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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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JONES EXPLAINS BELL'S MOTIVE

Declares Consolidation Would Mean Advanced Rates to Cancil Debt.

A COMBINE IS IMPOSSIBLE

Utah Independent Syndicate Advised That State and Federal Laws Prevent.

Board of Directors Take Firm Stand And Declare They Will Go to Court for Their Rights.

"The directors of the Utah Independent Telephone company have never held such enthusiastic meetings as have been held lately, despite the financial flurry that is shaking the country. In regard to the transfer of the holdings of the Utah Independent Telephone company to the Bell interests, the directors take a determined stand. They will fight the consolidation to the last ditch, and not until the court of last resort says they can have this company, will they get control." This assertion was made by Elmer B. Jones, managing director of the company today. The statement was made when answering the question of a "News" reporter concerning the story appearing in a morning paper which quoted a story published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Mr. Jones declares that aside from the return of $50,000, offered by the controlling syndicate for an extension of its option until March 15, accompanied by a letter stating that the offer could not be accepted, neither he nor any member of the syndicate which recently assumed control of the Utah Independent Telephone company has heard anything concerning the reported sale. There has come no word from either the U. S. I. company, the Bell company, nor R. L. Day & Company. Mr. Jones says that he believes the transfer of the U. I. T. company to the Bell interests has been made, but he declares that they will fight it until the control reverts to the syndicate which has assumed control.

ROCHESTER VERSION.

The Rochester press report concerning the transfer is as follows:

"Utah telephone securities and their sale to R. L. Day & Co. of New York formed the theme most widely discussed in the financial district yesterday. General satisfaction with the sale was expressed, and it was said that the United States Independent Telephone company had done well in getting rid of the Utah concern, especially when the sale was accompanied by the delivery of $910,000 in gold, and a New York draft for $50,000, making a total of $960,000 for the property. It was pointed out that the negotiations between Managing Director Elmer B. Jones of the Utah company and the representatives of the U. S. I. company, for the transfer of the securities, were not as free from interesting features as has heretofore appeared. An indication of this is afforded by the remark by Mr. Jones, in an interview given out by him in Salt Lake City on Thursday night last, to the effect that the Utah stockholders deposited an additional $50,000 for an extension of the option until Jan. 19.

"According to what Jones said when he was in Rochester in July and August, it was not expected that there would be any need for an extension of the option. Jones said that he would be ready to carry out his part of the deal long before the U. S. I. company would be ready. That was in July, and the option was to expire on Oct. 19, it being expressly stipulated that if the $900,000 was not paid on or before Oct. 19 the $50,000 paid for the option was to be forfeited. The securities of the Utah company had been pledged with the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit company as a portion of the collateral for the $2,500,000 U. S. I. short-term note issue, and in order to make the sale to Jones possible it was necessary to obtain the assent of the noteholders. Jones urged that action be as prompt as possible, because his friends in the syndicate could hardly wait to get the control.

"ALL THE ASSENTS OBTAINED.

"The work of getting the assents was begun immediately and was carried forward, through the office of Sutherlee, Bissell, Taylor & French, with great diligence. All of the assents had not been obtained when the second 15 per cent of the principal that was paid on the notes became payable, and the matter of obtaining the assents was taken up by the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit company, as trustee under the notes. As soon as the assents had been obtained Jones was notified, and it was expected that he would come to Rochester at once, in accordance with his voluntary statement, made in July, to the effect that he would be ready to fill his part of the agreement before the Rochester people would be ready, and also to the effect that he wanted the entire matter closed out before Oct. 1. He did not come at once.

"Shortly before the expiration of the time Jones left Salt Lake City for Rochester with a draft for an additional $50,000 in his pocket, together with a request for an extension of the option. His proposition was to pay an additional $50,000 and get an extension of the option, so far as it related to the payment of $900,000, to Dec. 19, the provision relating to the payment of the $50,000 to stand, thus making the total payment due on Dec. 19. If this was not satisfactory, he was prepared to pay $25,000 for the extension of the $900,000 to Nov. 19, the original agreement concerning the payment of the $50,000 to stand.

