

LAST EDITION

28 PAGES

MYSTERY IN BOY'S DEATH

Strange Features in a Peculiar Case the Police Call Suicide.

IT MAY HAVE BEEN MURDER.

Albert Capron's Body With Clothing Riddled Found by Tracks.

Meritt's Investigation Interfered With By Police—County Attorney May Take Action.

Lying in a huddled heap, the stiffened fingers still holding in their clutch a revolver, and with a bullet wound through the forehead, the dead body of Albert B. Capron, of Cromberg, Cal., was found this morning by the crew on board a passing switch



ALBERT B. CAPRON.

engine on the Oregon Short Line just north of Eleventh south street, says the coroner. Whether death was due to suicide or murder is yet an undetermined question, because of the peculiar features. Although the affair was without the city limits, the police took charge of the body, removing it to O'Donnell's mortuary before any chance of investigation was given.

The body was found with the hands still grasping the revolver, and a note written in a pocket book, and reading "Good-bye all. Turn my body over to O'Donnell's undertaker. Notify my mother, 225 N. Wilson Ave., Alhambra, Calif. Albert B. Capron." The note was found, however, hardly indicated suicide. The revolver was grasped in both hands, one hand gripping the muzzle and barrel of the gun and the other the butt and trigger. The vest was torn open as well as the shirt front, and the necktie all away, and the right hand pocket of the trousers was turned inside out and the watch chain was found without the watch, dangled from the vest.

Capron, who is about 25 or 26 years of age, arrived here from California about three weeks ago, and since then had roomed at 148 West Fourth South street.

HIS LOVE AFFAIR.

If the death was suicide the probable cause was despondency arising from money and a love affair. In the same note-book in which he left directions for the disposition of his body, Capron wrote "In case of serious accident or illness please notify or wire Miss Estelle Newcomb, Newcomb Place, Buena Park, Cal." In his pocket was found a letter from the same Miss Newcomb chiding him in a loving way for not writing him before, and indicating that she was anxious "out of luck." In the letter she suggested to Capron that if he had any stray dollars that he had better roll them her way, and that she would fix it up for him. She had a bean like the other fellow.

The mother of Capron has been advised of the death of her son, and is now on the way to Salt Lake.

SHERIFF'S INVESTIGATION.

The messages to the sheriff's office announcing the finding of the body by the engine crew was at once followed by a telephone message to Justice F. M. Bishop, directing him to view the body. Justice Bishop, however, had already dispatched a deputy sheriff to the scene, and upon arriving at the tracks he at once began an investigation to determine if any struggle had taken place at the body where it was found. The nature of the man's death, whether it was suicide or murder. While the deputy was away from the scene of the discovery for a moment, a mortuary wagon from Taylor's undertaking establishment arrived, it having been ordered by Justice Bishop. Just before the arrival of Justice Bishop, who was on his way at the time it was found, the police patrol was driving up, the body placed hurriedly into it and driven away as fast to O'Donnell's undertaking establishment, as is customary with the police, without standing at the police department is that O'Donnell for his services with the "American" party is to receive all such cases.

PROTEST FROM DRIVER.

The driver of Taylor's wagon objected on the ground that the sheriff was making an investigation of the case and that the coroner was on his way to view the body where it was found. Just as Justice Bishop, the acting coroner, was approaching, the patrol was being hurried away from the scene. Justice Bishop, however, the driver of the patrol wagon, but his calls were not heeded.

The case being outside the city limits, the sheriff's office is much interested in the case, because at the time it was making its investigation of the case, and while the coroner was on his way to the spot to make his investigation, the police, without looking about the ground at all, drove away with the body, which was at a place where their jurisdiction does not extend.

An investigation by the county attorney's office is quite likely and the promise is made that many things will happen before the case is concluded.

HOTEL MEN ON G. A. R. OUTLOOK

"We'll Do the Best We Can," Say The Bonifaces on the Situation.

REGULAR PATRONS ARE FIRST

But Seventy-five Per Cent of Rooms To Be Reserved for the Visitors.

What are the hotels going to do about housing their regular patrons, commercial travelers, tourists and inter-state guests, during the G. A. R. encampment?

The hotel man answers:

"We'll do the best we can." This morning the leading hotels were visited and the above question asked. At present the hotels are all crowded, each doing about all the business they can comfortably take care of. The same condition obtains in the scores of roominghouses. There is some congestion in the latter but not in the former. This is because of the extremely heavy tourist travel, but it is expected that before G. A. R. week arrives conditions will somewhat improve in this respect.

But then, it will be a case of "double up" whether convenient or not. It will have to be done. The veterans must be cared for and the hotel keeper can not turn away his regular patrons.

As to the number of people who will be here during the encampment of course nobody knows, but the consensus of opinion among the hotel proprietors is that there will be less than some estimates have figured, but enough to make the landlord and landlady sweat drops of blood to take care of.

