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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Scofield Strikers Hold a Meeting And Organize.

LATEST FROM COAL REGIONS.

Four Hundred Strikers Get Together and Indulge in Inflammatory Speeches.

MEETING HELD THIS MORNING.

Troops Marched to Within a Mile of Readzvous but Declined to Interfere.

NOTIFIED BY SECRET SERVICE MEN

This Afternoon Two Men Were Taken To Prison and Lodged in Jail For Bad Conduct.

(Special to the "News.")
Scofield, Utah, Nov. 27.—About 400 strikers this morning gathered upon the property of John Llewellyn, a mile and a half north of here and after indulging in inflammatory speeches, organized. The proceedings were orderly. The troops marched to within a mile of the town but declined to interfere as the meeting was on private property. The organizer slipped into town last night and the men were notified by secret service men.

Sheriff Wilcox this afternoon took two men to the Price Jail—Joe Garrino, sentenced to 30 days for holding up a mine cook, and Gus Hendrickson to 100 days for an assault with rocks.

THREATS OF HANGING.
Contents of a Note Thru Under A Miner's Door.

The city officers of the Utah Fuel company had not received any word this morning by wire from the coal regions but by mail there came the threatening note which A. Pakkala, a Finn who refused to strike, found thrust under his door. The note was in Finnish, and the translation given was, "Don't be any scrub. You be pretty soon get hanged."

Manager Williams is at Scofield, with President Kramer, watching the course of events, and it was stated this morning in this city, that evictions of strikers from the tenements of the company were beginning to be made. However, in view of the presence of troops, it was not believed that the foreigners would dare to raise much of a disturbance. Captain Porter of the brigade staff expressed his belief this morning that the state troops would have an outing of one month to six weeks, judging from experience elsewhere. The Colorado troops were called into the field for a couple of weeks, and so far have remained there for three months. General Cannon wired Adjutant General Burton this morning, for supplies. The overcoats have been distributed and the men made comfortable. General Burton, Dr. Best and Captain Porter were expected to Scofield tomorrow to look over the field.

ARRESTS AT SUNNYSIDE.
Disturbances of the Peace Taken by The Officers.

Sunnyside, Utah, Nov. 27.—One hundred and fifteen miners are at work today. The output of coal yesterday was 518 tons. James Lacey was arrested yesterday for disturbing the peace, by calling men scabs and other foul names. He was tried before Justice Hill and found guilty. He will be sentenced to 2 p. m. today. Four other cases are at the court today.

The guard boys are being well cared for, and are feeling well. Everything is quiet.

JUDGE POWERS DENIES.
Says He Has Not Been Retained To Defend Strikers.

Judge O. W. Powers denies that he has been retained by the coal mine strikers or by Labor Organizer Demolli, as currently reported, no overtures having been made to him whatever in this respect or in any other in connection with the coal miners' strike.

HERE AND THERE.
THIS AND THAT.

Kane, the Salt Lake man who was mixed up in the fatal affray in a State street saloon when a young man died from the effects of a blow from a billiard cue, resisted arrest just prior to the arrival of the troops. He is alleged to have slugged Deputy Marshal Bob Menzies and to have attempted to take the officer's revolver away from him. He will probably be arrested today.

Scofield was very quiet last night. The cold weather and the closing of the saloons had the effect of keeping the men at home.

The march of the entire strength of the national guard drafted here to Winter Quarters yesterday was very imposing and had the desired effect on the foreign element.

FOURTEEN UNION MINERS ARRESTED.

Also Prest. Guy E. Miller and Secy. Carpenter. All Charged With Conspiracy.

ALL TOOK PLACE AT TELLURIDE

Sheriff Had no Warrant for Miller And the Latter Was Soon Released.

Telluride, Colo., Nov. 27.—Fourteen union miners, including President Guy E. Miller and Secy. Oscar M. Carpenter, charged with conspiracy, have been arrested by Sheriff Rutan since the troops arrived in this district. President Miller was seized while talking to the other men imprisoned in the jail. No warrant had been sworn out for him.

Former Atty.-Gen. Eugene Engley appeared as counsel for the union men who were arraigned today before Justice of the Peace Warrington Robinson for preliminary examination.

"In arresting President Miller," said Mr. Engley, "I think that the sheriff overstepped the bounds of his authority. He had no warrant and President Miller's action in talking through the bars to men imprisoned in the jail constituted no offense. As to the other arrests, warrants had been sworn out and the sheriff was merely performing his duty. The cases against these men amount to nothing and I am convinced that they will be released. These arrests were dictated by the mine managers and their attorneys. Mr. Howe, the deputy district attorney, is attorney for the Tom Boy Gold Mine company, and is an unfit person to have charge of the prosecution of these miners."

