

If Your Wife is a Victim of "Too Much Kitchen," Advise her to Cook and Eat Her Slip Her Neck Out of the Collar.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No, It's Not a New Family Living Just Across the Street—It's Just a "Want ad's-worth" of New Lodgers.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PREST. M'CURDY LOSES HIS TEMPER

Tells Mr. Hughes He Thought Investigation Was to be of Methods and Not an Inquisition.

WOULDN'T ANSWER QUESTIONS

Insisted that Information Sought Should Come from the Actuary and Not from Him.

TRYING TO PROVE ME A FOOL.

"Without Commenting on that which is obvious," said Hughes, He Asked Him About the Mutual's Business.

New York, Oct. 17.—With Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, and James H. Hyde, former vice president of the Equitable Life Insurance society, in the city ready to be called as witnesses, the legislative committee appointed to investigate the insurance business, resumed its sessions today. The committee adjourned last week as a mark of respect to the memory of S. Fred. Nixon, speaker of the state assembly. Mr. Hyde has not been served with a subpoena, as he has notified the committee that he is ready to appear any time he is wanted and to answer all questions unreservedly.

The committee has also been notified that William H. McMurphy, formerly fourth vice president of the Equitable life company, who has been absent from the city, will return shortly and be at the investigators' disposal.

Lawyer John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, who is the Democratic candidate for governor of New York in 1909, was in the committee room when the session opened. It was reported that he had been retained by the Mutual Life Insurance company.

Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, was the first witness today.

STATEMENT OF MUTUAL ASSETS.

Before the witness was called, James McKean, associate counsel to the committee, put in evidence for the record a statement of the assets of the Mutual Life Insurance company and of the banks of England, France and Germany.

By call, Mr. McKean said he had ascertained the combined assets of these institutions were \$2,226,574,725, while those of the Mutual Life were \$40,978,272. Further said Mr. McKean, he had found the salary of the president of the Bank of Germany to be \$20,000 per annum and that of the chief governor of the Bank of England to be \$10,000. He had been unable to ascertain the salary of the president of the bank of France.

M'CURDY'S EXAMINATION.

The examination of Mr. McCurdy was begun, he being questioned first as to advertising. A clipping from a magazine for October, 1905, was shown him. He said it was a clipping from a magazine and that it was not a clipping from a newspaper. He said he had no knowledge of any advertising his company put out in the past year. This was the business of the advertising department, he said.

M'CURDY'S WRONG WITNESS.

Mr. McCurdy said Mr. Hughes had the wrong witness. It was the actuary, he said, who looked after the calculation of dividends. Had he been notified a day ahead he would have been fortified with this information. Mr. McCurdy complained that this investigation was getting outside of the committee was appointed by the legislature. He said he had been subpoenaed to be an examination of insurance methods, not an inquisition.

"We will have occasion to call your actuary, but you have been in the insurance business for 40 years and I want to learn what you know about your company," said Mr. Hughes.

LOSES HIS TEMPER.

"You are trying to prove me a fool," the witness retorted. "Without commenting on that which is obvious, let me ask you to tell us the best of your ability some of the lines on which your company is conducted," said Mr. Hughes.

Mr. McCurdy insisted that his actuary must answer the questions on dividends and how they are calculated. He declined to enter any explanation further than that the policy holder above referred to had a reduced rate policy.

DECLINED TO ANSWER.

Mr. Hughes said the reason he took up this subject with Mr. McCurdy instead of the actuary was that Mr. McCurdy had submitted a great many figures to show the increase in the salary of the witness was due to the great salary of the company. Mr. McCurdy many times declined to answer questions by Mr. Hughes.

PRESIDENT FORBIDS EXPORT OF ARMS TO SAN DOMINGO REPUBLIC

Washington, Oct. 17.—Exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war of every kind from any port of the United States and Porto Rico to any port of the Dominican republic, is prohibited by a presidential proclamation, issued from the state department today. Accompanying the proclamation is an explanatory memorandum to the effect that this action has been taken after consultation with the Dominican government, with their concurrence, and is intended to assist them in the enforcement of their regulations designed to prevent the perennial revolutionists of the island from getting warlike supplies.

