

## HOW ATTY. KNOX USED THE MONEY.

Gives a Detailed Statement of What  
He Did With Anti-Trust  
Appropriations.

HE HAS DISBURSED \$25,985.

Most of it to Special Counsel—Wants  
A New Assistant to Take Charge  
Of the Work.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Atty. Gen. Knox today transmitted to the house his reply to the resolution asking for information regarding the manner in which he had expended the special appropriation of \$500,000 for anti-trust prosecutions. A detailed statement of expenditures shows that a total of \$25,985 has been disbursed from the appropriation, most of it for special counsel.

The attorney-general submits a statement describing the nature of the cases prosecuted, beginning with the Northern Securities case, now awaiting decision by the supreme court of the United States. The beef trust case he describes as "a proceeding in equity brought under the anti-trust act in the Northern judicial district of Illinois to dissolve an alleged unlawful commission and a conspiracy between seven corporations, one partnership and 23 individuals engaged in the business of purchasing livestock, converting the same into fresh and cured meats, and shipping and selling the products to dealers and consumers throughout the United States and its foreign countries." This case was laid before the supreme court of the United States from the circuit court, which overruled a demurrer interposed by the defendants and remanded the cause.

Railroad injunction suits are proceeding in equity under the anti-trust act against 14 railroad companies, of which eight are pending in the United States circuit court for the Western district of Missouri and six before the same court for the Northern district of Illinois.

The case of the Jacksonville Wholesale Grocers' association is proceeding in equity under the anti-trust act in the circuit court of Florida for the purpose of dissolving "a combination of wholesale grocers."

The salt trust case is described as an indictment under the anti-trust act in the circuit court for the Northern district of California against the National Salt company for having created a combine and monopoly to control and enhance the price of salt. The defendants pleaded guilty May 12, 1903, and were fined \$1,000.

A case against the coal carrying roads is now pending before the supreme court of the United States, to be heard March 17, on a motion to compel witnesses to give testimony before the interstate commerce commission and to produce books and papers demanded by the commission in an investigation of the methods of conducting business as pursued by the roads.

A case brought by the interstate commerce commission against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway company to restrain the road from overcharges between points mentioned, is now pending before the supreme court of the United States on appeal. The "hay and straw classification case," brought by the interstate commerce commission against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway company is now pending in the circuit court of Ohio.

"The cotton traffic pool cases" against the Western & Atlantic Railway company, to prevent control of the "routing" of cotton, are pending in the circuit court of the United States. A number of minor cases, it is stated, have been brought to compel carriers to make annual reports to the interstate commerce commission.

In conclusion the attorney-general recommends a permanent increase in the force of his department, saying it would result in more satisfactory work at less expense. He recommends a new assistant attorney-general to take charge of this class of work, also additional assistant attorney-general and additional clerks.

## 'DAUGHTERS OF THE FAITH.'

Propose to Ostracize Divorces and  
Wearers of Decollete Gowns.

New York, Jan. 14.—Social ostracism for divorce and wearers of decollete gowns, gamblers, including players of bridge whist and users of liquors, is the object of a society which has been organized here under the name "Daughters of the Faith." Its purpose is declared to be "discontinuance of these usages and customs that are the evident causes of the spread of moral evil in society."

Women of the best families and most distinguished Catholics in New York City are among the charter members.

The most severe strictures are contained in the manual open only to the members, which contain a foreword by Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor Falconi and Archbishop Farley. It is the manual of the members of the society are pledged not to accept or extend invitations to a divorced person who has married during the life of the person from whom he or she has been divorced; not to be present at any entertainment at which any form of gambling, including bridge whist, for money is carried on; not to drink in public or private; and to abstain from all such drinking, unless of wine in moderation, at private dinners. The society has been informally carried on for two years. In the future it is to be governed by an executive board under the supervision of the archbishop of New York.

## JUVENILE COURT REPORT.

Shows There Are Comparatively  
Few Girl Offenders.

