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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION TUESDAY JUNE 4 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

HAWLEY OPENS IN HAYWOOD CASE

Expects to Prove Officers of W. F. M. Responsible for Death of Steunenberg and Others.

DENOUNCES INNER CIRCLE.

To Carry Out Its Objects, He Declared, Blood Was Traded in and Assassins Hired and Paid.

Orchard to Go on Stand—Defense Reserved Its Statement Until the State Finishes.

Boise, Ida., June 4.—William D. Haywood, accused of the murder of Frank Steunenberg, has heard the elaboration of the state's charge, and the first witnes has taken the stand to give testimony against him. James A. Hawley made the state's statement this morning and its burden was that an inner-circle of the Weserten Federation of Miners planned and procured the murder of Frank Steunenberg as one of the steps in a far-reaching conspiracy that embraced many murders. The statement consumed one hour and 20 minutes and was delivered to a crowded courtroom, without attempt at oratorical effort. It met a fire of objection from the defense, first against the assertion of Mr. Hawley that the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for "scores of murders," and the next against the charge that the great conspiracy extended back to the infancy of the federation. Then there were repeated objections on the ground that Hawley was arguing the case. By agreement the defense was given a general exception to any part of the opening statement that it objected to.

The attitude of the defense clearly indicated a purpose to defeat the plan of the state to show a general conspiracy, and to limit the case as closely as possible to the Steunenberg crime alone.

COURTROOM CROWDED.

The courtroom filled up quickly this morning with those who came to hear the opening statement of the prosecution and the first witnesses in the famous case. The jury filed in promptly at 9:30 o'clock, but Judge Wood was a trifle late in arriving. It was also stated that the delay was in part due to the defendant who was said to be none too well.

When Mrs. Haywood was wheeled into court in her invalid chair she was handed a large bunch of red roses by Mrs. Steve Adams, wife of one of the men said to have been involved in the alleged Western Federation of Miners' conspiracy. Haywood was a trifle pale as he took his place near the long counsel table and declared he felt "quite well" after his brief illness of last night. Judge Wood appeared on the bench at 9:40 o'clock.

HAWLEY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hawley began his address five minutes later. He declared he had no intention of going into the details of the state's case to any great extent. Mr. Hawley said he clung to the notion that the jury after all is the best judge of the effect and the weight of the evidence as well as any theories. The evidence, he declared, would fully develop the events the state wished the jury to consider.

Mr. Hawley then briefly went over the events immediately preceding the death of former Gov. Steunenberg, whom he described as one of the foremost figures of the state of Idaho. He told also of the positions held by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in the Western Federation of Miners. He said that Harry Orchard, who is said to have confessed to placing the bomb which blew Gov. Steunenberg into eternity, was also a member of the Western Federation of Miners as was Jack Simpkins, who has never been apprehended.

Mr. Hawley told the jury that while Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer are specifically charged in the indictment with having thrown or exploded the bomb, it is not the purpose of the prosecution to prove that they were even in the state of Idaho at the time of the crime. Under the laws of this state, however, accessories before the fact are not recognized as such, but must be charged with the crime as principals. Those who aid, advise, abet or assist in crime are recognized under the laws of Idaho, whether present or not, as principals in the crime.

RESULT OF CONSPIRACY.

"It is our purpose," the leading attorney for the state went on, "to show that the death of Steunenberg was the result of a conspiracy, an understanding and collusion between the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and other persons.

"We claim that the leaders of this union are responsible for this outrage and it will be our purpose to prove them so."

Mr. Hawley then went into the formation of the western Federation of Miners, saying it was organized in 1893. The executive committee, he explained, was given almost absolute control of the body but a few men being in command of the destinies of the big organization. He said the rank and file of the organization knew little of what was going on among these few men and were guiltless of the crimes alleged.

HOLDS LEADERS RESPONSIBLE.

"But we will show," he said, "that the leaders of this organization have been responsible not only for the death of Steunenberg, but scores of others besides."

Hardly had these words left Mr. Hawley's mouth when Atty. Darrow for the defense was on his feet with an objection which indicated the purpose of the defense to endeavor to confine the prosecution absolutely to the death of Steunenberg. Mr. Darrow declared the death of "scores of others" had nothing to do with the case at bar.

