

RUSSIA BEHIND BALKAN STATES IN THEIR FIGHT

Premier's Speech in Duma, Peaceful in Tone, Regarded as an Intimation to World of Czar's Intention.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The nature of the decision which the Turkish government arrived at today is not known, but is believed to be such as to enable the peace conference to resume its deliberations.

Considering that under the terms of the armistice, Turkey is debarred from revictualing the besieged fortresses, she has little to gain by undue delay. The growing strength of the military party in Constantinople may have an unexpected influence on the situation.

The Russian premier's speech in the duma, which was awaited with much interest, is regarded as a peaceful factor, but at the same time it is a plain intimation to the world that Russia stands firmly behind the Balkan states in securing the legitimate fruits of their victory and therefore may be regarded somewhat in the light of a warning to Austria.

Servia Tractable.

The Servian government is doing its utmost to avoid needlessly provoking Austria. Premier Pachitch, according to a Belgrade dispatch, has written to the editors of the leading newspapers, urging them to refrain from publishing articles provocative to Austria and two Belgrade papers have been seized for attacking Austria.

In accordance with the request of the delegates to the peace conference, Sir Edward Grey has appointed Herman Cameron Norman, first secretary of the British diplomatic service, to take charge of the secretariat of the conference.

The ambassadors of the powers at their meeting this afternoon confirmed their decision to maintain impenetrable secrecy concerning their discussions, but one of the delegates observed that the secrecy was only apparent as the most important questions the ambassadors would be compelled to consult with the peace delegates, in order to ascertain their intentions and the feelings of their countries.

Secrecy Useless.

Besides, the same delegate added it would be useless to maintain secrecy on secondary matters when what is really of capital importance is openly and solemnly proclaimed to the world. He instanced the speech of M. Kokovoff, the Russian premier, who, he said, today spoke before the duma, but in reality addressed his statement to the whole of Europe in the name of the "great slavonic and orthodox power."

M. Kokovoff's speech, notwithstanding the usual declaration of the wish above all to preserve peace, emphasized the importance of the unanimity of the Balkan peoples and representing the emperor who is the supreme political patron and venerated spiritual head of the orthodox world, praised the civil and military virtues of the allies, promising their support from the mother Russia who so far "is giving the hand to change the calm attitude adopted at the outset."

This, in plain language, means that "the calm attitude" might have been changed in the past and may change in the future, if the rights of the Balkan peoples do not receive due recognition.

Cordial, but Reserved.

It is asserted that the Austrian and German ambassadors at the meeting today were most cordial, although reserved. When the question of the Dardanelles was raised, it is reported Count Beckendorff expressed the desire of Russia that the straits be declared open only to the Russian fleet and not to the fleets of other countries, as his government wished the Black sea to remain an internal Russian lake.

Concerning the islands along the Turkish Asiatic coast, the opinion prevails that they will remain to Turkey because, owing to their proximity to

MORGAN CHIEF WITNESS AT MONEY TRUST PROBE

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nervous, shifting in his chair and scowling at the crowd which had begun to collect in the big committee room and was scanning him with frank curiosity.

Morgan Is Called.

Mr. Undermyer, deeply absorbed in developing the connection of Morgan and other financiers, with almost every railroad and industrial corporation in the country, paid no attention to the great financier.

After three-quarters of an hour, however, Scudder left the stand and then Mr. Undermyer said:

"Mr. Morgan, please."

"You mean me?" said Mr. Morgan jumping suddenly to his feet.

"If you please," said Undermyer.

Instantly a cloud of lawyers surrounded Mr. Morgan and conveyed him to the chair, which to his evident annoyance, was no bigger than the one he had been sitting in.

The committee faced the witness at a long table set upon a platform along one side of the room. Near one end of this table was the witness chair so that Undermyer, sitting next to Chairman Pajo had to talk diagonally across to the banker.

Financier Is Nervous.

Touching Mr. Morgan's elbows as they worked were the official stenographers and directly behind him at another long table were fifty or more reporters.

Mr. Morgan's nervousness increased as Undermyer began questioning him. He gestured eagerly with every answer, but spoke in a mild voice.

It was clear that Undermyer had no intention of badgering him, for he was courteous in all his questions and apparently sought to gain by gentleness the information he felt might not so easily come through severity.

It was an unusual sight to see the man who is credited with dominating the business of a continent take a pencil and carefully count a list of printed names before he would reply to a question as to how many partners he had. It was still more unusual to see him turn inquiringly to his lawyers now and then when asked for very commonplace information about his business—such for example, as to whether his firm was the fiscal agent of the Pere Marquette railroad.

It was explained afterward that this was not one of Mr. Morgan's best days and that his memory might be better tomorrow. Today's hearing was no real test of Mr. Morgan's memory, however, for the committee adjourned.

