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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | THURSDAY MAY 9 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH | FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

TRIAL OF HAYWOOD BEGUN IN BOISE

One of Four Defendants Charged With Complicity in Murder of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

ORCHARD IS CHIEF WITNESS.

Should Defendant be Acquitted, Believed Cases Against Others Would be Abandoned.

Formidable Array of Counsel on Both Sides—Examination of Jurors Is Begun.

Boise, Ida., May 9.—William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, today was placed on trial for complicity in the murder at Caldwell, Ida., on Dec. 30, 1905, of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg. Haywood is one of four defendants charged with the murder. The others are Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation; George A. Pettibone, a former member of the executive committee of the federation, and Harry Orchard. The last named is expected to be the most important witness for the state against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. He is said to have made a confession and it has been the task of the prosecution to endeavor to corroborate this confession wherever possible. The fact that Haywood's case is the first called for trial is regarded as indicating that the prosecuting attorneys believe their strongest evidence is against the secretary of the federation. The outcome of his case will determine the action to be taken with regard to Moyer and Pettibone. Should there be a conviction of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone will be called for trial in the order named. On the other hand, an acquittal of Haywood undoubtedly would mean an abandonment of the cases against the other accused officers of the miners' organization. Orchard will not be tried until all of the other cases are disposed of. It is said that the evidence against him is so strong that he cannot hope for other than a conviction of murder in the first degree regardless of the verdicts upon the indictments against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Orchard, it is said, has been promised no degree of clemency whatsoever, in giving evidence for the state. Having admitted his active part in the heinous crime of blowing the former governor of Idaho to pieces with a bomb at the gate of his residence, Orchard unquestionably will have to pay the capital punishment for his confessed crime.

The first disclosure of the names of the witnesses for the state, other than those known through the grand jury inquiry, was made voluntarily by counsel for the state before the examination of talesmen began. The list contains 151 names including Harry Orchard, former Gov. Peabody of Colorado, Miss Cora Peabody, daughter of Gov. Peabody; W. E. Carlton, president and C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' association of Cripple Creek, Colo.; Gen. Sherman Bell of Colorado, Bulkeley Wells, adjutant-general of Colorado; Julian Steunenberg, brother of the dead governor; Steve Adams, Mrs. Adams, Frank A. Fenn of the United States interior department in charge of forest reserve in Idaho, James McPaland and other detectives.

SCENE OF CRIME.

Caldwell, where the murder was committed, is the county seat of Canyon county. A change of venue to Boise, the capital city of Idaho, and county seat of Ada county, on the motion of the defense, it being alleged in behalf of the prisoners that a fair trial in Canyon county, would be an impossibility. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were transferred to the county jail here, which comprises the basement floor of the county courthouse. The court for which the cases were set is known as the district court of the Third Judicial district.

PRESIDING JUDGE.

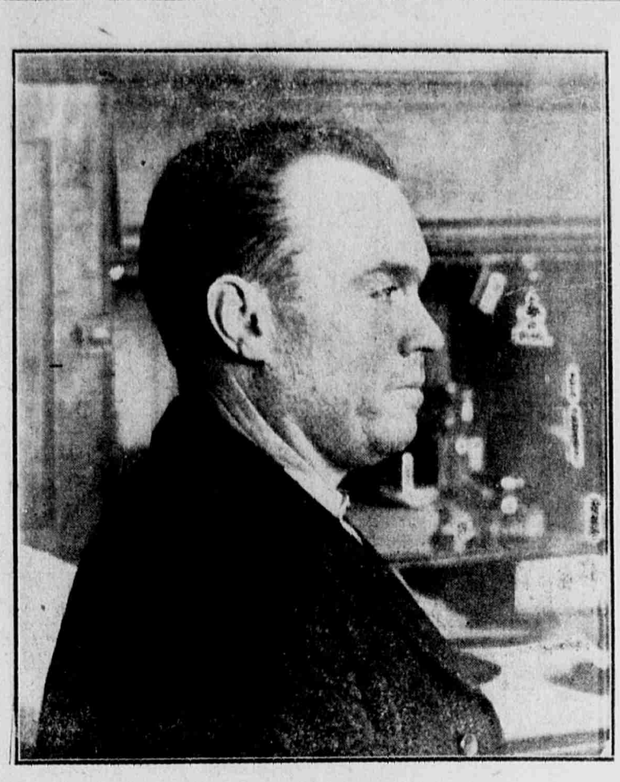
The presiding judge is Judge Fremont Wood, a native of Maine, a former practitioner at the bar in this city, and presiding now over his first important criminal case. Judge Wood is regarded as a careful, deliberate man, and both the prosecution and defense in the present trials believe that he will leave no stone unturned to see that equal, even-handed justice is done. Orchard, the self-confessed murderer of Gov. Steunenberg and the accuser of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, is confined in the Idaho state penitentiary, several miles out of this city. He is kept under careful guard at all times.