"The court cannot tell at this time whether the statement is objectionable or not. Objection overruled," said Judge Wood.

Judge Wood asked Mr. Hawley if he expected to show by evidence the responsibility of the defendant in the Western Federation of Miner's alleged unlawful acts, and received a reply in the affirmative.

THE INNER CIRCLE.

"I shall not go outside the record," declared Mr. Hawley. "Our object will be to show that from the very inception of the Western Federation of Miners there has existed a conspiracy among its leaders—its 'inner circle'—the object of which was not only to perpetuate their own power and control of the Western Federation of Miners, but of the governmental functions of those sections of the country

JAMES H. HAWLEY,

Leading Counsel for the State of Idaho in Haywood Case.

wherein the members of the union were employed. The leaders have employed desperate criminals from time to time to do away with those who may have been selected for one reason or another for disappearance and who have run counter to their interests.

ATTORNEY'S TILT.

Again Attorney Darrow was on his feet, objecting to the state's address and denouncing it as a "mere piece of rhetoric."

Mr. Darrow vehemently protested that Mr. Hawley's remarks were thrown in soley for the purpose of prejudicing the jury.

"It is nothing of the sort," retorted Hawley, "it is a part of the evidence and bases of this case."

"The court will not permit an argument," said Judge Wood, "but the attorney may proceed with a statement of the state's case."

"I know what I am about," said Hawley, glaring at Mr. Darrow across the two counsel tables.

"It does not look like it," declared Darrow.

Quick as a flash Hawley turned upon his opponent and with anger bristling in his voice, shouted:

"I don't care what it looks like to you; I am not running this case according to your ideas, thank God, and I don't propose to stand for these constant interruptions."

"I would like to suggest to the court," said Mr. Darrow, "that I have no desire to call counsel to task—"

"I object to any suggestions to the court from counsel," Hawley shouted.

"Oh, don't be so particular," called Darrow in a drawl to the excited attorney. "Don't you be so particular about inetrrupting me," retorted Hawley. "I will interrupt at any time the interests of my client demand it," said Darrow. "If the attorney will be calm for a minute, I want to make arrangements to except to the statement, and I want to co-operate for an orderly trial."

"We will meet you half-way on that," said Hawley.

"Now," said Darrow to the court, "We insist that the state has no right to make proof in this trial to all of the alleged disorderly or unlawful acts of the Western Federation of Miners which has extended all over the western country. We are not trying anyone here but W. D. Haywood, and the charge is the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg."

"The court," said Judge Wood, "can't tell whether the prosecution will be allowed to make such proof or not until the time comes."

It was finally agreed that the whole of the address should be considered as excepted to by the defense.

Mr. Hawley, resuming, declared that the "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners had "traded in blood, had hired assassins as its needs seemed to require and had raised by assessment from time to time an emergency fund from which were squandered large sums for personal uses and for the retention of the best legal talent to defend those of its members who were accused of crime.

STEUNENBERG'S MURDER AN INCIDENT.

"The killing of Steunenberg," continued Hawley, "was not the primary object of the main conspiracy but was merely incidental to it."

The speaker then passed to the killing of Steunenberg. He graphically described the scene at Caldwell when Steunenberg returning to his home was killed by a bomb. He told of the hue and cry raised by the explosion and the suspicion directed to Orchard.

"It was evident at once," he said, "that something more than private vengeance was responsible for the killing of Steunenberg."

Continuing he traced Orchard's movements in Caldwell and his appearance in company with John L. Simpkins was shown. He told of the arrest of Orchard and the unsolicited tender of the services of Atty. Fred Miller of Spokane. He said that the state would show that an unsigned letter received by Orchard was written by George A. Pettibone.

The speaker then told of the confession of Orchard to James McParland. "We will call this gentleman to the stand——" he went on.

"Which gentleman?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"You may think those remarks are very cunning," retorted Hawley, "but they are out of place here and if you keep them up you will be repaid in kind."

"I merely asked which gentleman he means," appealed Mr. Darrow to the court.

"I referred to Mr. James McParland," shouted Mr. Hawley. A terror to evil doers in this western country a man whose presence is a guarantee of good order. You have probably encountered him before in defending your clients."

