries which now surround Adrianople will bring about its capitulation.

The Balkan representatives declare that all reports that Rumania would aid Bulgaria against Turkey are unfounded, and they add that if Rumania should take advantage of the opportunity to gain her territorial claims by force while the Bulgarian army is engaged with Turkey, Bulgaria would let her occupy the territory she demands. But as soon as the Bulgarian army disposed of the Turks the Bulgars would turn their attention to the Rumanians and attempt to make them pay dearly for this racial disloyalty which the Bulgarians consider would be treason.

Four Envoys to Remain.

The allies expect that a preliminary treaty of peace will be signed in Adrianople by the victorious Bulgarian and Servian generals and this will be embodied in the treaty which will be concluded in London. Each delegation is leaving one representative in London to await the reopening of the conference. They will be, for Bulgaria, Michael Madjoroff, minister at London; for Greece, Stephanos Skoloudis; for Montenegro, M. Popovitch, formerly minister at Constantinople, and for Servia, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, minister to France.

Most of the other delegates will leave here before Monday. The Greek premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, will visit Vienna, Belgrade, Sofia and Saloniki on his homeward journey, and this is considered tangible proof that the allies are preserving that unity that astonished Europe at the beginning of the war.

The Balkan delegates reiterate that the allies are agreed on all questions, being fully cognizant of the fact that their power lies in maintaining and strengthening their compact. Thus it has been arranged in general terms that Saloniki shall be under the co-dominion of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, and that if differences arise between the members

(Continued on Page Two.)

COALITION IN ILLINOIS ENDS THE DEADLOCK

William McKinley, a Chicago Democrat, Elected Speaker of the Lower House on the 76th Ballot.

SENATORIAL TOGAS FIGURE IN THE DEAL

L. Y. Sherman, Republican, Said to Be in Line for Long Term; Boeschenstein, Democrat, for Short.

By International News Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—As the result of a bipartisan coalition of forty-six Republicans and thirty-six Democrats, William McKinley, Democrat, of Chicago tonight was elected speaker of the Illinois house of representatives in the forty-eighth general assembly.

The breaking of the deadlock, which had lasted since January 8, came on the seventy-sixth ballot of the session, the eleventh to be taken today. The election of William McKinley came on McKinley day, when Republican members of the house were wearing carnations in their buttonholes in honor of the martyred president.

The three weeks' deadlock was the result of a split among the Democrats and the presence of twenty-four Progressive members on the Republican side. On the Democratic side, one faction—those Democrats who voted for William Lorimer for United States senator—were antagonistic to Governor Dunne, who had announced that any Democrat who had voted for Lorimer could not be elected speaker.

Democratic Split.

A separate phase of the situation was a split among the Lee O'Neill Browne Democrats—the Democrats who made the election of Lorimer possible. On the Republican side the twenty-four progressive Republicans refused to vote with the regular Republicans.

The decisive ballot was taken after the house had recessed fifteen minutes to allow the Republicans to hold a caucus and their leaders to engage in private conferences.

It was openly charged on the floor that the bargain by the Republicans was that, in return for their aid, the Democrats should join with them in electing L. Y. Sherman (Republican) for United States senator for the long term and Charles Boeschenstein (Democrat) as senator for the short term, to which William Lorimer once claimed to be elected. Eighteen of the thirty-six Democrats who voted with the forty-six Republicans are classed as belonging to the Roger Sullivan group.

Ready for Business.

After electing McKinley as permanent speaker, appointing a credentials committee to notify the governor and the senate that it was ready to do business, the house adjourned until morning.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the house and senate will meet in joint session and Speaker McKinley will canvass the vote for Governor Dunne and the other Democratic state officers and declare them elected. There is nothing to prevent the inauguration of Governor Dunne, which is set for next Monday at noon at the state house.

Strenuous denial that he is a partner to any bargain or agreement with the Republicans on the senatorship, or committee chairmanships, in return for their aid in his election was made by Mr. McKinley in a speech from the floor of the house when he rose to ask leave to explain his vote on the seventy-sixth ballot for speaker.

APPOINTMENTS STILL HUNG UP

Republican Senators Unable to Force an Executive Session to Take Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The second skirmish between Republicans and Democrats of the senate over President Taft's appointments resulted today in defeat of the Republicans. As a result the Republican leaders had less confidence in their ability to break up the Democratic opposition and to force action upon some of the hundreds of pending appointments.

A motion for an executive session, made early in the day by Senator Cullom, was lost on a tie vote, 31 to 31. The Democrats drew to their aid Senators Bristow and La Follette, Republicans, and Poindexter, Progressive. After a thorough canvass of the senate later, Republican leaders could see little chance of breaking this deadlock as absent members were equally divided between the two parties.

It is expected that another effort will be made Friday by the Republicans to take up consideration of the Taft appointments. The Democratic forces are prepared to continue the filibuster, even should the Republicans secure enough votes to force the senate into executive session.

Bullets Cure Tuberculosis

Salt Laker Is Discoverer

Consumptive's Attempt at Suicide Strangely Reveals Remedy to Doctor.

