FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Advertisers in the Deseret News are

not paying for duplicate circula-

JUDGE POWERS READS QUESTION

Hypothetical One Deals With Every Phase of the Bradley Murder Case.

GOVERNMENT HAS OBJECTION

It was to the Use of the Word "Patient" in Referring in the Quesion to Defendant.

the Closed Her Eyes During Reading, Jurors Observing Her Closely, but She Was Oblivious to it All.

Weshington, Nov. 25,-The proceedure ny in the trial of Mrs. Annie M. y, charged with having shot and d former Sepator Arthur Brown Ctah, was without special incident. . Readley appeared dejected and

he reading of the hypothetical quesin which the statement of the enuse was summed, was the princirture of the morning. Half of the ors were women and although of the men left the courtroom, one of the women kept their until the luncheon recess.

en the trial of Mrs. An-Bradley, charged with urder of former United States Arthur M. Brown, was of today, a number of insaulty us were in court. It was believed he hearing of evidence would be uded this week. The arguments agin next week and the indica-now are that the case will go to my not later than Dec. 5.

ppearing depressed and pater orn since the beginning ith a fur collar thrown her shoulders. She talk-r lowyers and bent for spoke as if she heard

fledity, ordered many women, wing intense earnostness, due Charles Mullen, the first was asked to identify scraps etters found in a waste basket Bradley's room at the hotel e shooting took place. One of fors to other letters written degree.

kindly keep these," she

Lufton, 25 South Second, or y could see that they were

Philipps, a policeman in a bertillian records of the ment, said that it was he ted together the scraps of handed him by the police

A SANITY EXPERT.

Wilfred, sanitary expert, called e defense, said he had made a lty of neurology and is now a er of the medical faculty of town university. During the low years he conducted a private rium in this city for the treatnervous and mental discases never connected with any for the cure of insanity. uses there and had observnection between sepsis and iscases. Sepsis, in females he considered as closely with nervous diseases. He strongly impressed by that that he had looked up the on the subject very exon the subject very ex-When he began to give the his examinations into the counsel for the government and he was instructed by ford to confine his testimony

n experience. ared that the direct connecfund in persons who have a lifen to insanity and whose ion is generally regarded as and the constant assaults made on the central nerstem by the continual absorp-sepsis material in the sexual of the female are sufficient to e necessary mental stress or bring about a derangement

nat regarded as a cause of in-

Without any question."
Without any doubt?"
Without any doubt."

EFFECT OF HEREDITY.

witness also declared that herediiness also declared that heredi-priled as one of the necessary in the development of insanity. Surding the effect of frequent that and abortions on the nerv-cess, the witness said they had adous effect and had often pro-

scarriages tend to produce unbles and to induce insan-

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION.

rese three questions which more under dater Judge Powritid a complete analysis vinging out especially the live of mental unsound-art of the defendant. The re as follows:

ing all those facis to be you say as to whether time the fatal shot was sit understood the na-was able to choose and old the wrong?

do you say as to whether he fatal shot was fired the mentally responsible for number all these facts to be

THE BRADLEY NOT MENTIONED. The section of the case was read !

from typewritten data and was deliberately and carefully presented. Mrs. Bradley's name was not mentloned, but the facts were given as applying to a woman, 35 years of age, which is the age of Mrs. Bradley. "We will assume," said Judgs Powers. "the case of a woman now 35 years of age, who at the age of 5 years was struck on the head about two inches hack from the frontal bone a severe blow, which rendered her unconscieus, confining her to her bed for two or three weeks. Thereafter she suffered from headaches until 16 or 17 yars of age, when after an attack of smallpox and pneumonia combined, the headaches became less frequent. Her grand father upon the maternal side was at times insane. Two of her aunts upon the maternal side became insane. Both had delusions of persecuation and both developed homicidal tendencies, one died insane, one is now living and is much improved mentally. The father of the patient is living, but is suffering from paralysis and is unable to travel without assistance and is gradually growing worse." from typewritten data and was delib-

He proceeded then to relate the story He proceeded then to relate the story of a suppositious woman's childhood, young womanhood, early education in Colorado and employment in Utah and passed to her participation in political and club life in Utah, through which and because of her political affiliation with him, Mrs. Bradley because acquainted with Senator Brown. The particulars of her intimacy with him from 1898 forward are recited minutely. The first evidences of the mutual infatuation are thus outlined: mutual infatuation are thus outlined: BEGINNING OF INFATUATION.

