

COLDEST DAY FOR YEARS IN MIDDLE WEST

Temperatures Range From 20 to 35 Below Zero in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

RECORD MARK OF 27 BELOW IN OTTUMWA

Weather Moderated During Day, However, and at 2 p. m. Thermometer Had Reached 13 Below.

From 27 degrees at 7 o'clock this morning the weather has moderated to 13 degrees at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The moderations, however, did not begin until 10 o'clock this morning, and then it came in jumps. Thirteen is expected to be about as high as the mercury will come today. The weather report indicates rising temperature tonight and Saturday. This is the coldest day in the history of Ottumwa and has kept the police and fire stations busy answering weather calls. Desk Sergeant Morrissey answered 325 calls from 6 a. m. to 2 o'clock this afternoon. The hourly readings follow:

7 a. m.	-27	below.
8 a. m.	-27	below.
9 a. m.	-26 1/2	below.
10 a. m.	-24	below.
11 a. m.	-20 1/2	below.
12 noon	-17	below.
1 p. m.	-15	below.
2 p. m.	-13	below.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 12.—Not in twenty-five years has the southwest experienced such severe winter conditions as those of last night and early today. Although the blizzard which swept western Kansas, northern Oklahoma and southern Missouri yesterday at forty miles an hour had abated, the mercury today dropped to the lowest point of the season. Twenty degrees below zero was registered here at 9 o'clock today. Conditions in western Kansas were the worst since 1888 when the most disastrous blizzard the state ever knew destroyed thousands of cattle and literally drove settlers from the state. Train service on all western lines was in a chaotic condition, and on some roads was temporarily abandoned. The whole southwest after almost three weeks of extreme winter coupled with gas and transportation famine faced a situation which unless conditions improve within a few days will be desperate.

Swamped by appeal for aid the heaviest since its organization, the Kansas City Provident association is issued an announcement that unless more contributions were received immediately starvation and freezing among dependents would result. Thousands are without employment in the city. The extended cold wave has quadrupled demands for aid.

35 Below at Sioux City. Record breaking temperatures extended throughout the Missouri valley. Sioux City felt a temperature of 35 degrees below zero. At Omaha and Lincoln it was 26 below.

The Kansas state public utilities commission and the railroads today joined in an effort to relieve conditions in western towns and communities isolated on blockaded branch lines. Merchants of Hutchinson, Kan., banded together to send supplies to the needy in Scott county. Where railroads are blockaded the old fashioned freighting wagons will be used.

Reports from Junction City, Kan., say that despite the intense cold farmers are drawing their wheat fifteen miles through deep snow in order to take advantage of present good prices. Fragrant hill school house near Junction City was destroyed by fire today. Teacher and pupils saved the contents. Two children were so badly frozen that their condition is dangerous.

Train Service Demoralized. Not since noon Thursday has a train passed over the Santa Fe or Rock Island between Hutchinson and Dodge City on the Santa Fe railroad or Hutchinson and Liberal on the Rock Island. Near Kingman on the Panhandle division of the Santa Fe six locomotives are stalled in a cut unable to move either way. The crews have deserted and sought shelter at the nearest home.

In many towns on the roads the railroad companies are dividing their fuel supply and giving coal to the citizens to prevent suffering.

The mercury in Topeka, Kan., registered 19 below zero and a fuel famine is threatened due to a shortage of natural gas.

Ninth Zero Day in Chicago. Chicago, Jan. 12.—Chicago is today suffering from its ninth consecutive day of zero weather. Although there have been interims of a few hours when the mercury climbed above this mark, each day, at some time zero

TODAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE—Not in session. Meets at 2 p. m. Monday. Senator Lorimer continued his testimony before the election inquiry committee.

Pennsylvania Gettysburg anniversary commission urged \$500,000 appropriation before Gettysburg congressional committee for erection of permanent memorial.

HOUSE—Met at noon. District of Columbia appropriation bill considered. Andrew Carnegie discussed trust regulation before steel trust inquiry committee.

Colorado sugar beet farmers discussed labor conditions before sugar trust investigation committee.

Major General Carter told military committee 35,000 Japanese, subject to recall in war times, lived in Hawaii.