"But when Jones arrived in Chicago he brought copies of the morning papers, and saw, that only the announcement of the great slump in the price of the copper stocks, but also the announcement of the failure of the house of Otto Heinze & Co., and the difficulties of Fritz Augustus Heinze. Now the Heinzes have cut quite a figure in Utah in a quiet way and Fritz Augustus was interested in one of the Salt Lake City banks. The people of Utah are also called upon accordingly to go per as metal and speculation in copper mining stocks, as people 'back east' are to cut breakfast foods.

HIS PROPOSITION CHANGED.

"Jones knew, it is said, that with such a crisis impending it would be impossible for the syndicate behind him to put up the required $900,000 by Dec. 19, so when he reached Rochester the following day his proposition had been materially changed. He proposed that for the $50,000 which he brought with him the option should be extended in its entirely to March 15, but when he made the proposition here he struck a snag.

"The arrangements of the U. S. I. people, including the reorganization committee, were to have the sale of the Utah securities consummated with the least possible delay, so as not to interfere with the impending foreclosure sale, and Jones was informed that the committee did not look with favor upon his proposition. He was told that the committee in charge of the matter would require time to consider the matter, and he was asked to give a certain time, which expired on Monday last. He consented and returned to Salt Lake City.

"The matter was again taken up with Jones by mail and telegraph, and he was informed that before a definite reply could be given as to whether the extension of the option would be given, a further time of 20 days, dating from Monday last, must be given. Jones was already in default on the option, and it was within the power of the committee to declare the first $50,000 forfeited.

"The second $50,000 had been left in the possession of Joseph W. Taylor, of the law firm of Satterlee, Bissell, Taylor & French, to be deposited by him in a bank for safe keeping, and it was so deposited. It was mutually agreed that if the option was extended the draft was to be immediately transferred to the telephone company, as payment for the extension, but that if the extension was not granted the draft was to be returned by Mr. Taylor to Jones.

DELAYED HIS REPLY.

"Jones did not immediately reply to the request for the additional 20 days, but it is understood that he telegraphed to other persons, urging them to act in the matter of the extension to the option. As the limit of the period that expired with Monday last approached, it became evident that Jones would not grant the proposed extension. It is said that the reason is found in the fact that Jones had learned that he could not raise the $900,000 among the people who were acting with him within the contract period, and that he was seeking to raise it in other directions. He was playing for time, it was thought, in order to ascertain whether it would be wiser to lose $50,000 rather than try to produce the $900,000.

"In the meantime it had been intimated to the U. S. I. people that there was another possible purchaser, in the person of R. L. Day & Company, of New York, in the field and anxious to become a bidder for the Utah securities. It was also intimated that the New York firm would pay a slightly larger sum in cash than had been offered by Jones. When it became evident that Jones would not grant the 20-day extension, the negotiations with Day & Company, were opened. The sale, for $910,000 gold, followed, and the $50,000 which Jones had paid was forfeited."

WHAT JONES SAYS.

"With regard to that story, I would say that I believe it was written either by the Bell company or at their request. There are some errors in it, but they are not serious enough to occasion remark.

"When Mr. Odell and I were in Rochester, as the representatives of the local syndicate, we went to them just before the option expiring Oct. 19 was up and we requested an extension until March 15. We presented with our request a draft for $50,000 to be forfeited in the event that the option lapsed. The afternoon the proposition was made to them, members of the executive committees or boards of directors of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone company and the United States Independent Telephone company met together to discuss the proposal of Mr. Odell and myself for the extension of the option. At the conclusion of the meeting we were assured that the extension would be granted. They informed Mr. Odell and myself, however, that there was not a quorum of the U. I. T directors in Rochester and that it would require some little time in which to gather them for the meeting to extend the option. We readily agreed to the delay necessary. Accompanied by a letter, we placed our draft for $50,000 in the hands of Mr. Taylor, stating the condition that if the extension was not granted it should be returned to us. The time limit for the consideration of our proposition was agreed upon as Nov. 4. Later the directors came to us with the request that we extend the time until Nov. 24. We did not feel like letting them spar for time in that manner, with our $50,000 tied up and we refused to extend the time. The next we learned was that our draft had been returned and the extension of the option refused by the U. I. T. company, the holding company of our interests with other independent companies' interests.