"As soon as the state elected a Republican legislature, which was in the year 1900, Senator Brown became a candidate for re-election and during the campaign of 1908, the patient and the senator were thrown together very intimately. They worked together and traveled on campaign work through the state. Their acquaintance ripened into affection. The prisoner first observed marked attention upon the part of the senator after August, 1908, and served marked attention upon the part of the senator after August, 1908, and after a time she was made awars that she loved him very deeply, Previous to her awakening to that fact, he had expressed great affection for her in many ways, and was tender and kind and courteous to her. He made to her protestations of his love and she believed him, and she came to love him so strongly that it was beand she believed him, and she came to love him so strongly that it was beyond description. There was a child born to them in February, 1900, and their relations became thus intinate in January, 1898. The senator told her a great deal of his business, that he was substrated and a very weekeled was the unhappy, and a very wretched man. He told her all the intimate things of his She told him that this could only lead to sorrow and grief, but he said, Never, never. No matter what should come he would always stay with me and protect me to the end of his life, 'Finaly,' she said, 'after I had avoided him for several months, for I feared to be with him, in November, he came at unseemly times and I said he must not do it, but he would come, and she says he was a strange man. One day he came to her and said, 'We are going the came to her and said, 'We are going the came to her and said. on through life together; you cannot avoid me any longer, as we are going on through life together."

PROMISES OF MARRIAGE.

Proceeding then with the long narrative of the christening of the child; the senator's oft-reiterated protestations of undying affection and his almost as frequent promises of marriage to the defendant after setting a diverce from his wife, it speaks of her own indisposition to break up the man's home, to which she only consented after the relations between them had become public; of the birth of the second and third children; of his letters of love numbering sometimes five a day; of her admiration for Brown because of his intellectual superiority, a fact that he "dominated everybody around him;" of his interest in the children, the oldest of which he said he would put on the beach of the supreme court of the United States after acknowled, ment of him as his own; of his efforts to procure a divorce in order to marry Proceeding than with the long nar provine a diverce in order to marry her (Mrs. Bradley); of the fact that he gave her a wedding ring in 1901; of the many miscarriages and abortions she is alleged to have undergone, and of various other facts in the case. The narrative goes on the case. The narrative goes on from one stage to another, showing that Brown would not consent to the woman's return to her husband, al-

though she manifested a disposition to do so, but insisted upon maintain-ing his relations with her. Ing his relations with her.

The visits to the farm in Idaho and the scenes there and in Sait Lake City in which Mrs. Brown as well as the two principals participated, are set forth in detail, evidently for the purpose of showing that Brown's wife was at ene time practically a party to the diverce proceeding. Much is also made of the efforts of Mrs. Bradley's pastor, Dr. Utter, her aunt, Mrs. Sweney, and of ethers to get her to sovere relations with Brown and of his refusal to permit her to do so.

ARREST OF BROWN AND BRAD-

LEY.

All the facts of the various arrests of Brown and Mrs. Bradley on the charge of adultery are set forth as is also the contention by the defense that Brown bought for her the pistol with which she shot him, telling her to use it in protecting herself against Mrs. Brown. The incident of the senator's driving her from his farm in 1808, soon after a visit of Mrs. Brown, when she was about to become a mother for the second time, is also told. Previous to this time Mr. and Mrs. Brown had been separated, but they had then begun again to live together, but the testimeny goes on to show that he told Mrs. Bradley that this reconciliation was not one of good faith and that he resumed his relations with Mrs. Bradley, is quoted at length. The facts of Mrs. Brown's death and of Mrs. Bradley's diverce from her husband, which she procured at Brown's instance, both in 1806, are parrated at length.

BROWN'S MOODS.

BROWN'S MOODS.