"I decline to discuss the question," witness said.

"Do you know?"

"I decline to discuss the question."

"Do you refuse to answer the question?"

"I decline to discuss the question. I have proffered you a witness whose business it is to know all of these facts you are looking for."

Chairman Armstrong then asked the witness what relation the approach of the maturity of the policy had to its earning capacity and witness refused to answer the question.

Chairman Armstrong then said he did not think Mr. McCurdy comprehended the scope of the committee and that if the committee desired his judgment of the insurance business, the witness should be glad to give it.

Mr. McCurdy again proffered his actuary to furnish the information desired. He protested so strongly against the manner in which the investigation was being conducted that Chairman Armstrong asked how he would conduct it.

"I don't know. I don't impugn the motives of this committee, of which you are a member, of which you are a member."

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW BETTER WAY.

"If there is a better way of conducting this investigation, Mr. McCurdy," said Chairman Armstrong, "we would be most happy to learn it."

Mr. McCurdy said he thought that putting a witness under oath and making him feel that he is on the rack is apt to produce incorrect answers. His answers, he said, were published in a distorted manner that looked like an attempt to ruin him.

"Why should a witness shut his mouth up?" he continued. "When a witness comes here and tells frankly all that he knows, the committee should consider that testimony in executive session. It should be taken, but to attempt to drag from a witness anything further than he knows makes him look well like a criminal."

Referring to the question of reduction of dividends, witness again declined to give a direct answer.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

"Figures don't lie, but liars can figure," was Mr. McCurdy's reply after Mr. Hughes had read a long list of policy numbers, with the amount they were taken out for, the amount paid in and the dividends received by the policyholders. Mr. McCurdy continued:

"You have a right to get your case in your own way. Mr. Hughes, I have not followed the figures. There are too many for anybody to follow. I have no doubt that all those statements and figures can be explained by the proper persons. I do not attribute any lie to anybody. I say it facetiously."

"Well, let me see what you do to reduce expenses of your company. You reduce salaries," said Mr. Hughes.

SALARIES NONE TOO FAT.

"I have not reduced the salaries of the executives of your company," said Mr. McCurdy. "They were none too fat anyway," said Mr. McCurdy.

WHY THE AMERICAN PARTY WAS ORGANIZED.

REASON NO. 2.

Because Tom Kearns was not sent back to Congress.

Because the sovereign people knew he could do less harm at home.

Because they wanted an educated and polished man to represent them.

Because he could not rule and accordingly started a campaign of ruin.

Because he doesn't care what becomes of this state if he can "get even."

Because it furnishes a job for Frequently-Flop-Over-Pro-Test-Me-Cannon.

Because it gives Furious and Mrs. Schoff a melodramatic stunt together.

Because it furnishes an excuse for the delivery of fire-brand speeches in the far east.

Because it gives them a bigger bugle to blow discordant notes about the "Hierarchical" bugaboo.

Because a few men want to use it to debauch and destroy while they are shrieking "Rescue" and "Reform."

Because the same few men want to enslave and make use of the "Mormons" whose friends they falsely say they are.

Because every one knows the record of the real promoters of this most unpatriotic organization; because they know it themselves and need respectable people to assist them—people whom they have, in many instances, most shamefully deceived. And lastly and again—BECAUSE TOM KEARNS WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

PRESIDENT SITS ON SYCOPHANTS.

Tells Secy. Shaw That His Daughter's Baggage is to be Treated as Any Other Private Person's.

IF DUTIABLE MUST PAY DUTY.

Customs Officials Thought She Should Be Treated as a Princess and Her Valuables Come in Free.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Washington says: Secy. Shaw and the collector of the port at San Francisco have had a load of trouble for several weeks about which the public has known nothing and it was lifted yesterday when the secretary was told by President Roosevelt to collect the legal duty on all dutiable articles brought back to this country by Miss Alice Roosevelt. The total of the duty is expected to be nearly \$60,000.