MONEY WAS PLEDGED.

"Our syndicate had $700,000 pledged with which to make the purchase, but the conditions in the financial world at the time made it impossible for us to follow along the plans we had laid. We presume that the Bell interests represented by R. L. Day & Co., outbid us. I read in the telephone journal that the Day interests had acted as Bell brokers and I believe they acted for the Bell people in this transaction—it could have been for no other interests.

"If the sale has been made to the American Telephone & Telegraph company, the parent of the Bell interests, or to any other Bell concern, we will fight it to the court of last resort. In New York we secured an injunction under the Donnelly act, the state anti-trust act, preventing the transfer of the U. S. I. interests to the A. T. & T. interests. This case is a parallel in every respect. We may bring our action under the Sherman act or under the Utah anti-trust laws. We feel confident of carrying our point, for we have advice that the combination would be a violation of the laws framed to prevent the restraint of trade.

MOTIVE IS SEEN.

"We can see very well why the Bell company wants to gain control of the Utah Independent, and we know that as soon as it gets control of the U. I. interests, if that were possible, and it is not, they would raise their rates so that the debt on the plant and lines of the Rocky Mountain Bell company might be wiped out.

"It was rumored, so I am told, that the U. I. company purposed a raise in its rates. It is not so. We are now getting more voluntary business than we ever did before, our collections are very gratifying, and our directors feel more confident than ever. We have strong men in the syndicate, such as Mr. Odell, Mr. Walker, Mr. Grant and others and we are prepared to fight for our rights in this matter. We will do it and the Bell interests will not gain control of the U. I. company until the matter has gone through all the court procedure necessary to establish us firmly in our right. We are advised that such a combination as the transfer would effect, could not be done without violating the anti-trust laws of the United States and of the Utah code."

JAPANESE AND BRITISH INTERESTS

They Are Beginning to Conflict in North China and Creating Dissension.

OKUMA ADDS FUEL TO FLAME.

Pekin Times, an English Organ, Says That Already Japan is Revealing Cloven Hoof.

Pekin, Nov. 18.—The speech delivered at Kobe by Count Okuma, who was at one time head of the progressive party in Japan, in which he declared that Japan would sorely disappoint the people of India as well as ignore the opportunities given by heaven if she failed to afford protection to the millions of Indians now being oppressed by Europe, has caused great excitement among the British newspapers published in northern China. In this section of the empire the Japanese expansion movement is interfering greatly with British interests, and there is open warfare between Japanese and British merchants.

Since last May Englishmen have been the leaders in the anti-Japanese campaign in Pekin and Tientsien. The Times, which is the principal British organ in north China, gives expression to the "deep seated smouldering wrath" of Britons in the far east, and accepts Count Okuma's words as a national expression. They reveal, this paper declares, "the cloven hoof and the attitude of a precocious and an ill-mannered baby among the civilized nations toward a country, the support of which gave her her present position in the world. We hope that the revelations made by Count Okuma will open the eyes of King Edward and his countrymen as the eyes of the Britons were opened here long ago."

The pro-Japanese British press in the south of China has recently indicated its purpose of fighting the Japanese, "whose operations," it is declared, "can conflict with those of Great Britain from the Yangtse to Manchuria." One paper expresses the conviction that agitation of the present situation probably will result in breaking up the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

SENATOR HOPKINS PROPERLY CALLED HIM A BIGOT.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The Tribune says:

United States Senator Hopkins will try to forget the last time he discussed the Reed Smoot case in a Mormon community. This was last Friday night at a dinner he attended at Plano, Ills., an old stamping ground of the Latter-day Saints.

Some time ago Postmaster George Faxon invited the senator to address the members and guests of the Maraness club on the United States Senator Smoot charge of polygamy. The senator, who opposed the expulsion, accepted with alacrity. Plano, with its old time stone Mormon church, seemed to offer a safe proposition as could be desired.