Much is made of the varying meeds of Senator Brown; of his extreme kind-ness at one time and his bitterness and upbraiding another. It is shown how, in 1965, Mrs. Bradley was pianged into quite utter despair by his refusal to keep his promises and even was on the verge of suicide. The story of Brown's efforts through mutual friends to get Mrs. Bradley to accept a money settlement and how she repelled it was pathetically set forth, Mrs. Bradley declaring even then that she knew Brown would marry her as soon as he could. A great deal of space is devoted to the testiment given by the Sail Luke witnesses, all of them friends and most of them assoriates of Senator Brown's conserving Mrs. Evadley's eccentric and hysterical conduct during the later years of the woman's relationship with him. BROWN'S MOODS.

him.

Almost all the particulars of Mrs. fradley's associations with firown during the latter half of November, 1908, less than a month before the killing, when he would promise her one day to set her up in business in Goldfield.

Nev., and the next would withdraw the premise, was given, evidently for the purpose of showing that he played with her trust and affection.

CONDITION BEFORE KILLING.

Coming then to Senator Brown's trip to Washington, to which city she fol-lowed and there slew him on Dec. 8. (Continued on page two.)

THIRTEEN PEOPLE PERISH IN FIRE

Way to Windows Leading To Fire Escapes.

New York Police and Firemen Believe It Case of Revenge, Victims All Being Italians.

New York, Nov. 28 .- Thirteen persons ost their lives and several others were injured early today in a tenement house fire at 108 Eighth street and Second avenue. All the dend were Italians. Seven of the 13 were children. The bodies were found huddled together in rooms on the top floor of the four-story building, where the terror-stricken people had been driven by the flames, which rushed up from the lower floors. They died before they could reach windows which led to fire escapes. Some had been enveloped in the flames and burned alive. Others, overcome by smoke, were spared the agonies of death by the flames.

WAS FOR REVENUE. That the fatal fire was the work of incendiaries who sought revenge is the opinion of the police and firemen, who make the first hasty examination. Three weeks ago three Italians were causit in the act of trying to rob a safe in the saloon of Guiseppe Cudano, on the ground floor. The safe contained over \$3,000, which the saloonkeeper's friends The would-be robbers were arrested

and are now awaiting trial.

The fire of teday started in Cudano's salosn, and the police believe it may have been the work of the friends of the prisoners, who took this means of

Cudano discovered the fire when he went down to open his place of business early this morning. As he opened the door he was met by a rush of flames. He dashed up the stairs to the tenements above, crying out for the occupants of the building to run for their lives. When he reached the rooms occupied by his own family he burst in the door and seizing his young son Dimenio in his arms told Mrs. Cudano and other members of the family to follow. Cudano and the boy managed to and other members of the family to fol-low. Cudano and the boy managed to find their way down stairs to the street, but before the woman could get through the flames had cut off the exit by that avenue. It is supposed that Mrs. Cudano and the other children sought safety in the upper part of the building.

WHAT HAPPENED UNKNOWN.

WHAT HAPPENED UNKNOWN.

Just what happened in the burning building before the fire was checked never will be known. So quickly did the flames spread that almost before the firemen arrived the whole building was a furnace and it was impossible for anyone to enter. Even the cries of the agonized women and children were drowned by the roar and crackle of the flames, the hissing engines and the frantic babbling crowd which pressed as closely as possible to the fire lines. Not a single person was seed to appear at any of the windows at the biazing building with the exception of those on the second floor, from which several persons reached the fire escape and were rescued. The reason for the second floor of the second was each to the fire escape and were rescued.

of those on the second floor, from which several persons reached the fire escape and were rescued. The reason for this was explained when after the flames had been partially controlled, firemen fought their way through the smoke to the upper floor.

There they came on piles of dead, where they had fallen victims to the rush of flames and smoke even before they had a chance to attempt to save, theinselves. In one of the heaps the firemen found a woman who had made one last desporate effort to save the life of her baby even when she knew that she herself was doomed to a horrible death. Ehe had folded her arms tightly around the little one and then huddled down close to the floor, her own body protecting that of the child. The mother's ledy was hadly burned, that of the child bore scarcely a mark but it was dead of sufficiation. On every side of the mother and child the bodies of victhe mother and child the bodies of vic-tims were found.

