

# THEIR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT

Canvas of Prominent Republicans  
In Salt Lake, Ogden  
And Provo.

## NEARLY ALL WANT ROOSEVELT

Governor Cutler is for Him While  
W. S. McCornick Fav-  
ors Fairbanks.

Politicians Go on Record Nearly a  
Year Before the National Repub-  
lican Convention is Called.

One hundred and ten citizens were interviewed by the "News" yesterday regarding their choice for president of the United States to succeed Theodore Roosevelt. In nearly every case expressions were forthcoming in favor of a third term. Sixteen would not entertain any other proposition while the remainder named the man of their second choice. Many of those naming Taft made it a condition that he should stand on a platform satisfactory to western interests.

The vote as canvassed stands:

Roosevelt	16
Taft	45
Root	18
Fairbanks	6
Hughes	4
Foraker	3
Knox	2
Cannon	2
Gov. A. B. Cummings	1
Undecided	13
Total	110

The dates of the national conventions of the two great parties, at one of which the next president of the United States will be named, are less than a year away. The preliminary rumbles of preparation for the great battle are beginning to reach the west, and very soon Utah will witness the lining up of forces for the struggle.

The recent visit of Secretary Garfield, while its nature was non-political, had the effect of bringing together for the first time since the Pennsylvania and Kentucky conventions, a big group of influential Republicans, who naturally would not disassemble without some talk on the presidential question. Secretary Garfield was entirely non-committal on this subject, but there was no small amount of gossip on the part of others, notably state officials and federal office holders, and since Mr. Garfield's departure, political talk on the national question has spread and increased until it may be said that the opening of the next campaign is now a thing of the immediate future.

## REPUBLICANS' FIRST CHOICE.

Unquestionably the first choice of the Republican leaders of the state, almost to a man—barring only a few financiers and railroad men—would be Theodore Roosevelt, if only he would allow his name to go before the convention. Even while this is understood to be an impossibility, there is still talk in Utah, as there is elsewhere, of having the convention name him by acclamation, adjourn post haste, and defy him to disobey such a call from his party. Still others believe that the president will take early steps to prevent any such tactics, that, after all, time spent in considering Roosevelt, is time wasted, and that the west might as well accept the inevitable, and do as the eastern states are doing, namely, try to make up its mind and to agree on some other candidate on whom it can solidly unite.

## TOO MANY "FAVORITE SONS."

And there enters chaos. The "favorite sons" are so numerous, and the prop promises to increase so rapidly between this and convention day, that the west may well be pardoned for taking time to make up its mind. If it could be known that Roosevelt had a positive choice among the many already in the race, he would start out with the odds heavily in his favor—always assuming that he was sound on the questions in which the west is vitally interested; but the ardent friends of the president say that he will not be apt to indicate a preference so long as three present and former members of his official family so close to him as Taft, Knox and Root, to say nothing of Vice President Fairbanks, have entered for the race.

The entries thus far, in the order of the prominence which they are given by the eastern press, seem to be: Taft of Ohio, Fairbanks of Indiana, Knox of Pennsylvania, Hughes of New York, Root of New York, Cannon of Illinois, Spooner of Wisconsin, Beveridge of Indiana and Foraker of Ohio. Taft can certainly sweep Ohio, strong as Foraker would be under other circumstances; but against Taft stand two opposing influences, one of which is the powerful American Protective Tariff league, and the other the best and cane sugar interests of the west and south.

## THEY OPPOSE TAFT.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of the tariff league, has lately given out the following: "As a judge of the supreme (?) bench," says Mr. Wakeman, "Mr. Taft was one of the greatest jurists that ever graced that body. As governor of the Philippines, Mr. Taft was a splendid governor. But he will not do as the standard-bearer of the Republican party at the next election. His policy, both in the Philippines and at

the Isthmus of Panama, was for free trade and not for protection of American industries, which has always been the foremost plank in the platform of the Republican party. That is why Mr. Taft will not bear the standard of the Republican party next year."

The sugar people, while many of them admire Mr. Taft, either prefer some other candidate, or demand that the national platform shall be so constructed that he will be powerless to indulge his Philippine hobby at their expense. Mr. Knox, another close friend of Roosevelt, has many strong admirers in the west on account of his brilliant work in securing a decision in the famous Northern Securities case. Root has many admirers among the younger element of the Republican party. Fairbanks may be called the candidate of the conservatives, both east and west, and the others in the list have their adherents, though not in the same numbers as the leaders just named.