Gus Holmes of the Knutsford was asked the above question today and replied somewhat sarcastically:

"Throw 'em out of course." Then seriously, he continued: "Now I have guests who have made their home for years. Can I turn them out? I received a telegram from a man who has always made this place his headquarters, asking for rooms at same room. Can I say 'no, you can't have them'?"

"I don't know just what the condition will be but we will do the best we can." The one large room which will be fixed up nicely and put a number of cots in it. We will be able to take care of about 350."

At the Wilson it was estimated that all available space will be occupied and it will be necessary to "double up" as much as possible, as at other hotels.

WILL RESERVE FOR PATRONS.

Mr. Porter of the Kenyon said:

"We will reserve 75 per cent of our rooms for the G. A. R. and 25 per cent for our regular patrons. I think that's fair, don't you?"

"We have many patrons who make this place their home while in the city and they must be taken care of no matter when they come. What would they think of Salt Lake City and the hotels if they were told to go elsewhere? We will be able to take care of between 500 and 700 but that will necessitate putting two and perhaps three beds in a room where convenient and agreeable to all parties concerned."

"Yes, the volume of business at the present time is very good. In fact I may say it is better than it has been for the past 12 years."

"Do the best we can," was the dictum from John Condon and Ben Heywood at the Cullen.

"Business is good now," they continued, "but the condition is not a congested one. We will be able to take care of 350 any way. There will not be as many people here as some imagine, but if the situation is properly handled, as no doubt it will be, all will be cared for."

But even a few thousand people coming into the town makes an awful difference. Take the race meeting as an example. There were probably 1,500 newcomers here during the meet, and all the hotels were overflowed with guests at first. They soon got located, however, but during G. A. R. week the visitors will be housed according to carefully laid plans and, we'll do the best we can."

The same condition of affairs exists at the smaller hotels. All are making preparations for the visitors and all will use every bit of available space.

"Some of the hotel keepers do not take kindly to the idea of committees and the council telling them how to run their business and regulate their prices. One said:

"Supposing the prices are raised a little, what then? Do they suppose we can afford to ship in here extra help at a cost of \$35 per head and then pay them \$3 per day, discommode our regular patrons and go to extra expense in every way without extra returns? Not yet!"

MONDELL REFUSED UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO READING REPORT

Washington, July 31.—Convening at 10 o'clock, the house today began consideration of the conference report on the tariff bill.

At the very outset Chairman Payne met with obstruction at the hands of a Republican insurgent, Mr. Mondell (Wyoming), who refused unanimous consent for the reading of the statement of the conferees in lieu of the report.

Mr. Payne made no effort to get Mr. Mondell to reconsider his motion and the reading of the voluminous report of 76 closely printed pages was begun. At the lowest estimate the reading was expected to consume two and a half hours.

SHORT LINE PASSENGER DEPOT TO BE FORMALLY OPENED NEXT WEEK



Photo by Harry Shupler.

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF HARRIMAN'S NEW PASSENGER STATION.

During the early part of August, probably the 6th or 7th, the handsome new Harriman passenger station will be formally opened for business. Hereafter are presented exterior and interior views of the new station, showing in detail the elaborate scale upon which the structure has been erected.

The station is one of the finest passenger stations in the entire west, and is an ornament and credit to the city. The opening will occur before the rush of traffic for G. A. R. encampment week begins.

Work on the new depot was begun on Feb. 9, 1908. The building is situated at the foot of South Temple street, on Third West. The location is believed to be over an old river bed, and it was deemed wise to drive piles upon which to lay the foundation of the building. 20 tons weight per pile being the load allowed in the construction.

The structure itself is of reinforced concrete. The building is in three parts, the central portion being free from inside columns, and containing the general waiting room, a view of which is shown herewith. The finish of the building is dignified and harmonious. The first story on the town side is all of light gray stone from Glenwood, Wyo., a station on the Short Line. The rest of the walls are of red pressed brick, manufactured in Salt Lake City. Cornices of galvanized iron are used around the eaves, and iron railings of ornamental design will decorate the towers and tops of the towers and the hip of the roof of the central portion. A large clock, with face 6 ft. 2 in. in diameter, will be placed in the clock tower, and beneath the clock appear the chair of construction and the words, "Union Station."

On the north and south towers appear the initials "O. S. L." and "S. P. L. A. S. L."

The basement of the building is to be used for storage, the first floor for waiting rooms and public conveniences, the second floor for offices of the operating department. The third floor is not yet allotted. The total length of the building is 336 feet. The wings which are shown herewith, the central portion extends out 27 feet.

The lighting of the building is a feature in itself. Each arch is illuminated by 18 incandescents and a row of closely spaced lights runs all around the room. A heating plant, capable of furnishing 11,000 square feet of radiation, is to be installed, the boiler plant being in a separate building 300 feet distant.