The daughter of the president has received during her trip to the Philippines, China, Japan and Korea many pretty and some quite valuable presents. Many of the customs officials suggested that Miss Roosevelt ought to be allowed to bring the valuables in duty free, inasmuch as she was treated with all the honors of a princess and did much to cement friendship between the United States and foreign countries. The belongings of crowned heads, of royalty and of diplomats are thus admitted duty free into the United States.

Secy. Shaw received suggestions that she was almost sick. All that stood out before his official gaze was that the presents had been reported as worth probably \$100,000 and if the usual rate of duty was imposed it would cost Miss Roosevelt or her father upwards of 60 per cent, or \$60,000. Neither Miss Roosevelt nor her father is rich, although the young woman is understood to have a modest fortune in her own right.

Finally Secy. Shaw took his burden to the president and told him about it. There is only one thing to do, he told the president. "That is to treat my daughter's baggage as you would the baggage of any other private person. She will pay duty on everything that is dutiable."

BLACK HAND OUTRAGE PERPETRATED IN NEW YORK

Dynamite Exploded in Grocery of a Man Who Had Not Complied With a Blackmailing Letter.

New York, Oct. 17.—A charge of dynamite exploded in the doorway of the grocery store of Antonio Garbalvo, 13 Stanton street, on the East Side, a few minutes after 6 o'clock this morning, wrecked the lower half of the front of the building, shattered the windows in the tenements above and threw into a panic hundreds of tenants in the immediate neighborhood. Windows in the tenement above were smashed and many persons were injured, although many bruises and cuts were received in the hurry of the frightened tenants to escape. The outrage is believed by the police to have been directed against Garbalvo, who, with his two sisters, occupies the rooms at the rear of his store. Garbalvo a week ago received a Black Hand letter demanding \$1,000 from him. He turned the letter over to the police, who have since been attempting to identify the author.

The building, of which Garbalvo occupied the first floor, is of six stories, the upper floors being occupied as tenements by a score of families. The only clue found at once by the police was furnished by John O'Hara, who described himself as a waiter. O'Hara passed by the Stanton street building shortly after 2 o'clock when he met a boy about 16 years old. The lad appeared to be a foreigner, and had his coat collar turned up about his neck and the visor of his cap drawn down over his eyes. After passing him he turned for a second look at the lad, who was then directly opposite 13 Stanton street. At the same moment he heard a loud explosion and saw a flash of light. He turned and saw a flash of light. He turned and saw a flash of light. He turned and saw a flash of light.

FRANCE WAITS ON PREST. CASTRO.

Still Hopeful That He Will Make Suitable Amends. She Prepares For the Worst.

WARSHIPS SENT TO WEST INDIES

If Demonstration Is Resorted to It Will Take Form of a Blockade Of Venezuelan Ports.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The departure of the armored cruiser De Sais from the harbor yesterday for the island of Martinique, French West Indies, indicates the preparations for dealing with the Venezuelan question with a hand if President Castro persists in his present course. The De Sais will join at Brest, where she will be joined by the cruisers Lavoisier and Chasseloup-Laubat. The three warships will proceed together to the French West Indies, joining the cruisers Jurien de la Graviere and Trombe, now at Martinique. This will give the division of the ships under Admiral Bevoe de la Peyronie. The rendezvous will be Port de France, Martinique. These ships are probably precautionary as the officials here are still hopeful that the president will make suitable amends. Therefore, no orders have been issued concerning the nature of the ultimate naval action against Venezuela as these await the assemblage of the ships and the result of the diplomatic negotiations. There is no desire here to have the assemblage of the warships taken as a menace. On the contrary, the French authorities are deferring the announcement of their final plans until President Castro's protracted inaction shows he is not willing to make any amends. It is pointed out that President Castro's withdrawal of this offensive action towards M. Taigny, the French chargé d'affaires, and the presentation of a suitable explanation would avert the necessity of France adopting stronger means of persuasion.