BOISE QUIET ON SURFACE.

Boise at the outset of the famous trials is on the surface almost the least interested community of any in the United States. The case of the miners is never discussed upon the streets and the authorities of city, county and state have taken careful, but not spectacular, steps to prevent any sort of disturbance. The people have determined that the cases shall be tried in the courts—not upon the street corners. There seems to be no question here but that a fair trial will be had, and the best of feeling apparently prevails among those most prominently connected with the case. Even the more radical of the supporters of the accused miners are in good humor and are ready to chaff with their acquaintances over the advantages or shortcomings of socialism.

BOISE IS VERY QUIET.

The good feeling and widespread desire to prevent anything even approaching a flare of disorder, was evidenced late last night when Mayor Haines summoned before him a Socialist orator who was here eight months ago haranguing audiences at street corners and protesting the absolute innocence of the men accused of the murder of Gov. Steunenberg. The mayor explained to the socialistic editor and speaker that the condition of calm and quiet prevailing in Boise was so gratifying to the citizens that they did not think it advisable that there should be public speaking at this time. It was pointed out that the matter of the guilt or innocence of the accused parties was a matter for the determination of a jury of 12 good citizens and that public oratory on the subject might tend to inflame some weak-minded person into the commission of an overt act which would be regretted on all sides. The interview was most satisfactory, ending by the mayor's caller declaring that he had no intention of speaking during the trials and that he agreed with all the mayor said.



HARRY ORCHARD,

Who Confessed that Ex-Governor Steunenberg Was Assassinated at the Instance of the "Inner Circle" of the Western Federation of Miners.

LENGTH OF TRIAL.

Speculation as to the length of the Haywood trial has resulted in guesses ranging from two weeks to five months. There are some who believe that the task of selecting a jury alone will require at least three weeks. In the jury panel reporting today were only 27 names, two of these having indicated that their excuse was certain. Each side has 10 peremptory challenges and there are likely to be many lawful disqualifications.

ARRAY OF COUNSEL.

A formaidable array of counsel has been engaged by both the state and the defense to conduct the cases of the accused miners. In charge of the prosecution are James H. Hawley, of this city, United States Senator W. E. Borah; County Atty. O. M. Vanduyn, and George Stone, of Caldwell, especially employed to represent Canyon county, where the murder was committed. Representing the defendants are Messrs. E. F. Richardson of Denver; Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, Edgar L. Wilson of Boise, a former law partner of Judge Wood, John F. Nugent of Boise, and Fred Miller, of Spokane, Wash.

IN THE COURTROOM.

The big courtroom was only half filled at 10 o'clock when Judge Wood took the bench and Sheriff "Shad" Hodgin called the session to order. Gray-bearded court bailiffs stood in the aisles ready to preserve order. They had little to do. The opposing counsel were arranged at long tables on either side of the witness chair, which is set in the center of the space within the counsel rail. At the defendant's table John Murphy, general counsel of the Western Federation of Miners, sat with the other attorneys entered for Haywood. Just back of the defendant's counsel table sat Mrs. Haywood, wife of the prisoner, in her invalid chair. She was accompanied by her two daughters and a nurse.

Judge Wood made several announcements in civil proceedings before he finally turned to the array of counsel before him and asked:

"Is the defendant Haywood in court?"

"He is waiting to be called," said Mr. Darrow.

HAYWOOD APPEARS.

