

VICTORY CROWNS
GABRIEL'S STRIKE

Bancroft Yields Every Material Point on Salt Lake Lines.

ROBERTS ACTS MEDIATOR

Threat of Electrical Workers to Strike Causes Manager to Negotiate With Union After Uproarious Day on Streets.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 30.—Streetcar service in this city will be resumed this morning after suspension since Sunday. After the electrical workers had practically decided to go out in sympathy with the carmen, as well as for the adjustment of grievances of their own, at an early hour this morning, the streetcar company sent for ex-Congressman Brigham H. Roberts and gave him plenary powers to come to any settlement with the men that would not involve formal recognition of the union. Mr. Roberts immediately met National Secretary C. O. Pratt, who told him the terms of the men. To these Mr. Roberts assented and the strike was over. The strike was started Sunday morning after much fruitless negotiation. It ended in the positive refusal of General Manager Bancroft, of the Utah Light & Railway Company, to recognize Mr. Pratt. Both Sunday and Monday the company signally failed in its efforts to run cars. Public sympathy was with the men. Although the men resorted to no violence, their sympathizers made things warm for employees who stood by the company.

Eggs for Strikebreakers. The leaders in the disturbances were Wiers, many of them half-brothers, and, as on yesterday, they threw eggs, cut trolley ropes and, taking hold of horses' bridles, forced teams attached to heavy wagons to drag the wagons across the tracks in such way as to render further progress of the cars impossible. The cars yesterday were manned by superintendent and inspectors who remained loyal to the company. Seven cars in all were taken out, but all of them were soon taken back to the barns again. The only demonstration made by the strikers was to march in which more than 100 men—conductors, motormen and barmen—took part. Headed by a brass band, the men marched from their headquarters at First and Second streets through the principal downtown streets and back again. In the line were a number of banners bearing the inscription: "Bread and butter is the issue—nothing more, nothing less." The men were cheered all along the line of march and there was much good-natured rally, but no disorder.

Demands Granted After Threat. Monday the strike situation was complicated by a threat on the part of the workers to strike after this threat was made that Mr. Bancroft consented for the first time to recognize Mr. Pratt. He met him at the Commercial club at a conference arranged by the body. What transpired at that conference was not given out, but the terms of the carmen were granted. These were eight hours a day's work at a minimum rate of 25 cents an hour and 20 cents an hour after the first year, and recognition of the union. Though this last demand was not granted, Mr. Pratt thinks that the change in the attitude of the company which terminated the strike amounted nearly enough to recognition to satisfy the men. When the carmen's settlement was announced, the electrical workers consented to let their demands go over for the present.

LAUGH AT ANTI-STRIKE LAW Canadian Miners Hold out and Government Is Puzzled.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 29.—Members of the government are greatly concerned over the news that the district of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. The fact that so many of the striking miners have refused to return to work, as required by the new industrial disputes act after a board of conciliation and investigation had been appointed, renders each man liable to a minimum fine of \$10 a day. There is much speculation as to whether the government will prosecute each of the 3000 miners.

FERNIE, B. C., April 29.—The strike situation reached its crucial point this afternoon. During the latter part of the week both Lewis and Sherman, the labor leaders, have been using every effort to get the men to return today pending the sitting of the conciliation board, but from the returns of the votes cast at the different localities, their efforts appear to have been signally unsuccessful and the men appear to have taken matters into their own hands and decided not to return, until they have received satisfactory answers to their demands in the way of an increase.

MacKenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor in the federal government, has been using every effort to effect an amicable settlement before the board meets, but events tonight will point whether or not Mr. Sherman is right in his boast made in an open meeting in Fernie that the new law would not hold water, and that he could drive a team and wagon through it. The executive board of miners is meeting in private conference this evening, and is evidently in a quandary as to what to do. The reason for this is the general notices posted all through the town indicated that the men would return to work this morning. This promise of the men has not been fulfilled for the reason that the men have all voted down such a proposition. The coal company here had its train at the siding at Fernie to take the men to the mines to work as usual this morning, but none availed themselves of it.

MARIE WARE AS SLEUTH Helps Burns in San Francisco on Land Fraud Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—Marie Ware McKinley, who came into public view at the time of the land frauds in Oregon, will depart for the Orient in a few days where she will join her husband. McKinley went to the Far East with Little Egypt but the dancer has since returned to America and McKinley has written to his wife and they have agreed to forgive and forget. While in San Francisco, Marie has not been idle. She has been one of the most successful of the women sleuths in the

employ of Special Agent William J. Burns. Marie, while acting for Mr. Burns became the confidant of members of the Board of Supervisors. She became the household friend of the wives of other city officials and has been able to supply Mr. Burns with some of the most valuable information he has collected.