The dinner was attended by 175 persons. Senator Hopkins made a lengthy address, reviewing the part he took in the successful opposition to the expulsion of Smoot. At its close Dr. I. E. Bennett, president of the club, called on Elder Cooper, leader of the local church of the Latter-day Saints for a few remarks.

In the course of an hour's talk Elder Cooper made it apparent that the position of Senator Hopkins in defending Smoot was disapproved by the Plano Mormons who disavow polygamy. He pitched into the senator so acrimoniously that the latter lost his temper and called the elder a "bigot."

After a heated colloquy the senator was induced to withdraw this appelation.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Twenty-Four Who Beat Down Guard, Arrive from Russia.

New York, Nov. 18.—Twenty-four Russian political prisoners, who after beating the guards, escaped more than a month ago, from the prison in Choynogoff, have arrived here. One of them, Pesach Paley, reached the east side with a bullet hole unhealed in his left leg. All the men are secretive, still fearing their home government, and have scattered.

The men have been prisoners since early in 1905, when the czar issued a manifesto which was construed by the people of Moscow to grant free speech. Many meetings were held and political questions were openly discussed. Admiral Dubassoff was thereupon ordered by the government to break up these meetings with Cossacks. Considerable blood was shed and big strikes followed.

A month ago in the prison yard the politicals made a preconcerted rush on the guards. One was shot dead. The others escaped to the woods, and, aided by a secret society, made their way to Libau, where they secured passage on a steamer to this country.

CARING FOR THE POOR.

English Expert is Delighted With American Methods.

New York, Nov. 18.—Miss Annie Gosling, superintendent of the District Nurses' association of Liverpool, who has come to this country to make a study of methods of caring for the poor, speaks in words of praise of the splendid work done here.

"I am amazed at the remarkably fine condition of things here," said Miss Gosling. "I have heard much of what was being done, but I had no idea it was so splendid.

"This island impressed me tremendously. It is astonishing how well the immigrants are handled there.

"You have no poverty in this country, but if you think you have you should just see our slums in England.

"There is nothing in this country to compare with London's Whitechapel. It is awful!

"But we are improving on the other side. Our titled women of wealth, numbers of them, are joining the active campaign for purity and practical aid. They are accomplishing untold good but of course the field is tremendous, appalling, one might say."

Miss Gosling, who has been in New York a week, will go to Boston in a few days and later will make a trip to the west.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

In Washington Believed Congress Will Give More Prompt Relief.

SURE TO BE VARIOUS PLANS.

Anticipated There Will be Much Discussion, Especially in The Senate.

Not Unlikely That the Discussion May Take a Political Turn but Hardly Expected.

Washington, Nov. 18.—There are so few members of either house of Congress who deal directly with financial legislation in the city that it is impossible to make any prediction as to what course financial legislaton will take at the approaching session. All who are here, however, agree that the conditions are such that something must be done and the preponderance of opinion favors the view that relief legislation will be more prompt than has heretofore been predicted. There are various opinions as to the course that should be taken, some favoring the asset system, under which the banks would be allowed to use the property as the basis of credit, and others, the bond system under which the bank issue could be enlarged only on securities such as municipal bonds with the provision that they should be approved by the secretary of the treasury. The general idea seems to be that the margin of flexibility should not extend beyond 25 per cent of a bank's capital and in any event the enlarged issue should be so heavily taxed as to drive it back after the emergency is passed.

NO OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

One reason for believing there will be little difficulty in reaching an agreement on some basis is found in the fact that the so-called conservative element in the Republican party is in complete accord with the administration in the opinion that some form of relief is absolutely necessary in the present emergency, to say nothing of possible future conditions of the same character. The only practical difficulty which presents itself at this time is an agreement on the form of legislation. At the same time it is not expected that anything will be accamplished without much discussion, especially in the senate where there is unlimited doubt and where there are many opinions as to what should be done. There will also be found there some disposition to criticise the present conditions.