LOOKS LIKE FRANK **BELLOWS WAS MURDERED**

Belluws was murdered.

Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 25.—Bianehe Kerfeel has told the authorities of Alamada county a sensational story of her experiences with Harry Rieinschmidt, the University of California student, who is in custody in Oakland awaiting the action of Dist. Atty Everett J. Brown to prosecute him for the murder of Frank Bellows. To Chief of Police Vollmer, of Berkeley, and Deputy Dist. Atty. Philip M. Carey the girl has unfolded a narrative which, in the opinion of those who are investigating the circumstances of young Bellows, supplies strong evidence that the young Chicagoan was murdered.

The police have interviewed no less than so witnesses, all of whose statements bear more or less upon the case. Dist. Atty. Brown was profoundly impressed with the reports which were made to him yesterday by Chief Vollmer and Asst Dist. Atty. Carey upon their return from Sutter Creek.

"Blanche Kerfoot knows enough as to the circumstances attending the death of Frank Bellows to send Harry Kleinschmidt to the gallow." Said Brown. "Mare than that this silp of a girl was herself the victim of atacks by Kleinschmidt, which of itself is a crime. Blanche Kerfoot is our principal wilness in the gaze we shall present against Harry Kleinschmidt when we proceed in the scarrs to try him for the killing of his friend."

the course to by min for the gaing of his friend."
Harry Kleinschmidt was arrested en Fridav host on suspicion of being connerted with the death of Frank Bellows. a friend of his, who was found dead in Linnwood Park, near tilaremont, on the fill of July. Both men as, said to have been engased to Miss Kerfoot, who finally disminated Kleinschmidt, having promised to marry his rival. In her statement to the police, she now avers that Kleinschmidt attacked and tried to polson her. The case, which promises to be highly sensational, will come up before the grand jury on Friday next. the grand buy on Friday next.

PETTIBONE CASE.

Called at Boise and Continued Until Tomorrow.

lioise Idaho, Nev. 25.—The trial of George A. Petithone for alleged complicity in the assassination of former thee, Steumenberg was called before Judge Fremont Wood in the district court this morning. Because of the absence of Atty. Charence Darrow, leading counsel for the defense and James H. Hawley, chief counsel for the oposecution, who have been attending the trial of Steve Adams, at Rathfrum. cution, who have been all Rath-frum rial of Steve Adams, at Rath-frum daho, the case was continued till to-MARTON PROPERTY.

GASE BECOMES

Died Before They Could Make Mrs, Kittleson, Now Behind Bars, Such is Opinion Expressed by Tells Vastly Different Story.

WAS WORK OF INCENDIARIES. SHE CHARGES DEGENERACY. WITHDRAWALS \$535,000,000.

Says Husband is a Brute and is Ready To Fight if He Bothers Her.

Now that Mrs. C. S. Kittleson, who run away from her husband at St Regis, Mont., with her 4-year-old boy has told her story, there is every indication to show the case will sluk to low depths. Mrs. Kettleson was located by the sheriff's office and taken into custody. Saturday and for a day or so previous she walked the streets, brushing past policemen, who failed to recogaize her. When the chass instituted hy her husband became too close, she called on Judge M. M. Warner, told her story and asked him for inlyice. He told her it would be best to surrender herself to the police, but if she did not care police that he knew where the woman

WOMAN TELLS STORY. Rittleson tells a vastiy different story, in which she says her husband aronged her when she was 16 years old and that he forced her to live with him for two years before they were married; that when the boy was a little baby and she was slok, Kittleson made her live in a tent out on a new railroad grade, and that Kittleson is a degenerate. She says she will die rather than go back to her husband and is willing to give up the boy and strike out for herself. Kittleson, who has heretofore maintained it is the boy he wanted, only, now wants the woman to come back to him. A tearful interview held between the man and woman in the county juli made the woman hysterical instead of effecting any understanding or agreement he-tween the two.

BOTH FIGHTING ANGRY. BOTH FIGHTING ANGRY.

