IF IT HAPPENS IT'S IN THE HERALD

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1903

LAST EDITION

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Fair, moderate temperature.

THE METALS.
Silver, 61⅝c per ounce. Copper, 12c, New York, 13c. Lead, $3.90; New York, $4.30.

BUTTE JUDGES GIVE HEINZE AMALGAMATED PROPERTY

Great Copper Company Closes Down All Its Plants in Montana in Consequence.

Twelve Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment—People Excited and Indignant.

(Special to The Herald.)

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 22.—Judge William Clancy of the district court today granted injunctions against the Boston & Montana and Parrot Mining companies to prevent the payment of any dividends to the Amalgamated Copper company, and in effect declared the Amalgamated Copper company an outlaw without rights as a stockholder in the sub-companies. He held the matter of appointing a receiver for the Boston & Montana and Parrot companies in abeyance, but intimated that he might appoint one later if the necessity for it appeared. The injunction prevents the Amalgamated company from collecting dividends, of which more than $3,000,000 is already tied up by the injunction.

Order to Close Down.

The action is the result of the bitter warfare between the Amalgamated company and Heinze, the district judges being uniformly in favor of Heinze in all litigation. The result of the injunction has been an order from Amalgamated officials to close down all the Amalgamated properties in Montana, including the mines in Butte, the big smelters in Anaconda and Great Falls, the coal and coke mines and plants at Diamondville, Wyo., and Belt, Mont., and the lumber mills at Bonner, Hamilton and other places. The order went into effect tonight and the shutdown will be indefinite and about 12,000 men will be thrown out of employment, 6,500 in Butte alone, 2,000 in Anaconda and 1,000 at Great Falls.

Indignation in Butte.

The shutdown will continue till the mining companies can get a final decision from the supreme court as to their rights. Public excitement in Butte tonight is high and the action of the court and the piratical and wrecking litigation carried on against the Amalgamated company is denounced.

In his decision Judge Clancy holds that notwithstanding the state law that one corporation can hold and control stock in another, the common law prevails against the Amalgamated and that the latter is nothing more than a stranger without any right as a stockholder in the Parrot or Boston & Montana.

Minnie Healy Also.

At the same time Clancy also decided the famous Minnie Healy mine case in favor of Heinze and against the Boston & Montana, turning that property, valued at $5,000,000, over to Heinze on an alleged oral contract entered into with Miles Finlen, a former owner of leases and options on the property, who subsequently sold them to the Boston & Montana and who repudiated any agreement with Heinze.

The Minnie Healy is the mine out of which grew the dreadful judicial scandal a year ago, involving Judge Harney, who tried the case first and was accused of vicious corruption.

The following properties are affected by the shutdown:

In Butte—Boston & Montana mines, Anaconda mines, Syndicate group, Butte & Boston mines, Parrrot group, Colorado company mines, Washoe group, Colorado Smelter, Butte & Boston smelter, hill men on Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad.

At Anaconda—Washoe smelter, lime kilns, Anaconda foundry, brick yards.

At Great Falls—Boston & Montana smelter.

At Belt—Belt Coal & Coke company.

At Bonner—Blackfoot Lumber company.

At Horr—Horr Coal & Coke company.

At Diamondville—Diamondville Coal company, curtailing production; Pleasant Valley company.

At Jefferson county—Lime and silica quarries.

In Butte the company employs 6,500 men, in the smelters at Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls, 5,000 men.

A payroll of over $50,000 a day is cut off in Butte.

Wiped Out of Existence.

Representatives of the Amalgamated company claim that by the decision rendered by Judge William Clancy today in the Boston & Montana company injunction case the Amalgamated company is practically wiped out of existence and cannot do business in Montana. The decision, they say, in effect brands the Amalgamated as an outlaw. Its stockholders are prevented from receiving dividends, although $3,000,000 is tied up and awaiting distribution to the stockholders. The Amalgamated people, finding that they are barred from conducting their own business, have ordered the suspension of all mining operations in Montana.

All the mines and smelters of the company have been ordered closed and 15,000 workmen are thrown out of employment. How long the shutdown will continue is a matter of doubt. It may take nine or ten months before they can get a hearing before the supreme court.