DID Chris Christensen, wife slayer and attempted suicide, unwittingly perform a successful operation for the cure of tuberculosis of the lungs, when he shot himself three times through the chest, after shooting to death his wife, Christina Christensen, in the presence of her children, at their home, corner of Seventh South and Second West streets, on the evening of January 9?

Did the self-inflicted wounds that threatened to drain the would-be suicide's body of its life fluid act really as a life saver by admitting pure air that stopped the progress of the dread white plague, of which he was a victim and from which he expected ultimately to die?

Christensen believes so.

Dr. H. B. Sprague, who has attended Christensen from the first and has visited him daily at St. Marks hospital during his convalescence, has become much interested in the disappearance of the symptoms of consumption, from which disease Christensen had suffered for years.

Not Without Precedent.

A well-established and successful surgical treatment for cure of tubercular peritonitis embraces the opening up and aeriation of the abdominal cavity. The oxygen-laden air does the rest, attacking the tubercular germs and killing them. Should Christensen be found to have recovered from consumption of the lungs, will his effort at self-destruction have resulted in the scientific discovery that the method for treating tubercular peritonitis can be applied with equal success to the cure of tuberculosis of the lungs, even though the air be admitted through bullet holes inflicted with the intent of self-destruction?

For some time past, the treatment as applied to the tubercular infection of the abdominal cavity has been advocated, by at least one physician of prominence, for a like condition of the lungs. Dr. Sprague admitted last night that he is deeply interested in the phenomenon of Christensen's improved condition, as to his lungs, and said that he could offer no explanation for it, other than the possible curative effect of the air admitted to the affected area through the bullet holes.

Saved by Salt Water.

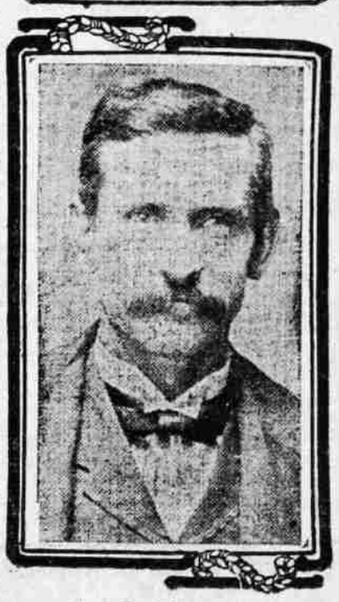
At the time Christensen shot himself, he was removed immediately to St. Mark's hospital and an operation performed in an effort to save his life from hemorrhage. To prevent death from anemia, a salt solution was injected into his veins to take the place of the blood lost. Though the three bullets, fired with the intent of piercing the heart, had passed through Christensen's body just under the vital organ aimed at, the man showed favorable symptoms under treatment from the first, and his entire recovery from the effects of the wounds is now regarded as almost certain.

The possibility that the wife slayer and would-be suicide's act might lead to a scientific discovery that would prove a boon to mankind, while he was intent only upon deeds of violence, was suspected by Dr. Sprague soon after Christensen was well on the road to recovery. The man, himself, noticed that he coughed less and that in spite of his wound he experienced less distress in his lungs and no necessity for excessive expectoration. As he has progressed toward convalescence, his constitutional condition has appeared to be even better than before he was wounded.

Slayer Is Curious.

Wondering at his own improved condition and the noticeable lessening of his symptoms of consumption, Christensen turned to Dr. Sprague for an explanation, and was told of the possible curative effect of the air admitted to his chest cavity through the holes that had been intended to put an end to, rather than to make possible the prolonging of a life, grown distasteful. Since hearing the explanation, the man whose life may be forfeited to the law in atonement for his act in slaying his wife, has taken a keen interest in his progress toward health.

Dr. H. B. Sprague.



C. M. Christensen.

TESTIMONY ON HILL ORE LEASE

Government Produces Additional Evidence Tending to Prove Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Today's hearing in the government suit for the dissolution of the United States steel corporation was occupied with further testimony bearing on the acquisition by the corporation of the Hill ore lease and the introduction of statistical evidence. P. H. Nelson, the ore expert who testified yesterday that in his opinion, the Steel corporation had paid an exorbitant price for the lease for the purpose of keeping the ore out of the hands of its competitors, was cross-examined.

The statistical evidence was produced at the request of the government by William M. Gray, head of the statistical bureau of the American Iron & Steel Institute, and supplemented similar evidence produced by the witness at a previous hearing. It was intended to prove that the Steel corporation has enjoyed a monopolistic share of the country's output of iron and steel.

It had been expected that the government would complete its case today, but lack of time forced counsel to adjourn the examination of two additional witnesses until tomorrow.

TRIES IN VAIN TO GIVE AWAY MONEY

Japanese Approaches Citizens on Main Street and Offers to Part With $150.

With a profound bow and an apologetic smile a well-dressed Japanese yesterday approached a citizen on Main street and offered him $150 in bills. The citizen eyed the oriental skeptically and brushed by. The undaunted Nipponese walked further and approached a second citizen in the same courteous manner, offering his entire roll of bank notes, but in vain. A third, a fourth, a fifth citizen was accosted and was offered the roll. But the Japanese simply couldn't give the money away. He paced the business streets for nearly an hour without a taker.