The grounds surrounding the building are being leveled and laid out in beautiful plots. The yard back of the station, which is to be covered with umbrella sheds as approaches to the different trains, is being rolled and paved preparatory to the building of the sheds and train entrances. The plans for the building were made by D. J. Patterson, architect of the Southern Pacific company, under the direction of John D. Isaacs, consulting engineer of the Harriman system.

plane over a balloon for use in warfare is that it can fly low over a rough country," said Wilbur Wright today.

"Thus having objects on the ground in plain view, Orville demonstrated that yesterday. The speed at which he was traveling with the small exposed surface of the aeroplane would have made him practically safe from the fire of the enemy."

Orville Wright was inclined today to minimize the magnitude of his performance. He was chiefly concerned with what he might have done had he not misjudged the elevation at which he had to round the stake balloon at the Alexandria end of the course.

"I feel sure," he said, "that had I continued at the same height, or which I crossed the half-way hill or continued climbing instead of gradually descending, I would have gained at least two miles per hour in my speed average. I turned Shuters Hill too close to the ground and this compelled me to climb again in order to clear the higher ridge between Alexandria and Fort Myer. This speed up a pier, which might better have been used for propulsion."

Mr. Wright was asked to estimate what had been the greatest altitude attained during the flight and replied that over the hill at Four-Mile Run he had sailed at a height of 450 or 500 feet.

Both brothers will go to Dayton, O., for a short stay, after which Orville will go to Europe to take up the work begun there by his brother, Wilbur Wright, who will change places with him and remain in this country to teach the army officers detailed as members of the aeroplane corps, the handling of the Wright machine.

TWO MEN KILLED IN FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT

Chicago, July 31.—Two men were killed and one seriously injured in a free-for-all fight among six Italians early today. One of the men, Joseph Adeesse was shot in the head and instantly killed, and the other, Dominick Adeesse died soon after he was taken to a hospital. One of the participants was arrested.

BALLOON TRIP FROM OMAHA TO BOSTON

Kansas City, Mo., July 31.—In an attempt to surpass the record flight of 1,205 miles in a free balloon, now held by France, Lieut. James E. Ware of the signal corps of the United States army, Charles J. Glidden and Prof. H. H. Clayton will undertake to fly from Port Omaha, Neb., to Boston, early in October. Lieut. Ware was in Kansas City last night to meet Mr. Glidden and to talk over the preparations of the flight.

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SPANISH ARMY ON WAR FOOTING

All Classes of Recruits and Reserves Have Been Called To the Colors.

ORDER REIGNS IN BARCELONA

So Captain-General Reports—Revolt Skillfully Organized and Ruthlessly Repressed.

San Sebastian, Spain, July 31, via the French frontier.—The entire army is being placed on a war footing. The recruits and the reserves of every class have been called out.

In spite of the reports from Madrid direct reliable private reports from Barcelona say the revolutionists still hold much of the city, and that the artillery has been unable to dislodge them.

ORDER RESTORED.

Perpignan, Franco-Spanish frontier, July 31.—The captain-general of Barcelona today sent the following official telegram to the governor-general of Gerona, which province adjoins that of Barcelona:

"I have the honor to inform you that order has been completely re-established at Barcelona. There are many prisoners."

REVOLT RUTHLESSLY RE-PRESSED.

Paris, July 31.—Although all the censored dispatches from Madrid agree that Gen. Brandos, the military commander at Barcelona, ruthlessly crushed the revolt there, executing many ringleaders, and that the government is now in control of the situation, reports filtering out at Cerberus, on the French frontier, none of which, however, was later than noon on July 29, indicate that the mob until then had the upper hand, and that nothing in history with the exception of the Commune approached the revolting drama being enacted. All the reports agree that the movement was skillfully organized and broke like a bolt from a clear sky. Three facts stand out prominently.

First, the troops in the earliest stages refused to fire on the mob, either because they were in sympathy with the mob; second, the movement was distinctly revolutionary and anti-clerical and, third, the fury of the mob was vented almost entirely against the church and its representatives, private property being generally spared.

Eye witnesses saw the populace everywhere acclaiming the troops, while they carried a lighted torch, and the civil guard and the cries were "Down with the government," "Down with the king," "Long live the republic."

Stories of the ferocity of the mob toward the church and the monks, nuns and nuns are incredible. The monks who would not escape through the subterranean passages in the monastery, were driven half naked through the streets, and the priests, it is reported, were shot at the steps of the altar. Bodies of monks were carried on poles through the streets by 10,000 people and that the captain-general was helpless to interfere.

The revolutionary committee directed everything. Notwithstanding this anti-clerical ferocity, other reports intimate that the Carlists, who stand for the restoration of the monarchy, are in the organization of the uprising.

SITUATION IMPROVES.

