The boss has to work harder than any of his hired hands, or lose his job. Anybody can be a hired man. A "pull" will carry a man some distance, but there must be some accompanying signs of life if he expects to last.—Trade Journal.

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Established June 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909 12 PAGES. Price, 5 Cents.

Weather—Friday, Generally fair.

Metal Market.
Silver 50⅝c per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 12 7-16c per pound.
Lead, $4.00 per 100 pounds.

# UTAH STATE TREASURY IS LOOTED OF SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

## CHRISTIANSEN CONFESSES AND IS NOW IN CUSTODY

### Shortage of Former State Treasurer Is Made Good by His Bondsmen and State Loses Nothing.

Embezzlement Discovered Through Checking of Accounts by State Board of Examiners—Money Used in Mining Ventures.

**STOLEN FROM THE STATE TREASURY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| On May 26, 1908, inheritance tax paid by Julia A. Kimball estate | $10,628.94 |
| On Jan. 4, 1909, Salt Lake county taxes | 60,000.00 |
| Total amount of thefts | $70,628.94 |

**James Christiansen, former state treasurer, has confessed he is responsible for the shortage and is now in custody in room 257, Cullen hotel. These sureties have agreed to make good the shortage: W. S. McCornick, of McCornick & Co.'s bank; G. S. Holmes, J. C. Lynch and Frank Knox, of the National Bank of the Republic; Joseph F. Smith and C. S. Burton, of the State Bank of Utah.**

James Christiansen, state treasurer for the four-year term ended at the beginning of the present year, last night confessed to thefts made while treasurer of Utah, amounting to $70,628.94. He is now under surveillance in his room at the Cullen hotel. The amount of the shortage has already been deposited in McCornick & Co.'s bank by the bondsmen and friends of Mr. Christiansen, so that the state will lose nothing by the defalcation.

The embezzlement of Mr. Christiansen was discovered only a few days ago through the checking of the accounts by the state board of examiners consisting of Governor William Spry, C. S. Tingey, secretary of state, and A. R. Barnes, attorney general, working with Jesse D. Jewkes, state auditor, and David Mattson, state treasurer. So cleverly were the shortages covered by the former state treasurer that it took the utmost skill to discover that the discrepancies in accounts was due to an actual defalcation, not a clerical error.

At the time the discovery of the shortage was made Mr. Christiansen was in Chafey, Nev., where he has extensive mining interests. Sheriff Joseph C. Sharp and two of his bondsmen, J. C. Lynch and Frank Knox, went to Chafey, in the meantime a wire had been sent to Mr. Christiansen, apprising him of the discovery and he returned voluntarily to meet the charges.

**Admits His Shortage.**

As soon as he returned he consulted with his bondsmen and admitted his shortage. While arrangements were being made he consented to an arrangement whereby he was taken into custody and confined in a room at the Cullen hotel under the watch of officers. He is still in room 257 at the hotel and it is understood will remain there until a decision has been reached by his bondsmen as to whether or not criminal charges will be pushed against him. It is said that a complaint charging him with embezzlement in the amount named has already been sworn to.

Among the bondsmen of Mr. Christiansen, who are held responsible for his shortage, are W. S. McCornick, C. S. Burton, G. S. Holmes, J. C. Lynch, Frank Knox and Joseph F. Smith. These bondsmen or their representatives met with the state board of examiners last evening and agreed to pay the full amount of the shortage to the state. An amount equal to that embezzled has already been deposited in McCornick's bank to be turned over to the state upon the release of the claim against the bondsmen.

**Money In Mining Venture.**

Both of the thefts named were made by Mr Christiansen to cover other shortages in the accounts caused by previous defalcations. Mr. Christiansen was heavily interested in a mine near Virginia City, Nev., and the money is said to have been taken to build a mill at that mine. Several prominent men of Salt Lake and other parts of Utah were interested in this enterprise.

Mr. Christiansen admits his guilt freely and declares that the amount discovered to be short by the state board of examiners is the total amount stolen. Those who have been investigating the matter are inclined to believe that this statement is true although a thorough investigation of the accounts is being made under the supervision of the state administration.