The next instant Haywood appeared in custody of Deputy Sheriff "Ras" Beemer, employed by Canyon county to guard the accused miners. Haywood, a stockily built man, just short of six feet in height and weighing perhaps 180 pounds, appeared clean-shaven this morning and apparently his long confinement, broken as it has been by daily exercise on the lawn, surrounding the courthouse, has had little effect upon his health. Haywood suffered an accident to his right eye some years ago, losing its sight. He sat today at the end of the line of seats occupied by his family. His chair was within a few feet of the first of the jury chairs which are arranged directly in front of the judge's bench.

Mr. Hawley of the state counsel informed Judge Wood that in accordance with the statutes he would indorse on the Haywood indictment the names of all the witnesses for the prosecution so far as they are known at the present time. This was agreeable to the defense.

"Are you ready, gentlemen?" queried Judge Wood.

"We are," counsel for both sides voiced in unison.

JURORS EXCUSED.

Next followed the excusing of four members of the regular jury panel of 27 names, leaving but 23 men to be examined at this time. One of the men excused had a sick wife. The others had business interests which they convinced the court would suffer irreparably of they were forced to serve in this trial.

Twelve names then were called, and all of the empty jury seats were filled before the examination of any of the talesmen was begun.

FIRST MAN QUESTIONED.

A. L. Ewing, a gray-bearded carpenter, who sat in the foreman's chair, was the first of the panel questioned by Mr. Hawley for the state. The attorney inquired first as to the residence of the proposed juror. He said he had lived here a number of years, having come from Oregon. He was a native, however, of Indiana.

"Are you a member of the Carpenters' union?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"No, sir."

"Are you a member of any union anywhere"

"No, sir."

"Have you heard this case discussed by anyone who pretended to know the facts?"

"No, sir."

"Were you acquainted with Gov. Steunenberg?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long had you known him?"

"About four years."

"Ever had any business relations wtih him?"

"Yes, I held an appointment at the soldiers' home for awhile, but for political reasons my term of office ceased?"

"You were discharged?"

"Yes."

"Then I take it you and Gov. Steunenberg had a difference?"

"I differed with him politically at that time."

Ewing said he had read of the case quite thoroughly in all the papers. He is a married man and knows none of the defendants. Ewing said he had talked with his grown son regarding the case and the procedure.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mr. Hawley, quickly.

"I mean," said the proposed juror, "that we talked about the length of time it would take to try the cases."

"Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused?"

"I don't think I ever have."

"Have you any opinion now?"

"Well," said the talesman, "I don't think I have, although it sounds like a wooden man to say so."

Ewing said he had served as a juror but once in a capital case, and that was at the present term of court.

"Have you any prejudices against circumstantial evidence?"

"No, not exactly, but I would be very careful in arriving at a decision on such evidence."

"Would the fact that the defendant was not in the state at the time of the killing, but was shown to have advised, encouraged and aided in the killing—would that influence your verdict provided the court instructed you that such a person was equally responsible with the man who actually did the killing?"

"I would take the instruction of the court."

The examination of Ewing was here dropped temporarily and Mr. Hawley passed on to the second man. It then became apparent that he would go through the panel of 12 men before the defense undertook its examination of the proposed jurors.

SECOND MAN.

The second man, James L. Ayres, said he was a farmer, married, and had lived in this county since 1881. He came to this state from Tennessee. Ayres had a passing acquaintance with Gov. Steunenberg.

"Do you read any of the Socialist papers published in this country," asked Mr. Hawley.

"I do not, but they have been sent to me in the past few months."

Ayres said some of the papers came to him by mail while others were thrown into his yard.

"How long has that condition existed?"

FIRST OBJECTION.

"We object to that," interrupted Mr. Darrow for the defense. "The only question here is the bias of this proposed juror. There is nothing to show that anyone connected with this case had anything to do with these papers. They have nothing to do with the case."

"I have decided to allow wide latitude in this matter," said Judge Wood, "and for that reason the objection is overruled."

Ayres said the papers had been coming for several months. He read one of them for a time but stopped.

"Why?" asked Mr. Hawley.

"I got tired of it."

