



CONGRESS SUSPENDS COAL DUTY AND MAY TAKE CHARGE OF MINES

REED SMOOT, THE MORMON, WINS TOGA

Utah Caucus Gives Him Unanimous Vote.

Apostle Will Be Sent to United States Senate.

Republican Members of Legislature Ignore Roosevelt's Appeal.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 14.—At a caucus of the Republican members held here to-night Reed Smoot of Provo, an apostle in the Mormon church, was chosen as the Republican nominee for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Joseph L. Rawlins, whose term of office expires March 2 next. This nomination is equivalent to an election.

To-night's caucus was attended by all but seven of the Republican members of the Legislature. There was considerable speechmaking before the first and only ballot was taken. It resulted as follows: Reed Smoot 35, Congressman George Sutherland 6, George M. Cannon 2, Governor Heber M. Wells 2. After the result was announced the three candidates last named withdrew and the nomination of Smoot was made unanimous.

Reed Smoot was born in Salt Lake City in January, 1862. He has been since 1898 a member of the council of twelve apostles of the Mormon church, and therefore is in direct line for the presidency of the church.

Previous to his candidacy for the United States Senate, which was announced last spring, he had never taken an important part in the political affairs of the State. Smoot served his church for nearly a year, during 1900-1901, as a missionary in England, also visiting Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France in connection with church work.

Smoot is interested in a number of the more important manufacturing and mining enterprises of the State and is considered wealthy. He was married in September, 1894, and has five children. He is a non-polygamist.

Interest was added to the Senatorial fight several days ago by the action of President Roosevelt, who authorized the publication of a statement expressing his hope that Utah would not elect a Mormon to the United States Senate.

FOUR PROSPECTIVE SENATORS.

Congressman Hopkins Will Be Mason's Successor in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora was nominated to-night by the joint Republican caucus of the Illinois Legislature to succeed William E. Mason in the United States Senate. The only other name to come before the caucus was that of Luther Laffin Mills of Chicago. The nomination of Congressman Hopkins was afterward made unanimous. The Democratic caucus nominated Congressman Williams by unanimous vote.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—United States Senator John C. Spooner was the unanimous choice for re-election in the joint Senatorial caucus to-night. The candidate will be voted for in each house on January 27 and on that day the Legislature will meet in joint session and officially ratify the caucus action.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14.—Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord was to-night nominated by acclamation by the Republican members of the Legislature to succeed himself as United States Senator from New Hampshire.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 14.—In a caucus lasting only three minutes Senator O. H. Platt was unanimously renominated by the Republican members of the General Assembly for another term in the United States Senate.

DEMOCRATS MAKE OFFER.

Submit Plan to Anti-Addicks Faction in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—The twenty-one Democratic members of the Delaware Legislature held a conference after the General Assembly had adjourned to-day and later issued a statement in which appeared the following:

"With respect to the election of United States Senators we hereby declare that if six Republicans will join with the twenty-one Democrats we will elect any Republican who has shown himself opposed to Addicksism. Such six may select a Senator for the long term of four years if they join us in electing a Democrat whom we shall select for the short term of two years, provided such six Republicans shall to this not later than on the first joint ballot for Senators January 21."

ADMITS USE OF THE LASH ON HIS WIFE

Professor Ventura Startles Iowa Court.

Dramatic Climax in Strife Over Their Child.

Former Husband's Counsel Seeks to Justify Use of Force.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Conrad charges, your Honor, that Professor Ventura was jealous and whipped and choked her. He admits it. Great God! What man would have done less? Many would have killed her. Once he whipped her—yes, he lashed her, when he found her in the Hotel Berteaux, at St. Paul, with A. E. Conrad, her present husband, a former lover. Another time he returned from a business trip to find his child dying, as he believed, from an overdose of drugs administered for the purpose of inducing sleep. While bending over the little one the door opened and in rushed that beautiful, cold, heartless woman—his wife—bedecked with jewels, an opera cape thrown about her bare shoulders. Yes, your Honor, it is a fact—the outraged husband clutched her by the throat. The wonder is he retained even this degree of self-control.

