

HARRIMAN MERGER CASE HEARING

Asst. Traffic Manager Bishell of The Santa Fe Gives Sensational Testimony.

IS AN UNWRITTEN AGREEMENT

His Road and the Southern Pacific Are Both Observing It.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—Testimony of a sensational character was brought out by the government at today's hearing of the Harriman merger case before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane. W. A. Bissell, assistant traffic manager of the Santa Fe system, and a director in the Northwestern Pacific railroad, conceded, under oath, that the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific managements are observing an unwritten agreement whereby they share about equally the citrus fruit traffic of southern California, each scrupulously avoiding any intrusion into the other's territory after the fruit has been packed.

R. A. Graham of New York, formerly manager of the Oregon-Oregonian Steamship company, agreed to produce as evidence a letter of the company, which he had received from Benjamin Campbell as traffic manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, peremptorily calling the traffic company because the latter had acquired a fleet of steamships, and refusing to longer give the Oregon Railway and Navigation docks at Portland, or rail rates other than the full local tariff.

Today's hearing was conducted for the government by Atty. C. A. Severance. S. R. Lovett appeared for the rimer and Peter E. Dunne for the Pacific. Among the witnesses called by the prosecution were W. J. Showell, general coast agent for the Denver & Rio Grande, other Gould operated the Oregonian, and Mr. Scherwin, and E. E. Calvin, general manager of the Pacific coast division of the Southern Pacific. The Pacific Mail Steamship company took the stand. Scherwin testified that besides the fleet of steamships owned by the Oregonian, which are owned by Harriman. Several called attention to the minutes which showed that the Oregonian line owned the steamers, but Scherwin said that so far as he knew, that Harriman charged the Pacific Mail \$30,000 a month for the use of the steamers. Scherwin testified that the San Francisco and Portland Steamship company, of which he is president, had recently raised steamship rates, and that at the same time the Southern Pacific railroad raised its rates to Portland.

A statement of interest to shippers made by Scherwin was to the effect that all trans-Pacific freight could be moved without coming to San Francisco at all, owing to the railroad facilities on the north. The Pacific Mail is willing to make concessions to get Santa Fe business.

Scherwin said that he does not consider Harriman or the Southern Pacific is endeavoring to get business by freight arrangements with the Southern Pacific he makes with J. C. Stubbs, and Harriman, he said, has nothing to do with it.

General Agent Showell of the Gould lines was called to the witness chair at the opening of the afternoon session. He testified that the business he is able now to get for the Denver & Rio Grande and connecting Gould lines is less by 50 per cent than it was prior to 1901, since, when, he said, the Southern Pacific has been devoting its efforts to secure all the business it can for the Union Pacific.

Asst. Traffic Manager Bissell of the Santa Fe system, who is also a director in the Northwestern Pacific, was called by the prosecution. Answering questions by Atty. Severance, he said: "I don't think we make any effort to get fruit traffic in southern California that originates on the Southern Pacific line since we have been giving all our time to getting our own cars back from the east. The citrus fruit business in southern California is so situated that it practically takes care of itself. The routing of most of the fruit grown between Los Angeles and San Bernardino is determined by the location of the various packing houses, which naturally takes care of itself. The routing of most of the fruit grown between Los Angeles and San Bernardino is determined by the location of the various packing houses, which naturally takes care of itself. The routing of most of the fruit grown between Los Angeles and San Bernardino is determined by the location of the various packing houses, which naturally takes care of itself.

R. A. Graham of New York, formerly manager of the Coos Bay Railroad Steamship company, testified in connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, under a contract which had been reduced at that time the steamship company was in competition with every other trans-Pacific steamship company on the coast. The contract with the Oregon Railway and Navigation company must route exclusively from the orient via the O. R. & N. and its connections, receiving in exchange from the Oregon Railway and Navigation company certain amount of orient-bound traffic.

PITTSBURG MOB AFTER A NEGRO

Trouble Started When He Began Choking a Newsboy Who Hit Him With a Stone.

CRY, "LYNCH THE NIGGER."

Hundreds Rushed for Him, He Fled, Ran Into Squad of Police Who Saved Him.

Pittsburg, Jan. 30.—C. A. Jackson, a negro, bleeding from many wounds, is locked up, following an exciting and almost successful attempt to lynch him tonight by a crowd of several hundred persons in the heart of the business district.

