IF IT HAPPENS IT'S IN THE HERALD SEPT 11th

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905 PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

LAST EDITION.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.
Thunder showers; cooler.

Silver, 62½c per ounce.
Copper (casting), 15 5-16c per pound
Lead, in ore, $3.90; New York, $4.60.

PROPHETS NOW PREDICT PEACE

Japan to Submit a New Basis of Compromise Today.

GROUND CUT UNDER WITTE

ARBITRATION PLAYS A PART IN NEW DEAL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 28.—To-morrow morning Baron Komura, acting upon instructions received from Tokio as a result of today's meeting of the cabinet and elder statesmen, under the direct presidency of the emperor of Japan, will submit to M. Witte a new basis of compromise, and that compromise, it is firmly believed tonight, will insure peace.

The revelation was contained in the Associated Press' exclusive announcement today that President Roosevelt had already informed Emperor Nicholas through Ambassador Meyer that Japan was ready to waive the question of indemnity and submit the price to be paid for the northern half of Sakhalin.

Sensation of the Day.

The judgment of a mixed commission prepared the way for Japan's backdown upon the main issue. The announcement had been the sensation of the day. It had met with denials high and low. It was decided to be impossible or incredible. The Japanese declined to affirm and the Russians said they had no confirmation. M. Witte intimated strongly that St. Petersburg had not apprised him of any such action by the president. There was even a disposition to ridicule the idea of arbitrating the price of half of the island. Nevertheless on all hands it was admitted that if Japan took this position the ground was cut out from under Emperor Nicholas.

Will Turn the Tables.

M. Witte, by consummate skill in conceding all the demands of Japan involving the real issues of the war, had maneuvered his adversaries into a position where, unless they abandoned the claim for indemnity, they could be held responsible for continuing the war for money.

The Japanese, by now foregoing the demand for indemnity, practically turn the tables upon Russia and shift the burden back to her shoulders if she does not consent to submit a minor issue to the impartial judgment of a tribunal. M. Witte publicly dissents vigorously from the proposition, and there will still be a struggle with Peterhof, but if Japan tomorrow agrees to formally renounce all claims for direct or indirect compensation for the expenses of the war the big stumbling block to peace is out of the way.

Depends Upon the Wording.

Everything will depend upon the form in which the proposal is submitted. Should the renunciation be so coupled with the other proposition that Russia could claim it was still only a disguised demand for tribute, the gulf might once more be narrowed, not bridged. All the private advices that reach the Russian mission from St. Petersburg indicate that the military party is insistent that Linevitch be given a chance and that negotiations be broken off.

M. Witte feels the pressure of this sentiment, and, as a man of ambition, he may not feel that he can afford to lay himself open to the charge that he is temporizing with the situation. He has power, under his instructions, to reject out of hand any proposition involving the payment of tribute. He need not consult his imperial master. He is a man of inspirations, and he is quite capable, if the Japanese proposition savors still of "blood money," to refuse even to accept it for transmission to St. Petersburg.

Not to Be Expected.

But such a stroke is not expected. M. Witte knows that public opinion, both in America and in Europe, as well as in Russia, would condemn him if he broke off the negotiations just as the way was opened for a possible accord.

While apparently the real negotiations leading up to today's denouement were conducted by the president at Oyster Bay, acting through Baron Kaneko on the one hand and Ambassador Meyer on the other, it is now believed that much has been going on beneath the surface here. Another indication of the sudden turn in the events was the arrival here tonight of Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the City National bank of New York. He is registered at the hotel as "John Howard," and after dinner went to M. Witte's room and remained there an hour.

Financially Interested.

When asked his mission, Mr. Vanderlip said he was only "interested" in the situation. He had met M. Witte several years ago, when he was at the head of the Russian finance ministry, and had also seen him in New York upon his arrival. He had talked with him about the situation and outlook in Russia, the state of the negotiations, etc. He evaded inquiries as to whether the subject of a loan had been discussed, but, considering the importance of the financial group of which the City National bank is a member, and the fact that the bank took a portion of one of the Russian loans, it is fair to assume that the question of finance was not entirely ignored.

Some of the Japanese were greatly excited today over the reports that the Japanese government had surrendered on the question of indemnity. They declared that it would cause a tremendous outburst of popular feeling in Japan.