Mr. Darrow, who was still on his feet evidently desirous of answering, but the court told him there was nothing before the court, to sit down and then directed Mr. Hawley to proceed.

ORCHARD TO GO ON STAND.

Mr. Hawley said the state would place Orchard on the stand and would show by all the witnesses, including Orchard, that such a condition of affairs existed as he had already outlined. He went back to 1899 to show the reasons leading up to the assassination of Steunenbery, describing the blowing up of the concentrator at Wardner which he said he would prove was the result of connivance of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. When Mr. Hawley was telling of the capture of a train at Wardner he was interrupted by an objection from Mr. Darrow, who argued that the incidents in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1899 had nothing to do with the case now under argument. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Hawley went on to show that he expected to prove that the action of Gov. Steunenberg in crushing out the rioters at that time brought on him the enmity of the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners and that as a result of that enmity he was killed at the order of the inner circle.

MURDER THEIR TRADE.

"We will show you, gnetlemen of the jury," Mr. Hawley continued, "that the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners, composed of this defendant and his co-defendants gathered about them a few choice spirits. Murder was their trade and assassination a means of livelihood. They even had a scale of wages, fixing a price for different crimes. Among those who committed the crimes at the behest of the inner circle and who were paid for them from the emergency fund were one Harry Orchard and one Steve Adams. The crimes were but mere incidents of the larger purpose and objects of the big conspiracy. We will show that the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners is responsible for some of the most fiendish crimes ever committed, anywhere—all to carry out the purpose and objects of the big conspiracy of the circle. We will show you that these men were responsible for the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride, of Leigh Collins on the streets of Denver—"

Once more Atty. Darrow was on his feet with an objection, declaring that crimes committed in Colorado had nothing to do with the Steunenberg case.

Judge Wood overruled the objection. He said he would hear counsel further when it came time to object to the testimony.

THE OUTRAGE IN INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Hawley went on to say that the "inner circle" was responsible for the blowing up of the Independence depot at Cripple Creek; the blowing up of the Vindicator mine and other outrages. He said that the state would show that Haywood and his co-defendants had attempted many times to assassinate ex-Gov. Peabody of Colorado in the same way as the murder of Steunenberg was accomplished and for the same reasons.

All of these crimes, Mr. Hawley declared, were committed by Orchard and Adams as the hired and paid assassins of Haywood and his co-defendants.

Mr. Hawley reverted once more to the killing of Gov. Steunenberg and declared that witnesses would be produced to testify as to the making of the bomb, as to all of Orchard's movements, of his communication with the defendants. As to Orchard's confession, he declared its details would be corroborated by the finding of bombs at various places where crimes had been contemplated, but abandoned for some reason or another, and by various other circumstances which seemed to point to the truth of all his statements.

Mr. Hawley, coming to the close of his remarks, asserted that the evidence to be adduced would go much farther than had his opening statement. He believed the proof would satisfy the jury as to the guilt of the accused under the statutes, despite the fact that Haywood himself may not have been in the state of Idaho for years. The attorney closed by thanking the jurors for their attention.

DEFENSE RESERVES OPENING.

As he sat down, Atty. Darrow arose and stated that the defense would reserve its opening until the state's case is finished.

Judge Wood said he had been requested by the attorneys of the defense to instruct the jury once more that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Judge Wood instructed the jurors to keep their minds as clear as possible and to confine their judgment to the evidence and not to the remarks of counsel.

The attorneys agreed that an order excluding witnesses was not necessary.

FIRST WITNESS CALLED.

C. F. Wayne was then called as the first witness. Mr. Wayne formerly resided in Caldwell, the home of Gov. Steunenberg and next door to the governor's place. Examined by Senator Borah, Wayne said he was working on the Steunenberg place on the night of the explosion—Dec. 30, 1905. He had just gone in to his own house when the explosion occurred. The lights of his house were extinguished. He rushed out and hearing a noise near the governor's house, went there and saw the results of the bomb. The governor was badly mangled, both legs being broken, right arm mangled and his clothing torn off from the waist down. The fence and gate were shattered. Wayne rushed for a doctor and friends of the dying man.