The Asiatic continent, whatever country possesses them would be a constant threat to Asia Minor. The idea is that these islands must belong to the state ruling Asia Minor.

Albania is the hardest nut to crack, it being foreseen that whatever solution is adopted it will be a future source of trouble. If Ottoman rule is to disappear from Europe, it is out of the question to have the Turks retain any political or administrative power in Albania under any form, according to the views expressed here, but it is much feared that even an autonomous and neutralized Albania, owing to racial, religious, economic and financial reasons, would be unable to stand without direct assistance from the powers.

On the question of the Servian demand for an outlet on the Adriatic, M. Novakovich, called "the Bismark of Servia," observed that his country asked for nothing except what already had been conquered with the blood of her sons. Indeed, Servia was ready, even to evacuate part of the coast of the Adriatic, where the Servian flag now waves, on condition that she be allowed to retain a small port communicating with the interior country, which, without an opening to the sea, would suffice.

With the exception of Switzerland, which stands in on account of special conditions," said M. Novakovich, "no other European state is without the sea."

Pressing Attack Home.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Prevesa dispatch to the Times dated December 17 says:

The Greek western army, reinforced from Crown Prince Constantine's forces, is pressing home the attack on Janina, the fall of which is considered imminent.

According to the Italian consul at Janina, who is now at Prevesa, the Turks have altogether 150 guns, eighty-six of which are fort guns, distributed among four forts—Bizani, eight miles to the south; Duruti, seven miles southwest; Sadovizza, four miles west, and Gardinski, seven miles to the northwest.

The Turkish army is variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000 men. It is under command of Riza Pasha, who was sent through from Monastir, and being the senior, superseded the former commander, Essad Bey. Bizani is considered the key to Janina and the Greek attack is being pushed home at that point. By the employment of four six-inch guns the batteries on the outer positions have been silenced.

According to the consul, the population of Janina numbers 22,000, of whom at least 15,000 are Greeks.

Aviator Drops Bombs.

ATHENS, Dec. 18.—A violent cannonade occurred today between the Greeks and the Turks defending Bazarli fort. A Greek aviator flew over Bazarli and Janina. The Turkish fire slightly damaged his planes and he repelled by dropping bombs. He eventually landed safely.

before he could be examined in any detail.

An adjournment of his lawyers once more surrounded him but waving them away, he strode forward and shook hands with Mr. Undermyer and Chairman Pajo. He also stopped to exchange salutations with a number of reporters in the room. Then he began to hunt for his overcoat with the assistance of his lawyers, finally deciding that he had left it in the automobile.

He was followed to the entrance by about half the spectators, but did not deign to look around at them.

Chief Wilkie on Guard.

Mr. Morgan had ample protection. Captain M. Gray of the capital police force had men on the job in and about the committee room. Chief Wilkie of his own sleuths also on watch. Knowing nothing of these precautions, Mr. Morgan looked carefully about him as if he were a stranger from some quarter or another most of the time he was amid the public. Finding none he gradually became more affable but he never lost the look of timidity which was the more remarkable because it has hitherto been an utter stranger on his forbidding countenance.

One of his lawyers said this evening: "If Mr. Morgan is treated as nicely tomorrow as he is today, he will be very anxious to answer every question. He wants to give the committee all the information he can."

Another Morgan lawyer who stayed at the hotel was asked what the eminent financier thought about the hearing and its revelations.

"The trials? It is all rot," said the lawyer. "That is," he added hastily, "I suppose he thinks it is all rot."

Main Point Made.

The chief point made in today's examination of Mr. Morgan was that he favored allowing interstate corporations to deposit their funds in the hands of private banks, without restricting them for institutions under government supervision. He said this was a matter to be left to the discretion of the boards of directors of the corporations in question.

Mr. Morgan confirmed data prepared by the committee showing that he had sixty-six accounts with the Morgan firm in January last had deposits of \$83,112,000 and that he had eight accounts in November 1 had deposits of \$1,965,000. The total capital, surplus and funded debt of these depositors, Mr. Morgan stated, was \$9,565,999,999.

Prior to Mr. Morgan's examination the committee heard testimony bearing upon the general character of money and credits. This was presented in the form of charts prepared by Philip J. Scudder, which were shown in the records. This explanation showed that the charts dealt with the affiliation of 180 directors in sixteen banks and trust companies in New York, Chicago and Boston. It showed that "these 180 men held in all 748 directorships in 134 banks and trust companies, having total assets and industrial corporations having total assets of capitalization of \$25,252,000,000."

Mr. Morgan gave in detail affiliations of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other leading financial institutions in New York, Boston and Chicago.

Rockefeller Dodges.

