

The Want Ad page is "but a page of busy life, with all its fluctuations and its vast successes."

WEATHER TODAY.
Probably Snow Sunday; Monday Fair.
Salt Lake Metal Prices.
Silver.....\$1.35
Copper.....\$1.15
Tin.....\$1.15
Zinc.....\$1.15
Lead.....\$1.15
Steel.....\$1.15
Iron.....\$1.15

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COURT ORDERS EDITOR JAILED FOR CONTEMPT

William R. Nelson, Aged Owner of Kansas City Star, Is Victim of Rage of Judge Guthrie.

SCAPES CELL BY MEREST CHANCE

Right of Habeas Corpus, Issued by Higher Court, Arrives in Time to Prevent Carrying Out Sentence.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—Only the persistent efforts of his attorney in the face of obdurate denials by the court saved William R. Nelson, editor and owner of Kansas City Star, from immediate imprisonment placed in jail today, following sentence of one day's imprisonment pronounced by Judge Joseph A. Guthrie of the Jackson county circuit court, on his conviction of contempt of court.

The charge was that Mr. Nelson, through his paper, had defamed the court in the publication of an article in which the judge, upon the adjournment of a divorce lawyer, had allowed attorneys' fees to take precedence over money in a divorce suit that was dismissed without being brought to trial.

When the court's order, which had fallen over the packed court room, was read, Mr. Nelson, who had been by the arm and started to lead him to jail. Mr. Nelson is 75 years of age.

"I'll not run away," he said, looking at the sheriff. "Just one moment," thundered Judge Guthrie. "I'll see you in jail."

Mr. Nelson started to go with him.

Counsel Loudly Protests.

"Your honor," fairly shouted Mr. Nelson, "has the court ever in the annals of criminal contempt cases heard a sentenced prisoner being denied the right of a few minutes' conversation with counsel before being hustled to jail?"

"I will fulfill the order, Mr. Sheriff," the judge said, and turning to Mr. Walsh, counsel for Nelson, he said: "This court is through with the case. I will have my hands off it. It is in the hands of the law."

Mr. Walsh dashed backward and forth, pleading first with the sheriff, and then with the judge, that the action contemplated was without precedent.

"It is the intention merely to humiliate the client, or am I to be allowed ten minutes in which to procure a writ of habeas corpus which even now is being prepared in the court of appeals?"

After ten minutes of argument the court finally relented and granted the writ. In a few minutes one of Mr. Nelson's assistants pushed through the door a writ which stayed the execution of the sentence, and carried the case immediately to the Kansas court of appeals, where Judge J. J. Johnson made the habeas corpus immediately effective and released Mr. Nelson on his own recognizance, no bail being required, to appear for a hearing on Wednesday, February 5.

Mr. Guthrie's decision came after the refusal to permit the introduction of evidence to show that the statement in the article complained of, that a judge allowed a divorce lawyer to decide whether an alimony or a lawyer's fee should be paid, referred to the judge of another court. Testimony begun by Thomas G. O'Connell, a reporter who wrote the article, was ruled out. The note of P. A. O'Connell, a reporter for the Kansas Journal, who made notes of the proceedings in question, alleged by the defendant to have happened in another court, was ruled out. The note of P. A. O'Connell, a reporter for the Kansas Journal, who made notes of the proceedings in question, alleged by the defendant to have happened in another court, was ruled out.

Mr. Guthrie read his decision from a written sheet, which, upon a motion that effect by Mr. Walsh, he was prepared in advance. It was read in a few minutes.

Mr. Guthrie said, "since the facts of the case are before the court, it is the duty of the publisher of a newspaper or not, has the right to criticize the court. Mr. Walsh said, opening the door for the defendant. "It is the duty of the newspaper to print news."

The question of divorce is a matter of public concern and the people have a right to be informed so that they can reach conclusions. They elect representatives to make the laws. They have a right to go out into the streets and say what I think.

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Colonel William R. Nelson, newspaper publisher, who is sentenced to jail for contempt of court.