There will also probably be some political discussion. It is not believed, however, that the Democrats will offer and stubborn opposition, but will rather content themselves in stating their position and throwing the responsibility for action on the party in power.

That the action of the administration in coming so vigorously to the relief of the financial situation will be more than ample in the direction desired, was the universal comment of callers of the White House today.

SOME OPINIONS.

Senator Warren of Wyoming said that the action taken was exactly what was needed.

"The people at large will now realize that there was no cause for the panic and will stop hoarding their money," he added.

"They will return to the banks their deposits and business of the country will return to its normal condition. Business is already improving. Now it will go ahead."

"The relief ought to be almost immediate," was the comment of Representative Needham of California. "I believe Congress will take up the matter of currency legislation at once with a view to some accomplishment which will make the situation impossible of recurrence. So far as I have been able to ascertain the business of the country is on as sound a basis as ever. That a slight shake in the confidence of the country should cause a tie-up in the currency is a question which will need careful consideration."

Senator Warner of Missouri believes that the bankers will take the canal bonds in a hurry. They have complained of the lack of money and made an excuse to tighten up all over the country. Now, I don't see what excuse they can have for not loosening up."

Treasury officials and others most conversant with national finances and the currency conditions throughout the country are almost a unit in the opion that Secy. Cortlyou's announcement that he would issue $100,000,000 in treasury certificates and $50,000,000 in Panama bonds is a complete solution of the present money problem.

Telegrams received this forenoon at the treasury department from leading financiers in the great money centers indicate that this view is general, and the opinion is expressed that a very large proportion of the money which has been withdrawn by the timid depositors will now be replaced in the banks and normal conditions be reached, so far as an adequate money supply is concerned.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS SURRENDER BATTLE FLAGS.

New York, Nov. 18.—Five grizzled veterans, all that remain of the famous "fighting first," of the Mexican war, relinquished their battle-torn flags Sunday on Governor's Island in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. The veterans were First Sergt. Jacob Rich Riley, Sergt. Charles H. Farrell, Private John Dick, Private James Butterfield and Musician John Peter Eckweller. Sergt. Riley carried the "fighting First's" national colors, Dick the battleflag and Butterfield and Eckweller the regimental guidons. Heretofore the colors have been in the keeping of the city of New York in the relic room at the city hall.

The flags were placed in sconces in the post chapel of St. Cornelius the centurian and will hereafter be cared for by the United States government.

The flags were carried by the First regiment, New York volunteer infantry in the Mexican war, from the siege of Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico. When mustered in, on Dec. 31, 1846, the regiment numbered 966 officers and men. Less than 300 returned from Mexico. But four regiments of Gen. Scott's army equalled or slightly exceeded the losses of this gallant regiment in killed and wounded.

APPROVE ACTION OF CORTELYOU

New York Bankers, Capitalists And Financiers Think it Bound To Have Beneficial Result.

EFFECT IN LONDON IS GOOD.

Henry Clews Condemns it, Being Against a Resort to War Measures In Time of Peace.

New York, Nov. 18.—Bankers, capitalists and financiers here generally approve the action of Secy. Cortelyou in issuing $50,000,000 in Panama bonds and $100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness for the relief of the financial stringency. The issue, it was general opinion, is bound to have beneficial results.

The issue of treasury receipts, it is said, will immediately relieve the currency scarcity and banish the premium on cash. The putting out of this government security in small denominations is a good movement, it is believed, as it will attract from its hiding places much of the currency which has been taken out of circulation by timid bank depositors.

One suggestion as to the effective use to which the new issue may be put was made by an international banker. He expressed the opinion that a large proportion of the new bonds would find their way to France and in exchange we would get some of the millions of French gold which the bank of France has already expressed its willingness to allow to float towards these shores, providing it had some sort of government guarantee of its securities.

Some of the favorable expressions regarding the government's action follow:

Leslie M. Shaw, president of the Carnegie Trust company, and ex-secretary of the treasury, "I thoroughly approve of both measures and expect most beneficial results therefrom."

Frank A. Vanderbilt, vice president of the National City bank:

"I regard the action as admirable and I believe that it fully meets the necessities of the present situation. It ought to cause an immediate disappearance of the premium on currency. The main relief will come from the short term notes."