Sergeant-at-Arms Biddell of the house testified that he and his deputies had tried in vain since June 10, to serve William Rockefeller, Chairman Pajo then made a statement covering the efforts of the committee to serve Mr. Rockefeller. He said a certificate from Dr. Waiter C. Waite, saying that Mr. Rockefeller was ill and in his care, had been received by the committee. He added that the committee had informed Mr. Rockefeller that the certificate would not be recognized unless he accepted service. All following efforts to serve him had failed, Mr. Pajo explained. "The committee had the power to ask the house for a writ of attachment to force Mr. Rockefeller to appear."

Seelye Newman, chief deputy sergeant-at-arms, testified that he had searched both Mr. Rockefeller's town house and his country house.

Insurance Capital.

Tables purporting to show that four great life insurance companies, the New York Equitable, Mutual and Metropolitan, could have, at the present rate of increase, paid out \$1,318,000,000 in 1921, were presented to the committee by Lawrence Scudder, the committee's accountants covering the efforts of Mr. Undermyer. On December 21, 1911, said Mr. Scudder, the total assets of the four companies were \$2,123,000,000, divided as follows:

New York Life, \$695,000,000; Mutual Life, \$597,000,000; Metropolitan Life, \$550,000,000; Metropolitan Life, \$353,000,000.

Mr. Scudder estimated the combined assets in 1916 as \$2,583,000,000; in 1921, \$4,929,000,000; in 1926, \$5,783,000,000, and in 1931, \$4,318,000,000.

Mr. Scudder's tables purported to show that at the latter date, under the present rate of increase, the combined assets of the individual assets of the four companies would be:

New York, \$1,201,000,000; Mutual, \$1,055,000,000; Equitable, \$882,000,000; Metropolitan, \$899,000,000.

Mr. Undermyer, who had investigated the amount of deposits carried by the life insurance companies in their banks, both at the end of each year and throughout the year.

Average Deposits.

Mr. Scudder gave the average deposits through the year 1911, for the New York Life, \$4,218,840; for the Metropolitan, only \$2,712,422. During 1910, he said, the average of the New York Life's deposits was \$4,218,840, while on December 31, 1909 the New York Life's average was \$2,712,422.

For the Mutual Life, Lawrence Scudder gave the following figures: 1911, average \$5,218,840; December 31, \$3,174,000; 1910, average, \$4,193,000; December 31, \$2,717,000; 1909, average, \$7,012,000; December 31, \$1,514,000.

For the Equitable Life, Mr. Scudder's table of deposits showed: 1911, average, \$12,418,000; December 31, \$7,715,000; 1910, average, \$4,193,000; December 31, \$2,230,000; 1909, average, \$10,242,000; December 31, \$7,187,000.

For the Metropolitan Life—1911, average, \$4,218,840; December 31, \$3,174,000; 1910, average, \$4,238,000; December 31, \$2,259,000; 1909, average \$3,941,000; December 31, \$2,546,000.

Explains the Charts.

Philip Scudder, another statistician, then took the stand to put into the records charts purporting to show "concentration of money and credits" by interlocking directorates. He outlined his method of preparing the charts, saying they were based on a list of directors "made as up to date as possible."

Scudder said the detailed tables showed the extent of interlocking directorates of the various financial companies and banks to be:

J. P. Morgan & Co., sixty-three directors in thirty-nine corporations, having total resources or capitalization of \$10,000,000,000.

First National bank of New York, 103 directors in forty-nine corporations, having total assets or capitalization of \$11,542,000,000.

Guaranty Trust company, New York, 167 directors in seventy-six companies; total assets or capitalization, \$17,342,000,000.

Bankers Trust company, New York, 115 directors in fifty-six companies, having

FORAKER COMES BACK AT EDITOR HEARST

(Continued from Page One.)

some of the originals, as he explained he would pay a much higher price for them if he could keep them than if they had to be returned and copies made. For the Penrose, Foraker and Hanna batch they received over \$7000. The other engagements were practically a repetition of the first. They would take letters out and nothing was thought of their taking papers out because they were always doing such or so. They would be photographed and returned. In all they received \$24,000, became bolder and bolder, and went through all the files of correspondents.

Mr. Eldridge asked them to secure two signatures of Mr. Archbold, unopposed and original. This they did. Mr. Archbold signing his name in two albums for them. For these two signatures they received \$500. When they were finally suspected, they went into hiding, fearing arrest for the time being.

When the storm had blown over, they offered their entire batch of remaining letters to Mr. Eldridge for Mr. Hearst for \$2000. These negotiations finally fell through, except they sold a few Penrose letters for \$1000 to a representative of Mr. Hearst.

Upon advice of Mr. Winfield, they decided to hold all the remaining letters for \$45,000. After the publication of a few of their stolen letters had raised such a furor, they raised the price to \$20,000. Becoming in dire straits they sold a few to a representative of Mr. Hearst for \$2000 last spring. Negotiations have been begun for the sale of the remaining seventy-odd.