The discovery of the shortage was due to a prompt checking of accounts by David Mattson, the present state treasurer; Jesse D. Jewkes, state auditor; J. A. Groesbeck, treasurer of Salt Lake county, and Frank Heginbotham, auditor of Salt Lake county. On Jan. 4, Mr. Groesbeck paid to Mr. Christiansen, then retiring as state treasurer, $60,000, being a portion of taxes amounting to $168,000, due to the state from Salt Lake county. Mr. Christiansen gave him a receipt and should also have forwarded receipts to the state and county auditors. This was not done.

**Auditor's Books Tampered With.**

Upon relinquishing his office as state treasurer to David Mattson, Mr. Christiansen accepted a position as temporary deputy state auditor under Jesse D. Jewkes. It was discovered last week that the item on the state auditor's books charging Salt Lake county with $168,000 had been tampered with and an attempt had been made to make it show $108,000 instead. The handwriting was not that

Continued on Page 2.

JAMES CHRISTIANSEN,
Former state treasurer, who is quoted as having confessed to stealing $70,000 from the state treasury.

When the Smoke of the Battle Clears Away.

## HUGE OUTCRY AGAINST THE COFFEE DUTY

### Would Mean a Gift of $26,000,000 to Importers Who Have Loaded Up.

### FORESTER PINCHOT EXPRESSES OPINION

SAYS REMOVAL OF DUTY WOULD NOT REDUCE THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

Jackson, Miss., March 11.—That the proposed revision of the tariff will result in the perpetration of a fraud on the nation is the opinion expressed by United States Senator J. A. McLaurin today. Senator McLaurin said:

"It is not the Republican intention to reduce the tariff to any material extent. It is the purpose of the party in power to continue it as a protective tariff, and in many instances even make it prohibitive."

Washington, March 11.—With the Payne tariff bill practically ready to be introduced on the first day of the special session, newspaper correspondents anxious to learn what has been done with schedules affecting the section in which their papers circulate and manufacturers and others who have interests that will be affected by the new measure, gather daily at the ways and means committee room in an effort to learn something regarding the new bill. No legislative measure has been so carefully guarded as the document now being framed.

**Tax on Coffee.**

The proposition that has given the committee the most concern and which has been the most difficult to determine, is the plan to tax coffee. Some Republican members declare that the taxing of the breakfast table would make it impossible for the Republicans to carry their districts at the next election. The National Coffee & Tea association wrote to the committee that a tax on coffee or tea would be unjust to consumers, detrimental to trade, irritating to the masses and finally would fail to produce any material revenue to the government for nearly two years to come.

"A duty of 5 cents upon coffee would mean an immediate profit of at least $6.50 per bag upon every bag in the United States to owners thereof," is the claim made in brief. "There being nearly 4,000,000 bags at present held here by individuals, corporations and Wall street speculative interests, such a duty would mean a profit of $26,000,000 to the owners and holders thereof, but it would not mean one dollar paid into the United States treasury."

**Pulp People "View With Alarm."**

Paper and pulp manufacturers have expressed great alarm over the report that the committee would include in the bill the changes in the pulp paper schedule recommended in the report of the Mann committee, which investigated the pulp and paper questions. The American Paper & Pulp association through its president, Arthur C. Hastings, has submitted a lengthy brief urging certain changes in the recommendations made by the select committee.

"We cannot too emphatically state that the recommendation of the select committee fill us with alarm," says Mr. Hastings, "and we believe if adopted would inevitably be injurious to our industry, to the country, and ultimately to the consumer."

The Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Producers' association, claiming to embrace in its membership the owners of 87½ per cent of the producing oil wells in Oklahoma and Kansas, which produce 60 per cent of the high grade refining crude oil of the United States, has submitted a brief urging that the present countervailing clause of the Dingley tariff imposes on oil imported from other countries the same duty which they collect on oil imported to them from this country.

**BRIEF OF LUMBERMEN.**

**Chief Forester Pinchot Tells Committee What He Thinks.**

Washington, March 11.—A removal of the tariff on lumber would neither reduce the price to the consumer nor preserve our forests, according to the opinion expressed by Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service in a letter to Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the house ways and means committee, made public tonight.

Mr. Pinchot holds that the fundamental question is forest conservation.

"There is only one way to save our forests," he said. "That is to see that they are kept at work growing new crops of timber as the old are cut away."

Mr. Pinchot says that most of the lumber we now import comes from Canada as most of it would if the duty were taken off. We are now importing from Canada only about 2 per cent as much lumber as

Continued on Page 5.