WOULD BE SATISFACTORY.

Russia Will Make Peace if Indemnity Is Waived.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29, 3:15 a. m.—The Associated Press dispatch from Portsmouth declaring that President Roosevelt was authorized several days ago, on behalf of Japan, to waive all claim for indemnity or reimbursement for the cost of the war and to cede back to Russia the northern half of the island of Sakhalin, leaving the "redemption" price of it to the arbitration of a mixed commission, was received too late here last night to reach the general public, but its significance was instantly recognized in the quarters when it became known.

There is every reason to believe, judging from the official expressions persistently given out by the foreign office since the beginning of the negotiations at Portsmouth, that this proposition by Japan to waive the question of indemnity goes far toward removing the last and, according to official explanations, the only stumbling block in the way of peace.

What Japan Must Do.

The foreign office has said that every disputed point between Russia and Japan, with the exception of payment of indemnity, had practically been arranged on a basis satisfactory to both sides, but that Russia would never pay an indemnity. If the latest proposals of Japan mean that she waives all claims to indemnity of any kind or description, giving up all idea of reimbursement for the expenses of the war in any guise whatever, and in place thereof is prepared to accept, for the restoration to Russia of the northern half of Sakhalin, a redemption price, to be fixed by an unbiased commission, this price to be determined upon by the actual value of the island and not to take into account Japan's war expenses or to carry a concealed indemnity to Japan, there is reason for the assertion that in all probability Japan's proposal was never understood here in this way, and for the deduction, according to the Russian official statement, that the stumbling block to peace can be removed and that there ought to be a new and promising basis for the continuation of the negotiations.

CUMMINS GETS BACK AT SHAW

Iowa Governor Enlists for the Coming Reciprocity War.

STANDS BY WHAT HE SAID

RAKES THE SECRETARY FORE AND AFT.

DES MOINES, Aug. 28.—Governor A. B. Cummins today indicted a scathing reply to the attack made upon him by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who criticised him for misquoting the secretary in his speech before the Chicago reciprocity convention. Governor Cummins shows that he said the quotations was from an editorial in the Des Moines Daily Capital, whose editor attended the banquet of Des Moines bankers, where Mr. Shaw made the address and who is a warm supporter of the secretary. The letter follows:

Quotes the Secretary.

"I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th inst., in which you challenge a statement that I recently made in an address delivered before the National reciprocity conference at Chicago. The statement is as follows:

"'The secretary of the treasury in a speech recently delivered in Des Moines is reported as saying that the explanation of the refusal of the senate to consider the French treaty is that it gives everything to France and nothing to the United States. I must do him the justice to believe that he never read the treaty, for otherwise he has committed a grave offense against the proprieties of debate.'"

Made the Statement.

"The quotation is accurate. I made the statement. You say respecting it:

"'I know that I did not say it of anything that could be so interpreted, but I was not so sure about the report. The occasion was an informal luncheon, and the speech was impromptu though not extemporaneous.'

"You further say:

"'Knowing, therefore, that you would not violate the proprieties of debate by quoting me without authority as having made a specific statement, I write to you to inquire where you saw the report of my speech as given in your Chicago address. I have not seen it, and I wish to correct the record as soon as possible.'"

Glad of the Opportunity.

"I am sincerely gratified to know that you deny having made the statement, for it was impossible for me to reconcile it with the truth, and I am not less gratified to be given the opportunity to advise you of my authority for imputing the sentiment to you. You may be against the French treaty and I may be for it, but you can no more afford to mislead the public concerning its provisions than I can afford to misrepresent the statements you make to justify the inaction of the senate.

"You are quite right in determining that both of us have had too long an experience in the trial of cases to believe that any substantial victory can be won either through any falsehood or passive suppression of the truth. I, therefore, promptly give you my authority for stating you were reported as saying in your speech at Des Moines that the senate failed to approve the French treaty because it gave France everything and the United States nothing.

Gives His Authority.

"In the Des Moines Capital of Saturday, May 27, 1905 (the day after your speech), you will find a long editorial entitled, 'Secretary Shaw.' It deals wholly with your speech of the day before. I quote that part of it upon which I relied in my address at Chicago:

"'In his own original way he drove home certain facts that will be remembered. He exposed the proposed French treaty in all its deformities, demonstrating that we were offering France a tremendous bargain and getting practically nothing in return.'