The duration of the voyage to Port de France will be about two weeks. Therefore, time remains for President Castro to make explanations. It is understood that the demonstration, if finally resorted to will take the form of a blockade of Venezuelan ports.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY.

New York, Oct. 17.—Herr Goldberger, a privy councillor and an authority on the tariff question, has just published in the Tagblatt an article which has excited much attention here, says a cable dispatch to the Herald from Berlin.

In it he discusses the question of a reciprocal commercial treaty between the United States and Germany. Although at present the Americans are in a contented mood, owing to their prosperity, he says a time will come when their demands will diminish and the states will absolutely need a larger export trade for the country's enormous industries.

If reciprocal treaties are not concluded, then the United States will find the doors of all European states, especially those of Germany, closed to them.

Herr Goldberger admits, however, that for the moment there is no hope of a revision of the American tariff. Everything in the United States points to the rejection by Congress of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for reform in the matters of railway rates and tariff, and everything goes to show that the senate will oppose the president's far-reaching proposals.

Henry Litchfield West, commissioner for the District of Columbia, however, continues, raises a warning voice. If the United States is to have a larger export trade, he says, it must be able to compete with the most favored nation clause will cease to exist, and in the end all European nations will combine to oppose the United States with protective tariffs.

J. A. SIMMONS, PROMOTER, FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION

New York, Oct. 17.—James A. Simmons, promoter and contractor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the federal court at \$400,000 and nominal assets of \$4,000 in bonds of the Richmond Standard Steel Spike and Iron company. His liabilities are principally on notes for borrowed money, on open accounts and upon a deficiency judgment upon foreclosure of a mortgage. Most of the debts were contracted in 1888 and 1891, some, however, between 1898 and 1905. Of his liabilities are secured to Turner Bros. by \$4,000 bonds of the Richmond Steel company. Among Simmons' creditors are: Russell Sage, \$20,000, on three judgments on note; White National bank of Fort Wayne, Ind., \$3,180; Wilson County Oil company of Texas, \$43,800; Adam Dutcher, \$56,000, and on Frank Walling, \$68,783.

The bankruptcy proceedings are the aftermath of the financial troubles of Simmons and his partners, which culminated in the imprisonment of Simmons and one or two others. Simmons came here in 1888 from the west. He devised a scheme for establishing a chain of banks which would permit him to back his projects. He has been interested in the construction of the Massachusetts canal, the Empire Gas and Electric Light company, and the North American Drilling company, and obtained much credit as a hydraulic engineer, through digging the Ponchartraine canal near New Orleans. He got several good dredging contracts for deepening the bay and Harlem river, and applied to obtaining a \$15,000,000 Nicaragua canal contract in the early nineties.

Simmons was indicted under the federal statute for violating the banking law in inducing the cashier of the Sixth National bank to certify three of his checks for \$50,000 each, when he had no funds in the bank. On May 26, 1891, he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He was pardoned on Nov. 22, 1892.

HIRINI WHAANGA GOES TO HIS REST

Aged and Highly Respected Maori Chief Passes Away Mourned By His Many Friends.

LEFT HOME FOR THE COSPOL.

Was Beloved by His People in New Zealand, Over Whom He Presided For Many Years.

Hirini Whaanga, an aged New Zealand, who was formerly chief of the most powerful tribe of Maoris on the eastern New Zealand coast, died this morning at 4 o'clock in the Groves L. D. S. hospital, from appendicitis. He had been ill for two weeks, and was removed to the hospital about ten days ago, after his condition had become serious. An operation was performed, and he seemed to be on the road to recovery for a time, but his advanced years and the fact that the attack had become so serious before the appendix was removed, told against him, and he gradually sank for the past few days.