## APPROPRIATIONS BILL APPROVED AND SUBMITTED

### Total Distribution for Next Two Years Amounts to Two and a Quarter Millions.

### UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AWARDED $300,000

COMPLETE LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS AS AGREED UPON BY COMMITTEES.

The appropriations bill as it will come before the legislature, and as it has been agreed upon by the committees on appropriations in the house and senate, was yesterday completed. It approximates a total of nearly $2,225,000, which, with the additional appropriations for highways and bridges, included in house bill 237 and others, will bring the total sum to near the estimated revenues, which is placed at $2,360,000.

The largest appropriation is accorded the University of Utah. This institution is to receive, in round numbers, $300,000. The state board of corrections, which is the penitentiary, will get $218,000. The state industrial school comes in for $125,000, the state mental hospital $140,000, the school for the deaf and blind $59,000, sheep commissioner $11,000, board of equalization $22,000, state board of health $20,000, state board of land commissioners $45,000, state board of loan commissioners (the body having to do with the capitol building bonds), $160,000. Agricultural college $180,000.

The state fair is booked for $40,000. The state fish and game commissioner's department is to have about $37,000. The supreme court, it is estimated, will cost about $45,000, aside from the $4,000 for the state library.

The appartionments in detail, save those which will be made in bills still to be passed by the legislature, are contained in these tables:

**The Governor.**

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary 1909 and 1910 | $ 8,000 |
| Salary of private secretary | 3,600 |
| Contingent expenses | 3,500 |
| Capture of outlaws | 2,000 |
| Extradition of fugitives | 4,000 |

**Secretary of State.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 6,000 |
| Salary of deputy secretary of state | 3,000 |
| Clerical assistance | 7,800 |
| Contingent expenses | 2,000 |

**State Auditor.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 4,000 |
| Salaries of deputy auditors | 4,800 |
| Salary of special deputies | 2,400 |
| Clerical assistance | 1,440 |
| Contingent expenses | 1,000 |
| Contingent and traveling expenses of special deputies | 1,500 |
| Bureau of statistics for salary of deputy statistician | 2,400 |
| Contingent expenses | 2,000 |

**State Treasurer.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 3,000 |
| Clerical assistance | 1,200 |
| Contingent expenses | 700 |

**Attorney General.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 4,000 |
| Salary of deputy attorney general | 2,400 |
| Salary of stenographer and clerk | 1,440 |
| Contingent expenses | 2,000 |

**State Coal Mine Inspector.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 4,000 |
| Traveling and contingent expenses | 2,000 |
| Board of examiners of mine foremen | 300 |

**State Bank Examiner.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 3,600 |
| Traveling and contingent expenses | 1,000 |

**State Food and Dairy Commissioner.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 3,000 |
| Traveling and contingent expenses | 5,500 |

**State Chemist.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 2,500 |

**State Engineer.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 6,000 |
| For contingent expenses | 3,000 |
| Irrigation contingent expenses | 21,000 |

**State Fish and Game Commissioner.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary 1909 and 1910 | 3,600 |
| Traveling and contingent expenses | 4,000 |
| Salary of chief deputy | 2,400 |
| Traveling expenses | 1,200 |
| Three hatchery superintendents and six chief wardens | 18,000 |
| Traveling expenses | 1,200 |
| Clerk | 1,800 |
| Repair and maintenance of Burriston ponds in Juab county | 1,000 |

**Supreme Court.**

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of three judges 1909 and 1910 | 30,000 |
| Contingent expenses | 1,200 |
| Salary of stenographer | 3,450 |
| Clerk of supreme court | 4,200 |
| Reporter of decisions | 2,250 |
| Contingent expenses | 700 |

**State Library.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchase of books | 4,000 |

Continued on Page 3.

## "Insurgents" Meet in Secret

Washington, March 11.—For more than three hours tonight the Republican "insurgents" discussed behind closed doors the details of the fight they propose to make in congress next Monday against the adoption of the rules of the last house.

The leaders of the movement expressed entire satisfaction with the size of the meeting, claiming that at least ten more members would vote with them against the rules. It is known that much of the time at the meeting was devoted to discussion of a compromise with the organization forces.

It was suggested that the "insurgents" enter into a compromise with the regulars whereby a committee would be appointed at the beginning of the special session to revise the rules of the house. Pending the report, the rules of the last house would be enforced.