Sheriff Rutan today released President Miller from custody. The sheriff said Miller was locked up on account of his persistent efforts to see the union men in jail. Miller expressed the opinion that the purpose in arresting him was to intimidate him.

Justice Robinson today postponed the preliminary examination of the other union men against whom warrants were issued.

SPAIN AND VENEZUELA.
Former Takes Steps to Sever Relations With Latter.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Spain has taken the first step toward a breach of relations with Venezuela. The state department has notified that the former government has withdrawn the exequaturs of all Venezuelan consuls in Spain. It is surmised that this action is taken because of the ill-treatment accorded the Spanish minister to Venezuela as a result of the Mexican-Venezuela arbitration and the disrespect shown the Spanish consul at Lagayra.

BACK FROM THE SOUTH.
General Agent Warren of the Santa Fe Returns from a Vacation Trip.

Gen. Agent Warren of the Santa Fe reached the city from his Southern States vacation trip last evening, bringing with him an interesting budget of railroad and other news. While absent he was at St. Louis where he went over the world's fair grounds, which he says are all hustle and bustle, many of the buildings nearing completion. Before starting on the home trip he got as far as New Orleans, La., which old city he says is taking on new life. He visited Galveston, which he says has about recovered from the flood. The great wave, break-water, he says, is about half completed.

Speaking of railroad affairs, Mr. Warren says that while he was in Texas, the Santa Fe gained control of the Canie Belt railroad, which runs through the new rice fields and for whose control southern railroad systems had been fighting for some time. Contracts have also been let for a road from Seely to Hay City, Tex., which will take in the newly discovered oil fields. He says conditions south are very prosperous, the rice crop being heavy, but the boll weevil was a pest in the coast countries.

Mr. Warren looks fine after his trip and says he is ready for hard work.

U. W. P. CLUB MEETING.
The U. W. P. club holds its monthly meeting tomorrow, Saturday, Nov. 28, at the Exponent office. The program is as follows:

Thanksgiving sentiments in answer to Doolan. Current events, Mrs. R. H. Doolan: original poem, Mrs. Ruth M. Fox; Thanksgiving story, by Mrs. R. H. Doolan; paper, by Dr. R. B. Pratt; the Cuban question before Congress, and discussion by the members.

EARLY SETTLER DEAD.
Olaf Hedenborg Succumbs to Dropsy At His Home in Provo.

(Special to the "News.")
Provo, Nov. 27.—Olaf Hedenborg died at his home in the First ward last evening after a lingering illness, which terminated in dropsy. The deceased was born in Sweden, Sept. 19, 1831, and came to Utah in the early 60's, since which time Provo has been his home. Mr. Hedenborg was an honorable, kindly and intelligent man and highly respected by all who knew him. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint. He leaves a wife and 10 children and numerous grandchildren. The funeral will be held on Sunday at the First ward meeting-house, the hour not yet having been definitely decided upon.

POSTMASTERS AND PENSIONS.
(Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Miss Mabel Bell has been appointed post-



Photo by Fries, Desert News Special Staff Artist.

COMPANY GUARDS ON DUTY AT SUNNYSIDE.

PEN PICTURE OF DEMOLLI, "THE GREAT!"

Handsome of Form and Face He Has the Strength of a Giant and is Very Popular With His People—Editor, Political Renegade and Professional Agitator.

Special Correspondence.
Scofield, Nov. 26.—Charlie Demolli is still in jail at Price, and predictions made by the strikers are to the effect that he will be released tomorrow on an application for an appeal from the judgment of W. C. Burrows, J. P., imposed yesterday afternoon. The arrest and immediate trial of the Italian labor agitator is still the topic of conversation here. It was shortly before noon yesterday that the Italian was taken by a detail of militia under the command of Lieut. Sorenson of the court commenced. Throughout the proceedings Demolli wore his perpetual smile and frequently interrupted the court with the statement, "Do your duty, Judge, as I am doing mine."

The first witness called was Sheriff Wilcox, who swore to the complaint charging disturbance of the peace on Tuesday by promoting a boisterous parade of strikers. Other witnesses who testified along the same line were S. A. Hendrickson, A. C. Wilson, U. M. Madsen, William Green and Robt. Lize, armed guards and employees of the Utah Fuel company.