"If this be not a sufficient basis for the statement that I made in Chicago, I have yet to learn the meaning of the commonest words of my mother tongue. Lafayette Young, the editor of the Des Moines Capital, was present at the luncheon and heard your speech. He is your political friend and ally. He is in sympathy with your views. He is himself a speaker of wonderful power, and knows what words mean. He writes constantly concerning the tariff and reciprocity, and could not have been mistaken with respect to the trend and conclusion of your argument.

Some Sarcasm.

"When he wrote in his vivid and striking way that you 'exposed the proposed French treaty in all its deformities, demonstrating that we were offering France a tremendous bargain and getting nothing in return,' it was not possible for me to doubt that you said what he had imputed to you. I know that he could easily have misunderstood me, but it is incredible that he should misunderstand you.

"Following your example, I will hand a copy of my reply to the newspapers at the time I mail the letter. With high regard, I am

"Yours very truly,

"ALBERT B. CUMMINS."

BIG STRIKE IN MEXICO.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boston, Aug. 28.—The Boston office of the Mexican Consolidated company, controlled by Boston and Salt Lake interests, has just received a telegram from Guanacevi to the effect that an ore body has been encountered in the Soto mine varying from $40 to above $1,000 (Mexican) per ton. The vein varies from eight inches to six feet in depth.

MODERN SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED

General McCaskey Noticed the Lighting at Fort Douglas.

ANNUAL REPORT GIVEN OUT

OFFICERS AND MEN PRAISED FOR MARKSMANSHIP.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—The war department today made public the annual report of Brigadier General William O. McCaskey, commanding the department of Colorado. Without comment General McCaskey recommended the re-establishment of the army canteen. He concurs in the recommendation by the chief commissioner that a depot be established in Denver for his department, where food supplies may be received and more carefully inspected before transferred to posts. The business of the past year in purchase and distribution of supplies amounted to $149,652, and it is believed the small additional expense called for by the establishment of a depot would be warranted by increased efficiency of the service that must result.

Inspection of Rations.

The chief commissary also recommends that each post in the department be visited by him each year to permit him to examine into the care exercised in handling rations, issues of beef, sales of supplies, baking of bread and to gather knowledge of sources of local supply.

Now that large bodies of troops are constantly traveling to and from the Pacific coast, he also recommends that a standard kitchen car for each command not less in size than a battalion should be adopted. This would enable troops to be subsisted on regular or garrison rations and with much greater comfort and convenience than at present.

Flour Testing Machines.

Commissary supplies furnished were found satisfactory excepting that at two posts complaint was made of the quality of flour issued made from Colorado wheat and purchased after careful test by the usual methods. After long experiments with various flours the chief commissary recommended the adoption of flour testing machines for use at all purchasing stations with the result that the commissary general visited Denver and personally conducted experiments for two days with the machine and they were ordered for each station. Great good is expected to result to the service by use of the testing machines.

The feeding of alfalfa entirely to stock at Fort Duchesne, Utah, proved detrimental, necessitating the issue of upland or prairie hay in part during the current fiscal year.

Fort Douglas Lights.

It is recommended that Fort Douglas, Utah, be furnished with a modern system of lighting. The lamps now in use are unsatisfactory and not creditable to the quartermaster's department.

The department commander desires to express to the officers and enlisted men of the department his satisfaction with and appreciation of the results obtained during this year's target practice. Although practically of enlisted strength the department is composed of men with less than one year's service, still reports show a decided increase in percentage by most classes and especially in general average. The general increase attained under city conditions could be accomplished only by careful and earnest attention on the part of both officers and enlisted men, and shows that they fully appreciate the value of this, the paramount feature of an enlisted man's training.

Athletics.

Recommendations of increased pay for marksmanship are heartily concurred in.

The following recommendations in regard to athletics made by officers in charge are concurred in:

First—That there be three post field days during the year, one each in March, June and September, instead of a monthly field day now prescribed.

Second—That the annual department athletic meet be held during October of each year.

Third—That during the season different post baseball teams be allowed to visit at other posts in the department at government expense.

BERRY ON CANAL BOARD

Chief Engineer of Union Pacific Will Help Build Great Isthmian Channel.