Gov. Steunenberg died within half an hour.

The explosion occurred about 6:30 o'clock. Wayne said he had been through the gate to which the explosion string of the bomb was attached, just 15 minutes before the governor. The string evidently had been made fast but a few minutes preceding the governor's arrival.

DR. J. W. GUE.

The defense did not desire to cross-examine the witness and he was excused to make way for Dr. J. W. Gue of Caldwell, who attended the dying man. He described in detail the fearful injuries wrought by the bomb. The bones were shattered by concussion, the physician declared.

JOHN C. RICE.

Dr. Gue was also excused without cross-examination and John C. Rice, an attorney of Caldwell was called. He lived near Gov. Steunenburg. Rice testified as to seeing Harry Orchard passing his house almost every day for a month preceding the tragedy. He was either going toward or returning from the direction of Gov. Steunenberg's residence. The man, known under the alias of Thomas Hogan, seemed to have no business. One day Rice said Hogan inquired of him if a vacant house near the governor's residence was for rent. Rice said he did not know. The defense objected to this portion of Rice's testimony, but was overruled. Rice declared that Hogan was the same person afterward arrested as Harry Orchard.

Cross-examined by Atty. Richardson of the defense, Rice said Orchard had made attempts to conceal himself. His attention was first directed to the man by his wife who had noticed him for several days.

N. S. ELLIS.

N. S. Ellis, a merchant of Caldwell, was the next witness. He said he was building a house near Gov. Steunenberg's residence, and saw Thomas Hogan or Harry Orchard in the vicinity on many occasions. Orchard usually kept his eyes on the Steunenberg residence. At times he carried field glasses and used them for observation purposes.

On cross-examination Ellis said that while he wondered what Orchard was doing, his curiosity had not been excited to the extent of making inquiry.

A. Ballentine of Caldwell was called to the stand just as court took the luncheon recess until 2 p. m.

THE POWERS AT THE HAGUE

Russia's Attitude and Line of Action Beginning to Take Shape At Series of Conferences.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

With Austria and Germany, She is Opposed to Any Discussion of it, Feeling That no Good Would Result.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—Russia's attitude and line of action before The Hague conference are beginning to take shape at a series of conferences between M. Nelidoff, first member of the Russian delegation, his associates and technical advisers, and officials of the foreign office. A series of propositions, mainly drafted by M. DeMartens, the celebrated Russian expert on international law, and second member of the delegation, furnishing a basis of discussion for the various points of the Russian program, have been considered and tentatively adopted. Whether these will be presented to the conference depends largely upon the attitude of other delegations, Russia having no desire to shape the directions which discussion will take and which subject shall take precedents to the proposals of other powers whenever these are found satisfactory.

Nevertheless, Russia has now very definitely shaped her course on the various important questions to be presented.

In regard to the limitation of armaments Russia maintains the position laid down in its note of March 16, 1905, and with Austria and Germany, is frankly opposed to any discussion of this subject, which it still feels can lead to no useful result.

In its plans for the conference the Russian government lays chief weight on the developments of the scope and machinery of the Hague tribunal and the international commissions of investigation established by the first conference. The increasing number of cases referred to The Hague for settlement is ample reason in Russian official eyes for a wide enlargement of the functions of Hague peace processes.

Russia also regards it as highly desirable that the questions of maritime war and the rights and obligations of neutrals should be systematized. Russia is anxious that the marine powers par excellence should participate heartily and with good will in this labor and that England and Japan should not persist in their attitude of reserve toward the discussion. Another question which Russia hopes will also result in international regulation concerns the obligations of neutrals in supplying belligerents with coal and similar quasi-munitions of war. This question was of acute interest during the Russo-Japanese war. Definite rules concerning the right of asylum in neutral ports are also desired.

Russia has as yet made no official announcement regarding her attitude in regard to the discussion of the Drago doctrine, proposed by the United States. But the appointment of M. Prosor, the Russian authority on this question, indicates Russia's willingness to participate in the discussion of this subject if other powers more vitally interested are willing to admit its inclusion in the program.

THIRTEEN MURDERS IN NEW YORK IN SEVEN DAYS.