Hirini Whaanga was a convert to "Mormonism" who has always been loyal to his adopted faith. He was among the first to welcome the missionaries, and to obtain an audience for them among his people. He was soon converted, and was baptized by Elder J. C. Stewart in 1882. As he came to understand the principles of the Church he expressed a desire to emigrate to Utah, and perform the Temple work for his ancestors. In 1894 he carried out his intentions, bringing a part of his family with him, and settling in Kanab. The next year he moved to Salt Lake, and since then had been a constant worker in the Salt Lake Temple. His residence was at 917 West Eighth South street, where his wife, Mera Whaanga, a sister-in-law, a grandchild, two nephews and a niece still reside. In New Zealand he has three living daughters, all of them married. The house and property in Salt Lake was procured for the chief through the efforts of the Zion's Maori association, composed of Elders who had labored in the New Zealand mission, and had enjoyed the hospitality of Whaanga in his own country.

HIRINI WHAANGA.

The Maori Chief Whose Death Occurred at L. D. S. Hospital This Morning.

He was then 70 years of age, but on arriving at the scene of his birth, he started home on a tour of the island, and during which he preached at almost every settlement and bore a firm testimony of his belief in the Gospel. In 1899 he returned again to Utah to continue his work in the Temple, and has lived since then in Salt Lake. At the turn of the South Sea missionaries he has always taken a prominent part in presenting native scenes, and in making the reunions a success. The missionaries feel his loss as a personal one, and will be present at his funeral in a body.

FUNERAL SUNDAY.

Funeral services will be held Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon, from the Pioneer stake hall, located on Fifth South street, between Temple and First West streets. All returned missionaries from New Zealand are specially requested to attend the services.

VACANCIES FILLED.

Wallace Succeeds Morris, and Fernstrom Back on Democratic Ticket.

The Democratic councilman ticket was completed last night by the choice of William R. Wallace to succeed Robert Morris, resigned, in the Fifth ward, and F. S. Fernstrom to succeed John H. Back, resigned, in the Third ward.

The two men were chosen at meetings of the respective ward committees last night. The meeting in the Fifth ward was held at the home of D. O. Willey, Jr., and the vote to place Mr. Fernstrom on the ticket was made unanimous. Those present were D. O. Willey, Jr., Parley A. Hill, John B. Reid and George A. Asper.

MAZZA ARRAIGNED.

Slayer of Joseph Vattrella Will Have Hearing October 27.

Fred Mazza, the Italian who shot and killed Joseph Vattrella on the night of Sept. 15, in this city, was arraigned in Judge Dish's court this morning on the charge of murder in the first degree. Mazza was represented by Attorney William Newton. The reading of the complaint was waived, and the hearing set for the 27th of this month.

The case of the State vs. Albert Keothler, charged with murder in the first degree, was to have been called this morning for preliminary hearing, but the matter went over until Thursday morning when Judge Whitaker will hear the case.

FAIR ATTENDANCE.

Official Count Shows It Was 50,600—Big Money Ahead.

The number of admissions to the recent state fair has been forced up, and is found to be 50,600, which is just about what the "News" estimated at the close of the exposition. The directors also had the society House stand, which is a source of gratification. As to the price of admission in 1906, that will not be settled until next year, but there is a possibility of a return to the old time "two-bit" standard of 25 cents as charged this year.

CHICAGO COUNCIL VOICES AGAINST MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Mayor Dunne succeeded in putting the question of municipal ownership last night. The aldermen voted, 37 to 27, against it.

The mayor sent to the council an order directing the local transportation committee to cause negotiations with the street railway companies for a franchise, and the vote was taken to indicate that "a majority of the council favor the passage of a franchise ordinance. The vote showed only one over a majority of the council, however, and not enough to pass the ordinance over a veto of the mayor.

The city council also pledged itself not to pass any franchise ordinance which had not first been submitted to the people and approved by them.

his home. A great many converts were made through his assistance, before he decided to come to this country, and the Church in New Zealand now has over 4,000 members among the natives. It was in 1885 that Hirini Whaanga decided to visit again his native country, mainly to preach to his people, and tell them of his faith in the cross he had embraced, and partly to gather genealogies of his relatives.

TWENTY HURT IN RAILROAD WRECK

Frightful Accident on the Cheyenne and Northern in Wyoming Today.

THREE ARE FATALLY INJURED.