The sentiment was that the speaker should not have the power of appointing the committee if such a compromise was agreed upon.

Those present were:

Representatives Gardner and Lovering of Massachusetts, Murdock and Madison of Kansas, Hubbard of Iowa, Morse, Cooper, Nelson, Kopp, Cary, Lenroot and Esch of Wisconsin; Miller and Davis of Minnesota, Kinkaid and Hinshaw of Nebraska, Gronna of North Dakota and Poindexter of Washington.

It was stated at the meeting that telegrams had been received from Representatives Lindberg of Minnesota, Norris of Nebraska and Hayes of California that they would vote with the "insurgents."

After the conference the "insurgents" declined to discuss the conclusions reached. It is known that the compromise proposition did not meet with general approval. A program for the parliamentary proceedings for Monday was agreed upon.

Chairman Gardner said:

"The meeting voted unanimously to give the tariff bill the right of way, and decided upon a program embodying a definite plan for a thorough revision of the rules. This program will not be made public until congress is organized."

## FOUR-HORSE TEAM CAN BE DRIVEN THROUGH HOLE IN THE ELKINS LAW

### Comment of a Department of Justice Official Upon the Outcome of the Celebrated Standard Oil Case.

Washington, March 11.—The officials of the department of justice today again declined to discuss what further action would be taken by the government with reference to the several other criminal cases against the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates now pending in the courts for the northern district of Illinois. It is understood, however, that Messrs. Wilkerson and Sims, government attorneys, will come to Washington within the next few days for a conference with Attorney General Wickersham, when it is presumed a course of action will be decided on.

The decision of the court in the $29,000,000 fine case leaves still pending in the Chicago district court three double cases, in which two separate grand juries have found indictments. These three double cases are understood to be similar if not identical with the case decided yesterday.

**The Tennessee Case.**

Consideration already has been given by government counsel to the case of the United States against the Standard Oil company which shortly is to come to trial at Jackson, Tenn.

The indictments in that case contains 1,500 counts, the specific charges being that the Standard shipped from Whiting, Ind., to various points in the south 1,500 or more carloads of oil on which concessions in rates were made by the railroads.

The decision of the circuit court at Chicago is not binding as a matter of law on the Tennessee judge who may try the case, as he is not in the same circuit, but it is considered likely that he may follow the Chicago court so far as the two cases have similarity. The Tennessee case probably will be heard by Judge John E. McCall of the western district of Tennessee.

**Big Hole in the Law.**

A four-horse rebate team can be driven through the Elkins law as it stands now after the decision of the United States court of appeals and that of Judge Anderson in the Standard Oil case at Chicago. An attorney who could not protect a client from a charge of rebating, if those decisions are sustained, would not be worthy of his hire.

This was the opinion expressed by an important law officer of the government in the course of a discussion of the Standard Oil company's cases now pending in various parts of the country.

The law officer pointed out that Judge Landis, who imposed the $29,000,000 fine upon the Standard, held that it was the duty of a shipper to make reasonable inquiry as to whether the rate he was using was lawful or not. Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker of the United States circuit court of appeals, reversed that statement of the law, and held, substantially, that the government had to prove that the shipper knew he was getting an illegal rate. In the opinion of government officers that rarely if ever could be done. In this view of the situation the Elkins law is practically nil.

## MOB FOILED BY IOWA SHERIFF

### Confessed Negro Murderer, John Junken, in Penitentiary for Safe Keeping.

Sigourney, Ia., March 11.—After a ten-mile drive over the worst roads experienced in Iowa, on the darkest night imaginable, and then a twenty-mile ride upon a handcar, Sheriff Grimes with his prisoner, John Junken, the confessed murderer of Clara Rosen, the Ottumwa choir singer, managed to escape what he believed to be the approach of a mob, and landed his prisoner in the state penitentiary at Fort Madison. He left the jail in Sigourney last night for his drive across the country upon the receipt of a telegram from Ottumwa that a mob was coming. During the evening Fred Rosen, brother of the dead girl, and four other men from Ottumwa appeared at the jail and asked to see the prisoner. They were strangers to the sheriff and represented that they were from Galesburg, Ill. The sheriff consented to permit them to get a glimpse of the prisoner, but before they entered the corridor they were searched and four revolvers taken from them. It developed that they were in communication with the Rosen vigilance committee at Ottumwa.