Statement of Heinze.

Mr. Heinze issued the following statement tonight: "The action of the Amalgamated Copper company in ordering a general shutdown of all mines of Butte controlled by their subsidiary companies has no actual connection with the decisions rendered by Judge Clancy today.

"His order does not necessitate a close-down. As far as the receivership suit against the Butte company is concerned, there has been no change in conditions for over two years past. An application for the appointment of a receiver for their property has been pending that long and was today refused by Judge Clancy. The injunction against the payment of dividends has also been in force for the same length of time, and today's order simply puts that matter in shape for the supreme court to pass upon.

"I deeply deplore the action in closing the mines, as it will inflict hardships upon many."

BUTTE AND BOSTON CASE.

Heinze Loses a Point in United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—By a decision given today in the United States circuit court of appeals petitions for a writ of certiorari and a writ to stay the proceedings of the circuit court of Montana filed by the Montana Ore Purchasing company has been denied.

In a decision made by the circuit court of Montana in the case of the Montana Ore Purchasing company against the Butte & Boston Mining company, permission was given the latter corporation to survey the workings of the Montana company to ascertain whether it had taken ore from the Michael Davitt claim, owned by the Butte & Boston company. The case was commenced in 1898, and recently set over by the Montana circuit court to come up for trial in February, 1904.

Upon the granting of permission to the Butte & Boston company to examine the other property, the Montana Ore Purchasing company appealed to the court of appeals to stay the proceedings in the circuit court of the district of Montana. This appeal has been denied, as well as a petition for a writ of certiorari to have the record of the proceedings examined in the higher court.

SAD BLOW TO MONTANA.

Idle Miners Throng the Streets, Discussing the Situation.

(By Associated Press.)

Butte, Mont., Oct. 22.—As a result of the handing down of decisions today by Judge William Clancy of the Second judicial district court of the state of Montana awarding the Minnie Healy mine, one of the richest properties in Butte, and valued at $10,000,000, to F. Augustus Heinze, and then the granting of an injunction against the Boston & Montana company, the principal property of the Amalgamated Copper company in Montana, all the properties of the Amalgamated company in Montana tonight were ordered closed for an indefinite period.

It is estimated by officials of the company tonight that at least 15,000 men will be made idle and perhaps 20,000 before tomorrow night. The shutdown is the most complete and extensive ever known in Montana. It includes the great Anaconda, Saint Lawrence, Neversweat, Mountain View, Leonard, East and West Colusa, Parrot, Gagnon, Colusa-Parrot, Diamond, High Ore, Mountain Con, No. 1 and No. 2, Comanche, Silver Bow Nos. 1 and 2, Blue Jay and many other smaller mines, as well as a large number of mines that are being worked under lease. It is expected that the fires will be drawn from the Boston & Montana, Butte & Boston, Colorado and Washoe smelters today. The Washoe smelters at Anaconda are the largest in the world and employ 3,000 men.

Effect Widespread.

The effect of this shutdown will be felt in all parts of Montana, as there is hardly a county that the Anaconda company does not operate in, in one way or another. Wood choppers and lumbermen will be idle; coal miners will be out of work in half a dozen counties, including Cascade, Park, Gallatin and the big coal mines of Diamondville, Wyo. The Amalgamated mines produced 9,400 tons of ore every day. All the night shifts in the mines tonight were called off and the men notified that the properties had been closed down. Much excitement exists in Butte, and the city is thronged with idle miners, blocking street corners discussing the situation.

The officials of the Amalgamated company are rather reticent in discussing the situation Superintendent John Gillie said:

"The managers of the various companies met and discussed the situation and decided to close down, as there was no use trying to do business in Montana while the local courts were so manifestly adverse to the company. No orders had been received from New York. The matter was left solely to the local officials, and Mr. Gillie did not think the New York people knew that a shutdown had been ordered until last night."

President Willitm Scallon of the Anaconda company refused to be interviewed, saying he would issue a detailed statement within the next forty-eight hours.

Another Decree Signed.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 22.—Judge Clancy this morning signed the decree of judgment in the Nipper case, tried before him and decided in Heinze's favor. The order refuses to grant permission to the Boston & Montana company to make an inspection of litigated Pennsylvania ground through the Rarus workings.