Washington, Aug. 28.—John B. Berry, chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha, has been appointed assistant member of the board of consulting engineers which will meet in Washington on Sept. 1 to discuss the building of the Panama canal. He fills the vacancy made through the resignation of Herman Schussler.

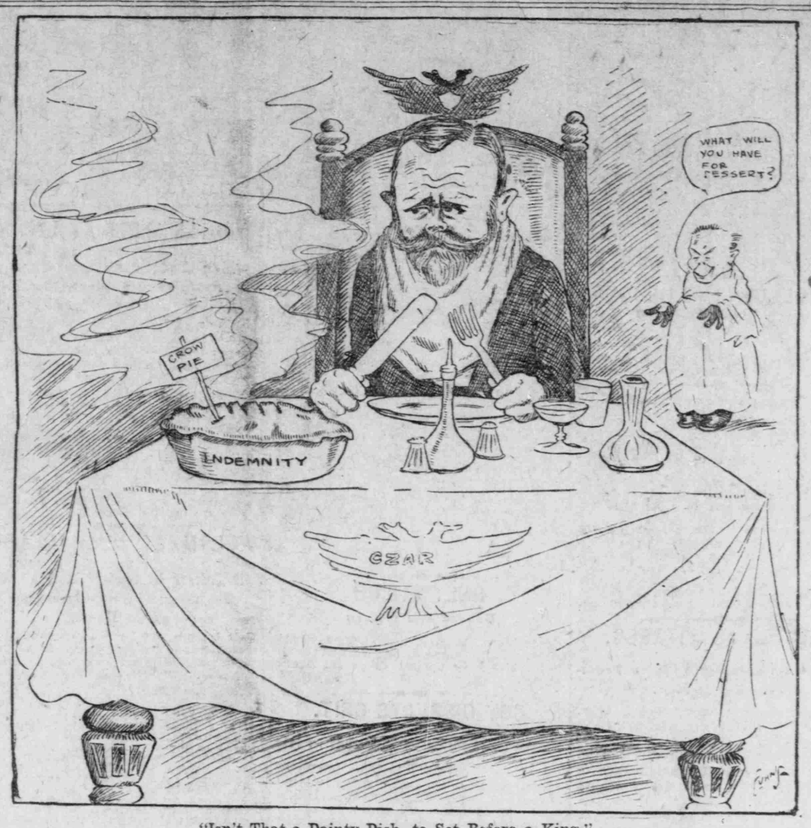
John B. Berry, chief engineer of the Union Pacific and consulting engineer of the Oregon Short Line, has a wide acquaintance in Salt Lake and in the west generally. He was in this city much of the time, a few years ago, when the Salt Lake Route was building, being active on the Short Line fight in the Nevada grade war. He is probably best known in the west for his rebuilding of the Union Pacific in Wyoming. This and other engineering feats place him, in the opinion of many road builders, at the top of his profession in the railroad line.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN CALIFORNIA WRECK

Willits, Cal., Aug. 28.—Four men were killed and several others injured in a railway wreck on the California & Northwestern near Sherwood Junction today. The engineer with his crew was bringing his engine down a steep grade when suddenly the engine began to slide. Inreversing, the engineer lost control of the engine and it jumped the track and fell over on its side. Engineer Lucas was caught under the engine and killed. W. Higgins, H. L. Stolnecker and C. Lenotte were scalded to death by steam from the broken pipes of the engine.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The president has approved the sentence in the court-martial case of First Lieutenant G. S. Richards, Twenty-third infantry, who was convicted of duplicating pay accounts and was sentenced to dismissal from service and to one year at hard labor.



"Isn't That a Dainty Dish to Set Before a King."

MANY LIVES WOULD HAVE BEEN LOST

Two Attempts Made to Blow Up Immense Reservoir in Ohio—Two Farmers Arrested and Warrants Issued For Others.

ST. MARY'S, O., Aug. 28.—As a result of an official investigation of the two attempts to blow up the immense reservoir near here during the past year two arrests were made today and more are expected tomorrow. Those against whom warrants were issued are farmers living near the reservoir. Riley Colton of Celina, charged with having blown up the bulkhead in an attempt to destroy the reservoir, and Parker Wright, whose home is on the south side of the reservoir, accused of being an accomplice, were arrested today and taken before the prosecuting attorney at Wapakoneta.