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society:

"It will have an unusually healthful effect."

J. Edwards Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank:

"It can hardly fail to bring a much-needed financial relief."

William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange bank:

"The action of Secy. Cortelyou will not only do a great deal of good here in the present financial stringency, but it will tend to establish American credit on a firmer basis in England, France and Germany, showing as it does, that we are willing and able to handle the situation at home through our own government."

A partially dissenting view was given by Henry Clews. He disapproved the issue of certificates of indebtedness. Mr. Clews said:

"The issue of $50,000,000 of Panama bonds is a good measure of restoration of confidence. That with the $55,000,000 we have imported in gold, should give us enough money and more. I question the legality of the certificates of indebtedness and I believe their issue is ill-advised and will prove very injurious. We have money enough; we will need more confidence. The Panama bonds would have to be issued sooner or later, but there is no valid reason for the resort to war measures in time peace. Inflation at this time will only weaken the money the government is backing and a flood of certificates is liable to drive out the gold we have imported."

EFFECT IN LONDON GOOD.

London, Nov. 18.—The official announcement from Washington that treasury certificates to the amount of $100,000,000 bearing interest at 3 per cent and Panama bonds amounting to $50,000,000 would be issued immediately in order to relieve the financial stringency in the United States, had an immediate effect on the market here today. Prices promptly moved upward, the firms and members of the stock exchange believing that Secy. of the Treasury Cortelyou's action was bound to in a great measure remove the strain in the money market. It was thought probable that it would stop the drain of gold from this market and obviate the necessity for a further increase in the bank of England's rate of discount.

Consols which had been adversely affected by the outflow of gold, jumped up half a point above Saturday's closing price to 82¾, and other British securities rose in sympathy.

Americans started 1 to 3 points above Saturday's closing price and changed hands in the forenoon at advancing prices.

Some of the improvement subsequently disappeared, but at noon they still stood firm at 1 to 3 points above parity.

Following the receipts of New York's opening prices there was temporary hesitation but under renewed support the market closed strong, a fraction below the best of the day.

The United States today purchased £119,000 in American eagles from the bank of England.

GOLD FOR UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 18.—The United States secured about £400,000 in gold in the open market today at one-eighth advance.

PARIS BOURSE APPROVES.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Prices on the bourse today were firm. The announcement of the steps taken by the United States treasury to relieve the financial situation in America made good impression here, creating the hope that they will lead to the rapid improvement. The fact that the Bank of England did not raise its discount rate today also helped in the improvement.

FORECAST OF EVENTS COMING THIS WEEK

The first real step in preparation for the presidential campaign for next year will be taken this week when the Democratic national committee meets to discuss the selection of a time and place for holding the party's national convention.

The Democratic national committee will meet at French Lick, Indiana, on Friday. No formal action will be taken at that time, but applications from cities for the national convention already received will be considered and another committee will be called to take action. The cities that wish the convention are Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Atlantic City and Milwaukee.

Atty.-Gen. Bonaparte will preside over the three days' convention of the National Municipal league which will meet in Providence Tuesday. The yearly meeting of the American Civic association will be held in connection with this meeting.

Nearly every southern state, from Maryland to Texas, is expected to be represented at the convention of the Southern States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture and Agricultural Workers, which will meet at Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, for a three days' session. An important feature of the convention will be the issuance of an estimate of the cotton crop to come but a month ahead of the government report.

TWO COALING SHIPS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Asst.-Secy. of State Adee tonight confirmed the Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City, which stated that the United States would be allowed to maintain two coaling ships at Magdalena bay, on the coast of Lower California for a period of three years provided a like concession was made to the government of Mexico by the United States.

NEW YORK'S ANNUAL HORSE SHOW OPENED.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Twenty-third annual horse show opened this morning at Madison Square Garden and all this week wealth and fashion will vie with the equine aristocracy of the country in attracting attention for it is with the horse show that New York's winter social season customarily begins.