Ayres then said he had formed and expressed an opinion. He was challenged by the prosecution. The defense resisted the challenge and Mr. Richardson of Haywood's counsel took up the examination of the talesman. He drew from Ayres the statement that he felt that he could render a fair verdict, but it would take considerable evidence to change his present opinion.

The prosecution insisted upon the challenge and it was sustained. As Ayres stepped out of the box, the defense noted an exception.

BOTH CHALLENGE JUROR.

John G. Breckenridge was called. Breckenridge said he was a grocer and had discussed the case pretty thoroughly with his customers. He had discussed also the method of bringing the prisoners to Idaho from Colorado and had formed and expressed a decided opinion, based upon what he had read in the newspapers. If the evidence were different from what he had read, he thought he could change his opinion. He was not ready, without hearing the evidence, to decide the fate of the prisoner.

Breckenridge was challenged by the prosecution. The defense joined in the challenge this time and the talesman was promptly excused.

"I am glad we agree on something," said Mr. Hawley, laughingly.

Captain J. E. Yates, president of the Boise Bank of Commerce, was next called.

Captain Yates was blunt and monosyllabic in his answers. He said he had read about the case and discussed it. What he had heard, however, would not influence his verdict. He said he had no bias or feeling against the prisoner personally.

Mr. Hawley passed Capt. Yates without a challenge and went on with the examination of Henry W. Baker, a grocer, who sat in chair No. 5.

NO. 5 A SUCKER.

Baker said he was a native of Illinois. Before coming to Idaho he lived and farmed in Kansas and Iowa. He was once a sawyer in a lumber camp and afterwards a life insurance agent. He knew Gov. Steunenberg slightly but did not know the defendant. He had formed an opinion and he believed it was unqualified. The talesman was challenged by the prosecution for cause, but was questioned further by the defense, before they finally acquiesced. Baker made the third man excused for cause out of the first five examined. The other two, however, have not been finally questioned by the defense.

NO. 6 A BUTCHER.

George Walker, a butcher, in chair No. 6, when questioned said he knew Gov. Steunenberg only by sight. Senator Borah conducted the examination of Walker.

Walker said he had formed an opinion to a crtain extent—one that would require pretty strong evidence to remove. Walker also said he was opposed to capital punishment where circumstantial evidence entered into the matter. He was thereupon challenged by the prosecution. The defense resisted and reserved the right to question the proposed juror later. Senator Borah withdrew the state's challenge temporarily.

RECESS.

George H. McIntyre, a farmer, residing in the county for 10 years, was being questioned when the luncheon recess until 2 o'clock was ordered.

Notwithstanding the fact that the 12 men in the jury box had not been sworn, Judge Wood ordered that they be kept together.

TOMMY BURNS EXPLAINS FIGHT

O'Brien Positively Refused to Enter Ring Until He (Burns) Promised to Lay Down.

HE HAD TO AGREE TO THIS.

Determined to Break Promise and Did—Had Bets Called Off to Protect Public.

Los Angeles, May 9.—A full explanation of the many suspicious features of the Burns-O'Brien fight before the Pacific Athletic club last night was given to the Associated Press today by Tommy Burns, the winner. Burns said:

"Jack O'Brien was caught in one of his own traps last night. He refused to meet me and I could not get him to agree to enter the arena until after I had promised to lay down and let him win the fight. I saw no chance otherwise to get him into the ring. I wanted to show the country that I was O'Brien's master. I was anxious to prove that he was no match for me, and to whip him decisively. After a long conference with the other side, I saw no possibility of pulling off the fight, unless I agreed to a prearranged result, in which I was to be the loser. Finally I consented to this, resolving as soon as the gong sounded the first round, to break my promise with the other side to throw the fight, and go in and win. This I did, and the result was apparent. O'Brien was taken off his feet and was scared to death. Everyone saw how he hesitated about leaving his corner when the first gong sounded and how his seconds had to push him out of his chair. He knew I had planned too cunningly for them all and that he was due for a beating.

"As for the bets being called off, I was instrumental in having that done for the protection of the public. I wanted to make this explanation afterwards and I did not want to see the public tricked into losing any of it money. The calling off of the bets cost me $3,500 for I stood to win that amount myself."