The farmers are accused of having guilty knowledge of the two attempts to release the water of the big pond.

Accused Ordered Arrested.

W. H. McClintock, secretary of the state board of public works, arrived in St. Mary's today and ordered the arrest of all the accused parties.

The first attempt to blow out the bulkhead gates was made on the night of Aug. 23, 1904, when a charge of dynamite under the top beam of the south gate tore away the beam and part of the upper post to which the gate is hinged, badly shattering the abutment and releasing one of the wickets from its fastenings.

Second Attempt.

On the night of May 4, 1905, a heavy charge of dynamite was placed in the lock at the base of the lower north gate. The damage to the lock was even greater than on the first attempt, the gate being blown clear out of the lock. The masonry of the south wall was completely shattered. If the wall had been blown out it would have released the immense body of water and drained the largest artificial body of water in the world. Had the plot succeeded, the property damage would have been immense, and loss of life would also have probably been heavy.

DEFENDED YOUNG LADY'S GOOD NAME

Garfield Peterson, of Pinedale, Wyo., Stabbed Nine Times by a Ruffian Whom He Called to Account For Insulting a Girl.

(Special to The Herald.)

PINEDALE, Wyo., Aug. 28.—Garfield Peterson of this place is suffering from the effects of nine stabs which were inflicted by a knife in the hands of C. D. Connell, a ruffian who came here a short time ago and has been working in the hay fields here. Connell insulted a young lady to whom Peterson was paying attention, and Peterson at once hunted him up and demanded an apology. Connell responded with a thrust on the temple with a knife which he had drawn. Peterson knocked him down, and a rough and tumble fight ensued, in which Peterson imagined that Connell was scratching him. He gave Connell a thorough fist beating and then allowed him to escape. Upon appearing in the light he found that he had been cut with a knife nine times—four times on the face and neck, one cut almost severing his jugular vein, and five times on the body. He became exhausted in a few minutes from the loss of blood, and a physician was summoned, who finally succeeded in stanching the flow, but Peterson is still very weak. A search was made for Connell by friends of Peterson, but he had escaped. He is still in the country and will probably be arrested.

AMERICAN IN JAIL IN NICARAGUA FOR INSULTING THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Aug. 28.—A cablegram received at the state department from Minister Merry, dated at San Jose, Costa Rica, today, says that Albers, the American citizen arrested in Nicaragua, is in comfortable quarters and is allowed to receive his friends in jail. He has also been permitted to visit his own home twice, and has retained two lawyers, who may consult with him. Mr. Merry adds that he will see that Albers has a fair trial.

A mail report received today from Minister Merry, dated at San Jose, Aug. 18, contains the information called for by the state department as to the cause for the arrest of Albers. It appears from Mr. Merry's report that only one man of that name is involved in the trouble. The minister enclosed a copy of a telegram received by him from the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, dated at Managua, Aug. 13. In this dispatch the minister for foreign affairs stated that William C. Albers resided in Jalapa, in the district of New Sebogia, and that he opposed the local authorities in their attempt to serve a writ. In his excitement Albers, it is charged, insulted the president of the republic. The authorities of Jalapa commenced a criminal suit against him and in the course of the proceedings caused his removal to the headquarters of the district, where Alberts will be tried.

IDAHO BOARD OF EQUALIZATION HAS FIXED RATES OF TAXATION

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Aug. 28.—The state board of equalization announced the result of its deliberations this evening, and the clerks in the auditor's office are busy tonight figuring up the net results. The assessment fixed by the board on railroads was about forecasted in these dispatches. All main lines with the exception of that portion of the Short Line from the Utah to the Montana boundaries, formerly known as the Utah Northern, are assessed at $9,500 a mile. The exception noted is assessed at $9,380. All branch lines remain as assessed last year, excepting the Boise, St. Anthony and O. R. & N., in Kootenai and Shoshone counties, which were raised as follows: Boise branch, $500; St. Anthony branch, $500; O. R. & N., branch, $250.

The Western Union Telegraph company was increased from $90 to $125 a mile and the telephone companies excepting Cassia, Lemhi, and Custer. Increases are as follows: Ten per cent, Ada, Bingham, Blaine, Canyon, Elmore, Idaho, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Washington. Twenty per cent, Bannock, Bear lake. Twenty-five per cent, Kootenai. Twelve per cent, Boise.