FARMINGTON CLUB DISCUSSES RACES

Fistic Encounters Narrowly Averted During Consideration of Mabey's Bill.

SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE.
FARMINGTON, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Farmington Commercial club tonight to discuss the proposed Mabey anti-racing bill, the argument at times became so heated that there was serious danger of personal encounters. However, the coolness of some of those present kept the argument from developing to fistic encounters and the thirty members present went on record as opposed to the adoption of the bill which would sound the death knell of the race track and gambling. The vote stood 26 to 4. The four who favored the bill were the members of the committee which recently met with the house judiciary committee to discuss the measure. The minority insisted last night that if the full membership of 100 of the club had been present that the vote would have favored the abolition of the race track and gambling.

Opposed by Mayor.

Mayor H. F. Haynes, who held an official position at Lagoon last summer, was the first speaker to oppose the passage of the bill. He declared that the committee from Farmington which had met with the house judiciary committee had misrepresented the sentiment of the town when they favored the bill. He said that they had assailed the honor and virtue of the young women of Farmington. He declared that while the people must expect more vice with the race track existing, that since it had already been established and had proved of great financial benefit to the community, it would be improper for Farmington to work for its abolition.

Committee Appointed.

After four hours of debate a motion was passed to appoint a committee to call upon the judiciary committee of the house Monday to "explain the true status of conditions in Farmington." The committee appointed consisted of Robert Miller, president of the Commercial club; E. A. Cottrell, David L. Rice, David Hess and Mayor Daynes. While wording of the resolution did not indicate which stand the committee would take, the personnel is considered to be a clear indication that it will oppose the measure. The minority, consisting of the members of the other committee, declared after the session that their side of the case would also be brought strongly before the house committee next week.

View of the Reflex.

Commenting on the bill, the Kayville Weekly Reflex in its last issue said: "Almost every citizen of Farmington is signing the petition asking the legislature to kill the race track gambling bill which Representative Mabey has introduced in the legislature. Lagoon races are a source of considerable revenue to our people and they very naturally are in favor of letting the sporting people have their fling. Farmington is lively during the races and there is never a vacant house or room in the city."

No Agreement Reached.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—"Some progress was made, but no agreement was reached," said Attorney General Wickham this afternoon at the conclusion of a conference with representatives of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, held in an effort to agree with the attorney general on a plan dissolving the Union Pacific Southern Pacific merger.

SUFFRAGETTES BEGIN ANOTHER WILD CRUSADE

Leaders in British Parliament Afraid to Appear in Public Places; Homes Protected Night and Day.

INCENDIARY FIRES FEARED BY POLICE

Women Smash Glass Cover of Case in Tower of London in Which the Crown Jewels Are Kept.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Suffragettes today smashed with stones the glass cover of one of the cases in the jewel room of the tower of London, where the crown jewels are kept. They were arrested and sent to Bow street.

This attack is in line with the militants' expressed purpose to attack all government property.

Leaders in parliament, panic-stricken because of the militant methods of the suffragette, seldom venture into the streets now without body guards. Their homes are also protected night and day by specially assigned police, who have been warned to prevent incendiary fires or other damage.

Sir Edward Grey has temporarily abandoned his official residence and now sleeps in Sloane Gardens.

Lloyd-George has given up his favorite amusement of appearing in public restaurants and intends to eat his meals in the house of commons dining room.

Threats of Kidnaping.

Alarmed by rumors that his child would be kidnaped, Winston Churchill has four policemen constantly on guard outside his house. He is not lacking in personal courage, but his beautiful wife has urged the authorities to take ample precaution against the suffragettes. The Churchill baby is invariably followed by plain clothes men from Scotland Yard when the nurse takes the child out for an airing.

Prime Minister Asquith objects strongly to having a body guard, but the police captain is not at all satisfied with the promises of the suffragettes to respect human life. He has pointed out that some of the younger and more ardent suffragettes have openly threatened to throw vitriol, which the police consider almost as serious as murder.