This statement by Professor Ventura's attorney to-day marked the dramatic climax of the legal contest for the custody of little blue-eyed Lillian Ventura in the District Court. The presentation of sworn statements and arguments was not completed, however, and it is doubtful if the case will be submitted before late to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Ventura's side was presented in a scarcely less forceful manner. Her attorney charged that Ventura was of a narrow minded, suspicious disposition, who magnified the slightest incident into a crime, and, while too cowardly to openly charge his wife with a moral offense, resorted to a system of character assassinating innuendoes that were brutal. He declared that Mrs. Robinson, upon whose statement Ventura claimed to base his version of the episode in the St. Paul Hotel, had submitted an affidavit denying having told Ventura anything of the kind, and stating, on the other hand, that Ventura had abused his wife outrageously without cause and that she heard the fall of the lash on his wife's bare back and subsequently witnessed the cruel welts thereon.

A certificate from Judge Brooks of Minneapolis was submitted, to the effect that he had examined Lillian Ventura, the child in the controversy, and that she had convinced him that she actually preferred her mother. Ventura's attorney replied to this by saying the child had been "coached."

Ventura submitted the testimony of Mrs. L. Trepanier of this city to show that she had personally cared for the child and arranged her hair each morning.

Then came the dramatic reference by Ventura's attorney to his client's affidavit.

WOMAN STANDS GUARD WITH A SIX-SHOOTER

Sheriff's Wife and a Domestic Prevent a Jail Delivery at Billings, Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 14.—Walter Cox, wanted at Red Lodge and Billings, Mont., and Sheridan, Wyo., on charges of forgery, dug his way out of the jail this afternoon and is still at liberty, says a Billings special. A domestic and Sheriff Hubbard's wife prevented the escape of about a dozen other prisoners. Going to the rear of the jail the girl saw a man's head sticking out through a hole in the brick wall. She screamed and the man drew in his head. The girl informed Mrs. Hubbard, who at once telephoned the Sheriff's office.

Under Sheriff Sayles hurried to the jail. Upon his arrival he found Mrs. Hubbard and the girl guarding the hole with a six-shooter, determinedly holding at bay a dozen or more prisoners. A posse is in pursuit of Cox, but there is no clew to his whereabouts.

WIFE-BEATER BRANDED WITH RED-HOT IRON

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—James McQuade of 210 Spruce street lies in the Homeopathic Hospital in a very precarious condition. McQuade was admitted to the hospital while suffering from awful burns. Alleged maltreatment of his wife was the cause of an attack upon him.

McQuade was waylaid by a gang of men, who stripped him of his clothes and marched him up Swan street to Elk. After rolling him in the snow, one of the gang took a red hot poker and seared his body, drawing it across in parallel lines.

JUDGE SAYS MONEY WAS PROFFERED

Swears That Clark Offered Him \$250,000.

Sensational Evidence in Disbarment Proceedings.

Famous Minnie Healy Mine Case Scandal Is Aired in Court.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 14.—For the first time since the beginning of the scandal growing out of the decision of the famous Minnie Healy mine case, in which it was charged that Judge E. W. Harney had been influenced in his decision by Mrs. Ada H. Brackett, Harney to-day made a public statement as a witness in the disbarment proceedings he has instituted against Arthur J. Shores, chief attorney for the Amalgamated Copper Company. He said he had never accepted a bribe and had not been influenced in any way in his decisions, but that Shores and the Amalgamated Copper people, through Charles W. Clark, son of United States Senator W. A. Clark, had attempted to bribe him to grant them a new trial of the case, and when he refused they threatened to ruin him and to send him to the penitentiary for bribery.

Judge Harney testified that he had been tricked into visiting the room of Shores at the Thornton Hotel, and that Clark was then brought in. The Senator's son told him that he was convinced of his guilt and that they had evidence enough to send him to the penitentiary. Clark then said he had been authorized to offer the Judge \$100,000 for an admission that he had been bribed by Heineze, but he was also to resign his position and leave the country. He was told that he could take his resignation with him to New York, where arrangements would be made to have him exchange it for the cash. He was offered \$100,000 first, and Clark finally raised it to \$250,000.

Harney says he repeatedly told Clark that he had been guilty of no wrong and would not confess to one. He said, "I told him that I would not make such a statement, that I would not resign and that I would not take their money, for if I had wanted it I could have had any amount of it before, and that they could not send me to the penitentiary. I defied them to do their worst."

Judge Harney testified that Shores told him the proposition to offer him \$100,000 originated with young Clark, and that Clark told him he and his father were interested in the matter because they wanted to discredit Heineze, who was a young political upstart trying to take the leadership in Montana from the Senator.