## FOUR YEARS AGO.

Four years ago the Utah Republican State convention, which was held April 8, 1904, named as its delegation Senator Sutherland, Jas. H. Anderson, H. Hulien, Jr., C. E. Loane, W. F. Snyder and L. W. Shurtliff, all of whom joined in the vote that made Roosevelt and Fairbanks the national standard bearers. The Utah Democratic state convention was held June 9, 1904 and the delegation consisted of F. J. Cannon, Jos. Monson, J. L. Rawlins, Simon Bamberger, Sam King and Geo. C. Whitmore, who attended the famous gathering in St. Louis that nominated Alton B. Parker. Among local Democrats there is only one man named when the next presidential campaign is spoken of and that is Wm. J. Bryan. The unanimity of this choice is so general and unmistakable, and there is no room for gossip or discussion, hence there is very little interest stirring in the Democratic ranks. It is safe to say that nothing short of a revolution can effect any change in the local sentiment, as far as Bryan is concerned.

## ATTITUDE OF "AMERICANS."

An interesting question which enters into the calculations of local Republicans is the attitude of the so-called "Americans" on the presidential question. In all likelihood the city campaign will be fought out before the state convention is called. The "Americans," having had possession of the public crib so long, and having reaped that on the spoils of office, are not going to yield possession without a mighty struggle, and in the city campaign this fall their hand will be against every man's as every man's is likely to be against them. When it comes to entering the conventions of the national parties, it is believed there will be a scramble among the rank and file of the "Americans" to get back into their old places in the parties of their choice "for this night only." One leading Republican said yesterday that he would not be in the least surprised to see even Tom Kearns trying to get a place on the delegation, "but," he grimly added, "Mr. Kearns will only add one more surprise to the many surprises of his career, if he tries it."

The chances are that the "Americans" will be simply classed as out-laws by both political parties, when convention time arrives, and the knowledge of this fact may cut some figure in the "American" city campaign this fall.

But everything relating to city politics is as yet in the air. There is talk of a Citizen's ticket, a Taxpayers' ticket, a Fusion ticket, and tickets under several other names, but the sentiment has not as yet crystallized into any positive action. If a half dozen strong leaders in the business world, men not secretly affiliated with any wing of any political party, were to take the lead, run up the flag of revolt against "American" incompetency, swindling and dishonesty, there is little doubt of an overwhelming response on the part of the public; but a careful scrutiny of the political horizon does not as yet reveal any signs of such a coalition.

## CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS.

In order to obtain the views of representative officials, business men and those accustomed to take leading parts in Republican councils, the Deseret News, yesterday interviewed a large number of citizens as to their choice for the next president of the United States, asking them to indicate a second or choice where their views favored President Roosevelt. The result follows:

## GOVERNOR JOHN C. CUTLER—

You may say that my first, second and third choice is Theodore Roosevelt. I do not expect to see any contingency arise that will prevent him from running.

## SENATOR REED SMOOT—

Declined to be interviewed on the matter.

W. S. McCORNIC—I am for Fairbanks. I think he has all the qualities we need to make a successful president. In case he is not named, I will favor anyone who has not shown by his career or his public utterances, that he is against the industries of the west. I have no use for anyone who prefers to build up foreign nations or semi-barbarians at the expense of our own people.

HEBER M. WELLS—Roosevelt by all means. I had the pleasure of nominating him a year ago at a Lincoln day banquet, and I consider him now, as I considered him then, the best man for the presidency. As a second choice I am for Elihu H. Root.

COL. N. W. CLAYTON—Roosevelt certainly is my choice, without question. And I believe he will be elected for a second elective term. He is the safest man for the place. He is a man to curb and restrain the unsafe tendencies of extremists in the ranks of both capital and labor. Roosevelt has been tried and found to be the man for the place.

GEORGE M. CANNON—Roosevelt, because he is the most available man; he is a man in whom the nation will trust. Roosevelt is not available, would trust. My second choice, in case President Taft is not named, is Secretary Root. Both of these men are tried and faithful public servants, and with either of them the destinies of the country would be safe.

W. F. ADAMS—Well, after considering the matter carefully, I should say that Roosevelt would be my choice, as he is a safe man, one who, experience has shown, can be trusted with the vast affairs of a nation. As for second choice, in case Mr. Roosevelt does

not run, it would be Secretary of State Root.