Incendiary fires are most feared by the authorities. They firmly believe attempts will be made to burn the principal government buildings. The force of night police in the neighborhood of Westminster consequently has been doubled.

Died for the Cause.

"The price paid for any great chapter of history in any country," said Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, suffrage leader, "is enormous and sometimes costs human life. The other side hasn't paid with any lives, but we have. I have, for my sister died three days after her release from Bristol prison. Physicians said death was due to the harsh treatment she received while a prisoner. We've lost many others, too, who died as a result of prison treatment."

Leader Grim and Gray.

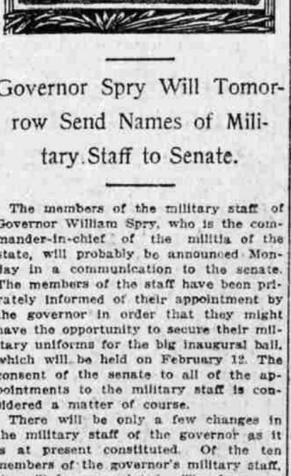
Instead of the mad, dashing enthusiasm characteristic of Mrs. Pankhurst of a year ago, she has now assumed a reserve, seemingly due to calm fortitude. But her spirit of optimism and determination to win has, if anything, increased. Her hair is grayer and at times a certain sadness is detected in her voice. Occasionally she struggled to stem tears as she reviewed the hard battles of the last seven years.

"We must have the help of our friends in America," she said. "We have a war chest that will hold as much money as they can afford to send us. Now that our bill has been thrown out of parliament, our fight will be greater than ever. But we haven't lost one ounce of courage."

"We will have the ballot within the next year or two. It must come. We will never permit the public to live peacefully until we have succeeded. We haven't anything against the shopkeeper; we don't like to break his windows. In fact, we are his best customers, but we know that he soon will get tired of this and will demand that the government shall give us a vote. And once we get suffrage in England, the entire world will soon follow."

Governor Spry Chooses Military Staff Will Officially Inform Senate Monday

The official military family of Governor Spry. Left to right, top row—Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, Col. H. M. H. Lund, Col. E. S. Wright. Second row—Col. H. E. Booth, Col. D. C. Jackling, Col. Lawrence Greene. Third row—Col. S. A. Whitney, Col. Charles A. Quigley, Col. R. T. Badger. Bottom—Col. Edwin G. Woolley, Jr.



MEXICANS RAID THE MORMON COLONIES

Refugee Accidentally Killed at Tucson; Junius Romney Arrives in El Paso.

SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE.
EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 1.—Salazar's rebels have reinvaded the Mexican Mormon colonies from Guadalupe, having gone there because of the good looking that the colonies and their abandoned houses afford. The rebels led the Mexican Central for the Northwestern railroad today, burning all of the bridges on this road and going west toward Colonia Dublin.

Ben Johnson, a Mormon refugee from Mexico, was accidentally killed this week at Tucson. He was working with a stump puller when he met with an accident that broke both his legs and severed a blood vessel in his brain. He leaves a wife and a number of small children.

Hazel Echols, daughter of Benjamin Echols and formerly a resident of Colonia Dublin, at Thatcher, died this week. Another daughter is very sick.

A number of men came in from Gila Valley to see a piece of land about twenty miles this side of Santa Fe, with the idea of buying and building homes there. Junius Romney has arrived from California. He will remain in El Paso for some time.

Marion Harris, formerly of Colonia McRell, Mexico, has gone to Salt Lake to see a doctor. He is suffering with Bright's disease.

MRS. LINDLOFF GIVEN LONG PRISON TERM

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Judge Windes today sentenced Mrs. Louisa Lindloff, found guilty of the murder of her son Arthur, to serve twenty-five years in prison, but later set aside the sentence because her counsel was not in court, and continued the case until February 21.

Mrs. Lindloff was accused of killing her son by the administration of poison.

Governor Spry Will Tomorrow Send Names of Military Staff to Senate.