New York, Jan. 14.—The first annual report of the juvenile court in this city has just been issued. One of the interesting features is the comparatively small number of girl offenders. Out of 4,700 children, under 14 years convicted by the magistrates, 4,300 were boys, while only 400 were girls.

Against this showing for the girls is their tendency, according to the report, to commit suicide at fancied grievances. Six girls were arraigned on this charge. Each of them asserted that her parents had failed to care for her. No boys were brought to court on this charge.

The report shows that the children arrested numbered 7,607. The number of girls acquitted was 1,594, and only 203 boys were acquitted.

A comparison of the ages of the children with the number of arrests shows that the greater number of arrests were made among children between 11 and 14 years of age. Only 118 of the total of 1,117 paroled were committed for violation of the parole. This shows more than 97 per cent of the total cases of parole successful.

## PANAMA OCCUPIES SENATE'S ATTENTION

Mr. Carmack, in a Set Speech,  
Criticism President's Course  
At Length.

MR. SPOONER DEFENDED IT.

War of Words Waged Fiercely, Senator  
Tillman Inevitably Being  
Drawn With It.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Panama again today was the principal subject of consideration in the senate and as on yesterday the debate was spirited. Mr. Carmack opened the proceedings with a set speech in criticism of the president's course, and was followed by Mr. Spooner, the only other speaker of the day, in defense of the president's action as law-abiding, and in defense of the president himself, as "a patriotic, brave and true man."

Mr. Tillman frequently interrupted Mr. Spooner, and there were a number of sharp encounters between them. When the senate adjourned the Panama question was still before the senate, and it was announced the discussion would be resumed tomorrow after the disposition of the postoffice department inquiry resolutions.

Mr. Spooner moved to strike out of the Gorman resolution on Panama the fifth section which provides:

"And also to inform the senate which words, if any, in the treaty of 1846, authorized the United States, in the opinion of the president, to enter by military force into the territory of the territorial jurisdiction of New Granada or Colombia, in order to prevent the interruption or embarrassment of free traffic across the isthmus."

Mr. Carmack contended that President Roosevelt had not contented himself with recognition of Panama, but had intervened. "His acts were not simply offensive, not simply a cause for war, but they were war," he said. "As a matter of fact there never was any intervention on the isthmus," said Mr. Carmack. "They speak of the rising," he said, "as the act of one man. Very true; and that one man was the president of the United States."

Discussion of the act of Col. Black of the United States army in raising the first flag in the Panama republic, the senator criticized him sharply. "I do not believe that Col. Black would have engaged in this plot if he had not believed that he was doing the will of the administration."

Mr. Carmack said the president had denied that he had encouraged the Panama insurrection, but no greater encouragement could be shown than by giving him Bureau-Villa and a few other choice spirits a hint that if a revolution was started it would receive the support of the United States. President Roosevelt, he said, loses the power of reasoning and his moral sense when he becomes involved in action and exclaimed: "Into what do I lead? Is it may we not be led by this big man? He makes history and he orders a melodrama, making a man the star performer in a play in the center of the stage."

He went on to say that the president's course in this matter was not merely an act but a policy, and indicative of his character. "It was not meant for Colombia alone, but was the beginning of a system of inter-meddling with the affairs of the countries of Central and South America, such a policy must inevitably involve us in war, not only with the South American nations themselves, but with European nations. In conclusion Mr. Carmack said that while he was for the canal, he could not vote for the treaty because he could not endorse the lawless acts of which it is the fruit.

ALDRICH ASKS A QUESTION.  
When Mr. Carmack took his seat Mr. Aldrich asked what practical system Mr. Carmack had to offer.

"Defeat the treaty," responded Mr. Carmack.

"Then what?"

"Build the Nicaragua canal,"

"Ah," responded Mr. Aldrich, "that is the milk in the coconut."

Mr. Aldrich proceeded to say that he was in favor of building the canal and building it now.