Changes in improvements on town lots were made in many counties. Range cattle were reduced from $15 to $12 and sheep were left unchanged at $2.

Total assessed valuation of the state this year is $74,701,884.61, an increase of $6,927,998.11 over 1904, and $8,427,176.53 over 1905.

The increase over 1904etaetaoinshrd The increase in 1904 over 1903 was $1,499,178.41.

The state board in equalizing assessment increased the total as reported by $1,581,621.81. This increase is divided as follows: Railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, $808,640.06. All other classes, $872,981.75.

The increase on railroads, telegraph and telephone lines was on a valuation of $11,277,307.11. That on all other classes of property was on a valuation of $63,124,577.50.

STEAMER GOES DOWN IN STORM

All But Two of the Officers and Crew Drowned.

CARGO OF VESSEL SHIFTED

DISASTER OCCURRED ALMOST IN AN INSTANT.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug. 28.—Twenty men, constituting all but two of the officers and crew of the American steamship Peconic, Captain Jones, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans with coal, were drowned by the sinking of that vessel off the coast of Florida today. The disaster was the result of a fierce gale, which raged along the coast during the night and early morning. Lashed by the storm, an immense wave struck the vessel with terrific force about 12:30 o'clock this morning. The impact, coming just as the vessel was making a turn, caused a shift of the cargo, and the vessel leaned over and sank immediately. The accident occurred so quickly that only two of those aboard her—an Italian and a Spaniard—were able to save themselves. They succeeded in getting into a life boat, reached Amelia beach about noon, and on landing told the story of the disaster.

Went Down Rapidly.

About midnight of Sunday, according to their story, during the heaviest part of the storm, which had raged all day, the officer of the deck gave the order to put further out to sea, fearing they were approaching the coast too nearly. In the endeavor to turn, the ship was struck with a heavy sea; the cargo shifted, and she began sinking rapidly. In less than ten minutes after the alarm was sounded she had gone to the bottom. One of the two survivors was at the wheel at the time the order was given; the other was upon watch.

Two Were Saved.

As soon as the ship began to careen, these two men rushed for one of the small boats, which they jumped into as the vessel began to sink. With their knives they severed the ropes as the water's level was reached, and the small boat was thrown far out on the waves. They say that they discovered through the blackness and storm the figures of part of the awakened crew, some of whom managed to crowd into another of the ship's boats. This was, however, caught in a trough of the sea, thrown violently against the ventilators, and then wedged fast. Their pitiful cry for help could be heard as the ship went down in the sea.

Night of Horror.

Alone through the remainder of the night, in the awful wash of waters, with the storm raging and threatening each moment to swamp their small boat, these two men were gradually borne ashore toward Amelia Island, landing just at 11 a. m. today. The men, whose names are Bagellini Humberti, and Antonio Clark, were unable to speak except in their native tongues, and it was some time before the facts of the disaster were thoroughly ascertained. They have testified to the correctness of the above report before a notary public, and the community here cared for their wants.

In the Teeth of a Gale.

At the time of the disaster, the ship was about 200 miles northeast of here, heading south and in the teeth of the gale.

The vessel had been engaged in the fruit trade from Central America to New Orleans, but on account of quarantine regulations prohibiting the import of bananas she had been engaged for two voyages to carry coal from Philadelphia to New Orleans. She was a ship of 1,154 tons register and had on board about 1,500 tons of coal. She arrived at Philadelphia July 24 and cleared for New Orleans Aug. 19.

HOLMES GIVES BAIL.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Former Associate Statistician E. S. Holmes, jr., of the department of agriculture, indicted together with F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government by prematurely divulging the department cotton crop reports, surrendered to the United States marshal today, the latter appearing before Justice Stafford and giving bond in the sum of $10,000.

COUPLE LEFT NO TRACE BEHIND

Man and Wife Desert Little Children at Albany, N. Y.

HOTEL BILL WAS JUMPED

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Evidence as to the identity of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Rogers, who went out of the Hotel Ten Eyck here Friday night leaving their two little boys, one a baby of 6 months and the other 6 years old, in the care of a chambermaid, is steadily accumulating, but their whereabouts is as much a mystery as ever.