Mrs. Kattleson intends fighting to remain in Utah, while Kittleson says he is determined to make her come back or ge to the penitentiary. She threatens to institute proceedings against him, if he persists in prosecuting her. W. H. O'Brien, the man in the case, has been sought by the police department, but now that the sheriff's office has taken a hand in the search, he may be found and add a third story to the case. The little fellow, tired and worn out by his experiences, seems mystified by the strenuous past few days.

EASTERN EDITOR HERE.

A. W. Trow of St. Paul Looking Into Business Conditions in Utali.

A. W. Trow, associate editor of the St. Paul Farmer, is in Salt Lake for a few days on a business and pleasure trip combined. Mr. Trow is accompanied by Mrs. Trow and their little son, and they are taking in the sights of the Utah metropolis and incidentally becoming acquainted with Utah people and conditions. Mr. Trow is prominent in agricultural circles in his home state, being interested in the state farmer's institutes as an instructor, and is considered an authority in matters pertaining to agriculture in that region.

With other industrial easterners. Mr. Trow is interested in land holdings in Milurd county, this state, and it is this business that brings him to Utah at present. If conditions justify the company represented by Mr. Trow will invest largely in Utah regity, as he says that eastern capital is constantly looking westward for an outlet for investment, and Utah presents a most foviling field for irrigation farming. days on a business and pleasure trip

CHRISTMAS NEWS COMPETITION.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

The committee of the staff of the Descret News, which has had in hand the various stories and poems submitted for the Christmas News competition, makes its report as follows:

The \$50 prize for the hest story goes to "Rebecca Jane Bonton," for her tale, "The Breaking of the Prost Spell," the real name of the author is Miss Alta Bayelins No. 3 Sharp flats, 3 Salt Lake City. Miss Rawlins \$ is a daughter of ex-Senator I Joseph L. Rawlins.

The \$25 prize for the best poem goes to "Quivera," for her poem, "The Christmas Child." The real name of the author is 3 Annie Pike Greenwood of Gar den City Kan. Mrs. Greenwood & Is a Salt Lake girl, and a wellknown writer; she also won the \$ Christmas News poem in the o competition in 1995,

The committee also makes de cidedly complimentary mention of the stories cuttiled, "The 3 Osage Orange Strip? by "No. 5 74," and "The Midas of the Mine," by Elsie Donahl; also of the poem, "At the Hacienda," by \$ "Juanita."

WILL SOON RESUME COMPLICATED | PAYING CURRENCY

Men High Up in the Financial World.

Such Estimate for Whole Country-Imports of Gold Have Relieved The Situation.

New York, Nov. 25.—That the banks of New York and throughout the country will soon resume payments in ourrency is the opinion expressed by mon prominent in the financial world. The issuance of \$100,000,000 in treasury certificates of indebtodness was by most made the basis for this statement. The banks, it is said, are enabled, because of the enormous importations of gold, to take up most of this, and thereby increase the bank

It is said that several millions in cur-It is said that several millions in currency will be released by New York banks for loans today and that the call rate will fall to normal is expected. Bankers are of the opinion that the currency premium which has already fallen 4 per cent to 1½ per cent, will within a very short time disappear.

Frank A. Vanderilp, vice president of the National City bank, said:

"I do not anticipate that the currency premium will lost much lower.

certificates has been the final link in the chain of events which have brought

the chain of events which have brought about an end of the crisis.

"The National City bank has already arranged for \$2,000,000 of the new issue of trensury certificates, and this will increase circulation at least \$1,000,000 during the coming week. Other banks will doubtless take \$41-vamage of the issue and the increase circulation in New York banks who be felt almost at once."

George W. Perkins, a member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., said:

banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., said:

"I do not believe there will be any premium on money in a few days. The people who have been holding their money for a large premium will probably find that they have held it too iong. Where I0 days age, the premium was 4 per cent, it was only 1½ per cent Saturday. The rapid diminishing of the money premium is one of the most encouraging things which the banking interests have seen since the trouble started. The general situation has greatly improved."

Hankers also state that they do not believe there will be any further extensive engagements of gold abroad. Since the financial difficulty began \$31,225.000 in gold has been secured abroad. By far the larger part of this gold has already reached New York.