New York, June 4.—Thirteen murderers have been committed in this city within the last seven days, breaking all former records for that period of time. Besides the homicides there have been 10 suicides and half a dozen attempts at suicide in the same period, which is considerably above the average for the time.

In the homicide bureau of the district attorney's office no reason could be given for the increase of violence, but it was remarked that the unseasonable weather might be responsible. It is a well known fact that more suicides occur in gloomy, depressing weather than in other periods of time and it was thought the same was likely to be true of murders, especially when the unseasonable weather spread over a period of time as has been the case recently.

Reports from the hospitals are that all these institutions are crowded with patients suffering from pneumonia and colds, a result of the cold spring weather.

POPE DIRECTS AN HONORARY DEGREE FOR EDWARD BOK.

Rome, June 4.—The pope has directed, on behalf of the order of Augustine Fathers, that the honorary degree of doctor of laws be conferred upon Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia, for "signal services in journalism and moral ethics," by the college of Villa Nova, just outside of Philadelphia.

SPAIN'S BABY PRINCE.

His Name Entered on Roll of a Regiment, Its Number on His Bib Pin.

Madrid, June 4.—The name of the baby prince of Spain has been entered on the roll of a regiment and he wears the number of it in gold, pinned on his bib. A bed in the barracks is reserved for him as the latest recruit. Queen Victoria is doing well.

SECOND SESSION OF CONVENTION

L. D. S. Teachers Listen to an Able Paper by President Geo. H. Brimhall.

DEVOTIONAL HIS THEME.

Elder O. F. Whitney Will Speak This Evening on "Mormonism and Education" at Barratt Hall.

The second day of the Church school convention began with a general meeting in Barratt hall this morning at 10 o'clock. A paper on "Devotional Exercises" was read by President George H. Brimhall, and papers discussing it by Newton E. Noyes and John Johnson, followed by a general discussion.

The musical exercises this morning were furnished by the B. Y. university, Provo.

PRESIDENT BRIMHALL'S PAPER.

He stated as the first aim of devotional exercises the promotion of faith—a faith that feels the truth and enjoys that feeling. No one, he said, comes to these exercises to be amused. This aim is attained by instruction, by testimony, and by spiritual concentration.

The second aim is the general upliftment of the individual. This is of two kinds—the conscious and the unconscious. Every classic, every beautiful picture on the wall, every artistic arrangement, says, in effect, to the individual, "Come up;" and he replies, "I will." During this process of uplifting, the ego is shouting "Eureka! Eureka!" sometimes without even the dream of Excelsior.

A third aim, he gave, as the cultivation of public spirit. This consists in training the ability to see that if the crook in the letter U were removed, there would be good material for two I's. It means fair play for the public as well as for the individual. It gives us what Prof. Brimhall called a school conscience. Not a conscience for this, that or the other individual school, but to schools in general. Pupils sometimes do not consider that there is a school conscience to be considered when they go out on the street at a time that he should be at the devotional exercises. Public spiritedness means fidelity to institutions.

The fourth aim is the cultivation of self-control. There is a difference between self-restraint and self-control. One means the training of oneself to obey ideals, the other to refuse to obey impulse. Matter may do much, mind more. "To do is," Dr. Brimhall declared, "easier than to do not. "Keep still and grow," should be the command in devotional exercises, as, in religion, the great Moses once said, "Stand still and see the salvation of God."

THE ESSENTIALS.

These, the speaker gave as four: Time, place, person and preparation. At present the devotional exercises are in the forenoon. This seems to be the best time, because it can thus be brought more closely to the theology classes. At Provo it had been found a good plan to give general instruction from the stand, and then to supplement this by references in the classes.

The place should be suitable. There ought to be some, but not profuse, decoration. There should be good air and proper temperature, and cleanliness throughout. There should be such a strong sentiment against all kinds of filth that even the most careless student would not dare to be careless.

The faculty should be free from the figets. There should be no "wriggling." All teachers should be required to attend, and any one who does not attend is not fit for a Church school teacher. There ought to be no half-heartedness here, either in attendance or attention. Our duty says "Be there."

A second essential is that all the students must attend. Devotional exercises are really a preparation for the theology classes. Excuses should be required from absence from these exercises with as much rigidity as from classes. Better have the students fail in any class than in devotional exercises.