JOSEPH NELSON—Roosevelt is the only man to my way of thinking. He is the safest man in the country. He is a level headed man who has sense to quit when he finds he is in the wrong and is called down, and to find other and better ways and methods of doing things.

(Continued on page three.)

## HUGO D. WELLS BEATEN.

He Swears to Complaint Charging George Bess With Assault.

A complaint was drawn up by the county attorney today against Will Bess, a bartender at the George Bess saloon, at Twelfth South and West Temple streets, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm. The complaint will probably be sworn to by Hugo D. Wells, who charges that Bess attacked him with a club last night and cut a deep gash in his forehead. Wells says that he was sitting at a table in the saloon and something went wrong with the machine whereupon they stopped at the saloon for repairs. They became engaged in an altercation with Bess and the latter took a club and went after them. Young Wells received a cut in the forehead and his companion, whose name could not be learned, was also badly treated. They went next to the police station and reported the assault and were directed to see the county attorney as the affair happened outside the city limits.

## STRIKE LEADER

### ARRESTED TODAY.

Louis Lynn, president of the district council of the I. B. E. W., also the leader of the telephone linemen strike, was arrested this morning on Commercial street by Officer Kast on the charge of assault and battery. The victim of the assault is a railroad man named Ralph Moore. The battery occurred on State street near the Orpheum roominghouse and it is claimed by the officer and the complainant that Lynn was violently provoked. It is claimed that Lynn knocked Moore down three times, cutting his head, eye and lip and otherwise brutally beat him. Moore was intoxicated and in no condition to defend himself.

Lynn was booked and was released on the nominal bail of \$10 by the desk sergeant. The case will be called before Judge Diehl on Monday afternoon.

## ROOSTER CASE AGAIN.

Dr. Beatty Files Still Another Complaint Against Mrs. Little.

In an affidavit filed in the district court today Dr. T. B. Beatty declares that Mrs. Alice S. Little has disobeyed the terms of the temporary injunction served upon her on June 26 in a case against her by the doctor. In his complaint plaintiff alleged that Mrs. Little had three roosters which she trained to crow at early hours in the morning and disturbed his slumbers until it became a nuisance. He asked that she be restrained from permitting them to disturb his slumbers and a temporary injunction was issued to that effect pending the hearing of the order to show cause on July 6. Notwithstanding the service of the restraining order Dr. Beatty declares that at about 2 o'clock on the morning of June 27, the roosters raised their usual noise and disturbed his sleep and prevented him from obtaining any rest or repose. He asks that she be cited into court for contempt.

## PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 29.—President Roosevelt today announced these appointments:

Philip M. Brown, secretary of embassy at Constantinople; Peter Augustus Johnson, secretary of embassy at Tokyo. The president signed the application of Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey, to be surgeon general of the navy.

## THE "REFORM" ADMINISTRATION PILING UP DEBTS.

Conditions of City's Finances Not Calculated to Bring Deep and Abiding Consolation to The "American" Party Booster—Members of Finance Committee at Wit's End to Figure Out a Solution.

Funds.	Over-	Credit
Waterworks	\$23,008.69	balance.
Sewer	\$8,162.19	
Contingent	120,432.51	
Water supply	31,631.90	
Street	53,059.78	
Library	3,338.95	
Totals	\$175,074.10	\$64,463.62
Excess of overdrafts	\$110,610.48	

The above statement shows the condition of the city's finances on May 31 and if any "American" party booster can find any consolation in it he is welcome to it. Everything points to another increase in the tax levy this year and there will be more howling on the part of the taxpayers. It is true that the city now has a cash balance in the bank amounting to over \$211,000, but that includes the balance in the special water and sewer bond funds and also a good balance in the sinking fund, neither of which can be touched for general contingent expenses. There is no wonder then that the members of the finance committee scratched their heads and did some heavy figuring yesterday afternoon at their meeting in order to find some way of meeting the expense of laying new water mains on Second avenue and also for paying the cost of the extra excavation on the Kennedy sewer contract

# HAYWOOD MAKING A GOOD DEFENSE

Two Witnesses Swear Orchard Was Not at Blowing Up of Bunker Hill Mill.

## THEY SAT IN GAME WITH HIM.

Ex-Employee of the Pinkertons Told of Famous Detectives' Work in Colorado.

James Mooney, of Executive Board, United Mine Workers, Last on Stand in Morning.