Harney's sensational recital had not been concluded when the court adjourned this evening. Charles W. Clark, who is also charged with bribery, is at his new country home at San Mateo, Cal., and has not been arrested. He is out on bail on another charge of alleged bribery.

RUMOR SAYS ROSEBERY WILL WED MRS. CHAUNCEY

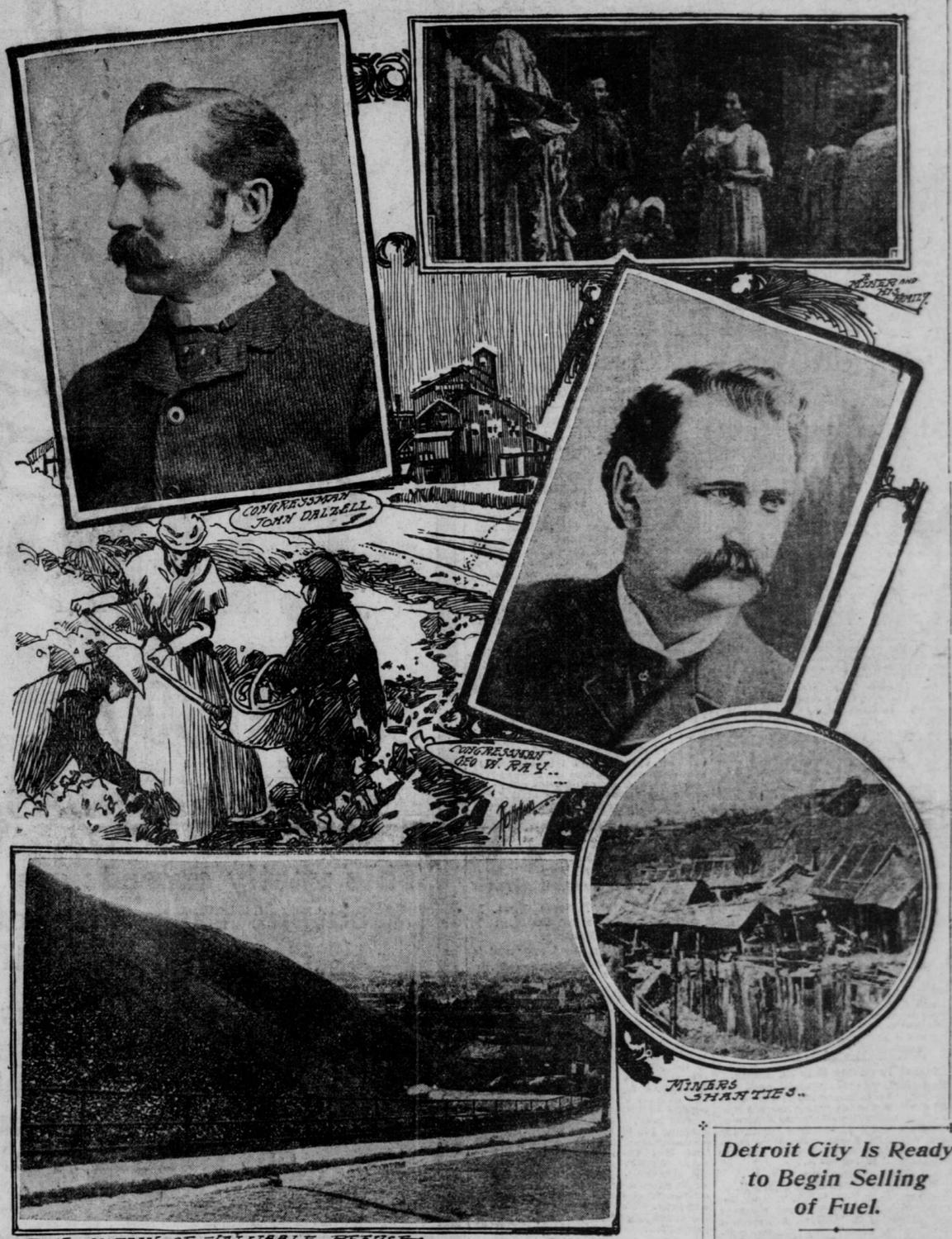
Engagement of Former Prime Minister to Kentucky Belle Is Reported in Switzerland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—A letter received here to-day from Mrs. Joseph Armstrong, who is at present in Switzerland, says the engagement is reported there of Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, formerly of Louisville but now residing in Cannes, France, and Lord Rosebery, the former Prime Minister of England.