Manager McCarey of the Pacific Athletic club today confirmed Burns' statement. Every detail of it was agreed to by the latter, in order to get O'Brien into the ring, but there was no intention on the part of Burns or McCarey to carry out the agreement with the O'Brien side. McCarey said he wished it to be distinctly understood that Billy Nolan, Battling Nelson's manager, was not involved in the affair.

The disgust of the sporting world over the burlesque given under the guise of a boxing contest is without bounds.

Referee Charles Eyton said today with reference to the fight:

"Burns statement today is the first intimation I had about any agreement between the men. I am not surprised, however, at the revelations as there was plenty of suspicious circumstances. I called off all bets last night after a conference with Manager McCarey. We found many suspicious circumstances connected with the betting and agreed that it would be an injustice to the public to allow the bets to stand. I am glad personally, that the exposure has been made, for it will help to shut some of those out of the boxing game who are in it for dishonest purposes."

FUNSTON'S ATTITUDE ON M'CASKEY'S PROMOTION.

Washington, May 9.—Answering some criticism which followed the designation of Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, to be major general, which promotion was made over the head of Brig. Gen. Fredk. Funston, the senior brigadier, the following statement was issued today at the war department:

"Concerning the recent promotion of Gen. McCaskey, notwithstanding the seniority of Gen. Funston, Gen. Bell, the chief of staff, said today that prior to Gen. McCaskey's promotion he had personally received a letter from Gen. Funston in which he stated that he had no objection to Gen. McCaskey's promotion ahead of himself, because of Gen. McCaskey's character as a soldier and his civil war record, and that he would gladly have made this statement officially were it not for the fact that this would be assuming that the war department intended to promote him because he was the senior brigadier general, an assumption he did not care to make, but he desired the chief of staff to know his true sentiments upon the subject, and for that reason, whole personally about the matter."

ORDER SUSPENDING COAL LAND ENTRIES RESCINDED.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The commissioner general of the land office has rescinded the department's order of April 26, 1906, which in effect suspended all entries to coal lands by individuals as well as similar selections made by the State of Utah. The revocation of the order referred to will embrace all areas lying outside the coal and mineral areas. This last decision relieves all state land selections from suspension and pending cases will at once be taken up and acted upon by the general land office.

Thomas E. Wollstenhulme, Marion, Utah, has been appointed an assistant forest ranger and assigned to duty on the the Uintah national forest.

WYOMING SCHOOL LANDS SELECTION APPROVED.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., May 9.—On May 1 there was approved to the state of Wyoming indemnity school land selections in Sundance, Wyo., district list No. 6, lands aggregating 12,798 acres, and on May 4 a similar list in the same district was approved, aggregating 8,678 acres of land.

OUTLOOK FOR TROUBLE SERIOUS

San Francisco Streetcar Strike Situation Shows no Sign Of Improvement.

CROWDS GATHER ON STREETS.

Cars Will be Started With Crews of Strikebreakers Under the Protection of the Police.

San Francisco, May 9.—The outlook for trouble in the streetcar strike today is more serious, according to the police, than it was yesterday. Seventy more strike-breakers arrived in the city during the night and were conveyed quietly to the United railroads barricaded yard and power plant at Turk and Fillmore streets, where more than 100 cots have been installed for the accommodation of the non-unionists.

The company will run cars from the barn at Oak and Broderick streets this afternoon, and the understanding is that none of the operatives will be armed. The police will furnish an escort of 20 or more officers, mounted and in automobiles, as was done yesterday. The route for the run has not been announced.

The arrival today of Prest. Mahone of the Internatinoal Street Carmen's union is awaited with great interest. He has a name for executive ability, coolness and diplomacy, and it is hoped by some that his presence in the city will have a deterrent effect on violence.

The committee of 50 appointed by Mayor Schmitz will meet with him at his offices at 10 o'clock this morning.

San Francisco, May 9, 11:30 a. m.—At this hour crowds are congregated at Turk and Fillmore streets where Police Captains Mooney and Gleason with 60 men are doing patrol duty around the company's barns and power plant. Capt. Mooney reports that there has been no disorder today and that no arrests have been made.