Demolli questioned each witness and drew from them that he personally was not acting in a very boisterous manner. He declined to make a statement in his own defense, merely saying he was doing his duty and had been sent by the United Mine Workers to organize a camp. "I am willing to go to jail, Judge," he said, "if you think I ought to go. I am used to it and can stand it. I am the man to keep the men in order, but if you put me away, I will not be responsible for what will follow."

Mr. Burrows, the justice of the peace, seemed to sense the importance of the case before him, and after much deliberation he pronounced the defendant guilty of the crime as charged. Then followed a long discussion, which was participated in by witnesses, spectators and others. At this juncture Sheriff Wilcox went in search of Advocate General Benner H. Smith. During his absence from the courtroom the court sentenced Demolli to thirty days in the county jail, without the option of a fine. Up to the arrival of the advocate general, another discussion was precipitated, which ended by the last named taking the chair and directing the proceedings. Prior to the making out of the commitment papers, Demolli stated that he wanted to appeal the case and give bonds against a new trial. Sheriff Wilcox promptly entered an objection, claiming that such a thing could not be done. However, the judge advocate naturally ruled that if a petition of appeal was prepared in writing and duly filed in the legal manner, that such a proposition would be entertained. Demolli, however, who was his own attorney, was rather hazy as to the proper way to proceed. No one ventured any suggestions, and the man was eventually marched under a strong military escort to the waiting special train and taken at once to Price.

The whole trial was delightfully informal. It was held in a small front parlor at the home of the justice of the peace. None was admitted save the witnesses and the press. Through the lace curtains could be seen the sunlight playing on the fixed bayonets of the guard that surrounded the house, while beyond was the sullen crowd of Italians awaiting the fate of their chief. At frequent intervals throughout the trial the court had occasion to consult the statutes. While he was so engaged Demolli would smile at those present and some of the witnesses smoked. On one occasion when there was a deathlike stillness in the room the silence was sharply broken by one present earnestly saying, "Has any gentleman present a chew of tobacco?" The "chew" was speedily produced and silence once more reigned.

Demolli is an interesting character. He is a very handsome fellow, possessed of a great amount of magnetism, and can work up an audience of his countrymen into frenzy, or tears at will. In addition he is decidedly powerful physically. In the Italian saloon here two nights ago he sat in a chair and extending his legs out straight, he invited two well built Italians to lie across his lap. When they got in the desired position he held them both off the floor by his feet. He claims the title of champion wrestler of Colorado, and some time ago wrestled with the Terrible Turk for 20 minutes ere he was thrown. He is an American citizen, and is said to have been forced to fly from Italy on account of political entanglements. He is well educated and is no fool. He claims Trinidad as his place of residence and when not engaged in labor organization he edits an Italian paper published at uncertain periods in Colorado.

He has a winning smile and a pleasing manner with him, is known by the officials of coal companies throughout the west, and is feared, for he is said to have a remarkable influence over his countrymen.

His arrest and conviction yesterday is regarded as a good thing by the American element here, which has been taken the heart out of the Italian strike leaders. Indicative of which way the wind blew after the arrest a red flag which had been placed on a pole at the rear of a saloon here was at once taken down and the Stars and Stripes hurriedly substituted. Out of the 700 men employed in the two mines at Winter Quarters and Clear Creek, but 171 went to work in their named place yesterday, and 69 in the former.

master at Arco, Blaine county, Idaho, vice Clara J. Long, resigned.

Pensions granted: Utah—Lewis A. Dosh, \$8.
Wyoming—Silas W. Harrington, \$8;
Marietta Crismore, \$12.

TRIED FOR FORGERY.
Case of J. W. Kane Taken Under Ad visement by Judge Diehl.

In Judge Diehl's court this morning, J. W. Kane was given a preliminary hearing on the charge of forgery. It is alleged in the complaint that he forged the name of H. M. McCartney to a check. The check in question bore the signature of W. H. McCartney. The attorney for the accused contended that there was no offense committed within the meaning of the complaint. Judge Diehl took the matter under advisement and will render a decision tomorrow morning.

THE PRICE OF COAL.
Steps Taken to Secure a Further Reduction—Meeting Tomorrow.

Local dealers predict that the wholesale price of coal will be changed from \$1.95 to \$2 flat, as the maintenance of the former price will tend to bring many a bill clerk down with sorrow and gray hair to the grave, and be the means of making many mistakes. "Died of too much multiplication" will be the legend on the headstones of these unfortunate bill clerks. The dictum of Mr. Harriman has gone forth to remain, and some dealers rather intimate that there may be a further reduction.