During the flurry, it is estimated \$125.000.000 has been withdrawn from the banks in New York, and the total withdrawal throughout the country is estimated at \$125.000.000. Clearing house certificates are in use in 23 cities of over 100 days accounted in the amount of these

certificates are in use in 23 cities of over 100,000 population, the amount of these certificates outstanding in New York

City being \$75,000,000. "THE WORST IS OVER."

"THE WORST IS OVER."

New York, Nov. 25.—'The worst is over," said John D. Rockefeller yeaterday, when asked his apinion regarding the financial situation. It was at the close of the service at the Fifth avenus Bantist aburch, which he attended, that Mr. Rockefeller gave his opinion to friends. "There was no secessity for that 'worst' ever to have appeared." he continued. "but of course, we are bound to fuel the effects of it for some time."

"What do you think was the real cause of the pante?" he was asked.

"Oh, there were a number of quuses. They all happeared to combine and

"Oh, there were a number of queex. They all happened to combine and
come to a head at one time. All of
these combined forces created uneualness and a lack of confidence. When
you remove confidence from the business world trouble is bound to enume.
Confidence will be restored gradually
and we will resume our normal condi-

and we will resume our normal constition. This is too great a country to be held down."
"To you believe President Roosevelt's policy in attacking the trusts contributed to cause the anancial con-

ditions?"
"I believe President Roosevelt to be actuated by the best of molives and have no criticism to make of any kind. This financial condition was foreneon long before it was felt. Several well known men pointed on that it was bound to come unless measures were adopted to stop it."

BANKING SYSTEM GOOD. Chicago, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to reliance from St. Paul, Minn.

iys:

In a statement issued yesterday,
resident A. B. SPEckney of the Chicago
reat Western railway, scores the presin banking system of the country and
mounces the theory that the present
oney stringency is due to lack of cirdiation.

President Stickney said that while Fresident Stickney said that while the governent is urging the people to have confidence in the national banks, it does not regard them as good enough to hold government deposits. He & -clares that, during the & years since the present system was instituted, Con-gress has not provided legislation which would permit these deposits. Mr. Stick-ney continues:

my judgment, the way to provide s system which will normit it i

ate instead of being hearded.

Inder the present and treasury against the government access to require verking balance of actual cash in treasury of approximately \$200,000.

The working balance of the Enggovernment, with about the same until dishursements are sura, is also kept in the banks and rarely exits \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

A LIFE'S ROMANCE

Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Meakin Recalls Charming Story.

was quickly corrected by the mether. "Her tarne is Welcott," she explained, and it was at once recognized as that of the old and dear friend who had been another old and dear friend who had been another of the old and fear friend who had been another of the stamply in bygons years. A watch given Robert Wolcott by Mr. Meakin's father was quickly produced, and the identification, was complete. Extoneths hear Miss Wolcott and Mr. Meakin were married. President Brighnam Young performing the ceremony, on Nov. 3. 1841, inst his years ago today.

This union has been one of complete harmony, as those who know the characters of this pair of lifelong lowers must conceive. Mr. Meakin has been publicly preminent in many ways all of them worthy ones. He is best known from his efforts at philanthrophy to which hearth all his time and talent have been devoted. His theatrical carser according to himself, began as fire tender in the basemant of the Sair Lake theater from whence he worked himself up to the stage where the public afterward often heard him in parts taken in the preduction of the old casts. Since then Mr. Meakin has developed into a popular reciter and lecturer, his recent tour of the wastern cities where he becursed upon Utah and the Mormons bringing him into prominent and popular notice. His career has been an honorable and worthy one and he with Mrs. Meakin will receive the hearty congratulations of their marriage, which though not the "guiden one" by accepted anniversary of their marriage, which though not the franch one by accepted anniversary standards— still ranke with the parties thenestives as the trul. "guiden one" by accepted anniversary standards— still ranke with the parties thenestives as the trul. "guiden one" by accepted anniversary

ANOTHER DONOVAN STORY.

Was Arrested a Year Ago Charged With Abducting His Own Wife.