Smoker and Day Coach Leave the Rails and Plunge Down a Steep and Dangerous Embankment.

PASSENGERS PINNED UNDER SEATS

Cries of the Unfortunate Were Most Pitiful—Wrecking Crew and Surgeons Sent Out.

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 17.—News has just been received here of a frightful wreck which occurred 35 miles north of Cheyenne, on the Cheyenne and Northern branch of the Colorado & Southern. At 10 o'clock this morning, when two coaches of the regular north-bound passenger train, filled with passengers, went into the ditch.

TWENTY PERSONS HURT.

Twenty persons are reported seriously injured and at least three of them may die. The list of the wounded will be received here this afternoon. The ill-fated train was No. 65, which should have gone out yesterday morning, but owing to a freight wreck four miles from the scene of the present accident, traffic was tied up completely.

OVER EMBANKMENT.

No. 65 left Cheyenne here at 8 o'clock this morning over two hours late, and was bowling along at a good rate of speed to make up time, and in rounding a curve on a steep embankment, at mile post 35, which is near Horse Creek station, the smoker and day coach suddenly left the rails, toppling over and rolled down the embankment.

DETAILS DIFFICULT.

The engine and baggage car passed over the weak spot in the track in safety. Details of the accident are difficult to obtain, but it is said the scene was heartrending in the extreme. Many of the unfortunate passengers were pinned under seats and in the wreckage, and their cries were pitiful to hear. The engine crew and those of the train crew that were not injured, hurried to the assistance of the injured.

WRECKING CREW.

Messengers were dispatched to Horse Creek to notify the officials here and order out wreckers and surgeons, and others were sent out to gather up the section men who were at work clearing up a freight wreck four miles away.

EXPLOSION IN THE FLATIRON BUILDING CAUSES PANIC

New York, Oct. 17.—An explosion in the basement of the Flatiron building, Twenty-third street and Broadway, caused something of a panic in the building and much excitement in the neighborhood last evening. Two employees received injuries.

At the minute of the explosion all the lights in the structure went out, adding to the confusion of those inside who rushed for elevators and stairways and made their way to the street.

The blowing out of a boiler tube in the sub-basement, two stories below the street, filled the boiler room with steam, causing two men seriously and others badly. So binding was the steam that the firemen could not see their way to the door. Every minute was full of agony, as the scolding steam enveloped the men. Their screams started the waiters and runners on the floor overhead, the basement just below the sidewalk. Finally, the firemen traced the explosion to the boiler room, the door of which was closed. The door was opened and in the face of a dense volume of steam, men made their way inside as several firemen staggered out.

On the floor near the door were lying, unconscious, Richard Haley and Alfred Lettice, who were removed to a hospital where it was said they would probably recover. Several firemen were burned by steam but not dangerously.

CANAL COMMISSION.

Members and Consulting Engineers Return From the Isthmus.

New York, Oct. 17.—Members of the Isthmian canal commission and the board of consulting engineers returning from a tour of inspection of the Panama canal, arrived here today on the steamer Havana from Colon.

Gen. George W. Davis, chairman of the consulting engineers, said that although the party had been made a careful inspection of the proposed route for the canal on decision had been reached as to the sea level plan. He said that the board might report its opinion on the best kind of canal in two or three weeks. The members of the canal commission on board were: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Rear Admiral M. D. Endicott; Brig.-Gen. O. H. Ernst; Major Gen. M. Harrod.

Members of the board of consulting engineers: Gen. George W. Davis, chairman; Wm. Barclay Parsons, Prof. W. H. Burr of Columbia university; Gen. Henry L. Abbott, Eugene Timmerman, German delegates; Edouard M. Queleuque of the Rue canal staff; William Randolph, F. P. Stearns, Jos. Ripley, W. H. Hunter of the Manchester canal; Adolphe Guérard, French delegate; J. W. Weicker, Dutch delegate, and Capt. John C. Oakes, secretary.

Among the other passengers were Asst. Secy. Charles Darling and R. L. Walker, traffic manager of the Panama railroad.