Mrs. Chauncey, before her marriage to the late Samuel Sloan Chauncey of New York, was Miss Alice Carr, and was known as one of the most beautiful women in Louisville, where she spent the greater portion of her girlhood. Her younger sister, Grace, also a noted beauty, married Lord Newborough of England, whom she met while on a cruise with Mrs. Chauncey in the Mediterranean Sea.

After the death of Mr. Chauncey his wife went abroad and purchased a magnificent villa at Cannes, where she entertained with lavish hospitality. Last winter Mrs. Chauncey was presented at the English court while visiting Lady Newborough. Both Mrs. Chauncey and Lady Newborough were born in a small town in Southern Indiana.

Western Union Wins Victory. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—In the Circuit Court to-day a decision was filed in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad from interfering with the company's lines along the road. The injunction is made permanent.



REPUBLICAN STATESMAN IN THE HOUSE WHO LED THE FIGHT TO PLACE COAL ON THE FREE LIST FOR TWELVE MONTHS, AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS PROPOSED GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF ALL COAL MINES DURING THE FUEL CRISIS.

Senate and House Act Promptly on the Coal Bill.

Product of Collieries Is Put Upon the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday to provide for a rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year was passed in short order by the House to-day by practically a unanimous vote—258 to 5—those voting against it being Cushman and Jones of Washington, Gaines of West Virginia, Mondell of Wyoming and Patterson of Pennsylvania, all Republicans. The bill was considered under the operation of a rule which cut off opportunity to amend. The only opposition to the measure came from some of the members representing coal States, who express the fear that the admission of Chinese-mined coal from Canada would injure the coal industry of their States.

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE PROPOSES SEIZURE OF MINES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary is authorized and hereby directed to investigate and report to this House, with all convenient speed, the opinion of that committee as to the power of Congress to declare that a necessity has arisen for taking possession of all coal, coal beds and coal mines in the United States, and all lines of transportation, agencies, instruments and vehicles of commerce necessary for the transportation of coal, and if, in the opinion of that committee, the power exists and a necessity for the exercise of such power has arisen, that the committee forthwith report to this house a bill declaring the necessity and providing fully and in detail the occasions, modes, conditions and agencies for said appropriation that will fully and completely exhaust the power of Congress in that regard." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, which consists of the Speaker, Grosvenor and Dalzell (Republicans) and Richardson and Underwood (Democrats).

BURGLARS PREFER COAL TO GEMS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—Burglars ransacked the residence of Mrs. Adelaide Anderson of this city last evening and carried off several hundred pounds of anthracite coal in sacks. They did not touch jewelry or plate.

Detroit City Is Ready to Begin Selling of Fuel.

Its Prices One-Third Those Charged by Combine.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—The Municipal Coal Commission of Detroit will begin selling coal—a ton only to each purchaser—on Friday morning. The commission has 200 tons of soft coal at the yards, and has 600 tons on the way. The price per ton at which the commission will begin doing business is \$4. Half-ton lots will go at the same rate; quarter-ton lots at \$1.60; 250 pounds, 85 cents; 100 pounds, 35 cents; 50 pounds, 20 cents. The dealers of the city are to-day asking \$6.50 per ton for the same coal. The commission will not deliver any coal, the aim being to help the poor who have to go to the yards and purchase in small quantities, but arrangements have been made with teams that will be on hand to deliver the municipal coal at 50 cents per ton. Mayor Maybury said to-night that those buying small quantities would get coal from the commission for about one-third the price they have been paying the dealers. The best bid the commission has received for anthracite is \$9 at the mine, which has not been considered reasonable, as the freight and handling would make the cost of the fuel delivered here \$10.71 per ton. The Senate amendment was adopted without division. DALZELL OPENS DEBATE. The attendance in the House galleries to-day was an evidence of the general interest in the proceedings. An unusually large number of members were on the floor and the leaders on both sides were in their places. After the transaction of some preliminary business Grosvenor of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution supplemental to that adopted yesterday directing the Committee coal on the free list they applauded vigorously. Dalzell in the course of his remarks to-day said that there was practically no anthracite coal in the world except that in the United States and a little in China.