Still Holds Some Letters.

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National City bank of New York, eighty-six directors in forty-seven corporations, having total assets or capitalization of \$12,200,000,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., fifteen directors in twelve corporations, with total assets and capitalization of \$2,611,000,000.

National Bank of Commerce, New York, 149 directors in sixty-two companies, having total assets and capitalization of \$14,184,000,000.

Hanover National bank, New York, thirty-seven directors in forty-nine corporations with total assets and capitalization of \$1,527,000,000.

Chase National bank, New York, sixty-seven directors in forty corporations, with total assets and capitalization of \$11,527,000,000.

Astor Trust company of New York, seventy-four directors in forty-seven corporations, with total assets and capitalization of \$1,000,000,000.

Lee Higginson & Co., Boston, eleven directors in eleven corporations, having total resources or capitalization of \$2,209,000,000.

Hair & Co., New York, twelve directors in eleven corporations, having total assets and capitalization of \$1,754,000,000.

Speyer & Co., New York, ten directors in ten corporations, having total assets or capitalization of \$2,232,000,000.

Continental & Commercial bank, Chicago, forty-nine directors in twenty-seven corporations, with capitalization or assets of \$6,905,000,000.

First National bank, Chicago, seventy-nine directors in twenty-nine companies, having total assets and capitalization of \$7,480,000,000.

Illinois Trust & Savings bank, Chicago, twenty-eight directors in twenty-two corporations, having total resources or capitalization of \$4,299,000,000.

Kidder Peabody & Co., Boston, eight directors in six corporations, having total resources or capitalization of \$2,205,000,000.

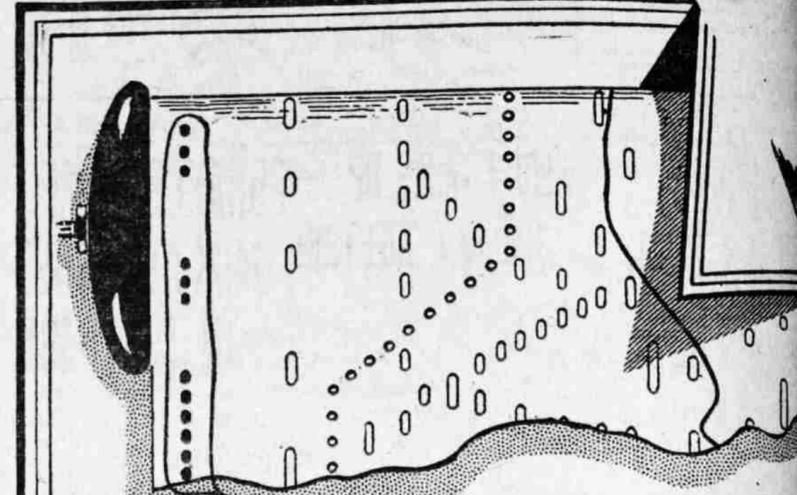
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Captain A. T. Marix, judge advocate general for the navy, in the investigation being conducted at Norfolk into charges of graft in connection with the purchase of supplies for the Atlantic fleet, had a long conference today with Beckman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy.

While both were reticent in discussing the disclosures made by Captain Marix to Mr. Winthrop, it is known here that the developments at Norfolk have justified the investigation which Mr. Winthrop instituted several months ago. More arrests are expected, involving both commissary stewards and contractors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After what was believed to have been an attempt to hold up a saloon, John Jess was shot in a running battle early today and probably fatally wounded. Two men who were with him at the time, James E. Howard and James Roach, were arrested. Howard says he is a prominent mining man of northern Arizona.

Jess asked that Bishop Carroll of Helena, Mont., be notified.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 18.—When told today that John Jess, who was shot and wounded in a Tucson, Ariz., holdup, had requested that he be notified, Bishop John



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all pianistic arts—the "singing tone." Correct pedaling alone is a great accomplishment. Some musicians spend months solely in mastering the proper use of the pedal. By studying the effects produced by the "Sustaining Pedal Device" on the "Pianola" player-piano one acquires proficiency in the use of the pedal that is possible otherwise only by years of study.

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CHARGES OF GRAFT IN NAVY JUSTIFIED

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ROBBER ASKS THAT BISHOP BE NOTIFIED

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Astonishes Salt Lake

The QUICK action of his laxative, glycerine, etc., as mild but-rica, astonishes Salt Lake people. Many say ONE BOX simple bowel and stomach trouble, usually relieves sour stomach, gas, stomach and constipation. Mathis, Druggist, 324 So. Main (Advertisement)

P. Carroll of Helena said he had no recollection of having known Jess or of no reason why Jess should be notified. Jess is not known

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