The belief that the Rogers went to New York Thursday and sailed on the Campania for Europe was disposed of this afternoon when Edwin H. Low, a steamship agent with whom they had had some correspondence about booking passage, telegraphed that nobody answering to their description had sailed on the Campania or any of the other liners that departed on Saturday.

Theory of Police.

The police are now working on a theory that Rogers and his wife are still in Albany or near at hand. There is nothing to show why they should wish to abandon their children deliberately. On the contrary letters found in their rooms at the hotel and the behavior of the oldest boy, Rex, demonstrate that up to this time the children were tenderly cared for.

One of these letters, evidently cherished by Mrs. Rogers, was written for the child to his mother by some grown person. In it Rex sends "loads of kisses." To-day when one of the sympathetic housekeepers at the hotel wanted to kiss Rex he declined. "I never kiss anybody but my mamma," he explained.

Both Pretty Children.

Both children are exceptionally attractive. Strategy had to be used this afternoon to get Rex to leave his baby brother. Rex was taken to the Albany orphans' asylum, while the baby went to St. Margaret's home for very young children. The older boy shed his first tears when he found his brother was to be taken from him.

Advices from Washington confirm the belief drawn from the papers Rogers left in his room that he was vice president of the Congressional Correspondence club. He remained in that position for two months, when, it is said, he had a disagreement with his partner and left the city. Charles H. Coleman, of the New York law firm of Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman, while here today said that about a month ago his firm employed Rogers as an expert stenographer. He left their employment about a week ago.

May Be Double Suicide.

The certified check for $25 which the hotel people cashed for Mr. Rogers on the afternoon before his disappearance has been paid by the Consolidated National bank of New York.

Thus far nothing has developed to indicate that the Rogers were fleeing from justice. One theory upon which the police are working is that perhaps, finding themselves without means, they have committed suicide.

JUMPED BOARD BILL.

Couple Cashed a Certified Check and Disappeared.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The couple registered at the Hotel Ten Eyck here last Thursday as Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rodgers of San Francisco, disappeared from the hotel Friday night, leaving behind them two children, both boys, 6 years and 6 months old, respectively. The children are being cared for by the hotel management, but if the parents do not call for them Monday they will be placed in charge of the city charity authorities. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers left without paying their board bill and after getting the hotel to cash a certified check. The police have heard that the couple came here from Washington and today telegraphed to that city in an effort to locate them.

Trunk Opened.

The mystery deepened when the effects of the missing couple were examined today. Their trunk contained clothing and letters, including some from the New York law firm of Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman. There were unused railroad passes from Asheville to Washington and from Philadelphia to Bound Brook. Other effects included a bank deposit book from the Consolidated National bank, New York.

Sailed on Cunarder.

That the couple sailed on the Cunard liner Campania last Saturday is suggested by a letter from a steamship agent of New York regarding passage on the Campania and asking for the cash deposit required to hold the room.

Other papers indicated that Rogers was vice-president of the Congressional Corresponding company, Washington, and was connected with California oil fields at Bakersfield, Cal.

Probable Forgery.

The attention of the police has been drawn to the fact that among the abandoned papers are what purports to be the certified checks for $1,491 on the Kern Valley bank at Bakersfield, signed with the name of R. H. McDonald. In addition to these are three rubber hand stamps made in separate lines with which a check certification of this bank might be forged.

UNKNOWN IN CALIFORNIA.

Rodgers Had No Connection With Oil Fields Company.

Bakersfield, Cal., Aug. 28.—Inquiry at the Kern Valley bank and at the office of the California Consolidated Oil Fields company discloses the fact that no such person as John R. Rogers is known at either place, and that no checks were ever issued in his favor by the latter concern.

The Kern Valley bank today received a telegram from the Consolidated National bank of New York which shows that Rogers had made an attempt to cash a check purporting to be issued by the oil company and certified by the bank, which reads as follows:

"Is check of California Consolidated Oil Fields company order of John W. Rogers for $1,591, certified by you, genuine? Wire reply."

No Such Check Issued.

Mr. McDonald immediately inquired at the offices of the oil company as to whether such a check had ever been issued and was informed that John W. Rogers was not known, nor had a check for the above amount ever been issued in his favor. A reply was wired to the New York bank that no check had ever been issued or certified.

A notable feature of the checks left behind is that that they are signed by R. H. McDonald, while the cashier of the Kern Valley bank signs his name "Renold McDonald," and has no middle initial.