Workmen have been busy day and night of late putting the big building in readiness for the affair, but simplicity is the keynote of the decorations, the exhibits being the thing, rather than hunting, of course the national horse show association's colors, black and orange, rule in the adornments.

Sixteen classes will be judged during the three sessions of today, hunters and jumpers this morning, harness horses this afternoon and roadsters, saddlers, harness horses and hunters this evening.

The inspection of the arrangements for the public and the complimentary luncheons, functions which have served as the interlude of a century, brought together several hundred guests of the association Sunday evening.

Col. Cornelius Fellowes, president of the Nations Horse Show association, presided and about him were grouped the directors of the association. Patric Francis Murphy without whom no horse show luncheon would be at all complete, was the speech maker. He was as racy as ever and poked fun impartially at the international horse show to be held in "Darkest England" this year's derby having been won by an American horse "from Ireland." President Roosevelt, the financial stringency and automobile owners.

JENKINS SEES DIAMOND.

Stolen Two Weeks Ago and Finds Man Wearing Gem.

A railroad man named H. Jenkins, called at police headquarters this morning and reported that two weeks ago, he had been robbed of a diamond ring valued at $110 and $10 in cash, at Lehi.

This morning Jenkins saw a railroad fireman wearing the diamond and is positive that the fireman stole the diamond and money. Jenkins said that he left a suit containing a quantity of clothing, the diamond ring and money with the agent at Lehi a couple of weeks ago. The agent did not take proper care of the suit case and when Jenkins called for it, he found the case had been broken open and the diamond and money missing. This morning he saw a fireman wearing the diamond and at once reported the matter to the police. Jenkins was sent to the county attorney for a complaint against the suspected man.

COURT SNOWED IN.

Judge Diehl and Party, "Mighty Hunters," Fail to Return.

There was no session in the criminal division of the city court, presided over by Judge C. B. Diehl, this morning, for the reason that the court was snowbound somewhere in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant.

Saturday morning Judge Diehl, in company with Chief of Police Pitt, Sam Sheriff and other mighty hunters, went after the festive duck. They expected to be back last night, but word was received this morning to the effect that the party had been snow-bound and would not be in until this afternoon, hence no court this morning and late court this afternoon.

DEATH OF MISS BUSATH.

Miss Elizabeth J. Busath, daughter of Christian Busath and the late Agness Cheever Busath, died at the home of her father in the Sixteenth ward this morning at 3:30 o'clock. The cause of her death was heart disease, from which she has been a sufferer for a number of years.

Miss Busath was born in this city, Sept. 8, 1875. In her infancy she met with a misfortune which was a source of sorrow thoroughout the future years of her life. By her patience, her unselfish devotion to duty and her love for family and friends she has made her life useful and exemplary.

The death of her mother, to whom she was greatly attached, on the 21st day of last August, was the beginning of the end of her earthly career. Her heart would not stand, in its weakened condition, the strain of the constant care and attention which she insisted in giving to her mother during her long illness. She died in full faith of the gospel, and with the calm assurance that she would be reunited with her mother and brothers who had gone before.

Notice of funeral will be announced tomorrow.

DEATH OF LEHI RESIDENT.

William W. Taylor Passes Away from General Debility—Was Prominent.

(Special to the "News.")

Lehi, Nov. 18.—William W. Taylor, an old time resident of Lehi died here last night at 9 o'clock of general debility superinduced by various complaints. He was born in England and had he lived until Dec. 14, would have been 79 years old. He is survived by a wife, and three children, by a former wife. He came to America in 1850 and to Utah three years later. He settled in Lehi and has resided here since, being prominent in affairs in the past. The funeral may be held Wednesday or Thursday at the new tabernacle.

WITNESSES FOR MRS. BRADLEY

Aim of Defense to Show She Was Under Great Mental Strain.

NEWSPAPER MEN ON STAND.

They Had Interviewed Her Immediately After the Tragedy Occurred.

One Could Not Say Whether She Was Insane; Others Thought She Was Not.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Bradley, in spite of rest from her ordeal for a day, appeared somewhat more nervous when she entered the courtroom this morning than on Friday. Yesterday she attended divine service in jail and seemed to be very much affected, especially by the singing.