EDITOR IN JAIL.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 22.—Hobart S. Bird, editor of the San Juan News, went to jail last night to begin a sentence of two months' imprisonment for having libeled Judge Ramo. He will make an appeal for a writ of habeas corpus.

FIGHT ON SMOOT.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 22.—Among the resolutions adopted by the state W. C. T. U. convention today was one opposing the admission of Reed Smoot to the United States senate.

Springfield, Ills., Oct. 22.—The Illinois synod of Presbyterians today adopted a resolution denouncing the seating of United States Senator Smoot of Utah.

ARE PROCEEDING IN COLORADO STYLE

DENVER, Oct. 22.—The attorneys for Brigadier General John Chase, commander of the National Guard of Colorado, now on trial before a courtmartial on the charges of perjury, disobedience and insubordination, are leading the court into a maze of legal technicalities. On the roster of the court there are but two attorneys. Today the court decided that General Chase made a legal oath in his return in the habeas corpus cases, on which the perjury charge is founded, although the notary testified yesterday that he did not formally swear the general.

Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell was called to the stand and asked as to the source of his authority in the field. Attorney Willis V. Elliott, for the defense, raised the point that the testimony of Governor Peabody was the best evidence in this matter, and at the same time announced that the defense proposed to attack the validity of the perjury charge because of the fact, he alleged, that it does not contain allegations of an oath, which he declared was necessary before perjury could be proven.

He immediately launched into argument, but was stopped by the court and told to file his brief on the point. Bell was then questioned as to habeas corpus proceedings, being repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Elliott. Angered by this he arose and, pointing his finger at Elliott, declared he would answer questions in his own way. Elliott replied hotly and for a time it looked as if they would come to blows. The court ordered the room cleared, however, and the hearing proceeded behind closed doors.

THE SLAVE DRIVER—"GIT OFF'N DE EARF, WHITE TRASH!"

GOVERNMENT IS NOW POWERLESS

Cannot Sue Littauer For Money Paid For Gloves.

NEITHER CAN IT PROSECUTE

OPINION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The text of the opinion of Attorney General Knox in the Littauer case was made public at the war department today. A considerable portion of the opinion is devoted to the question asked by Secretary Root whether suit should be entered against Littauer for money paid for the gloves furnished, the point hinging upon the construction of the word "advanced" in the section of the revised statutes which authorized suit "for the recovery of any such sum of money so advanced."

The attorney general, after discussing the case in all its phases, says of the opinion that "no part of the consideration paid by the government is subject to a demand for a repayment."

Secretary Root asked the department of justice whether any further action is called for on the part of the government, and upon this point the attorney general says:

"By 'any further action' you mean, I presume, criminal action. There is no occasion, however, for me to determine whether the transaction called in question, and which you say is the only one wherein there is any evidence of violation of law, presents sufficient ground for a criminal prosecution under section 3739 of the Revised Statutes, since the statutory period of limitation within which such a prosecution could be brought elapsed more than a year ago.

"No useful purposes, therefore, would be subserved by such determination. An affirmative opinion could not be followed by a vindication of the law; a negative one might be regarded as an affirmance of the validity and propriety of methods of dealing with the government in cases where, after all, the form of the transaction is not to be so much considered as its substance."

STOLE A LOCOMOTIVE

Six Desperadoes Tie Up on a Division of Chicago & Northwestern.

Milwaukee, Oct. 23.—The theft of a Chicago & Northwestern locomotive by six desperadoes has stopped all traffic for twenty miles south of Janesville.

At 11 o'clock Thursday night the men stole the locomotive from the gravel pits near Beloit and started south at full speed. The theft was not known until the engine was seen leaving Beloit with the throttle wide open and the men aboard yelling defiance to the railroad men, who had discovered that the engine had been stolen just too late to turn a switch and stop the runaway.

As soon as the Janesville offices of the railroad company were notified the train dispatchers stopped every train between Janesville and Caledonia, Ills. The Chicago officials of the division were called out and emergency crews started out with officers in pursuit of the fugitives, and every effort was made to catch the runaway engine and its crew.