A number of unknown negroes who tried to protect Jackson were roughly used. The trouble started in Fifth avenue near Market street, when a newsboy asked the negro to buy a paper. Jackson shoved the boy into the street, and the latter threw a stone that struck the negro on the head. Jackson then seized the boy and began to choke him.

The street was crowded at the time, and in a moment several men caught the negro and began to beat him. Some one cried "lynch the nigger," and hundreds of men and boys rushed upon Jackson. Jackson, trembling with fear, shielded himself as he could while the crowd beat him and tore off his clothing. About twenty or more negroes were tried to protect Jackson, and immediately there were cries of "lynch them," and "kill the niggers."

The mob then turned its attention to the other negroes, and soon there were several fights in progress. Several negroes were caught and severely handled. Jackson, terribly beaten, managed to escape. Hundreds of persons took up the chase, and the negro was almost caught when he ran into the arms of several other negroes who were attacked by the crowd and were hard pressed when a large force of firemen came to their aid. The two forces held the freed negroes until a patrol wagon of officers responded to a riot call.

The crowd was soon dispersed and Jackson taken to jail, where his wounds were dressed. He is being held on a charge of disorderly conduct.

NO PRODUCTION OF OPERA OF "SALOME" IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 29.—A decision to discontinue the present rendition of the opera "Salome" at the Metropolitan Opera House was reached today at a conference between the directors of the company owning the house and representatives of the Metropolitan Opera company. The conference was the result of a letter sent by the directors of the owning company protesting against the production of the opera.

Mr. Conrod announced this afternoon that he had decided not to give "Salome" in this city in any theater. No decision had been received as to the performances of "Salome" scheduled for other cities. The company owning the building was represented at the conference by J. P. Morgan, D. O. Mills, W. K. Vanderbilt, August Belmont and others. Otto Kahn, Robert Goetz, Rawlins Cottonet, K. E. Whitrop and James J. Speyer represented the leasing company.

It is understood that harmony prevailed among the representatives of both companies, and that the Conrod company owned the rights to "Salome" if the owners of the opera house continued to protest. It was agreed that the production of the opera came within the provisions of the lease that the operas must be approved by the owners of the building and that no performance can be given if objected to by them.

STRAUSS INTERVIEWED

Chicago, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from New York says: "Richard Strauss, composer of the sensational music setting of Oscar Wilde's drama, 'Salome,' in an interview with the New York World correspondent in Berlin yesterday, expressed his opinion of the ture created by the production of the musical drama here in these words: 'Probably there are two classes of people in New York who discover that 'Salome' is immoral. The first are those whose own lives, especially their secret lives, are not above reproach, men and women whose minds dwell on things prurient, who have sounded their thoughts all that is morally base. The second are those who oppose any and all dramatic treatment of their own story or legend. To these people 'Salome' is immoral; so are all mystery plays and 'In art there is never the moral nor the immoral; such conception are incompatible with the conception of art. In art there is only good and bad. Is an artist's work good art? Is it bad art? These are legitimate questions and these the artist must face and answer.'"