Major General Wood asked appropriations committee for additional field artillery.

American Federation of Labor officials urged the labor committee to create department of labor.

Interstate commerce committee decides to begin Panama canal hearings Monday.

Steel industry committee subpoenaed J. H. Reed, Carnegie's counsel and Secretary Knox's former law partner.

has been reached and passed establishing record for more than twenty years.

At midnight last night the government thermometer stood at zero but an hour later one degree below was registered and at 6 o'clock this morning this mark still stood.

Throughout the night a fine snow fell, driven by a bitter northwest wind. No relief was held out for the day, the prediction being that the thermometer might fall to 10 or 12 below.

Each day brings stories of suffering in every part of the city. The funds of charitable organizations have been practically exhausted and the county is finding it difficult to supply the wants of the poor.

Mayor Harrison said that today he would issue an appeal for funds for the aid of the city's poor.

Minimum readings for the nine days of frigid weather are: January 4—6 below; January 5—10 below; January 6—11 below; January 7—16 below; January 8—11 below; January 9—3 below; January 10—6 below; January 11—3 below, and January 12—1 below.

Missouri Temperatures. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12.—Temperatures of zero or below prevailed in eastern Missouri and southern Illinois last night and today. At Hannibal, Mo., the thermometer registered 14 below and at Cairo, Ill., the mercury stood at zero.

Locally the lowest temperature was 8 degrees below at 7 o'clock. No snow is predicted by the weather forecaster and with the exception of the cold blizzard conditions of yesterday afternoon had abated.

The poor of the city are suffering severely. Citizens of several religious denominations have arranged for wagons to cover the entire city tomorrow and gather clothing for the poor. Policemen will accompany the wagons and act as collectors.

Postoffice officials announced at 10 o'clock today that not one mail train had arrived in St. Louis and that in consequence there was no outside mail in the office today. At Louis delivery the only pouch of mail received here was sent by express from Alton, Ill.

The weather bureau predicted a temperature of 16 degrees for tonight. Warmer weather, it is said, after Saturday.

Coal Famine at Des Moines. Des Moines, Jan. 12.—With the temperature above zero only once during the past thirteen days and then but for a short time, Des Moines today faces what may result in a serious coal famine.

Local coal dealers have hundreds of unfilled orders on their books and several will promise no deliveries for at least a week. Five hundred orders for coal are said to have been turned down by local dealers yesterday. The shortage of coal is said to be the result of several mines near Des Moines being forced to close down because of the cold wave. The output, it is said, was low, according to local dealers, has been the smallest for several months and the demand for coal has been the largest.

Des Moines is experiencing the longest cold spell in point of continued low temperature in the past twenty-five years. There was no relief promised today and at an early hour the government thermometer registered 29 below zero. Reports from all parts of Iowa show exceedingly low temperatures.

35 Below at Boone. Boone, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather in the history of Boone was recorded last night and this morning when the official thermometer registered thirty-five degrees below zero.

35 Below at Fort Dodge. Fort Dodge, Jan. 12.—The government thermometer here registered 35 degrees below zero this morning. Private thermometers registered 40 below. It is said to be the coldest day in thirty years.

37 Below at Oskaloosa. Oskaloosa, Jan. 12.—It was thirty-seven degrees below zero at six o'clock this morning according to standardized thermometers. Readings at twenty stations gave an average of thirty-four below at 10 o'clock.

LORIMER TELLS OF NEWSPAPER FIGHTS HE FACED

Senator Tells Investigating Committee He Has Been Constantly Opposed by Chicago Press Since 1885.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Senator Lorimer's testimony before the senate investigating committee was continued today. Mr. Lorimer related his experiences in politics since 1885 with the intent to give evidence of what he says has always been the constant opposition of certain Chicago newspapers to "anything with which he was connected." It seems certain that the senator's testimony will take much longer than was first estimated. Elbridge Haney, his counsel, is leading him through a recital of consecutive events which date back twenty-five years and have certain political significance. The factional fights in Illinois are told in detail.

It is the contention of Senator Lorimer's defense that the political history of the republican party in the state will show that Mr. Lorimer was the only republican who could have been elected to the senate by the legislature in 1909.