The United railroads will start two cars, manned by strike-breakers, out of the barns at Oak and Broderick streets early this afternoon. The non-union men will be brought in covered wagons with mounted police escorts, from the power house at Turk and Fillmore, as was done yesterday. The day's run has been finally decided upon, but it is understood that no attempt to penetrate the burined district will be made. It is not thought likely that the cars will be run into the Mission street district, as that is thickly populated with strike sympathizers and affords an abundant supply of piled up bricks and stones.

While it is true that the company yesterday succeeded in running two cars, manned by unarmed strike-breakers for six miles through the western addition and the Richmond district, with police escort, it is pointed out that small hope is entertained of resuming operation on the whole system for the reason that the police force in inadequate to the emergency. The force is composed of 700 men, only 30 of them mounted. Forty police were employed in yesterday's run over a single division of the system, and even this number of officers was unable to prevent the hurling of stones or to disperse the mobs of thousands of men and boys who ran with the cars and only refrained from dragging the strike-breakers from off the platforms out of fear of having their heads broken by the clubs of the police. Furthermore, traffic cannot be resumed without them.

It has been suggested that the police force could be enlarged to adequate proportions by the appointment of several hundred special officers. While additional real protection would be welcomed by all peace-desiring people in the city, in some quarters the fear is expressed that in the appointment of some hundreds of specials, many union sympathizers would creep into the service, and the result thereof would be disastrous.

12:15 p. m.—Forty of the 60 policemen now on duty at Turk and Fillmore streets were sent to Oak and Broderick shortly after noon to accompany the strike-breaking cars throughout their run.

FAMOUS CHICAGO CONFIDENCE GANG FINALLY BROKEN UP

Chicago, May 9.—One of the most persistent and systematic "confidence" gangs that ever operated in Chicago was broken up yesterday for a few years at least, when Patrick L. Touhy, Phillip Bulfer, Lee Burnett and J. C. Daubach were found guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses by a jury in Judge Balls' court.

These men were organizers and managers of the Chicago Mercantile & Reporting agency, with offices at 171 Washington street. It was a "fake" employment agency with a side line of swindling by means of getting contracts on the carbon paper game. Bulfer, Touhy and Burnett were sentenced to the penitentiary, while Daubach, who was only a clerk, was fined $250. The sentence in prison is from one to five years.

The victims were all men and women of the poorer classes, mostly small shopkeepers.

Burnett's method was to call on a storekeeper in the outer parts of the city and ask if his firm, the Chicago Mercantile & Reporting agency, could not take over a few uncollected bills for the shopkeeper at a small commission. Obtaining consent, Burnett produced a blank book and asked the shopkeeper to sign his name to one of the pages to complete the "contract."

The next the storekeeper heard was to receive a bill for $20 from the Chicago Mercantile & Reporting agency. Asking what it was for, he was shown a contract with the victim's signature attached, in which contract the shopkeeper had agreed to pay the company $20 for services performed. Occasionally Touhy and Bulfer would start suit without sending any bill. If the victim was not fast enough in his payments a levy would be made.

The "employment" part of the agency was a fantasy. Men and women who applied for jobs were required to deposit $2 or $3 and sent to places where no help was needed day after day.

GIRL GOES INSANE.

Lillian M. Miller as Result of Wreck On the Pennsylvania.

Chicago, May 9.—Lillian M. Miller, one of the injured in the wreck of the Pennsylvania railroad 18-hour flyer, in which Mayor Fred A. Busse also was injured on the night of Feb. 22, was adjudged insane by Judge Pond in the county court yesterday. Miss Miller's insanity is said to have been a result of the shock she received in the wreck.

Miss Miller, who is 22 years old, had been visiting friends in the east and was on her return to Chicago when the wreck occurred.

The county officials know little of her family, except that her mother lives somewhere in Kentucky.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

Rock Island Sued for $150,000 for Death of Fifteen Mexican Laborers.

Kansas City, May 9.—An attorney for Josez D. Dosal, Mexican consul in Kansas City, brought 15 suits in the circuit court yesterday against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company for actual damages aggregating $150,000 for the death of 15 Mexican laborers killed in the railroad collision near Volland, Kan., Jan. 2, 1907.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Leaders of Mob That Hanged a Negro Charged With Assault.