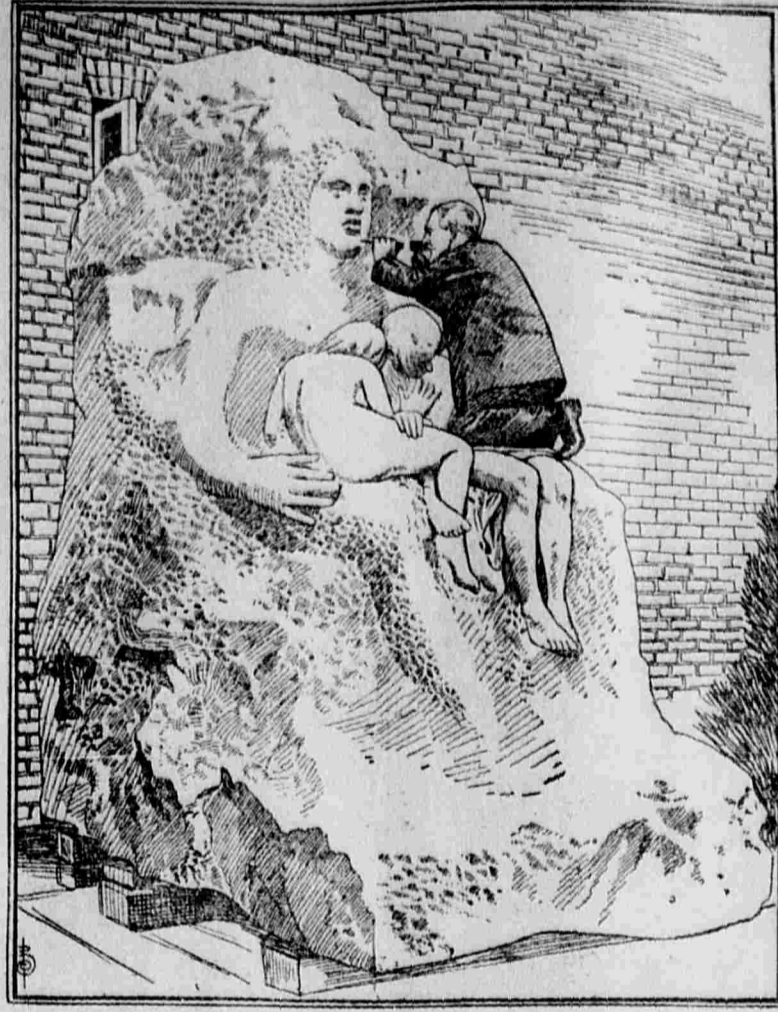
THE AMERICAN FLAG

Not a Toy and Duty Charged at 50 Per Cent Instead of 35.

New York, Jan. 31.—"We do not think the American flag, however diminutive it may be, is commercially, commonly or nationally regarded as a plaything for children, and we find that the flags in dispute are not toys." This was the verdict of the board of United States general appraisers in the case of a shipment of miniature silk flags imported by a toy firm as toys.

The decision was rendered yesterday, the flags having been made in Japan and shipped at 35 per cent duty. The flags being classed as silk were taxed 50 per cent.

A COLOSSAL STATUE BY A NORWEGIAN.



The huge statue herewith pictured is called "The Birth of Mother Earth." It is the work of Stephan Slinding, a Norwegian sculptor, who has already devoted eight years to the undertaking and has used 36,000 pounds of Carrara marble. The picture shows Mr. Slinding at work in the yard of the sculpture gallery at Copenhagen, Denmark.

S. C. T. DODD DEAD.

He Was Solicitor for the Standard Oil Company.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 31.—Advices received here state that S. C. T. Dodd, solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, died last night at Pinehurst, N. C. He was born in Franklin, Feb. 20, 1836. He learned the trade of a printer in Franklin, and between times prepared himself for college, graduating from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1857. He was admitted to the Venango county bar in 1859, and at various times acted as counsel for prominent oil operators and transportation companies, the most prominent of which were the Vandergrift and Foreman lines, which were developed by the United Pipe lines. He was a delegate to the last constitutional convention of Pennsylvania.

CASTRO'S GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Emilio Fernandez Has Decided To Join Insurrection Against It. New York, Jan. 31.—According to the Tribune, Gen. Emilio Fernandez, ex-governor of Caracas, who is now in this city, has decided to join in an insurrection, now said to be contemplated, against the Castro government. Gen. Fernandez will throw in his lot with Gen. Antonio Parades, who is now in the West Indies preparing for the reported movement against the Castro government. Gen. Fernandez will sail for the West Indies in about a week. This announcement by Fernandez, the Tribune says, is of great importance, as Gen. Fernandez is known as an able military leader and has a large following in Venezuela.

JESSE A. COOPER DEAD.

He Crossed the Plains From St. Louis To Sacramento in the Porties. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 30.—Jesse A. Cooper, a pioneer who crossed the '40s with an ox team and prairie schooner, died here today, aged 84 years. He came to Victoria from San Francisco in 1850, and built the first brick building here, where he opened the first shoeing in British Columbia.

MUTUAL LIFE LOSES SUIT AGAINST D. T. HALDEMAN.

London, Jan. 30.—Justice Sir Charles Swinfen Eady, in the chancery division of the high court of justice today, pronounced judgment in favor of D. T. Haldeinan, former London manager of the Mutual Life Insurance company of America and the North British and Mercantile insurance company, from the suit of the Mutual company asking for an injunction and indemnities. Justice Eady said the plaintiff's case had failed against both defendants, and it was therefore dismissed with costs against the Mutual. Justice Eady added that he was satisfied that Mr. Haldeinan had not done anything inconsistent with his duty. The Mutual asked for an injunction and indemnities against Mr. Haldeinan and the North British company, alleging that while the former was still in their employ he suggested to the North British company a scheme to transfer the British policyholders of the Mutual to the

FORTIFICATION OF PEARL HARBOR

Secy. of War Taft Writes Senator Allison Urging an Immediate Appropriation for Same.