## SPOONER REPLIES.

Mr. Spooner replied to Mr. Carmack saying that he had felt regret at hearing the criticisms of the president, who had registered an oath in heaven to maintain the integrity of the United States and had made a sinister and unsupported statement when he said that this country had begun a systematic encroachment on the rights of the South American republics. No man had stood more consistently for those republics than had President Roosevelt and Mr. Spooner instanced the course of the president in the Venezuelan difficulty. No president in our history had stood more staunchly for the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Spooner also gave attention to the charges of disobedience of law by the president.

As the author of the Spooner act, the speaker said, he wished to express the opinion that that law had not been violated by what the president had done.

The law, he said, recognized the superiority of the Panama route because it was short and because it was susceptible of being made a sea-level canal. Not only the business, but the defense of the country might put a canal through which our warships could pass without going through locks.

QUESTION TO TILLMAN.  
After reviewing the events relating to the canal negotiations, Mr. Spooner asked whether any senator would under the circumstances have turned his back on Panama so long as there was a bill pending in the Colombian congress, and he put the question especially to Mr. Tillman, who was on his feet.

The latter said he would have entered into negotiations with Nicaragua and would have reported back to Congress for further instructions. He would then have said to Colombia: "You are a many-jointed, get off the face of the earth; we'll take the country and build the canal."

YOU MAY BE  
ONE  
Kept Ill by  
COFFEE.  
Only one way out and  
that's by using  
POSTUM  
In its place.

This remark caused an outburst of laughter, both on the floor of the senate and in the galleries.

After a minute's pause Mr. Spooner said that while he could not accept the senator's language, he congratulated him on coming to the president's position.

Mr. Tillman called attention to Mr. Spooner's hesitation, and the latter replied that it was because he was thinking how thankful we should be that we have not a president who would use to any nation such language as the senator from South Carolina had used.

Replying to the man and not to the "senator," Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Spooner whether he would not prefer a president who says in plain words, "get out of the way," rather than to have one "mimed up in the bastard birth" of the republic of Panama.

Continuing, Mr. Spooner warned the Democrats that a "platform which imputes dishonor to the administration and to the brave, true man in the White House will find no sympathy with the people of the United States, north or south."

Replying to a question from Mr. Newlands, Mr. Spooner said that Colombia had sought the Hay-Herran treaty, but he did not consider that the failure of that government to ratify the treaty was a breach of international law.

TILLMAN ASKS QUESTIONS.  
Mr. Tillman asked if a discreet man would not also have waited on Congress before warning Colombia of her own preserves at Panama, and Mr. Spooner answered in the negative, saying that the safety, the honor and the interests of the United States required that a president should do just what Theodore Roosevelt had done.

Mr. Tillman urged that Mr. Spooner had evaded the real question. What he wanted to know was whether the president had the right to use the army and navy as he had done.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Mr. Spooner. "You will have to call on the Lord frequently in this matter," retorted Mr. Tillman.

"I did not address the senator from South Carolina; my remark was not personal," said Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Spooner declared that the president had acted within the Constitution and the law in all that he had done in Panama. He said that he, for one, resented the imputation that the president had been unscrupulous in his dealing with the question.

This was just as Mr. Tillman had expressed the opinion that the American consul had bribed the Colombian forces to withdraw from the isthmus.

As the first consideration of the Spooner act was that the right to build a canal should be secured, and that end had been accomplished by dealing not with Colombia, but with Panama, "Colombia's successor," this was just as legitimate, he said, as the transaction would have been if it had been between individuals.

He invited the opposition to test the question by an early vote, and closed with a defense of the president as "a brave, patriotic and frank man, who tries to do what the law demands."

The senate, at 5:08 o'clock, adjourned, with the understanding that the subject would be resumed tomorrow.

## Charged With Murder.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 13.—Georgina Hewittson was today committed for trial for attempted murder of her mother, Mrs. Jane Roberts. Bertha Robertson, charged with having conspired with the Hewittson girl to commit the murder, was remanded. The evidence was that Miss Hewittson, who is only 14 years old, put 15 cents' worth of carbolic acid in her mother's teapot last night. The mother was about to drink the poison when she happened to smell the fumes from the acid.