Paris, July 31.—Special dispatches from Barcelona say the situation there continues to improve. The troops have dispersed rioters who were seeking to re-light the ruins of convents. The barracks near the city, which were a strong revolutionary rallying point, have been leveled by cannon. Eight thousand men have arrived in Barcelona from the frontier, and the railroad service has been resumed between Port Bou and Gerona, but communication to Barcelona is still out. The French consul at Port Bou says he does not believe the movement is anti-governmental or anarchistic, but that it is purely anti-clerical.

The Madrid correspondent of the Figaro has written with Senor Laclavera, the Spanish minister of the interior, in which the minister said:

"The insurrection at Barcelona was of terrible gravity. I doubt if there has been anything so terrible since the commune—the battle in the streets with cannon, incendiarism, the pillage of convents, explosion of dynamite and the destruction of the railroad—nothing was missing."

The Figaro's Madrid correspondent declares that those who understood how critical the situation was at Barcelona applauded the action of the government. If the Liberals had been in power, the correspondent says, they would have resigned in favor of a military cabinet, and the insurrection at Barcelona undoubtedly has strengthened the position of the government in the rest of Spain, as those who were the most severe critics of the expedition to Melilla and the loudest in the denunciation of the incapacity displayed by officers rallied to the side of the government when they saw the country in peril.

The opinion is unanimous, according to the correspondent, that the screws must be mercilessly applied in Catalonia.

ARMY CORPS AT BILBAO.

San Sebastian, July 31, via the French frontier.—Commander Burgos and an army corps have arrived at Bilbao, capital of the province of Biscay, to suppress the general strike which has been announced for the Basque provinces, where many hope the revolutionists will succeed.

REFUGEES DEMONSTRATE.

Hendaye, France, July 31.—Spanish refugees here made violent manifestations last night. The Spanish consul attempted to intervene but was howled down. The crowds were dispersed by French gendarmes.

The French government has taken measures to compel Spanish refugees to leave the frontier so as to prevent the possible organization of an expedition from French territory.

WHEAT REACHES HIGHEST PRICE OF THE SEASON

New York, July 31.—The July wheat deal worked up today in a spectacular manner. Shorts paid \$1.50 for one lot in the open market, and then defaulted on 20,000 bushels, which were bought in under the rule at \$1.44. These are the highest prices of the season.

SLASHES WOMAN WITH A RAZOR

Jealous Italian Makes a Murderous Attack on Former Sweetheart.

PULLS A GUN ON PURSUERS.

Exciting Scenes on Third South Street This Afternoon During Capture of Attempted Murderer.

Slashed and cut in nearly a dozen places with a razor wielded with all the strength and rapidity of an infuriated sutor whose advances had been rejected, Cocetto Paolo, an Italian woman, or Rosie Paul as she is known in English, lies in a precarious condition at the Dr. Groves L. D. S. hospital.

The cutting was done by Dominico Albanese, an Italian 32 years of age, who rushed into the room occupied by the woman in a rooming house at 24 1/2 West Third South street shortly before 10 o'clock this afternoon and before anyone knew what he was about, he drew a razor and made a furious attack upon the woman, cutting her eight times in different places.

He drew the blade across the woman's cheek, once over her forehead, once across the wrist, one gash across the fingers of one of her hands, one thrust over her shoulder and another which ran down her back, opening up the flesh in many of the cuts clear down to the bone. The maddened man then rushed out of the house and down the street to an alley, where he disappeared in an outhouse.

ACCUSES DOMINICO.

Attracted by the screams of the woman, a large crowd gathered from the outside of the rooming house. Just at that moment Deputy Sheriff Jack Corless and Asst. Jailer Jack Forbes, who were riding on a street car, saw the mob crowd gathered in and the screams of the woman. The officers jumped from the car and ran into the rooming house, where they saw the Italian woman lying on the hall floor in a pool of blood and screaming for help. As Deputy Corless approached her she clasped his arms and screamed, "It was Dominico that did it; it was Dominico, the little dark complexioned man."

HOLDS CROWD AT BAY.

Deputy Corless and Jailer Forbes then took up the chase for the Italian, and the crowd followed. The man was soon found in an outhouse, where he was holding the crowd at bay with a cocked revolver in one hand and the razor with which he had slashed the woman in the other. The woman formed an attachment for him. Together they went to Denver where they lived together for a month. Several weeks ago the woman and her lover came to Salt Lake, where she became enamored. Albanese had trouble with this man, resulting in his being shot by the rival, Albanese went to a hospital in Denver from which he was discharged 10 days ago. He found the woman gone, and by tracing her discovered that she had come to Salt Lake. He came to Salt Lake about 10 days ago, according to the story, and being a moultier by trade, secured employment for three or four days at Silver Bros' Iron Works. Every day he was looking for the real woman and the trouble started here.

Wh