

"To him who watches everything is revealed." This includes all sorts of "want ad. bargains" to those "watch" the want ads, day by day.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

The French say that "Nothing is a footless stocking without a leg;" and that is about as true as anything that is not buy or sell through advertising.

28 PAGES—LAST EDITION

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY MARCH 2 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

How Police Were Hand In Glove With Crooks.

PARRENT MAKES SWEEPING EXPOSE

Trapped in His Effort to Prove An Alibi He Tells a Thrilling Story.

IS GRAFTER BY PROFESSION.

Uncovers a Condition of Crime in Salt Lake That is Almost Without Western Parallel.

First Affirmed That He Had Never Been Here—Salt Lake Tailors Show They Made His Clothes.

That there is a great deal of fire below the smoke of the charges against Chief of Police George A. Sheets and his allies in alleged grafting, was conclusively shown in two hours of rapid shot testimony before Judge Whitaker this morning.

When court opened at 10 o'clock there was some doubt in the minds of a few as to how much animus swayed the work of the prosecution in the case, and how much evidence there would be against Sheets and his affiliates. When it closed at 12 o'clock the bald outlines of a specific case had been made out in terrifically vivid proportions.

Parrent, one of the fake policemen, was on the stand. He spoke clearly, with an accurate mind for details, and without any visible nervousness, or desire to shield anyone. His story was of organized graft, with himself as a head grafter, with Chief Sheets as a partner, and with a few of the other officers as subordinates. He spoke of a week to let it go on, Raleigh as a man who came to keep in touch with them, and Newton, the police court lawyer who made himself so notorious about the office of Chief Sheets in the past days of his career, as the go-between in money matters and in "fixing" up troubles for crooks.

GAMBLING HIS BUSINESS.

Under a severe cross-examination from Atty. Samuel Thurman of counsel for Sheets, he declared that gambling had been his business for three years. He had played the game in every state of the Union except Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Connecticut. He had been arrested once in Kansas City and fined \$500, and another time in Dallas for disturbing the peace. He had never been in Salt Lake before he came here, and he was not turning state's evidence, and that his experience with state's evidence was that it was the worst of it. He was simply asked questions and answered them honestly.

Atty. Thurman tried anxiously to get Parrent to admit that his statements with the hope that he would be set free if the defendants were convicted. He denied ever having been in Salt Lake before he came here, and he hoped for anything, except to get off as lightly as he could.

What Thurman failed to bring out, as the motive, comes to the "News" from another source. It is that Parrent was first brought here, Parrent based his whole defense on the grounds that he was a stranger and had never been in Salt Lake before he came here, and was backed up in it by an attorney who was sent, or accompanied him, from Denver, it was thought by those who wished to secure a confession for the purpose of preventing him from "beaching."

TAILORS "CRUSHED" HIM.

He was taken after his series of denials that he was ever in Salt Lake, to a private room, and confronted by two tailors who declared they had made a suit of clothes for him. The tailors pulled off the clothes he had on and showed their firm's brand.

This crushed his spirit, and he told his attorney that he was "caught with the goods." He was convinced he was in for a 30-year sentence, and was going to tell the truth about the whole affair. He then told all the facts to the attorney, although he said this morning that he had also told him all these facts on the train coming here. He was not notified he was going to be a witness before court met this morning, and had only a few minutes' notice.

When he started to tell it, he was kept out of the record, but he told his attorney that he was going to be a witness before court met this morning, and had only a few minutes' notice.

AT NICK ROSS SALOON.

The headquarters of the gang was established at the Nick Ross saloon on West Temple street just south of the old Tribune building. There the men were met and "trimmed"—so many of them that the witness had forgotten the number.

"When did you first meet Sheets?"

"He spoke to me on Labor day, told me my clothes were too loud and not proper for the McWhirter robbery. I did so."

"Did you see Bell give Sheets any money?"

"Yes, about three weeks after we went to work. One Sunday Bell and I were talking it over, and Bell told me that he had given him \$100 a week. He thought he was not delivering to Sheets the full \$100 a week, so he went down and telephoned to the chief. We then walked over to the Knutsford corner, and when we arrived there Bell and I saw Sheets coming down the street, half a block away. Bell gave him \$50 that I had given him for this purpose before leaving the room."

"BE CAREFUL," SAID SHEETS.