The Hewittson girl testified against her friend, Miss Robertson, two years her elder, and the two girls were locked up. Their idea had been to put the old lady out of the way so that they would be free from parental restraint.

## BIG FIRE IN HAVRE, MONT.

Loss \$180,000 With Only Fair Insurance.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 14.—A Miner special from Havre, Mont., says:

Fire started in the Bank saloon late last night and for several hours the town was threatened with destruction but at 2:30 this morning the fire was reported under control, though still burning. A high wind raged during the fire which was fought under great difficulties.

The Bank saloon and an entire block of other buildings including several saloons, laundries, a bakery, two drug stores and many small houses were destroyed. Two hotels were imperiled for a time.

The loss is probably \$180,000, with fair insurance. The town is in darkness, the fire in some manner having deranged the lighting system.

## DESTITUION AMONG INDIANS

So Great That Some Resort to Cannibalism.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the Inter-Ocean from Port Arthur, Ont., says: An Indian has arrived in town and told a terrible tale of the suffering among the members of his tribe, north of Lake Nepigon.

He told of where one family was so destitute that they murdered a young squaw, 12 years of age, and the rest of the family ate her.

At first his tale was not believed, but it was corroborated by three white traders who arrived later.

A W. Patterson, a Hudson Bay factor, arrived and he also told the same tale.

A train of carriages started for the scene with food, but it will take four days at top speed to reach the Indians.

Two constables also left to look into the murder case.

## RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE SHOCKED

By News of Ratification of American and Japanese Commercial  
Treaties With China.

COMMENT OF BRITISH PRESS.

Implies Declaration That Russian  
Occupation of Manchuria is  
Only Temporary.

London, Jan. 14.—All the morning papers have editorials which attach great importance to the ratification of the commercial treaties between the United States and China, and between Japan and China. The consensus of opinion in these editorials is that the ratification of the treaties implies an act of sovereignty by China equivalent to a declaration that Russia's occupation of Manchuria is only temporary and for special purposes.

The pro-Japanese Morning Post says: "That is precisely the point for which Japan has been contending and which Russia declined to discuss with her. Japan is now in the advantageous position of championing a cause which is also that of the United States."

The Daily News thinks that China "has displayed enormous courage in her recent diplomacy, which will make for peace, owing to the tremendous hazards which war under the present circumstances would involve."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, and the special cablegrams from other correspondents at the Russian capital say that the opinion is held that the ratification of the Japanese and American treaties came as a shock to the Russian foreign office.

RADIUM CURES CANCER.

Dr. W. J. Morton of New York Says  
He Has Effected Three.

New York, Jan. 14.—Radium from minerals found in Colorado has been exhibited here at a meeting of the Technology club, before which the latest developments in the treatment of disease by the use of liquids charged with radio-activity was described by Dr. William J. Morton, of the New York Post-Graduate hospital, who said he had effected three complete cures of cancer with radium. Remarkable results also were said to have been achieved in cases of malaria and other diseases due to bacteria.

"I have experimented for six months," said Dr. Morton, "with solutions which become radio-active when exposed to radium for 24 hours. To give these solutions in very large doses would probably kill a human being, and great care must be exercised in



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You'll find that kind here. Big price reductions on entire stock. Boys' school shoes, made of strong Kangaroo grain, solid leather soles and counters. Sizes 8 to 13—

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these experiments. Sunlight is a great curative agent, and liquids charged with violet rays have practically the same effect.

"A later method is to employ solutions like quinine sulphate that have the property of fluorescence. A patient

may be given some of this solution, and then when radium is held near the body of the X-ray used the liquid becomes luminous and sunlight may be said to flood the interior of the body.

"In chronic malaria, cancer of the liver and many other ailments, this treatment has already shown good results.