The arrest of Joe Donovan, one of the dleged Uintah roominghouse thieves, dso identified as the man who held up two men in the Wilson hotel bar some weeks size, recalls a case board in Judge Dichi's court about a year ago, in when Domovan was defendant. At that time the man was known here as Joe Dye, and he was charged with ab-

Dre, alias Donovan, was charged with inducing a young girl to leave her home in Ogden and accompany him here. Upon their arrival in Salt Lake, as charged at the time of the man's attrest, he placed his girl wife in a house of ill fame here. He was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Olehl and held to the district court has a represented by Atty. Newton by was represented by Atty. Newton the fought the case in both the lower and higher court. In the latter tribunal Dye was discharged, it was shown to the time that Dye had really married the girl, and it was a difficult ied the girl, and it was a difficult natter to convict him of abducting his

own wife.

It was understood that he left Salt Lake with his young wife and that the couple went to California. Later Dye showed up here under the name of Donovan, and is now in jail on the charge of burgiary in the third degree, and will also be charged, it is said, with holding up two men in the Wilson bar.

Wilson bar.

The accused man was before Judge Diehl this morning for arraignment on the charge of burgiary, but by his counsel. Atty. Newton, took until Wedneslay to plend. He is one of the gangor six arrested last week on suspicion the being the reaminghouse thieves. f being the roominghouse thieves.

SHERIFF HARMON SUED.

Is Charged With Having Hiegally Imprisoned Jens S. Nielsen.

A \$5,000 damage suit was filed today in the district court by Jens S. Nielsen. against Jesse M. Harmon, sheriff of Crah county. It is alieged in the complaint that on March 29, 1907, at Murray, the defendant seized the plaintiff and by force compelled him to go to the county full of Salt Lake county, where plaintiff was detained, afterwards selug taken to Provo, where he ons placed in jail and restraind of his sus placed to juil and restraind of his sibrty for the space of two days and two nights, without right or authority. Plaintiff alleges that during the said time of detention he suffered great mental anguish, was prevented from at-anding to his affairs and was injured in uls credit, to his damage in the sum of it coo.

Aside from the papers in the case, defendant claims that he was arrested, twittent warrant, for supposed untsoundness of mind, and placed in fail without due process of law, first in Sait Lake county, and afterwards in Ulah

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

On Thursday, Doc, 19, the local order of Fraternal Order of Eagles will be honored by a visit from Worthy President Theodore A. Bell of that organiaxilon. At a meeting yesterday a special committee was named to arrange for a hig reception to the visitor, at which it is expected that at least 1,non will participate. The committee is composed of the following: A. G. Mann. A. S. Fowler, George A. Whita-ker. Abe Serroston, Judge Steckman, Max Beaver and J. J. Thomas.

Mr. Bell was capdidate for governor

or California on the Democratic tick-et in the last election in the Golden State. He is a former congressman from the Encrangento district

PETTIBONE HEARING FRIDAY.

(Special to the "News.") Hoise, Maho, Nov. 25,-Judge Frenoit Wood has announced that George ity in the murder of former Governor Breunembers of Ideho, may be brought before his honor Priday. Minor affairs will be sistated up this week, and averything rushed through to make the commencement of the more important hearing possible the day following Thankagiving. Steve Adama, ulse charged with complicity, has been indicted by a grand fury at Tellurids. Colo., for the murder of Arthur Coloms.

HAD CONSIDERABLE MONEY.

picked up on Commercial stress this morning by Officer Guillessown and focked up in the city jail on the change Everybody knows debn P. Mankin; but everybody does not know the personal remaines which together with his love for humanity has dominated his lits. Years ago a Mormon missionary, Robert Winners Wolcott, left but Lake to labor for his Church in England his native lead.

PEACE SOCIETY LAUNCHED HERE

Leading Thinkers of This City Inaugurate Great Movement For Good.

A BIG GATHERING IS HELD.

Universal Brotherhood the Moving Idea of Workers Toward Much Desired Good.

Gov. Cutler Presides at First Meeting -Various Speakers Advance Ideas and Suggestions.