JURY FOR SECOND TRIAL.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22.—A special venire for the second trial of Daniel Voorhees Miller of Terre Haute, Ind., and Joseph M. Johns of Rockville, Ind. for an alleged conspiracy to extort a bribe in connection with postal ruling was drawn tonight. The case will be called before United States District Judge Albert C. Thompson Nov. 16.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO ESCAPE

Bonaparte and Conrad Reported on Postal Officials Whose Prosecution Is Barred by the Statute of Limitations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Attorney General Knox, accompanied by Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad, who have been retained as a special government counsel in the prosecution of the persons indicted for criminal irregularities in the postoffice department, had a long conference with President Roosevelt this afternoon.

It is known that the matters under discussion related to the matters of the postoffice investigation which have not been developed thoroughly in any reports yet presented to the president or postoffice department. The Bonaparte and Conrad report recently submitted to the president, it can be said, deals with things rather than persons. The president desired from the special attorneys merely that they should report upon the accuracy of the Tulloch charges. It is known that the report did contain two or three recommendations, but these were as to methods and not as to men.

Attorneys Bonaparte and Conrad will, under the president's order, continue the investigations along the lines of their suggestions in their report, which will be made public probably at an early date.

Later on the president will transmit to congress all reports made to him concerning the postal investigations. Portions of the Conrad-Bonaparte report contain the findings of the attorneys regarding persons who have not been indicted but whose official actions have been irregular if not criminal. It is discovered by the attorneys that cases against these persons cannot be made because of the statute of limitations, which bars prosecution at this time.

CHECKS SENT TO ELIJAH BY MERCHANT PRINCES ARE BOGUS

New York, Oct. 22.—Two hundred of the followers of John Alexander Dowie indicated that they were tired of the work of reforming New York City and wanted to return to Zion City, when the "general overseer" invited all who wanted to give up the work and give others a chance to take it up to step forward at the early morning meeting in Madison Square Garden today. Dowie at that meeting said he should endeavor to convert the pope. He added that he had received many bogus checks since coming to New York, but that others had been good.

"There is no need foo followers to rush back to Zion," said he, "because of those suits by merchants of Chicago. They are against me personally and not against Zion."

Turning his attention to kissing, Dowie said people should be careful of their kisses and use them carefully, even in the family. "Why, my son Gladstone never kissed a woman outside the family," he said.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, who, with Lorenzo Winter, was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct in the crowd about Dowie's meeting in Madison Square Garden last night, was discharged in police court today. Mr. Winter was paroled to give him an opportunity to bring witnesses to testify to the brutality and bad judgment of the police.

At the forenoon meeting Dowie announced that he would join his wife in Adelaide, Australia, in April. About a thousand of the audience left the hall. A group of young men added to the disturbance by yelling and pounding on the side doors of the garden. Dowie closed his services suddenly.

In spite of the announcement that Mrs. Dowie would start today for Boston, she was still here tonight and took part with Mr. Dowie in the meeting at Madison Square Garden. One of the Zion officials said that she would probably not leave New York until Friday afternoon.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION

Washington, Oct. 22.—Thomas Barclay, of Paris and London, formerly president of the British chamber of commerce, who is in Washington, expressed himself as favorable to the renewal of the efforts to secure an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and added that he felt somewhat encouraged over the prospects. He expressed the opinion that the success of the Franco-British treaty would prove helpful as a precedent and said that, while that treaty did not cover as much ground as did the treaty with the United States, it would be effective as an entering wedge.

Referring to the prospects for an Anglo-American treaty, Mr. Barclay said:

"At New York I had an opportunity of conferring with many eminent men of business and without exception I gathered that on their part a revival of the movement would be heralded with great satisfaction. Everybody I spoke to had a vivid recollection of the financial results of the famous Venezuela dispatch of Mr. Olney, and everybody showed a disposition to do their level best to get some system adopted to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster.

"But it is in this city that I have without exception received the warmest encouragement. Everybody of importance here agrees that, as in the case of the Anglo-French movement, we must not push forward with too great speed, but gradually get representative bodies of the country to show their approval and testify to the general desire of the country to consolidate the relations with Great Britain in some permanent form."