Summarizes Opposing Evidence. "I think that Governor Deneen and the Tribune people were in a conspiracy to get me out of the senate," said Senator Lorimer.

"Do you still think Governor Deneen was in that conspiracy?" asked Senator Kern.

"I do, and I believe Chas. A. White was bought and paid for."

It was a published statement of White's alleged that he had been paid to vote for Lorimer, which began the inquiry into Senator Lorimer's election.

"After I had been elected, one of the McCormicks met Postmaster General Hitchcock in Chicago and insisted that I should not be recognized in the patronage in my state. But I have always felt that Mr. Hitchcock had been coerced into it."

"I believe Beckemeyer made his confession to escape an indictment that was pending against him. Hitchcock's confession I think was obtained in the same way by persons in the employ of the Tribune. I believe that Link was indicted without any warrant of law, that the indictment was held over his head until he made the statements which they wanted. After he did that, the indictment against him was quashed. They did the same with the others."

Tells of Newspaper Opposition. In telling the story of his early life in politics and of his differences with some of the Chicago newspaper publishers, Mr. Lorimer said the opposition of H. H. Kohlsaat to him began at the Chicago convention that nominated James G. Blaine for president.

"I was a Blaine man and began to organize the Illinois delegation for him," said Senator Lorimer. "Mr. Kohlsaat 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, we split the convention and Blaine was nominated."

"If you ever talk to Mr. Kohlsaat about driving you out of the party?" asked Senator Kern.

Never Talked With Kohlsaat. "I don't think I ever talked to him in my life," replied Mr. Lorimer, "but that happened afterward, verified what he said. A newspaper story came out that I had stolen \$500,000 from the Chicago war department. Expert bookkeepers reported I had turned in every cent I collected. About four lines was printed to that effect, however, and the impression was left with many people that I had stolen the money."

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 1885," said Senator Lorimer, "when he sent for me and I told him it would be impossible to elect him. I told him I couldn't support him as many of my friends were pledged to Col. G. M. Davis. Col. Davis later released them with the request that they work for Mr. 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 grievances were and he never connected the attacks with his candi-

32 Below at Waterloo. Waterloo, Jan. 12.—The minimum temperature here this morning was thirty-two below.

24 Below at Cedar Rapids. Cedar Rapids, Jan. 12.—The coldest weather registered here today was twenty-four below zero.

34 Below at Charles City. Charles City, Jan. 12.—The government thermometer at noon registered thirty below. At 7 o'clock this morning it registered thirty-four and three-tenths below zero.

DR. WEBSTER PLEADS GUILTY. NOT SENTENCED

Changes Plea Previously Entered and Throws Self on Mercy of Court; To be Sentenced Next Week.

Oregon, Ill., Jan. 12.—Dr. Harry E. Webster pleaded guilty to murder in the Ogle county circuit court here today of the first anniversary of his marriage to Bessie Kent Webster, whom, by his own confession he killed near here last September. Webster withdrew a plea of not guilty previously made by him.

Attorney John L. Erwin of Webster's counsel, in a brief statement after the defendant was taken before Judge Farrand, announced formally that his client desired to enter the plea of guilty. Webster, in response to interrogation by the court, then made the plea of guilty in person.

Judge Farrand asked Webster if the defendant understood that he was entitled to trial by jury and if the plea of guilty was made with Webster's own free will.

To each question Webster replied "yes" in an even tone of voice.

State's Attorney Emerson placed several witnesses on the stand to present certain features of the state's case. The first was Mathias Mayers, who found Bessie Kent Webster's body in the Ogle county woods between Dixon and Polo last fall.

Mayers was followed on the stand by Dr. L. M. Griffin of Polo, who made an examination of Mrs. Webster's body at the time it was discovered. He testified that Mrs. Webster's death was due to a knife or scalpel wound in the neck which had severed the jugular vein. Dr. Griffin also described an operation which he said had been performed on Mrs. Webster some time before her death.

Sheriff Delaney of Ogle county then testified about the confession which he said Webster had made immediately after arrest.

In its essential points, the confession was the same as that made public at the time of Webster's arrest. The confession was long and detailed Webster's trip from Chicago to Dixon and his body in the Ogle county woods with Bessie Kent Webster, where the murder took place. It was read into the records.