South McAlester, I. T., May 9.—The grand jury in the United States court here yesterday returned indictments charging J. H. Newman and John Williams of Durant, Thomas Lawrence of Sterrett, and Seymour Tale of Texas, with murder. They are charged with being the leaders of a mob which hanged a negro, James Williams, charged with attacking a white girl at Sterrett, March 31.

ELEVATOR MEN STRIKE.

Chicago, May 9.—At the plant of the Otis Elevator company 275 men went on strike yesterday. They were machinists, enamen and allied trades. The latter struck out of sympathy for the machinists, who demanded an increase in wages of 25 cents a day.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL FUND.

Baltimore, May 9.—The Susan B. Anthony memorial fund of $60,000 to promote the cause of equal suffrage, has been completed, according to advices received here today. The scheme originated at the national women's suffrage convention held in Baltimore a year ago last February. There were 23 contributions in amounts of $500, $1,000 and $2,500 each and one of $20,000 from "a friend."

LONG SHOREMEN'S STRIKE BEGINS TO AFFECT STEAMERS

New York, May 9.—The position of the steamship companies affected by the strike of longshoremen is growing more serious. Freight is not being moved and the piers are becoming congested. The steamship companies' efforts to get ships out on time was illustrated today in the case of the Oscar II, of the Scandinavian line, due to sail this afternoon. Stewards and sailors and even the wireless telegraph operator on the steamer were impressed to freight handling and every one of them today was struggling with boxes, barrels and casks. Meantime scrubwomen gathered in the city were performing the work usually done by the stewards. Strikers and employers both continue firm.

CUBAN SUGAR EXPERTS.

Havana, May 9.—Sugar eports during April show that the crop is the largest ever gathered in Cuba.

Seven Millions Increase In Salt Lake.

City and County Shows That, and More, Over and Above Last Year's Realty and Other Values—Interesting Figures of Growth and Progress.

County Assessor Campbell Brown and his field men have completed the assessment in this county for the year 1907, and it shows a phenomenal increase over the assessment of last year. The total assessment this year is $57,688,447, as compared with a total of $50,521,278 for last year, an increase this year of $7,167,169. Of this increase about $4,500,000 is in the city and the remainder in the county outside the city limits.

Taking into consideration the fact that the law passed by the last legislature takes all the property of the Utah Light & Railway company out of the hands of the county assessor and places its assessment with the state board of equalization, and the law exempting mortgages from taxation, it will be seen that the increase in the assessed valuations is indeed very large. The decrease in the valuations in this county by taking out the Utah Light & Railway property is $1,083,535, and the decrease by reason of the exemption of mortgages from taxation is $281,901.

Real estate shows an increased valuation of $2,341,819 over last year, and the total valuation of personal property this year is $17,892,957, an increase of $3,105,513 over last year. The only decreases on the rolls this year are patented mining claims, sheep, swine and some other miscellaneous property. A comparative table showing the assessments for last year and this and also the increases and decreases follows:

	1906.	1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate	$21,328,707	$23,670,526	$ 2,341,819	$.....
Patented mining claims	66,203	65,793	.....	410
Improvements	14,337,924	16,058,171	1,720,247	.....
Horses	270,660	387,095	116,435	.....
Cattle	134,083	141,196	7,113	.....
Sheep	56,246	36,871	.....	19,375
Swine	4,510	4,196	.....	314
Bees	.....	160	.....	.....
Merchandise	4,362,025	5,491,470	1,129,445	.....
Machinery	2,046,381	2,756,708	710,327	.....
Solvent credits	4,413,737	5,993,881	1,580,144	.....
Money	251,287	324,408	73,121	.....
Personal property not	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise enumerated	3,249,515	2,757,972	.....	491,543
Grand totals	$50,521,278	$57,688,447	$ 7,167,169	.....

MURRAY STRIKE POINTS TO PEACE

American Laborers Allowed to Return to Work Without Foreign Interference.

ONE FURNACE KEPT "ALIVE."

Mayor Brown Obtained Conference With Strikers and Will Submit Demands to Smelters.

Situation to be Inquired Into This Afternoon—Many of the Strikers Leaving the State.