"Up to the present I have treated cancer with radium by suspending the latter at a certain distance from the mouth of a goblet-shaped glass and applying the mouth over the affected part, and holding it there."

# WALKER'S STORE

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## A WONDERFUL SHOW OF UNDERMUSLINS

Thousands of garments are now here the result of ordering months ago when factories were dull that we might get the lowest prices and the best workmanship. Everybody knows cotton has gone skyward—the daily papers have kept us well informed of the fact. Evidence alone that savings are greater than even we had anticipated. Well sewed, well cut undermuslins; made over perfect fitting patterns and always true to size. Tableful after tableful spread for your easy and quick choosing. The wonderful variety of kinds shown only in this yearly affair. Here are price notes:—

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|--|--|--|
| <b>Corset Covers.</b><br>At 25c. Square and V necks, full front and tight fitting; six styles.<br>At 35c. Square neck; Torcheron and cluny lace, ribbon and beading. Two styles.<br>At 50c. Round and square yokes, double rows of lace and beading; tucks in clusters, insertion. Eight styles.<br>At 75c. Round and square yokes; lace, embroidery and ribbon, full fronts with blade insertions; fronts with hemstitched ruffles. Six styles.<br>At \$1 up to \$8.50. Many, many styles. The bins without seams for stout figures and all others.                           | <b>CHEMISES.</b><br>At 25c. Muslin, square and round yokes; two styles. Short chemise.<br>At 50c. Muslin; embroidery yoke and edge. Two styles. Short chemise.<br>At \$1. Cambric and nainsook; embroidery, lace, ribbon trimming. Four styles.<br>At \$1.25. Nainsook; ruffle yoke and shoulders, brial stitching. Four styles.<br>At \$1.50 to \$10. Nainsook, cambric, lawn, embroidery ruffle, insertion, ribbon. Three styles.  | <b>Short Petticoats.</b><br>At 50c. Cambric with ten inch double ruffle, clusters of tucks and six inch ruffles with hemstitching.<br>At 75c. Cambric with six inch ruffles and pretty serpentine insertion.<br>At \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$2.50. Cambric, nainsook and muslin. A great variety of styles.  |
| <b>DRAWERS.</b><br>At 25c. Muslin; wide ruffle with lace edge.<br>At 35c. Cambric; hemstitched, cluster tucks; regular and extra sizes.<br>At 50c. Muslin and cambric; embroidery ruffles, clusters of tucks; lace and insertion trimmings. Regular and extra sizes.<br>At 75c. Cambric with lawn ruffles; embroidery, lace, tucks for trimmings. Regular and extra sizes.<br>At \$1. Cambric, mull, muslin; seven styles. Regular and extra sizes.<br>At \$1.50 and up to \$7.50. Mull, cambric, muslin; many styles, exquisite and novel trimmings. Regular and extra sizes. | <b>GOWNS.</b><br>At 50c. Muslin; high neck, embroidered and tucked yokes. Two styles.<br>At 75c. Soft muslin; square, high and V necks; embroidery and tuck effects. Four styles.<br>At \$1. Cambric; hemstitched ruffles, feather stitching, tucks and embroidery trimming. Twelve styles. Usual and chemise styles.<br>At \$1.25 up to \$12.50—Cambric, muslin, nainsook, chemise and usual styles, yokes of torcheron lace, embroidery, tucks and insertion. Great variety of styles. | <b>FULL LENGTH PETTICOATS.</b><br>At \$1.25. Cambric with 16-inch lawn ruffle, hemstitching, double tucking. Two styles.<br>At \$2. Cambric and muslin; 14 to 18 inch ruffles, lace, embroidery, tucking, brial stitching and fagoting for trimmings. A number of styles.<br>At \$2.75. Muslin and cambric; wide single ruffles, double ruffles; tucks, lace and embroidery trimmings. Many styles.<br>At \$3.50 up to \$25. Cambric and muslin; lawn and mull ruffles; val, torcheron and linen lace trimmings; new embroidery effects as well. Dozens of styles. |

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