At 4 p. m. tomorrow, the special committee appointed by the Commercial club to consider the causes of the advance in coal, will meet at the club to discuss the matter of a further reduction than that already made, and Secy. Harris of the club has sent out invitations to all of the old producers to be present and offer their views. It is the intention of the committee to give both sides a fair show.

HE PESTERED THE PRESIDENT.

Crank Obtrudes Himself on Mr. Roosevelt While Attending His Uncle's Funeral.

HE HAD A CURE FOR CANCER.

Wanted the Chief Executive to Send it To Emperor William of Germany to Try.

New York, Nov. 27.—President Roosevelt arrived here this morning. He came to attend the funeral of his uncle, James K. Grace. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. J. B. Stokes, his personal physician, and Capt. Cowles of the navy. Commissioner Greene had a force of police meet the president, and a mounted detail escorted his carriage from the Twenty-third street ferry to the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, on Madison avenue.

After breakfasting at the Robinson home, the president went to the late residence of Mr. Grace, in East Forty-eighth street, remaining there until time to go to the Church of the Holy Communion for the funeral service.

AT THE CHURCH.
The president with Mrs. Roosevelt alighted at the main entrance and went quickly into the church. There was little excitement, the occasion barring any demonstration. The crowd, by the time the cortege reached the church, was so dense that ingress or egress on the avenue was practically impossible. Just prior to the arrival of the cortège a police inspector noticed a man standing on the structure, leaning over the railing directly over the entrance to the church. The man was ordered away after he had returned an insolent answer to the inspector's question, and departed. While the man was presumably a curiosity seeker who had merely wished to get a vantage point to see the president, the crowd impressed by the elaborate police protection, looked upon the incident as a possible plot against the president, but there was no further disturbance.

MAN BECAME OBTRUSIVE.
Just as the services were concluded a man who attempted to force his way to the president and hand him a letter, was arrested. He gave him name as Arthur P. Deming, 65 years of age, of Jersey City. He said he was born in the United States and was the manufacturer of a medicine to cure every disease. When the president left his seat to leave the church he departed by a side entrance, leading to Twenty-fifth street. Deming had in some way been allowed to gain access to a small ante room and in that manner was directly in the president's pathway.

"I handed the president the letter and said 'Please read this on your way out.'"

PRESIDENT TAKES LETTER.
When Deming held out the letter, the president took it and handed it to a secret service man. Deming was then pushed back and placed under arrest. He said that he was A. B. Deming of 170 Broadway, and that he had a cure for cancer which he wished Emperor William to try. He wanted President Roosevelt to write a letter to the emperor recommending the cure. The president was untroubled by the incident. With Mrs. Roosevelt he entered his carriage immediately and was given to the Twenty-third street ferry to take the train for Washington. Deming was taken to the Tombs police court. Before being arraigned he said: "I don't know why the president did not keep my letter instead of handing it over to a policeman. It is a charitable cure that cannot fail. I wanted President Roosevelt to write to Emperor William recommending it to him."

HE IS A CRANK.
It is said that Deming is the man who, on May 15, 1900, appeared at the home of representatives in Washington and started the branch of the United States Congress. Three or four policemen finally hustled him away and escorted him outside the building. It is also said that last April he appeared at the White Star line pier as J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and others were sailing on the Cedric and preached a sermon to them.

SENT TO HOSPITAL.
Deming was later committed to Bellevue hospital for examination as to his sanity. He told the magistrate a rambling story in which he said he was in the clothing business in Oakland, Cal., for 12 years, but that for the last 21 years he had been in New York and vicinity. He said he had met every president from Grant to McKinley.

The officials at the detective bureau said the man appeared to be perfectly harmless and rational on every subject except that of his remedy. Nothing was found on him to injure anyone.

Deming told the officers that he depended on God to guide him in his business affairs.

The funeral service was conducted by Bishop Otter, Rev. Dr. Mottet, Rev. H. E. Taylor, Rev. Howard K. Bartow and Rev. Henry H. Washburn, of Oyster Bay. Among the floral offerings was a cluster of roses and orchids, sent by the president.