Mr. Barclay has talked with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay on this subject.

DEFENSE NOT READY.

London, Oct. 22.—The case of Whitaker Wright, the company promoter, against whom the grand jury at the Old Bailey found a true bill Oct. 20, on the charge of attempting to defraud the stockholders of the London & Globe Finance corporation, was adjourned today until the November sessions, on the application of Wright, whose defense is not ready.

HARMONY ON EVERY HAND.

New York, Oct. 22.—The executive committee of the Kings County Democratic committee, which met today in Brooklyn, adopted the report of the harmony committee appointed at a recent meeting of the county committee and will give its unqualified support to the whole Tammany ticket.

The only dissenting vote cast was by Richard W. Bainbridge, chairman of the county committee.

A special committee was appointed to take complete charge of the Kings county canvass. Senator Patrick McCarren is at the head of this committee.

CARRIED DOWN BY THE FEDERAL

First National Bank of Allegheny Goes Under.

CREDITORS WILL NOT LOSE

ACME HARVESTER COMPANY STRIKES A SNAG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—Following the suspension yesterday of the Federal National bank of Pittsburg, the First National bank of Allegheny failed to open for business today, and its directors have notified the comptroller of the currency that the institution has gone into voluntary liquidation, and requested him to take the necessary action in such cases.

For sometime the Allegheny has been connected by rumor with the Federal National bank, but it was believed up to late yesterday that it would weather the storm notwithstanding the heavy run made on it brought about by these reports. The directors, however, at a meeting last night decided that considering the best interests of all concerned the action noted above should be taken.

Bankers Were Prepared.

The Pittsburg stock exchange opening this morning was quiet and trading light. By a vote of the exchange it was decided that for the balance of the week no bank or trust stocks will be dealt in. The suspension of the Allegheny bank, which has been the representative of the Federal National in the clearing house, is looked upon by bankers generally as an almost necessary sequence of the failure yesterday, and they believe that no further trouble will follow.

Robert Lyons, deputy comptroller of the currency of Washington, D. C., is in charge of the Allegheny bank. J. D. Kramer, the assistant cashier, stated that as soon as the assets were realized the depositors would be paid off dollar for dollar.

Early today Vice President R. J. Stoney, jr., issued the following statement:

"Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 21, 1903.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the First National bank of Allegheny, held this evening, Oct. 21, 1903, it was resolved that, although the bank has ample assets to pay all of its depositors in full and leave a handsome surplus for the shareholders, yet its supposed connection with the Federal National bank of Pittsburg has created wide distrust and caused a run on this bank to such an extent that we feel it to be our duty to place the bank in voluntary liquidation, and the officers of the bank and directors have decided to make application to the comptroller of the currency to take the necessary steps to accomplish this purpose.

(Signed) "JOHN THOMPSON, "President."

An Old Concern.

The First National bank of Allegheny was organized in January, 1864, and has a capital stock of $350,000, a surplus of $100,000 and undivided profits of $34,871.80. The directors of the bank are connected with some of the most important manufacturing interests in Allegheny.

The clearing house bankers have a very sanguine opinion of the affair, but the two banks so unfortunate at this time were found to be beyond the immediate reach of aid, although both are declared to be solvent and in good condition.

The correspondents of the First National bank are as follows: New York, National Park bank; Philadelphia, First National bank; Chicago, First National bank.

The report of the condition of the First Allegheny National bank of Allegheny at the close of business on Sept. 9, 1903, is as follows:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$1,240,980
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,612
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000

(Continued on Page Two.)

W. F. JAMES IS OUTSPOKEN IN DENOUNCING FRAUDS

Republican Leader Declares National Committeeman Salisbury's Position Is Correct.

Declares He Will Fight Corrupt and Vicious Methods Employed in Primaries and Makes Appeal to All Republicans.

"I am a Republican and have always been a Republican, and I don't propose to be driven out of the party, but I shall fight to the bitter end any such corrupt and vicious methods as were brought into our recent primaries.