The members of the military staff of Governor William Spry, who is the commander-in-chief of the militia of the state, will probably be announced Monday in a communication to the senate. The members of the staff have been privately informed of their appointment by the governor in order that they might have the opportunity to secure their military uniforms for the big inaugural ball, which will be held on February 12. The consent of the senate to all of the appointments to the military staff is considered a matter of course.

There will be only a few changes in the military staff of the governor as it is at present constituted. Of the ten members of the governor's military staff, six will be reappointed. The four new members of the staff will be Lawrence Greene, S. A. Whitney, C. A. Quigley and Edwin G. Woolley, Jr. While the governor has not yet officially announced these appointments, it is certain that they will be made, and official announcement will probably come Monday. When asked with reference to the appointments, Governor Spry said that official announcement of the members of the staff will be made in a few days and he declined to announce the list of appointments in advance of his official action.

Colonel Charles A. Quigley accompanied Governor Spry on his trip to Logan yesterday and it was discovered by the other passengers on the train that Mr. Quigley was to be appointed a member of the staff.

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115,000 NOW IN SALT LAKE, FIGURES SHOW

Day When Population Will Number 200,000 Seems Near at Hand; Growth Is Steady.

RANKS AHEAD OF COMPETING SISTERS

Statistics Come From Postoffice, Street Railway, Real Estate Men and Compilers of Directory.

THAT Salt Lake City is marching steadily forward in a new era of vast business, commercial and industrial growth and development, with a present population of more than 115,000, conservatively estimated, and with a population of more than 200,000 closer at hand than is generally realized, is indisputably evidenced in statistics carefully compiled on a conservative basis by the big public service corporations of the city, real estate dealers, business concerns, the city building inspector's office and the local postoffice.

A comparison of these statistics with like figures authentically applying to Salt Lake's rival cities of the intermountain west, warrants the assertion that Salt Lake is steadily and surely outdistancing them in percentage of advance, with the crown of intermountain metropolis already extended.

Growth Is Demonstrated.

A comparison of the facts and figures recorded by local concerns proves that all estimates closely harmonize in their average percentage of yearly advance, forming an undeniable strong testimony of Salt Lake's onward march. On a basis of the figures at hand, it is safe to say that the goal of 200,000 in population will be reached and in all likelihood passed by a good margin by the time the next government census is taken seven years hence.

The records of the auditing department of the Utah Light & Railway company will show that more than 1600 new lighting connections were made during the last year to new dwellings occupied by new residents, and that between 1910 and 1912 there was an increase of 2426 lighting connections for new resident users. It is carefully and conservatively figured in the records that the increase in new resident users alone at the close of 1912 was easily 17 per cent over the year 1910. On this basis, then, the average yearly increase was 8 1/2 per cent.

Corroborative Evidence.

This figure strikingly harmonizes with the percentage of gain in postal receipts during the year 1912, as compiled by the local postoffice officials, which was 8.6 per cent. The records of the company and the postoffice have never before been compared in this respect, and have been compiled without co-operation of any kind.

The traction firm, by years of comparison between its annual increase in connections for new resident users and the actual increase each year in the city's population, conservatively estimates that an annual increase of 8 1/2 per cent in lighting connections easily means an actual increase of 12 per cent in population, since each connection is for service to from one to six persons, varying according to the number served by a single meter connection.

Likewise, postoffice officials conservatively estimate by reliable comparisons that an increase of 8.6 per cent in postal receipts annually gives strong evidence of an actual increase in population of close to 12 per cent.

Increase in Traffic.

Again, the traction company's records show that the number of passenger fares carried in December, 1912, was an increase of 11.13 per cent over the number of fares carried in the same month, 1911. A comparison of the months of November, 1911 and 1912, show an increase of about 13.13 per cent for November, 1912. The average increase is shown to be about 12 1/2 per cent for the year. A comparison of the company records on passengers carried during the last six months of 1911 and the same period in 1912 show an increase of more than 11 per cent in favor of the six months closing 1912.

In speaking of the number of fares carried each day, the company uses the figures 100,000, including cash tickets, passes and transfers. Of this number transfer passengers will vary from 18 to

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