Mr. McDonald is of the opinion that the forger, whoever he may be, may at some time or other have been in Kern county, probably long enough to be acquainted in a general way with the bank and its officials, but not intimately enough to get the names correctly.

Rogers a Stenographer.

New York, Aug. 28.—J. W. Rogers formerly was employed as a stenographer by Quigg, Bostwick & Coleman in this city. At the firm's office today it was said that nothing is known there of Rogers' whereabouts.

He came to them through a newspaper advertisement and they knew nothing regarding his past.

FATHER GONE; SON IS IN JAIL

Officers Investigate Sudden Disappearance of Atterton.

MURDER IS A POSSIBILITY

ACTIONS OF BOY ARE BEING TRACED.

WHILE Albert Atterton is being held in the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of criminal assault, the officers are investigating strange circumstances connected with the disappearance of his father. Atterton, senior, vanished from Murray about November last. At the time he had a large sum of money on his person. He is said to have been in company with his son then.

Young Atterton, soon after the father had vanished, turned up with plenty of money, although those who know him say that he had little, and generally none, prior to that time. A letter written by the young man to his mother in Sheffield, England, is another factor in the case. This letter has just come to the knowledge of Salt Lake friends of the father, who was a blacksmith in Murray and in mining camps. It stated that the father had perished in the desert. It is said by men who know the Attertons that the son had professed ignorance of where his father was.

Both Were Mormon Converts.

Atterton and his father have been in America for something over two years. They came from Sheffield, England, and the young man professed belief in the Mormon faith. He turned out, however, to be irreligious. And then he materialized as reckless.

He is said by those who knew him to have done little work. They state that he was usually without funds and that his board bills at times got slow payment.

Last fall the father came to Murray with about $200 on his person. He had earned this money at his trade as a blacksmith.

Then Atterton, senior, vanished.

Boy Suddenly Had Money.

After the father had disappeared Albert Atterton materialized in Centerville and Bountiful. He is said to have had plenty of money. This he spent freely. Later on came his arrest on a charge of attempted criminal assault, for which he was bound over to the district court the other day.

In the meantime young Atterton had written the letter to his mother. Missionaries of the Mormon church who were in Sheffield last spring saw this letter. They state that it told of the father's death in the desert, and went on to give details.

These facts have caused the investigation which is now being conducted by Sheriff C. Frank Emery with a view to finding when and how, if he died, Atterton, senior, came to his death.

PERISHED ON DESERT

Judge L. Bethune, Well Known Mining Expert, Added to Victims of Death Valley.

Bullfrog, Nev., Aug. 28.—Judge L. Bethune, brother of Harry Bethune of Butte, Mont., the well known mining expert and promoter, is supposed to be dead in Death Valley. Mr. Bethune, who was well advanced in years, while a month ago declared his intention of going to Randsburg, by way of Death Valley. James C. Weller, father of Earl C. Weller of Telluride, Colo., who was searching for the body of his son, claims to have found a black mule straying around a water hole about a half mile north of Surveyors' Wells. A pack outfit which gave evidence of having fallen off the animal was lying a short distance away and a Bible and some letters marked with Bethune's name were found among the effects. No trace of Bethune's presence were discernable and it is feared that the aged man is dead. The animal is supposed to have headed for water after its owner lost control of it.

DENVER BANKERS IN THE CRIMINAL COURT

Denver, Aug. 28.—Officials of the suspended Western bank and the Denver Savings bank, awaiting trial on the charge of bankers' larceny—receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent—were in the criminal court today, the latter to plead and the former to ask a continuance. The motion for a continuance will be heard on Wednesday. Carlos Wood, cashier, and Robert Brown, paying teller, of the Denver Savings bank, pleaded not guilty to the charge of bankers' larceny and trial was set for Sept. 12.

James A. Hill, president of the savings bank, arrested at McAlister, I. T., on the same charge, reached Denver late today in the custody of a deputy sheriff from this county. He was hurried to the criminal court, where bonds in the sum of $5,000 were provided and he was then released.

SAVED BY A MIRACLE.

Butte, Aug. 28.—Con Sullivan, caught in a fall of ground in Green Mountain mine yesterday, was rescued this afternoon. One timber in the timbers under which he was working did not go down, and he was not injured.