Today court met at the customary hour and the defense began the examination of witnesses with the evident purpose of convincing the jury that the prisoner was laboring under great mental strain at the time of the shooting. With this end in view, a number of newspaper men, who interviewed Mrs. Bradley after the shots were fired, were summoned and the general trend of the answers submitted by them was to the effect that the accused woman appeared to be suffering great mental strain.

EXPECTATION OF DEFENSE.

It is the expectation of the defense that it can be shown that no woman could have borne up under a strain so great as that from which she suffered without becoming temporarily unbalanced. Up to the present moment the cause of this state of mind has not been touched upon except in veiled terms, but it is understood to be the purpose of the defense to show to the jury that Mrs. Bradley was a respectable and upright woman until she was seduced by Brown; that the relations between the two were such as to have made it impossible for her to obtain employment even in a menial capacity, and that as Brown positively refused to carry out his alleged promise to marry her and legitimatize her children, she became crazed at the prospect of the future and during a fit of mental agony followed him to Washington and avenged her wrong, which no court would rectify. It is probable that the remainder of the week, at least, will be required to present the case of the defense.

SURROUNDED BY FRIENDS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Bradley found herself surrounded by friends when she went into court today to begin the second week of her trial on the charge of murdering former Senator Arthur Brown of Utah. The courtroom was full of witnesses for the defense who have been asked to be present today in view of the prospect of the beginning of testimony in her favor and several of them had come all the way from her former home in Salt Lake City for that purpose. In this class were included:

Dr. Eugene Whitney, who is expected to support Atty. Hoover's statement that Mr. Brown had been responsible for criminal operations on the woman; Lyon Shrewsbury, the husband of an aunt of Mrs. Bradley, who became insane; Mrs. Maddison, Mrs. Bradley's mother, and Col. M. M. Kaighn, Judge H. P. Henderson, Arthur Barnes and Col. Samuel King, all of whom are attorneys of Salt Lake City, and are said to be familiar with different phases of the relationship between Brown and Mrs. Bradley.

It was stated before the trial began that the first witnesses introduced in Mrs. Bradley's behalf would be Washingtonians, mostly newspapermen and policemen who saw the woman soon after the tragedy and who will be questioned concerning the demeanor and appearance at the time of the woman, in the hope of creating the impression that she was responsible for her actions.

REPORTER HAY.

James Hay, a reporter, who interviewed Mrs. Bradley at the police station on the night of the tragedy, was the first witness of the day. The defendant, he said, appeared pale, haggard and very much agitated. She was constantly moving about the room at the station, wrung her hands and remarked that she felt she "was far away from everything."

He had cautioned her that anything she said would be printed. She did not talk connectedly and he had to question her repeatedly. She told him she had two children and that Senator Brown was their father. She denied that she came to this city to kill Brown. She declared she was a disgraced woman, ruined and an outcast, and therefor should not expect to have any friends or any help. Once during the interview she turned to the police matron, called attention to some noise in another part of the station, and told the matron she would go mad if the noise did not stop.

"Did you form any opinion as to her mental condition?" asked Judge Powers for the defense.

"I could not say whether she was sane or insane. She evidently, however, was in a pretty bad fix."

"Did you suspect that she was insane?" asked Dist.-Atty. Baker.

"Yes, I had my suspicion, but I could not say whether she was insane."

A. P. CORRESPONDENT.

Charles Cottrell of the Associated Press, who interviewed Mrs. Bradley immediately after the tragedy testified that the prisoner seemed unable to collect her thoughts. She told him she arrived here from Salt Lake practically penniless. She did not volunteer anything, merely answering questions.

Asked by the defense if he had noticed anything peculiar about her eyes, witness stated that he observed she had a vacant stare.

Mr. Cottrell testified he asked Mrs. Bradley if she had, just before the tragedy, asked former Senator Brown to marry her, she replied that she had, but that Brown's only answer was to put on his overcoat and start to leave the room. Mrs. Bradley told the witness that she abhorred acts of this kind.