No One Wanted Money.

Was it a new confidence game? Was it "too easy?" Or what was it? These questions probably passed through the minds of those who were approached by the almond-eyed stranger. Whatever each one may have thought, it is certain that the Japanese couldn't get rid of the money in the business heart of the city after an hour's attempt.

Evan Arthur was the last citizen approached and was struck with the dejected mien of the Japanese. Mr. Arthur, knowing that Horace S. Ensign conversed fluently in Japanese, induced the oriental stranger by making signs to go to the Vermont building. Mr. Ensign was out, but Secretary D. F. Collett of the Utah Manufacturers association called Alma O. Taylor on the telephone and asked Mr. Taylor to talk to the discouraged man from Nippon.

Janitor His Guide.

The sad face of the little brown man lit up wonderfully when he heard his native tongue over the telephone. A minute later he was escorted to Mr. Taylor's office, the money held securely by his guide, the janitor of the Vermont building.

Later Mr. Taylor made it known that the young Japanese was searching for a wife—a "white" wife. He had been offering $150 to anyone who would assist him to secure an American bride. According to Mr. Taylor, the Japanese declared he was perfectly willing to give $150 for a "white" wife, also that $150 was just half of all his worldly possessions.

Youth Burns to Death.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Jan. 29.—Albert Brunz, aged 22 years, was burned to death last night in a fire which consumed his home at the Monarch coal camp north of this city. Five other men narrowly escaped.

LIQUOR ISSUE IN VARIED FORM BEFORE HOUSE

Six Bills Aimed to Further Regulate and Restrict Traffic in Intoxicants Introduced in Single Day.

BAR SHIPMENTS INTO DRY TOWNS

Salt Lake Dealers Say Passage of Proposed Legislation Would Throw Business to Other States.

Six liquor bills introduced.

Bill presented materially changing present juvenile court system.

Farmington delegation appears before judiciary committee in support of anti-pool selling bill.

Bills introduced prohibiting sale of tobacco, opium and other narcotics to persons under 21 years.

Bill introduced appropriating $20,000 annually for destruction of gophers, ground squirrels and prairie dogs.

THE liquor question was reopened good and wide yesterday in the state legislature when six liquor bills were introduced in the house on behalf of the Municipal League of Utah. The most far-reaching of the bills, so far as Salt Lake and Ogden are concerned, is No. 54. This proposed measure prohibits any manufacturer or dealer from shipping liquor, including beer, of course, into "dry" territory, "with the intent to distribute" the liquor. Liquor dealers who were asked about the measure yesterday afternoon declared that the measure, if passed, would take all that class of the business from Salt Lake and Ogden dealers and send it to Denver, San Francisco and other outside cities. Moreover, wholesale dealers say, the effect of the act would in no sense reduce the consumption of intoxicants, but that probably more whisky than beer would be used on account of the more convenient form in which whisky could be shipped in from distant places.

"Intent" Clause a Bar.

So far as the clause is concerned regarding intent, wholesale dealers say they cannot afford to take any chances, as it would be impossible for them to know whether the person to whom they consigned liquor would dispose of it afterwards or drink it himself. They refer to shipments to drug stores in this connection, pointing out that it may be morally certain that drug stores use the liquor according to law, but so far as the wholesalers know they might sell it over a bar. In the event that any one sold liquor in dry territory received from a Salt Lake wholesaler, that wholesaler would be made a party to the infraction of the law, although he might have made his shipment in entire good faith.

Local wholesale liquor dealers yesterday were unanimous in the following statement:

> The passage of such a bill will merely take away any business which Salt Lake is now getting and permit the same to go to dealers in other states. It will hardly decrease the consumption of liquor at present in "dry territory" and will mean that the consumer will do business with Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and even towns as close to the state as Evanston, Wyo., and the border towns of Nevada. Idaho has now a similar law to the one prpoosed in the house yesterday and a great deal of liquor is shipped to Idaho towns from Ontario, Or., which formerly came from Boise dealers. Boise and the state of Idaho lose the business and Ontario gets the profits and the consumption of liquor in the Idaho towns does not seem to decrease. A brewery in the city of Nampa, Idaho, which town is "dry," is permitted to run, but none of its product must be sold in Idaho. A wholesale house is established in Ontario, Or., and orders from Nampa and other Idaho cities are placed through the Ontario branch, where they are filled and the product shipped into Idaho again. The wholesaler loses no trade, but the railroads profit. We do not think that less "booze" will be consumed in Utah if the bill should pass, but Salt Lake and Utah will be deprived of the profit which will go to other states."

Not "Taking Chances."

The dealers say they will take no chances in shipping liquor in small quantities ordered by private individuals and which will apparently be used by the individuals although a clause in the contract implies that it is only unlawful to ship or procure the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory with intent to distribute it among other persons. They assert that they are not able to know whether the liquor will be used solely by the person ordering it or whether it will be distributed, and they intend to take no chances if the bill is passed.

Also the bill provides that the subse-

(Continued on Page Three.)