Briefly the confession said that after driving out of Dixon on the morning of the murder he and his wife quarreled; that he drew a small knife from his pocket.

"Bessie jumped out of the buggy," stated the confession, "and I threw her hand bag at her. She ran, screaming, down into a wood, a sort of ravine. I ran after her, several blocks, I guess. She stumbled and fell as I neared her and I fell over."

"She was yelling or screaming and I slashed at her head with my knife, first. Then I cut at her throat. I hacked at her until she stopped yelling. I don't know how long. The next thing I remember, I was lying on the grass, exhausted. Then I climbed back into the buggy and drove back to Dixon. I don't remember whether I discovered Bessie's body or if I covered it with leaves."

During the reading of the confession Mrs. Webster's mother broke down and wept aloud. Webster, at the other end of the room, stared directly ahead and did not look toward Mrs. Kent.

Judge Farrand said he would defer imposition of sentence until next week, probably.

Mrs. W. W. Kent and Mrs. J. B. Strainer of Chicago, mother and sister of the slain woman, were in the courtroom when the plea was made. They were escorted by Dr. H. E. Thomas and Mr. Stainer, brothers in law of Bessie Kent Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Webster of Dixon, father and mother of the defendant arrived early from Forrester, where they had spent the night with relatives. The Websters were accompanied by Rev. Divans and Mrs. Divans of Forrester, uncle and aunt of Harry Webster. Webster's two sisters were not present.

\$100,000 FIRE LOSS AT KEOKUK TODAY

Theater Gutted as Well as Standard Oil Offices and Masonic Lodge; Little Insurance Carried.

Keokuk, Jan. 12.—The Masonic temple building was destroyed by fire of unknown origin this morning. It contained the Dodge theater and offices of the Standard Oil Co. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, with insurance of only \$17,500.

The fire was discovered in the basement beneath the theater, and in thirty minutes the entire building was a mass of flames. Low water pressure and the extreme cold prevented the firemen from successfully combating the fire in the early stages. It was necessary to fasten the hose lines in the rapidly forming ice on the pavements to prevent the streams from shifting.

The complete loss is estimated at \$100,000, with only \$7,500 insurance. The records of the Standard Oil Co., the Masonic lodge and the theater company are reported to have been destroyed.

TROOPS LEAVE MANILA FOR CHINA TODAY

Infantry Leaving to Guard Section of Peking Railway, Warned by Gen. Bell to Treat Chinese Courteously

Manila, Jan. 12.—The United States transport Logan left this afternoon at half past two with a battalion of the fifteenth infantry and other details on board on the way to Chin Wang Tao in northern China. The American troops after they have disembarked are to be employed in guarding a section of the Peking railroad from Tang Shiang to Lanchow against the possible attack of either imperialists or republican troops. The departure took place in the presence of a throng of civilians and soldiers of other regiments, while women crowded the quay bidding tearful farewells and wishing God speed to the troops. No women were allowed to accompany the expedition.

Major General Franklin J. Bell, commander in chief of the army in the Philippine islands made a short parting speech to the officers and men of the expedition.

General Bell cautions troops. General Bell urged the troops to show pride in their American citizenship while they were on foreign soil. Chinese, he said, were worthy of a square deal, and he expected the American soldiers to treat them in a worthy way. He begged the officers and men to be very particular in regard to the courtesies and salutes to other foreign officers and he impressed on the men the necessity for maintaining their reputation for cleanliness and a neat personal appearance. In conclusion he explained the desirability of maintaining the most friendly relations with all foreigners with whom they should come in contact.

The loading of the transport Logan was not completed until shortly after midnight. A driving rain which fell throughout the forenoon caused considerable delay. The ninety-five horses and mules which are attached to the expedition as gun teams and draft horses were taken on board at the last moment. Eight big army wagons were also shipped as well as an automobile truck and one or two ambulances.

General Bell accompanied by his staff, made a thorough inspection of the vessel and of each man of the expedition before noon. He talked for several minutes with the assembled officers of the regiment giving them their final instructions.