Today is the second day of the smelter strike at Murray, and the big plant of the American Smelting & Refining company is still closed down, with the Greeks, Italians, and Austrians employed there still out on strike.

The arrest of John Starvitch by deputy sheriffs yesterday afternoon for rioting, seems to have put a quietus on the violence, for this morning when the American laborers employed at the smelter formed in a solid body in Murray, and marched to the smelter gate, they were not mobbed, although a crowd of 300 Greeks, Austrians, and Italians had gathered there to prevent anyone from entering.

The Americans are at work today, and are keeping the one furnace still in operation from burning out, and thus stopping the thin blue haze of smoke that still issues from the big stack as a signal that the company has not been completely tied up.

GO THROUGH LINES.

Other gangs of American masons and structural iron workers employed in constructing a brick and steel building west of the company offices passed through the lines, and went to work this morning. While no emergency call was sent in, five deputy sheriffs arrived at 9:30 o'clock and remained during the morning. They were Deputies Corless, Steele, Sharp, Andrew Smith, and I. A. Emery. At 11 o'clock things looked so quiet that Sharp, Steele, and Corless left for Union, with the intention of searching for more jewelry in the rendezvous of the two robbers captured in that section Wednesday. This left Smith and Emery on guard at the company gates, and they were soon joined by Butler, who came down on a later car from Salt Lake.

The foreigners kept off the streets today more than yesterday, and congregated mostly around their homes. Mayor Brown secured a conference with their leaders last night, and today had a proposition to put up to the smelting officials. While its details have not been made public, it consists of a revised wage scale, granting a raise of 25 cents per day for the laborers below the grade of mechanics.

MEET THIS AFTERNOON.

Manager Charles Whitley in the Salt Lake offices of the company, was in constant conference this morning with other officials, and this afternoon he will visit Murray in the hope of patching up a final truce which will bring the men back to work tomorrow.

"I can tell you much more about the situation this afternoon," he declared at 1 o'clock. "I have been at work on the situation all morning, and have prepared a wage schedule which we will offer the men at a meeting with their committees this afternoon, but I do not care to announce this schedule just at present."

The strikers consist of 1,200 men, mostly Greeks, Italians and Austrians. Their monthly payroll amounts to $75,000, over $55,000 of which is said to be shipped to Europe.

ANOTHER WALKOUT.

The men today are trying to secure a strike among the employes of the Bingham Junction smelters, and these men have demanded a raise, giving the company until tonight to reply to their demands. Many labor agents are busy today trying to secure men among the strikers for Nevada points, and for the Western Pacific right of way through Nevada. Every car coming to Salt Lake this morning carried foreigners with their blankets, headed for these points, where wages are higher than offered at the smelters.

OFFERS ELSEWHERE.

One Italian laborer expressed the situation from his view point this morning by declaring that the wages were too low, and the men were restless under repeated offers of better wages elsewhere. "We will never go back," he said, "at the old wage. Either we will get the increase demanded, or we will pack up and leave Murray for other points where wages are from $2.50 to $4 per day." On the committee representing the strikers is one American, one Italian, and several Greeks and Austrians.

DIED IN WITNESS CHAIR.

James Hadfield Expired as He Said, "I am Sound as a Dollar."

Des Moines, Ia., May 9.—"I am 65, but sound as a dollar and good for at least 85."

After having made this remark, James Hadfield, a pioneer of Polk county testifying as a witness in a civil action here yesterday, slipped forward in his chair and dropped to the floor dead. He was answering the usual question as to age put to a witness when he jocularly boasted as above.

BALTIC STILL IN THE MUD.

New York, May 9.—Efforts at high tide this morning to pull the White Star line steamed Baltic out of the bed of mud in the Swash channel, in which she was run last evening while on her way to Liverpool, failed. Four tugs pushed and hauled at the steamer, beginning at 5:30 a. m., but they could not budge her.

TO HEAR VIENNA CHOIR.

New York, May 9.—Fifty thousand persons crowded into the park at Coney Island last night to hear the Vienna choir, who are visiting this country for 13 days to sing. The affair had been arranged to give the German singing societies of Greater New York an opportunity to see and hear the foreign visitors and the members of the societies turned out in force.