Boise, June 29.—The defense in the Steunenberg murder trial began this morning with a further attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard and then presented testimony to show that Jack Simpkins was cruelly treated in the Idaho "bull pen," and that union miners were whipped and driven from Cripple Creek.

Dominick Flynn, who conducted a cigar store in Mullen in 1899, swore that Harry Orchard was in his store playing poker the day that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was blown up, and Pat McHale, who gave the occupation of barkeeper, and said he gambled whenever he got a chance, swore that he sat in the game with Orchard.

Frank Hough, who testified to conditions in the Idaho "bull pen" and the treatment of Jack Simpkins, swore that Orchard told him at the fall of 1895 that he had just come from Alaska, the first mention in the case of the defense of the supposed visit of Orchard to Alaska.

Morris Friedman, a former employee of the Pinkerton detective agency, who recently left the service and published a so-called expose of Pinkerton methods, was called to the stand shortly before noon.

Friedman gave the names of the Pinkerton detectives who had been placed through the Colorado districts by the Pinkertons. He said he had in his possession a large number of the daily reports of the detectives who had joined the Pinkertons and in many cases held high office. These reports will be introduced in evidence, but at the request of counsel for the defense this interesting witness was temporarily excused.

James Mooney, a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, was the last witness of the morning.

## CONTRADICTS ORCHARD.

The trial proceedings began today with the introduction of Dominick Flynn of Mullen, Idaho, who testified that he was a merchant. Flynn declared that Harry Orchard on the 29th of April, 1899, the day of the explosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, was playing poker in his place. This was the second witness to testify that Orchard was playing poker in Mullen the day he blew up the mill at Wardner, 18 miles distant.

The poker game lasted from noon until 4 p. m. Flynn said he had seen Orchard at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, was playing poker in his place. This was the second witness to testify that Orchard was playing poker in Mullen the day he blew up the mill at Wardner, 18 miles distant.

Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Flynn declared he had never been a member of the Western Federation of

Miners or any other labor organization. He had known Orchard a year and a half, and the man often played poker at his place. The witness gave the names of several persons who were who played with Orchard and named Patrick McHale, Flynn said he had spoken to McHale about the matter since Orchard's arrest. McHale, who is a bartender in Mullen, followed Flynn on the stand.

## ORCHARD NOT AT WARDNER.

He said he played poker with Orchard in Flynn's cigar store the 29th of April, 1899, and had never seen the man since.

On cross-examination McHale said he gambled a great deal.

"It's your profession, isn't it?" asked Senator Borah.

"How often do you gamble?"

"Every time I get a chance."

McHale said the poker party was made up of Forest Clark, now a retired mining man; Col. Moore, an electric light and water man; Dominick Flynn, Harry Orchard and himself.

"The day they were in the place during the day but did not play. The witness declared he was positive Orchard was not at Wardner the day of the mill explosion."

"Then," said Senator Borah, "Orchard had nothing to fear so far as being mixed up in that matter was concerned."

"And he had no reason to sacrifice his property and get out?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Darrow on re-direct asked:

"All the union men were arrested, weren't they?"

"They arrested everybody in Mullen."

"That's all."

"Did they arrest you?" asked Senator Borah.

"Or, Col. Moore or Dr. McGee?"

"No."

"Whom did they arrest?"

"The man they arrested was every man in Mullen except the saloonkeepers."

## "BULL PEN" CONDITIONS.

Frank Hough, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, from Ogden, Idaho, who was in the "bull pen" in 1899, was called to testify to the conditions in the military prison. He said Jack Simpkins, accused of complicity in the Steunenberg murder, was a fellow prisoner.

"Were you ever tried?" asked Darrow.

"Yes, sir."

"What for?"

"To find what I had been arrested for."

"Did you succeed?"

"The prosecution objected to this testimony as to the 'bull pen' but it was allowed upon the statement of Mr. Darrow that it was intended to show the motive of Simpkins for acting with Orchard, both men, it being alleged, having a personal grudge against Gov. Steunenberg."

## A SORT OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Hough said from 300 to 400 miners were crowded in the "bull pen" during the hot months of the summer of 1899. One of the men were ill most of the time. The prison was guarded by troops of the regular army.

"What sort of troops?" asked Darrow.

"Colored troops."

"Was it the same regiment that afterward went to Brownsville?"

"Brownsville?" repeated the witness somewhat puzzled; "I can't say as to that."

"We are not going to investigate that affair; are we not questioned Judge Wood of the court?"

"Well, I guess not," drawled Darrow after a pause.