HALSEY REACHES HONOLULU Telephone Man Refuses to Discuss Bribery Charges.

HONOLULU, April 29.—Theodore V. Halsey, former general agent of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, who has been indicted for bribery by the San Francisco grand jury, arrived here today from Manila on the steamship China, in charge of Captain Trowbridge, of the Philippine Secret Service, by whom he was arrested. Mr. Halsey went at the capture by his wife, who recently arrived from San Francisco. He declined to make any statement regarding the charge against him that he had bribed members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to grant a franchise to the telephone company. He is spending the time of the steamer's stay here in seeing the sights in company with his wife and Captain Trowbridge.

NINE JURORS IN TWO MONTHS Another Venue Ordered to Complete Ruel Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Four jurors more were finally selected and five were sworn in today's proceedings in the Ruel trial. This leaves three additional jurors to be obtained for the completion of the trial panel—a task begun two months ago. The prosecution is hopeful of beginning the introduction of evidence some time this week. The panel was tentatively filled today by the acceptance of three talemans. Three of the eight probationary jurors were subsequently challenged peremptorily, one by the state and two by the defense, and the remaining five were sworn in and took their oaths with the four others to whom the oath had been administered. Judge Dunne issued an ordinary venire for 50 additional talemans returnable tomorrow at 10 P. M. from which to select three citizens to complete the jury.

INVALID WIFE VISITS JAIL

MRS. HAYWOOD CALLS TO SEE HER HUSBAND.

Children Accompany Her and One of Them Sits on Knees of Her Father.

BOISE, Idaho, April 29.—(Special.)—The wife of William D. Haywood arrived from Denver early this morning, accompanied by her two daughters, a trained nurse and an escort from the Western Federation of Miners. She is an invalid and moves about in an invalid's chair. Quarters have been reserved for the family just two blocks from the jail. During the morning the party visited the husband and father in the Courthouse grounds, where he was taking his regular exercise. The party spent some two hours together and seemed like a happy family, the little girl sitting on her father's knees. One daughter is 17 years old and the other 11. The mother and daughters will be permitted to visit him without any serious restrictions, spending most of their time at the jail until the beginning of the trial.

ASK NO CHANGE OF VENUE Chief of Counsel for Alleged Co-spirators Makes Statement.

BOISE, Idaho, April 29.—(Special.)—E. F. Richardson, chief of counsel for the men accused of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, arrived in the city this evening prepared to take up the work. He denies that the defense contemplates making a motion for a change of venue from this county. Mr. Richardson says there will be no move for a change of venue unless it should appear in an effort to get a jury that an unprejudiced jury could not be secured. He said he thought there was a great deal of prejudice in the county though not so much as in Canyon.

Regret President's Letter.

DENVER, April 29.—The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday adopted resolutions regretting the attitude taken by the President against Moyer and Haywood, now awaiting trial at Boise and father in the Courthouse in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Giving public expression to his views at this time by the President was censured.

A communication suggesting that the body form itself into a permanent Moyer-Haywood protest committee was ordered placed on file.

The largest hospital in the world is the Metropolitan, on Blackwell's Island, New York.

Blood Humors

Persistent Eczema—Druggist Advised Proper Medicine—Another Complete Cure.

It makes no difference how severe or long-seated a case of bad blood, humors, eczema or scrofula may be, Hood's Sarsaparilla cures just the same. It has the greatest record of any medicine ever made. Has received the largest number of testimonials—40,366 in two years.

It is the one above all others for you to take if you need a thoroughly good medicine for your blood.

Read the following from Mr. C. C. Bailey, a well-known pump manufacturer, of Champaign, Ill. "When I asked my doctor what that eruption was which came under my right ear, and which had refused to yield to home treatment, he said it was a bad case of eczema and that it would take a long time to cure it. Another doctor said it was about the worst case he ever saw. I followed their advice for 16 months, and still the eruption would not heal. "One day I asked the druggist if he had anything he thought would do me good. He said if anything would cure me it was Hood's Sarsaparilla, and advised that I buy three bottles, watch the results, and be governed accordingly. There was such decided improvement at the end of that time that another bottle effected a complete cure." C. C. Bailey, 46 E. University avenue, Champaign, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will convince and cure where given a fair trial. Buy a bottle today. Sarsaparilla is Hood's Sarsaparilla in tablet form. Have identical the same curative properties. 100 doses \$1. GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

SHOWER OF MONEY

Will Descend on Investors in Perpetual Motion.