Burlington, Ia., March 11.—A demonstrative mob of 200 men and boys met Sheriff Grimes on his arrival here this afternoon with the negro Junken. The conductor was persuaded to stop the train at a crossing near a police station and thus outwitted the mob. Junken is now in a well guarded cell and no violence is anticipated. He will be taken to the penitentiary tonight.

## PLANS OF INTERNATIONAL

### Organization of New Smelting Company to Be Announced Shortly—Refining Plant Acquired.

(Special to The Herald.)

New York, March 11.—The organization of the International Smelting & Refining company, the $50,000,000 rival of the American Smelting & Refining company, is nearing completion, and an announcement of the interests identified with the company is expected in the near future.

The announcement of the organization of the company will be accompanied by a statement which will show that it will start out as a going concern. One of the largest refining plants in the world has been acquired and it is understood that other acquisitions will be announced. The construction of the new smelting plant, which will handle the ores of the Utah Consolidated and other mines in the Utah district, is progressing rapidly. Seven thousand tons of steel for the new plant were ordered a short time ago. It is figured that earnings in the first year will run close to 10 per cent, due largely to the acquisition of operating plants.

The interests of the new company will adhere to the policy of giving mine owners much lower smelting and refining charges than now exist. A general adjustment of smelting and refining charges is anticipated in this country as well as in Canada and Mexico.

**HAPPY CIGARMAKER.**

Havana, aMrch 11.—The wife of a Havana cigarmaker, already the mother of fourteen children, gave birth today to quadruplets, two boys and two girls. President Gomez sent his congratulations to the mother as a woman deserving well of the republic.

## SOME VESSEL IN DISTRESS

### Fragmentary Portions of Wireless Message Picked Up at Stations Along Atlantic Coast.

Boston, March 11.—Indefinite signals, apparently from some steamer in distress, were picked up in fragmentary form by naval wireless stations at Charlestown and Newport tonight, but on account of the many interruptions, not enough of the message could be distinguished to indicate either the name of the vessel or her whereabouts.

"In distress, notify life-saving stations —— —— ——e west —— south —— east," is the way the message was read at Newport.

The operators who heard the message agreed that the flashes from the receiver seemed to be from a stronger sending machine than an amateur would be likely to possess, so that they felt quite certain it was not an aerial hoax.

Another wireless station picked up fragments of a message about the same time, which were in effect that a vessel was drifting in distress off the New Jersey coast. The word "trainer" was among other unconnected words received and this led to the supposition that the message might have referred to the schooner Anna B. Trainer, which was reported early in the week as drifting without masts off the Virginia coast.

**CHURCHMEN IN FIGHT.**

Knoxville, Tenn., March 11.—A fist fight between J. C. Miller, pastor of Zion Lutheran church, and Solomon McGammon, a member of his flock, resulted today in the arrest of several members of the congregation and the minister. The encounter was the culmination of long-standing differences between two church factions.

## OPERATORS STANDING PAT

### Demands of United Mine Workers in the Anthracite Fields Refused—Counter Proposition Made.

Philadelphia, March 11.—The anthracite coal operators refused all the demands of the United Mine Workers and made a counter proposition that the present agreement be continued for another three years. The conference adjourned for the afternoon.

The mine workers' officials expected the decision. Thomas Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, declined, however, to comment on the outcome beyond stating that he and the committee would discuss it before taking action. The miners and operators will meet again tomorrow.

A statement for the public, agreed on by both sides, says:

"The operators declined to accede to the demands. The chief reason offered for the rejection was that any increase in the cost of production would necessitate an advance in the price of coal and that such an advance was impracticable. The operators said that wages in the anthracite mining industry were already at a high level and could not be increased."

**SAVED HER CHILD.**

**Mrs. Leo Baumann Killed by Auto in New York.**

New York, March 11.—Mrs. Leo Baumann, wife of a wealthy New York furniture dealer, was struck and killed tonight by an automobile owned by Tilly C. Estee, a flour merchant.

Mrs. Baumann and her 4-year-old son were waiting for a street car at a corner in the Bronx. The Estee automobile swung out of the darkness from across the street and the mother saw the danger in time to throw the child out of harm's way. She was thrown thirty feet, dying of her injuries a few minutes later.