Pope is Interested in Panama.
Rome, Nov. 27.—The pope today received in private audience Senator J. Gutierrez Ponce, the Colombian minister at London, who presented his credentials as special envoy to the Vatican, felicitating the pontiff in the name of his government on his elevation to the pontifical throne. The pope was interested in the particulars furnished him regarding the recent events in Colombia and Panama and informed Senator Ponce that he had recalled to Rome, Monsignor Viva, the apostolic delegate to Colombia, as he would be included in a new movement of papal diplomacy.

FURIOUS BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Men Accused of Chicago Streetcar Barn Murders and Robberies Caught in a Trap.

ON SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

Volleys Sent Into the Dugout, but Outlaws Kept Under Cover, Receiving Little or No Harm.

"SHOOT TO KILL." CHIEF'S ORDER.

The Hunted Men Apparently Made Their Escape, Killing Brakeman To Get Away.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Harvey Van Dyke and Peter Niedermeier, accused of sensational murders and robberies at street car barns in Chicago, are supposed to have been trapped in a dugout near Miller station, Ind. The dugout has been surrounded by police. Urgent telegrams for help reached here today, and 50 men under Capt. Schuetter, assistant chief of police, left at once for Miller station, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers.

A FUSILLADE OF SHOTS.
Reports from the place say that a fusillade of shots has been exchanged between the men in the dugout and the local police.

Two of the latter have been wounded seriously.

The battle is said to have been a furious one.

With the telegrams came requests for a physician and a priest. The officer sending the telegram, Sheehan of Chicago, in his telegram, reported that he had no reason to doubt that the men surrounded are accomplices of Gustav Marx, the self-confessed bandit who has been under arrest in Chicago for several days.

City policemen were hurriedly dispatched from this city on a special train.

THE DUGOUT.
The dugout is in a wild section of country on the shore of Lake Michigan, and bordering the east swamps that stretch to the southward. The few residents near the scene are reported to have rallied to the aid of the police. Several volleys from rifles were sent into the dugout, but the bandits kept under cover. It is thought that one of the bandits was injured.

The wounded policemen were taken to Miller station and arrangements made to flag a fast train to hurry the victims to Chicago.

BANDITS SURROUNDED.
The bandits were surrounded after having been tracked across the sand dunes of Indiana along the lake shore. The place where they were trapped was a so-called dugout or hunter's rude hut. The trailing of the bandits was done by a detail of Chicago detectives. Several local Indiana officers as at first reported. Watched all night by the detectives, the bandits today made a bold attempt to escape and shot two of the would-be captors, one seriously.

The report of the shooting reached Chief O'Neil just as he was preparing to send out 14 detectives under assistant Chief Schuetter. The detail was instantly increased to 50 men and they were rushed to a special train.

"SHOOT TO KILL."
"Shoot to kill," Chief O'Neil sternly ordered the 50 and on the way to Miller station Assistant Chief Schuetter repeated the order emphatically.

The men were trapped by Detective John F. Sheehan, at the head of 19 other detectives. They were seen in the vicinity Sunday and through a tip received from a man from Pine, Ind., a town seven miles from Miller station, who had seen one of the men display a big roll of bills. The pair were finally located in the dugout near the B. & O. tracks at a short distance from Miller station. The desperadoes realized that they were cornered and opened fire on their captors. The latter replied with interest but confined themselves chiefly to keeping the bandits well in hand until reinforcements could arrive. Then the bandits attempted to escape and resulted in the wounding of Detective Zimmer and Driscoll. The exchange of bullets continued for hours, but both the detectives and bandits were unscathed. Over a hundred shots were exchanged. The police were forced to fight at a disadvantage, having the embankment of the railroad tracks as their only protection. The fugitives remained hidden, their rifles alone showing.

SCENE OF SHOOTING.
The scene of the shooting would stage the wildest of vendettas. Detective Sheehan said: "I am firmly of opinion that if we try to starve the men out we will have a long time doing it. The situation of the cave, the tracks in the snow and the bravado of the men make me think that it is well stocked with both provisions and ammunition. Evidently the bandits had selected the cave as a place of refuge long ago."

BANDITS ESCAPE.
Chief of Police O'Neil this afternoon received word from the Pennsylvania railroad that apparently the bandits had escaped from the posse at the dugout near Miller station. The report said that three men, bloody and disheveled, held up a train on the Pennsylvania railroad at East Tolleston, Ind., and shot and killed a brakeman and had forced the train to carry the trio of assassins to Liverpool, Ind., where the trio jumped from the train and headed for the Michigan Central tracks.

The description of the third man in the party is that of Earl Ross, one

(Continued on page two.)