As a preparation for general devotional exercises, the speaker thought that there should be a daily faculty prayer meeting, where the pulse of the school is felt for the day. The general exercises should occupy 10 or 15 minutes. A second part of the preparation is the program. There must be deliberation, dispatch, and flexibility. There are some occasions when a talk by a teacher or visitor, or a reading from some special work by a great man, would be the best thing to do. One minute of inspiration will often do more than hours of exposition. Experience tells us to keep still when we are not warmed by the Spirit, as it also tells us that we should say what inspiration points out to us to say, and to give it at the time when it comes. The program has, or should have, (1) business, (2) music, (3) prayer, and (4) dismissal. Prof. Brimhall doubted, however, whether prayer ought not to come first. The music should be the best that can be obtained. "What is school without music?" should occupy the same place in the school room that the motto, "What is home without a mother?" does in the home.

ERRORS TO AVOID.

These he gave as follows: On the part of the teachers, thinking that you don't need devotional exercises, thinking that devotional exercises don't need you, failing to make every devotional exercise pay you, attending devotional exercises physically only, failing to help the music to uplift you, and neglecting to listen to the prayer with an attention and earnest desire that will cause you to almost involuntarily say Amen. The mistakes on the part of presiding officers were given as relying on exposition more than on inspiration, lazily leaning on the Lord, rigidly ruling out everything except the prepared and the planned for, indiscriminately giving place to unprofitable incidental exercises, refusing to give the student body recognition in the devotional exercises, and permitting any inactivity on the part of the student body.

Prof. Brimhall's paper was most favorably received by the teachers; it was an excellent one, and touched the vital questions concerned in the matter of devotional exercises. It was discussed by Newton E. Noyes, principal of the Snow academy, and John Johnson, principal of the Oneida Stake academy. The general discussion was dispensed with owing to lack of time.

This afternoon was devoted to considering the outlines in department meetings. At 8 o'clock this evening Elder Orson F. Whitney will address the convention on the subject "Mormonism and Education."

RECEPTION LAST NIGHT.

Last evening the general board of education tendered a reception at the Lion House to the Church school teachers attending the convention. There were between 200 and 250 persons present. The faculty of the L. D. S. university acted as reception committee with President Willard Young as master of ceremonies.

The first hour was spent in general handshaking and in visiting the rooms where there is on exhibition a fine collection of exercises done by the first and second year students of the university in iron and wood work and sewing and dressmaking. The rest of the evening was given over to a program of musical and recitative numbers, mostly by teachers present on short notice, or, in some cases, no notice at all till they were called upon; and also to a light refreshment of strawberries and ice cream, prepared by the domestic department of the L. D. S. U.

DR. J. E. TALMAGE PRESENT.

Represents Utah at American Association of Museums at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, June 4.—Sixty delegates, representing all sections of the country, were in their seats when the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums opened here today. Among the prominent scientists present is Dr. J. E. Talmage, of the Deseret Museum, Salt Lake City.

TEST A SUCCESS.

Reinforced Concrete Breaks Under 63,000 Pounds Pressure.

The reinforced concrete test made in the cellar of the Railroad Exchange building, Third South and Main streets, was brought to a close at 4 p. m., yesterday, when such a load was added that the iron beams turned under the 63,000 pounds' pressure, and the concrete platform broke. As the 6,000 pounds was about all the weight that it would be expected to bear in actual use in a building, the test is regarded as the biggest kind of a success.

The concrete was in the shape of a platform, 13x14 ft. area, and 7½ inches thick, built there by the Roebling Construction company of New York, under the superintendency of H. E. Matthews of this city. The platform was loaded a week ago with 25,000 pounds of cement, with a deflection noticed of ⅝ of an inch. Then the sides were loaded up with brick, first to 41,600 pounds, then to 56,000 pounds, and finally yesterday afternoon, the weight was run up to 63,000 pounds, or 31½ tons. This proved the limit, and down went the platform. Mr. Matthews is entirely satisfied with the results of the test, and the strength of reinforced concrete.

HARD AUTO TRIP.

Supt. Hawk of Postal Telegraph Returns From Ely, Nev.