Captain Peter W. Davidson, fourth infantry, one of General Bell's aides de camp is accompanying the expedition to Chang Wang Tao but will return to Manila as soon as the troops have landed.

As the vessel left the quay side the band of the fifteenth infantry played a selection of patriotic airs and there was much waving of handkerchiefs and flags until she was lost to view.

Serious Reports From Lanchow. London, Jan. 12.—The gravest reports are coming regarding the situation at Lanchow, according to a news agency dispatch from Tien Tsin, the report reached that city yesterday that the imperial troops were acting with the most fendish brutality.

The allegation is made that they captured an office of the republican troops whom they first tortured and subsequently skinned alive. They also shot a Red Cross assistant.

It is further reported that they are shooting without mercy every Chinese man whom they encounter without a queue.

The imperial troops it is stated, are without discipline and have got completely out of hand.

FRENCHMAN WANTS TOLL MATTER SETTLED

Son of Former President of France Says Size of Panama Charges May Determine Foreign Trade.

New York, Jan. 12.—Claude Casinier-Perrier, son of a former president of France, who has been in this country for three months, will leave New York in a few days to visit the principal cities of the United States. He has been commissioned to make investigations to determine what effect the opening of the Panama canal will produce in regard to the trade of France. M. Casinier-Perrier will visit Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, San Diego, San Pedro, San Francisco, Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, Van Couver, the canal zone and the West Indies.

"Whether France can operate through the canal will depend of course, on the canal tolls and the cost of coal," he said. "If there is a canal charge of say \$1 a ton, I believe that a good share of the foreign trade will be driven away. I think it is of the utmost importance that this question of tolls be settled at once. The opening of the canal means a development of trade and the steamship lines can not build vessels to meet this condition until they know the canal charges and so can figure on the cost of operation."

Kendall Punches Man Who Jostled Colored Woman

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—Representative N. E. Kendall of the sixth Iowa district showed pugilistic abilities last night when a blow from his fist downed a white man who had upset an aged colored washer woman and scattered her basket full of fresh laundered clothes in the slush. Bystanders say the man went down wondering whether he had been kicked by a mule or struck by a sledge hammer. Kendall assisted the colored woman to her feet, aided her in gathering her wash and helped her on a car.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN CEDAR RAPIDS

State Committee Sets April 24 as Date and Leaves to Counties Method of Naming the Delegates.

Des Moines, Jan. 12.—The call for the republican state convention which will be one of the largest in the history of the state of Iowa, was issued today by Carl Franke of Parkersburg, chairman of the republican state central committee.

The committee adjourned last night, after selecting Cedar Rapids as the place of holding the state convention and setting April 24 as the date.

C. M. Thomas, who was chosen temporary chairman, was the unanimous choice of the committee. C. N. Houch of Decorah was named temporary secretary.

Whether county caucuses or county primaries will be held by the several counties for the selection of delegates to the convention will be left to the option of the county committees. The presidential primary plan came in for a little discussion but the committee quickly decided to leave it to the counties whether they shall hold primaries or the regular caucus.

1,479 Delegates in Convention. There will be 1,479 delegates at the convention. This number insures the largest convention of the republican party ever held in Iowa. At the last state convention, the basis for representation in which was the vote for governor, there were 1,389 accredited delegates. This year the committee decided to use the presidential vote as a basis for representation.

Taft's vote in 1908 is the basis. Each county is entitled to one delegate at large and a delegate for every 200 votes cast. A majority fraction vote entitles the county to a delegate. For instance, if a county had 330 votes it would get three delegates, the delegate at large, a delegate for its 200 votes and a delegate for the other 130 votes, a majority fraction.

No date or place was fixed for the second convention, which will be held after the national republican convention at Chicago, June 18. At this convention the party platform will be adopted, two candidates for supreme judge chosen and candidates named for places not filled in the primary. It is probable that Des Moines will draw the second convention. C. M. Thomas, who was chosen temporary chairman, has served two terms as county attorney of Jackson county and is at present engaged in the practice of law at Maquoketa.

Action on Primaries Surprised. The action of the committee in deciding to leave the primary plan for the selection of delegates up to the county committees was a surprise. Previous to the meeting yesterday it was generally understood that the early demand for the presidential primary had so entirely disappeared that there would be no discussion of it by the committee.