Universal peace is the aim and purpose of the organization known as the Adelphia Society formed by a few of the leading thinkers of this city, and at a meeting last evening in Foftcration had the room was packed to the doors by those interested in the movement, "Alephia," in a translation means brotherly love; the principles the society stands for, and is going to work for are: 1, the fatherhood of God; 2, the brotherhood of man; 3, the application of the golden rule; 4, the practice to never wrong fellow man; 5, belief in the redeems ing power of love; 6, freedom of specca and thought, in all things, religious, and in every other way; 6, the festering of love and peace in the home and finally, faith in the infallibility of right

to triumph over wrong. Prof. John P. Meakin, one of the delegutes from Utah to the Carnegie peace songress last spring, and a number of friends, have been meeting in each other's homes for some time, and at a meeting in Mr. Meakin's home on the 23rd of September, decised to insuch the movement formally. Last night's meeting was the first public step in this direction.

REV. E. L GOSHEN SPEAKS.

Gov. J. C. Cutler, who is among the enthusiastic champions of the peace idea, presided, and after a few well placed and chosen remarks, in-traduced Rev. E. I. closues, was space with his usual elequence upon the with his usual elequence upon the desirability of a fraternal peace so-clety. "I think the plan of this order is a noble one, and if each member with accord to the other members the same rights that he wants himself, frame-diate success is assured. In this span of life there should be no place for hate and rancor. When God gave man the right to think Hs gave him the right to think according to the dictates of his own conscience. If we don't agree with our fellows in their beliefs we should at least accord them the we should at least accord them the right to these beliefs. This society should promote the general welfare of everyone, regardless of creed. We should do less talking about peace, and more practical work that will make for its development."

J. P. MEAKIN FOLLOWS

John P. Menkin. "Utah's friend," was the next speaker. His talk was full of forceful facts. He told how the sociforceful facts. He told how the secicty came to be formed, and no time is
more propititions for intelligent menand women to help each other and
feach great truths now being forgotten
in too many cases in the hum-drum of
every-day existence. Mr. Meakth
pointed out that just as there is a symmetrical oak in every acorn, so is there
a germ of good in every mite of hamanity every man and woman. It is
the duty of those upon whom good fortune has smiled kindly to help those to
whom the world is filled with gloom.

AUSTRALIAN TALKS.

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Robert Armour of Australia, a recent arrival in this city, spoke briefly, also and more about what can be done towards aiding peace by starting the work in the home. "In many instances the home is the most uncomfortable place on earth," said he, "People put on their company manners when they leave their homes and when I say this I do not confine my remarks to the men. Courtesy, I think, is dependent largely on the avoidance of anger. Men and women are very much what their thoughts make them, and by attending to our thoughts we can accomplish much. To be happy depends to a great extent to nour ascrifice for others."

NEWSPAPER EDITOR'S VIEWS. Mr. J. M. Sjedahl pointed out that enlightening the mind is to foster peace in the soul. In substantiation of his point he showed how the line between savagery and civilization is not any too distinct, being largely dependent upon surroundings and environments. universal peace society, he said, car accomplish mest by bringing the world above its present failings, such as hatting, narrow mindedness, bigotry and all other things which spoil the rolld and smother the nobler inclinations and finer traits.

Dr. E. I. done.

Dr. F. L. Gower spoke in a pleasant yein, concluding by roentioning that aomething besides enthusiasm is needed to make the movement a succ

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Governor Cutter spoke from the view of an earnest worker for peace and suspected that he the seciety, as planned, was to encourage liberality, action in all matters, a good man must head it, or else the movement begun so suspiciously, will most the fate of similar movements which aconarous later have more under from dead weight they anguire gradually, through the er made another active or sug-gestion when he said children should be given every advantage of enlighten-ment to awahum a regard toe good

RUMBIAN PRINCE PRESENT

Prince Kaslevskoy, former captain of the staff and personal side of Georgal Karopaikin during the Ruseo-dayaness war, was is lacturing in America, urged his heapers to do all in their peope to all size inovement lewers the resimulgation of universal put of His till how bundreds of Russian solding well; differences acted upon by an in-national board of a philation. When the aperiors from all a number of new