W. P. S. Hawk, superintendent of the sixth district western division Postal Telegraph company, has returned from an automobile trip to Ely, Nev. During his absence Mr. Hawk has acquired a beautiful tan complexion and has absorbed the prescribed peck of alkali dust. Mr. Hawk, accompanied by D. March, the foreman, and W. D. Fletcher, chauffeur, made the trip for the purpose of inspecting the proposed line which is to connect Salt Lake and Ely by telegraph wires. The party left here a week ago Sunday, and in all five days were spent upon the "road" and some 600 miles were covered.

The trip was accomplished in a 20-horsepower Maxwell, the car, all told, with its load weighing about 2,200 pounds. No breakdowns were experienced and but one or two slight repairs were necessary. Going into Ely five mountain ranges were crossed, considerable heavy sand and desert bogs were encountered which added to the interest of the trip. After stopping in Ely for three days the car came back via Osceola and Snake Valley, Trout Creek, Fish Springs, Dugway, Simpson Springs and through Lookout Pass.

Mr. Hawk reports that he was not ambuscaded by Indians neither did he meet any mountain lions or rattlesnakes, so the antidotes taken along were unmolested.

ASSAULT CASE CONTINUED.

Assailants of Claude Russell to Appear Before Judge Diehl Tuesday.

In Judge Diehl's court this morning the case of "Billy" Arnold, the alleged prizefighter and others, charged with assaulting Claude Russell in a dance hall on Market street, was continued until Tuesday, the 11th, on motion of the defense. The case was set for hearing this morning but Atty. Newton, representing the accused, asked that the matter be continued for the reason that material witnesses had not yet been summoned. The bail of Claypool, one of the young men charged with assaulting Russell, was reduced from $500 to $200 on motion of the defense.

BRINGING PRISONERS HERE.

Capt. Burbidge Leaves Denver With Alleged Burglars of Daynes Store.

Denver, June 4.—Captain of Police Burbidge of Salt Lake last night started for that city with Ed. Phillips, F. McPharland and Ed. Jennings, three of the eight me arrested here on the charge of complicity in the robbery of a Salt Lake jewelery house of $15,000 worth of diamonds. The other five were released. Requisitions were granted the Salt Lake officials for the return of the three men to Utah yesterday.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK.

Directors Re-elected at Annual Meeting—3,922 New Accounts Opened.

The annual meeting of the Zion's Savings Bank & Trust company was held yesterday afternoon when the following directors were re-elected:

Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund, T. G. Webber, Angus M. Cannon, James Jack, Francis M. Lyman, John T. Caine, George Reynolds, Angus J. Cannon, John R. Winder, Hyrum M. Smith, Asahel H. Woodruff, Ashby Snow. The directors will choose officers tomorrow. The annual reports showed a very gratifying condition of the bank's affairs. The number of new accounts opened during the year was reported as 3,922, an increase of 684 over the number of the year previous. The increase in savings deposits was given as $546,452.39; the total deposits May 31st last, $4,878,378.23; with resources and liabilities at $5,144,726.78. The bank has depositors living in every state in the Union, in Canada, Mexico, Australia, England and Germany.

A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Some Fiend in San Francisco Tries to Blow up Car Full of Passengers.

San Francisco, June 4.—Dynamite was exploded under the first car sent out over the McAllister street line at 7:30 this morning. The forward truck of the car, which was being run by Motorman Viola, was raised from the tracks, and the passengers were badly frightened, but no serious damage was done. The explosion occurred when the car was half way between Polk street and Van Ness avenues.

NEW COAL FIELDS FOR SALT LAKERS

Fuel Supply From an Independent Source is Pledged for Next Winter.

T. H. FITZGERALD'S PROMISE.

Carboniferous Strata of Emery County to be Tapped by Sanpete Valley R. R.

Salt Lake Route Will Handle Output Until Direct Line Can be Built From Present Terminus.