"I believe all Republicans who wish to preserve the high standard of the party should unite to purge it of any suspicion of corruption. I want to see discountenanced such vicious methods as Plum alley and Commercial street have introduced. Good citizens should prevent such methods getting a foothold in our politics."—W. F. James, one of the founders of the Republican party in Utah.

W. F. JAMES, one of the founders of the Republican party in Utah, and candidate for the nomination for mayor at the recent Republican city convention, yesterday denounced the methods of the machine-Bruce Johnson combine and called on decent Republicans to unite to purge the party of corruption.

"I am a Republican, and always have been a Republican," he said, "and I don't propose to be driven out of the party, but I shall fight to the bitter end any such corrupt and vicious methods as were brought into our recent primaries."

Mr. James was incensed over the attack on National Committeeman O. J. Salisbury by the morning organ of the white slaves, echoed by the evening annex. The onslaught of the machine mouthpiece had been called forth by Mr. Salisbury's interview in The Herald denouncing corruption in politics.

"I endorse every word of what Mr. Salisbury said in his interview," declared Mr. James. "When the Republican city convention adjourned, I fully determined to say nothing more on the subject, but the attack on Mr. Salisbury was so vicious and uncalled for that I feel it my duty to condemn it, and to say that I feel as he does. I know of no man who has done more to build up the Republican party in Utah than Mr. Salisbury. Because he has the courage to come out and denounce the vicious practices that took place at the primaries is no reason why he should be the victim of an attack which is both vicious and ridiculous.

"For my part, nobody dare question my Republicanism. I voted for Grant in 1868, I have voted the Republican ticket at every national election since, and I expect to vote it at the next national campaign. I was one of the founders of the Republican party in Utah in 1871. After the division on party lines, James Devine was the first Salt Lake county Republican chairman, and I succeeded him, holding the position from 1891 to 1894. I was a member of the national committee four years. In 1896 my wife and I walked through two feet of snow to cast our votes for McKinley. This was only a short time after Tom Kearns, head of the present machine and owner of the Tribune, which is trying to read Mr. Salisbury out of the party, bolted the Republican national convention—not because of any corruption, but because the majority did not agree with him. When I was voting for a Republican for president, he was voting for a Democrat. Surely, he can't read me out of the party for expressing my views on corruption in politics.

"All during my campaign for nomination for mayor, we were met by threats that if I were nominated an independent ticket would be put in the field against me. Certainly Kearns and his papers are in no position to attack as bolters men who are opposed to ring rule and corruption in the Republican party.

"I am a Republican, and have always been a Republican, and I don't propose to be driven out of the party, but I shall fight to the bitter end any such corrupt and vicious methods as were brought into our recent primaries.

"I believe all Republicans who wish to preserve the high standard of the party should unite to purge it of any suspicion of corruption. I want to see discountenanced and prohibited such vicious methods as Plum alley and Commercial street have introduced. Good citizens should prevent such methods getting a foothold in our politics."

The attack to which Mr. James refers, vilifies Mr. Salisbury, calls on him to resign his position as member of the Republican national committee, reads him out of the party and compares him with Bruce Johnson, to the colored man's advantage.

COLLECTING CAMPAIGN FUND.

Waterworks Men and Street Sprinklers Forced to Contribute.

Robin Hood in his day robbed the rich to give to the poor, but the situation under the machine regime is slightly different. Street sprinklers and waterworks employes, paid by the city, are not generally considered rich, but they were forced to give up $4 apiece yesterday to the machine's corruption fund.

About 150 men employed under Superintendent of Waterworks Frank L. Hines received their month's pay on Wednesday at the office of the city treasurer. Outside the door stood a representative of the machine, who forced each to pay $4 for "campaign purposes" as the men left the office.

HAS OODLES OF CASH.

Chairman Eichnor the Box Car Tourist's Friend.

Chairman Dennis Eichnor and Secretary Fred C. Loofbourow of the machine campaign committee were in great danger of having writer's cramp yesterday. They put in the greater part of their time signing checks to pay men to work and vote for Knox.

Chairman Eichnor, with all his ingenuity and experience in that line, is really having difficulty in spending all the money at his disposal. The headquarters at the Knutsford are already getting a reputation among box car tourists as being a miniature edition of heaven. Wayfarers are being taken in and placed on the pay roll, given plenty for drinks, cigars, food and lodging until election, provided only that they promise to vote right.