THERE SHOULD BE NO DELAY.

First Class Defense Arranged Because of Strategic Importance Of the Place.

Washington, Jan. 30.—"There is every reason why the fortifications at Hawaii should be made ready." Secy. Taft thus expressed himself today in an urgent letter to Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, renewing his request for an additional appropriation of \$350,000 for the purpose of fortifying Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Late yesterday the senate passed an appropriation bill for fortifications, which contained an allowance of but \$100,000, which is \$250,000 less than the secretary asked for. There is now \$260,000 available under last year's appropriation, and it is said to be the secretary's desire to expend at least \$600,000 for the fortifications in Hawaii. The text of Secy. Taft's letter to Senator Allison is as follows: "I write to urge on you that the appropriation for Pearl harbor be made \$350,000 instead of \$100,000. We can certainly expend this in the next year, and there is every reason why the fortifications of Hawaii should be made ready. Will you not bring this to the attention of your committee and the senate. The enclosed statement from the national coast defense board, recently appointed, shows the fact. I send it to you at the suggestion of Senator Perkins."

The report of the national coast defense board, referred to by the secretary, was made to the president and by him transmitted to Congress a year ago. In sending it, the president himself strongly endorsed the board's recommendations, which included a sweeping revision of the laws of the old Endicott board designed to apply modern appliances to the coast defense plants. The board makes a strong argument for the construction of 16-inch guns, instead of the 12-inch guns, for the fortifications of these points, in view of the wide channels to be protected. However, the defense scheme for Pearl harbor and Honolulu, as finally submitted, is upon the basis of the existing types of ordnance, and the board has asked for these years:

Six 12-inch guns; four 6-inch guns; 16 12-inch mortars, costing, with their carriages, altogether, \$2,544,390; submarine mines, \$25,300; power plants, \$34,469; for the central and \$34,469 for the reserves; \$95,000 for searchlights; fire control, by which is meant an elaborate system of electrical communication enabling the commanding officer to control the fire of all the batteries with precision from one point, \$320,656, making the total of the estimate submitted \$3,254,214. The defense board says: "Pearl harbor is of such strategic and Honolulu of such commercial importance, that the national coast defense board arranges for such a first class defense, stating that these places cannot be held unless fortified before the outbreak of war. Today not a gun is mounted to defend either. They are ready in such a way that the fall of one involves the loss of the other. Defenses should be immediately installed at both places."

SILVER WORKERS' DEMAND.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Brotherhood of Silver Workers, which has made a general demand all over the country for a nine-hour working day at 10 hours' pay, has decided to enforce this in the vicinity of New York. The officers of the union reported that strikes had been ordered at the Reiss factory in Manhattan borough and that of A. G. Webster & Son in Brooklyn. In all about 600 hands are out. Strikes ordered for Monday will increase this number by about 200.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOOD.

A. H. Thurman, a well-known coal operator of Buffalo, Or., writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder trouble for years, passing gravel and stones with excruciating pain. I got no relief from medicine until I began taking Foley's Kidney Cure. Then the result was surprising. A few doses started the brick-dust like fine stones and now I have no pain across my kidneys and I feel like a new man. It has done me \$1,000 worth of good." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

FULL LINE RECORD CATALOGS.

easy payments. Columbia Phonograph Co., 327 South Main.

Be sure and visit the Chamber of Commerce, 56-58 West Third South St. A selection of 500 titles of books, resources and products. Free admission.

Rings Dyspepsia Tablets

RELIEVE INDIGESTION AND STOMACH TROUBLES Sold by Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept., 112-1 Main

Advertisement for Golden Gate Baking Powder, featuring the brand name and 'Absolutely Pure' slogan.

Large advertisement for Castoria, including the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought'.

Advertisement for H. B. Windsors & Co., listing various insurance and financial services.

Large advertisement for Barton & Co. featuring the slogan 'QUICK! ONLY A FEW QUICK!' and 'Our Great \$9.75 Sale of High Class Suits and Overcoats'.

Advertisement for Postum coffee substitute, including the text 'Coffee Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles leaves when POSTUM is used in place of coffee'.

IDAHO LEGISLATURE. Passes Bill Creating the Counties of Bonner and Twin Falls.