That Salt Lakers may be supplied with coal from an independent source next winter is the immediate prospective result of the purchase of the Sanpete Valley railroad by a syndicate of eastern and local parties, as announced exclusively in the "News" Saturday. That the vast coal fields of Emery county will be tapped by the road and its extensions securing an outlet to the local market over the Salt Lake Route, with the ultimate object of extending their own line into this city, is the information given out at the head offices of the new owners of the Sanpete Valley railway today.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

"The coal beds of Ferrin and Morrison will be the source of the supply," said T. H. Fitzgerald today. "And while these mines are only being worked on a very small scale, the force will be increased as necessity demands, and as the supply of these fields is apparently inexhaustible, it is safe to say that the people of this city and vicinity will have no need to suffer from a fuel famine the coming winter as they did last, for we have the coal and we propose to market it in Salt Lake City.

SEMI-ANTHRACITE.

"The quality of Ferrin coal is first class. It is of a semi-anthracite nature, and of excellent coking qualities. We have had it tested in all the big centers, with most satisfactory results, and as soon as possible after the adjustment of the details of transfer of the road, work will be commenced upon the coal properties owned by the company."

ESTIMATES FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

J. W. Young, general manager of the old company, and F. R. Coates, representing the new owners, are out on a trip over the line today, on a tour of inspection, and for the purpose of making estimates for improvements to be inaugurated on the line by the new company.

ORGANIZE FRIDAY.

A meeting of the purchasing company will be held in this city on Friday next, at which an organization will be perfected and officers selected to manage the road. Plans for improvement will also be taken up at this meeting, and while the matter of the extension of the line to Salt Lake has not as yet been taken up by the directors, it is known that such is the ultimate intention of the present owners, and reconstruction of the line as rapidly as possible will be carried on with new ties, rails and equipment.

FALKENBURG MONUMENT.

Woodmen of the World Enjoined From Proceeding With Its Erection.

Denver, Colo., June 4.—A temporary injunction was issued yesterday by Dist. Judge George Allen on application of Mrs. Jessie Falkenburg Fallis, daughter of the late F. A. Falkenburg, founder of the order of Woodmen of the World, enjoining the officers of the order proceeding with the building of the Falkenburg monument.

The complaint is filed in the name of Denver Camp No. 1, and Mrs. Fallis, John Alten, Edwin N. Burdick and W. P. Horan, constituting the Falkenburg Memorial association, against the head camp of the Pacific jurisdiction of the order with its officers and board of managers.

I. I. Boak consul of the head camp, it is claimed, assumed charge of the $6,500 which was subscribed by the various camps of the order for the erection of a monument, and contracted for a lot and a monument to cost that sum.

According to Mrs. Fallis and the Falkenburg Memorial association, there was a misappropriation of the funds, as they could have secured the ground and monument for $3,800.

The trouble originated over the wish of Mrs. Fallis to rest beside her noted father when she died. The head comp. Pacific jurisdiction, did not recognize family ties in this particular and planned to place the body of Falkenburg in a magnificent vault, surmounted by a monument of imposing proportions.

N. Y. THEATER.

Granville Barker Will be the Managing Director.

New York, June 4.—Announcement has been received by cable from London that Granville Barker, an English playwright, has agreed to become managing director of the New Theater now under construction in this city.

The New Theater is planned to be to this country what the Theater Francais and other playhouses that enjoy national subsidies are to their respective governments. The selection of Mr. Barker for the most exalted position in connection with the drama in America is taken to mean that Heinrich Conried is incapacitated by illness from directing the artistic activities of the playhouse. Every prominent manager in this country and many abroad were discussed as candidates for the office, and it was at last decided that Mr. Conried should be appointed if his health permitted.

Granville Barker is practically unknown to the general public in this country. Students of the drama, however, know him through his success in London. He is only 30 years of age, but has gained a wide reputation abroad for his stage management and acting in Bernard Shaw's plays at the Court theater. It is said Mr. Barker will receive a salary of $50,000 a year.

SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY.

New York, June 4.—Nathaniel Roth, business manager of the San Carlo Opera company, organized last season by Henry Russell, will take steps this week to incorporate the company which is to make another tour of this country next season. Henry Russell, the impressario of the company, sailed last week for Italy to engage new artists. The plan of giving Italian operas at prices not exceeding $3 for the best seats will be followed again. Mme. Nordica will sing with the company after her engagements at the Manhattan, and is one of the large holders of stock.