The leaders of the machine are raising the price on votes, and the expenditures are becoming more and more lavish, until the indications are that the majority of the "Weary Willies" in this part of the country will soon be enrolled on the list of White Slaves, to be turned loose on the public after election day.

JOHNSON IS HAPPY.

Commercial Street Boss Enjoys His Prominence in Campaign.

Bruce Johnson is not at all displeased at the prominence he has achieved in this campaign, and the mentions of him by The Herald.

"Keep it up," he said, as he sat in his Knutsford headquarters last evening, surrounded by slaves, white and black, who had followed him from his Commercial street resort. "Keep it up. Have all the fun you like. I haven't seen nothing in The Herald that I could take exceptions to. I've been in politics a long time, and I'll go right on living here in Salt Lake after this campaign."

Some of his white allies, however, are not so well pleased with the references to his power in machine politics.

"For God's sake, quit," said one of them yesterday. "If we should win, that nigger would be wanting to run for governor."

POLITICAL JABS.

The Democratic executive committee met yesterday afternoon and the city committee last evening to discuss plans for the campaign. At the city committee meeting a growing sentiment for the Democratic nominees was reported from all sections of the city.

If you have moved since last election, register next Tuesday.

Knowing that District Attorney Dennis Eichnor is city chairman, County Attorney George Westervelt a cog in the machine, and that no grand jury is in session, the machine workers feel confident of success at the polls.

If this reading out of the Republican party continues, there may be few left in it soon except Bruce Johnson.

Problem now puzzling machine leaders: If one vote in the convention costs two-bits to $125, how much will it cost to carry the election against public conscience?

The printing presses are still busy on Republican literature, and White Slaves were kept busy on distribution yesterday.

BACKBONE IS BROKEN

Macedonian Insurgents Continue to Straggle in and Ask For Pardon.

Salonica, Macedonia, Oct. 22.—Recent advices from Monastir say that a considerable number of insurgents have surrendered in response to the sultan's last call. The first of these who surrendered were beaten and imprisoned, but under stringent orders from the yildiz kiosk palace all the men who are now coming in are well received and have been pardoned. This, however, does not indicate the collapse of the rebellion, but is in conformance with the revolutionary committee's decision to thin out the insurgent bands during the winter and retain under arms only an aggregate of about 3,500 men.

The insurgents who are coming in are men of inferior physique, who could not stand a winter campaign. They leave their rifles with the leaders, who secrete them in the mountains in readiness for operations in the spring. Not one of the leaders has surrendered.

The revolutionary committee has no intention of resorting to the use of dynamite bombs in the towns this winter, but it declares that if the powers do not succeed in causing the establishment of a satisfactory form of government by the spring every available man will be called out and every desperate method for gaining the ends of the revolution probably will be resorted to.

The Turks report that both Chakaharoff and Sarafoff, the insurgent leaders, were killed recently in the village of Roof, in the Florina district. The Bulgarians assert that Sarafoff is on his way to Bulgaria.

The Rev. Henry Haskell, the American missionary, has arrived at Monastir to help in the relief work inaugurated by the Rev. Mr. Bond.

MRS. SPURGEON DEAD.

London, Oct. 22.—The widow of the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the noted preacher, who died Jan. 31, 1902, died today.

THE COAL MINERS MAY YET COME OUT

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 22.—Efforts by the United Mine Workers of America to induce the coal mine operators of District Union No. 15, embracing Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, to confer with their miners for the purpose of establishing an eight-hour day, increasing wages and to make more ample provision for the protection of life and health, have been abandoned, and a strike may be called within a week.

This announcement was made today by President William Howells of District Union No. 15, who said:

"We have given up trying to induce the mine owners to confer with us, and have notified President John Mitchell of the national organization to this effect by telegraph. I expect Mr. Mitchell to declare a strike in this district through me. When I receive such an order I will transmit it to all the subordinate unions, and a walkout will follow. The strike will be directed from Trinidad. I believe the operators have made a serious mistake and that they will realize it before long."