\$10,000,000 WILL POUR OUT

Leroy Sells His Engine to Standard Oil Man and Pockets Bulge With Money—Will Distribute the Profits to Stockholders.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., April 29.—(Special.)—Unless the bubble should be pricked before the date, there will be a mad game of frenzied finance here on May 4. That is the day fixed for the distribution among the local stockholders of a local concern of \$10,000,000 in cash. The story reads like a dream—and such it may be, but William Leroy, a local machinist who invented what he calls a thermal engine, vouches for the truth of his statement.

After laboring for 15 years on the device, he claims to have perfected an engine that, when once set in motion, like the brook will run on forever. He professes to have completed a model and sent it to Chicago, where it fell under the eye of Neilson, who is supposed to be representing the Standard Oil interests. Neilson is said to have set the engine up in his office, where it ran for 90 days without a stop for either food or water. Then he came West and negotiated for the purchase of the entire capital stock of the corporation for \$30,000,000. That means about \$30 for every three cents invested by the original stockholders, and will make millionaires out of clam-diggers and those who advanced their dollars to get out the patents. Leroy, who never in the past had any money, now wears a top hat and appears in full dress, with pockets bulging with real dollars and bank bills of the big denominations. The other part of the story may be a dream, but that Leroy has money is a reality.

As for the engine itself, while the inventor disclaims to have solved the heretofore acknowledged riddle of impossible perpetual motion, the engine is that very thing. The inventor calls it the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, because it involves the three elements of heat, water and electricity. By manual labor the engine is started. It begins to compress the air, which passes through water, gathering speed and momentum. These are expanded when they come in contact with great heat, generated by electricity created by discs which revolve and cause arcs of unknown units of heat, the discs being made to revolve by the other engine. But May is approaching.

REPLIES TO LA FOLLETTE

(Continued from First Page.)

ment, had it been adopted, would have required the expenditure immediately of several millions of dollars in ascertaining the value of all interstate railways in advance of any controversy with the Democrats were, of course, willing that the bill should fail, as they felt no responsibility for it. Indeed, I think I am justified in saying that they desired it to fail. Hence they offered and supported every amendment which they thought would produce discord in the Republican ranks and militate against the final passage of the measure. Senator La Follette in every instance voted with them. He doubts that if the bill failed, both the material and the market for his lectures would be thereby materially enhanced. For his vaunted patriotism is after all of a most thrifty character. He holds with Iago that the truest wisdom pursues with every net theory of his to "put money in thy purse—thou pursues with money." And thereby would he quickly heal any slight wound that failure of rate legislation might inflict, for O, what a world of vile, ill-favored faults, Looks handsome in six thousand pounds a year."

Stanford Wins Varsity Race, SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Stanford University won the intercollegiate boat-race from the University of California this morning by seven lengths. The race was rowed over the two-mile course at Eagle Point, near Sausalito. Time, 12 minutes 5 seconds.

Steamer and Crew Perish. LONDON, April 29.—News has reached here that the British steamer Thornhill, bound for Rio Janeiro, was destroyed by fire during her voyage. Her crew perished.

Follette is an extremist. Simply because I did not deem it wise to vote for all his proposals he classifies me as a defender of corporations. Well, I shall defend corporations when they are right, exactly as I will defend others when they are right, and not otherwise. It is certain that railway corporations did not count me as their supporter in that way. It is easy to charge one with being the defender of corporations, and people who prefer to accept a slander rather than the truth will believe the latter may be presented. My whole course since I have been in the Senate has been in opposition to the so-called "trust interests," for I firmly believe their attitude and policy to be hostile to the best interests of the people. I have made no noise or display regarding my position, nor sought to make political capital thereby. Not only was such my position in the rate legislation, but as well on all matters, for instance, the denatured alcohol bill. Any person who will take time to inspect the Congressional Record of last session will see that I voted for the bill, and on one occasion I recall I was one of but two Republicans who voted for an amendment proposed by Mr. La Follette to the rate bill. That was the "fellow-servant" amendment. I voted for it, though many who favored it voted against it lest it would jeopardize the passage of the bill.

Fulton's Own Amendment. "While I dislike to speak so much of my own work, it is, I think, proper here to recall that it is a fact well known, is, in truth, a matter of history, that I suggested and prepared the so-called court jurisdiction amendment to the rate bill, which was adopted and practically united the Republican members of the Senate in support of the bill. It recognized the jurisdiction of the courts to acquire the rate established by the Commission so far as it might be necessary to protect the railroads against a rate so low that it would amount to a taking without just compensation. I had no doubt but the courts would have had such jurisdiction in any case, but others thought not. The important point was to recall that it is a fact well known, is, in truth, a matter of history, that I suggested and prepared the so-called court jurisdiction amendment to the rate bill, which was adopted and practically united the Republican members of the Senate in support of the bill. 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