"If you do, we'll send for Foraker."

Hough told of an incident which occurred on a hot day in July when Jack Simpkins was taken outdoors and made

to stand in the sun for six hours without water.

"What was his condition?" asked Darrow.

"He seemed to be suffering considerably. Every time he tried to sit down the soldiers trained their bayonets on him."

"Did you see them jab him with their bayonets?"

"No, sir."

Hough said he was now a painter and paper-hanger. Sometimes he could find his way out of the mine at Wallace, Idaho, in 1905. Orchard said he had just come from Alaska. He also said that if it had not been for Steunenberg he would have been a rich man.

## TRAIN TO WARDNER.

Cross-examined by Senator Borah Hough said he was in Gem the day the miners went through on a train bound for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan van mine at Wardner. Hough declared the men were not all masked. He did not see any arms either.

"Do you know whether that train was bound for?" demanded Senator Borah.

"I did after the train pulled out."

Mr. Darrow objected to this as not cross-examination on any matter inquired into on direct testimony.

Senator Borah said he wanted to show why the witness was sent to the "bull pen" and in this statement was allowed to proceed.

Asked to give the names of some of the men he saw on the train, Hough said:

"Mike Devine."

"Where is he?"

"Dead."

"Also?"

"Jay Gould."

"He's dead, too," said Atty. Darrow.

Asked to give the names of some one not dead or out of the country, Hough replied:

"Herac Mahoney, Joe Riley and Jack O'Brien. It is a long time to remember names."

"Who arrested you when you were taken to the 'bull pen'?"

"A deputy they called 'Death on the trail.'"

"Any other name?"

"That's the only name I knew."

Hough said he was arrested in the general roundup and that every man in Orchard in Wallace in 1905 he also saw Simpkins there, but had no talk with him.

James H. Ramey, a former stage-driver and rancher in the Coter d'Alenes, was the next witness. He knew Orchard quite well and met him on the road between Gem and Wallace on May 2, 1899, three days after the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion.

## ORCHARD'S HERCULES INTEREST.

"He told me I was the man he wanted to see," said Ramey. "He said he wanted to sell his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine and get out of the country before the soldiers came in. He wanted \$400 for his interest, saying the Hercules would make a mine some day."

Under cross-examination Ramey said Orchard was riding horseback when he saw him.

"He told you he had given a title to his property to a man named Cordova more than a year before this time?" asked Senator Borah.

"No, sir; I didn't ask him about the title. I turned the proposition down cold."

Asked how he happened to remember the conversation Ramey said:

"When they struck it rich in the mine, I thought a lot about the offer I had turned down."

Disposing of its witnesses in rapid succession, the defense next called James A. Baker, of Slocum, B. C., a miner and prospector. Baker has been a member of the Western Federation of Miners since 1899, and from 1901 to 1905

(Continued on page two.)

# HILL CLIMBING CONTEST TODAY

Automobile Time Race on South Temple for Nine Trophies Run This Afternoon.

Hal Moore, official starter.

First event—For runabouts costing \$1,000 or under, Bob Nicoll cup. First car started at 2:16. E. R. Wheaton driver. This car quit some distance along the line on account of people on the course.

Second car started at 2:23. H. G. Miles driver. Finished in 4:30 1-5, winning first event.

Under a cloudy sky and with the wind blowing from the northwest the automobile hill-climbing contest started at 2:16 o'clock this afternoon.

The crowd in attendance was not so large as perhaps was anticipated and those who had rather high ideas as to what constituted the automobile race were somewhat disappointed. Visions of eight or nine autos racing neck to neck across country were dissipated because, as previously announced, it was a time race with but one machine on the course at the same time. Added by a running start the time was caught as each machine crossed the line and snapped by the timers as the goal was reached.

The public was regaled with the spectacle of a chauffeur seated in a "stripped" machine which was doing its best to annihilate distance and time amid a cloud of dust.

The start was made at Eighth East and South Temple streets and the course was up the hill to where the first street car line crosses the road to Fort Douglas.

In all there are nine contests scheduled, which include the free-for-all for the Nesbrough trophy. At the rate they are being run off it will be done upon 6 o'clock are the last machine in the last event crosses the line, for there are 83 entries and about 15 different makes of cars in competition for the nine cups offered as prizes.

# SEISMOGRAPH AT UNIVERSITY

Earthquakes Anywhere in the World Can Now Sign Their Own Names.

## BEST OF ALL INSTRUMENTS.