However, the question was brought up, and the attitudes assumed that a primary of such a nature, under existing conditions with no statute providing for it, would be a cumbersome affair. Hence the committee voted to incorporate in the convention call a paragraph giving the county auditor the option of having a primary or a caucus for the selection of delegates. Friends of the presidential primary considering this action a step forward in doing away with the old caucus system, and highly commend the central committee for its decision.

Cedar Rapids Man Killed. Cedar Rapids, Jan. 12.—August Erlagher, an employe of the Rock Island shops was killed in the local yards today, when he fell under a moving engine.

31 at Marshalltown. Marshalltown, Jan. 12.—Last night was the coldest in the history of the local weather station. It was thirty-one degrees below zero.

CARNEGIE SEES NEED OF MORE U.S. REGULATION

Steel Master Agrees With Views of Former President Roosevelt as Opposed to Taft's Views.

CONTINUES TODAY AS WITNESS IN QUIZ

Tried to be Dismissed Last Night, but Taciturnity on Stand Led to Desire for Further Questioning.

Washington, Jan. 12.—"I am familiar with the views of ex-President Roosevelt on the trust question and I am inclined to agree with him," said Andrew Carnegie before the steel trust investigating committee today. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts had contradicted those views with ideas explained by President Taft in his recent message on the trust question.

"In the solution of the industrial problem, said Representative Gardner, 'there are two leading thoughts before us. President Taft in his recent message explained the view that dissolution of large units should go on. The other line of thought as explained by former President Roosevelt is that under the existing Sherman law we should look to recognition of large units controlled by the government.'

"In which class are you, Mr. Carnegie?"

"I have agreed with Mr. Roosevelt's views. I think for the present you should allow large organizations to continue and to see how we get along and that you should pass laws regulating these organizations. Then you should be patient and see what further legislation may be necessary. I do not think the Sherman law is drastic enough. Give us a clear, unmistakable law and I believe we will steer clear."

"Do you believe the dissolution of the United States steel corporation would lessen the price of steel?"

"I do not believe it would. It depends, of course, upon what the court might do."

"Suppose congress does not take the step that you advise?"

"My opinion is that congress will see the necessity for more government control."

Though the quizzing of Mr. Carnegie thus far has developed nothing new so far as the subject under investigation is concerned, Chairman Stanley and his colleagues were determined to keep Mr. Carnegie before them in the hope that they may find something of value today upon which the witness may find his memory refreshed.

"I know nothing about the affairs of the steel corporation," Mr. Carnegie has repeatedly told the committee.

"I have not been inside of a steel mill since I retired from business in 1901 and for years before that my partners ran the business of the Carnegie Company. I know nothing of its details. I am anxious to tell you all that I can to help in your great work."

When he asked to be excused at the close of the hearing yesterday and was informed that there was so much which the committee desired to ask him that his presence would be necessary today, Mr. Carnegie appeared somewhat impatient.

"As right," he said, "I will be here. I am a patriotic citizen and wish to do my share in aiding this great work. I will do all I can to help you."

The committee room was crowded again today when Mr. Carnegie arrived for the third day of his attendance. Members of the committee planned to question him further about his relations with the attorneys for the Carnegie company, among them Secretary Knox, who Mr. Carnegie said yesterday never had acquainted him with any of the facts concerning the Sherman anti-trust law.

"How are you enjoying this?" Mr. Carnegie was asked by a spectator.

"Oh, very much indeed. This sort of a thing is new to me."

Mr. Carnegie and his attorneys, J. H. and D. A. Reed, conferred with Senator Root of New York last night. Mr. Carnegie had telephoned Mr. Root making the appointment. The participants declined to discuss the nature of the conference.

Mr. Carnegie admitted that he recommended the appointment of Philander C. Knox, the present secretary of state, as attorney general in President McKinley's cabinet in 1901. Mr. Knox having been one of the Carnegie steel company since 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 McCullendy of Maine sought to show that he had recommended to President McKinley the appointment of Mr. Knox after the latter, as counsel for his company, had left him in ignorance of the government statutes so many years.