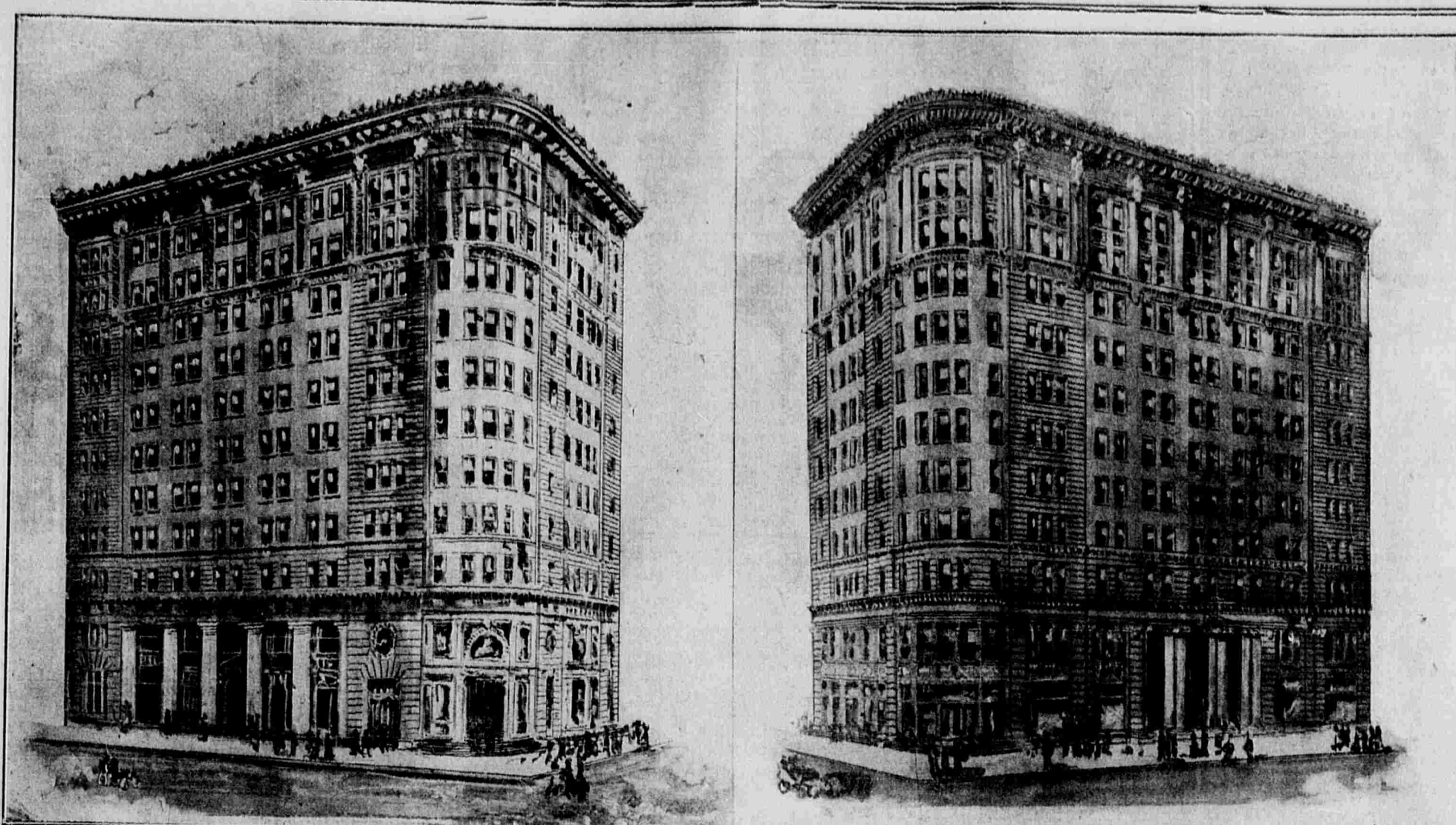
"I sauntered over to them and said, 'Is everything O. K. chief?' He answered, 'Yes, but be careful boys,' and said good night. That was 7:30 p. m. 'I didn't see him again till Sept. 29, after the McWhirter robbery. Newton was angry with Bell and accused us of trying to do his business, so we gave him the money for the chief after that."

McWHIRTER ROBBERY.

After general statements about the other gang—the O'Briens, witness told of the McWhirter robbery in the same manner as the McWhirter narrated it. The money they got was \$10,870, and Sheets got from Bell \$350, as their 20 per cent whack-up on the one-third net interest of this pair.

WHERE PARRENT STOOD.

Of the way they were drawn into the game, Parrent said that he was standing across the street from the Antler rooming house on the day of the game, with Bell. They were in a tailor shop



THE NEWHOUSE AND BOSTON BLOCKS TO BE ERECTED IN SALT LAKE THIS YEAR AT A COST OF \$3,000,000.

Startling Developments In The Sheets Case.

Parrent, the Professional Card Sharp and Gambler, Makes Extraordinary and Damaging Disclosures Against the Gang in Salt Lake—Personally Witnessed Payment Of Money to Sheets—Raleigh Helped Them Get Away.

Today's developments in the Sheets-Raleigh-Newton case told with terrific force against "Honest George Sheets," who, if the testimony is true, is shown to be a chief of grafters rather than a chief of police, against Captain of Detectives Raleigh, who, according to the same testimony, warned the grafters that the McWhirter had gone to the sheriff's office, and against William Newton, who was the go-between, to receive the money and turn it over to Sheets.

Parrent, one of the fake policemen in the McWhirter robbery, told a long, frank, and exhaustive story of the operations of the gang in Salt Lake, the price they paid for protection, who got the money, when, and how, and how they worked the game of "skinning suckers," and then "stiffing" them out of town.

According to Parrent's story, Attorney Newton was the middleman, Parrent and the other "policemen," Bell, ran a game of their own, independent of the O'Briens and Donaldson. They were merely roped in to consolidate with the others on this one case, because "policemen" were needed.

Newton agreed to fix it with Sheets

for Parrent to operate, but said he had to get a partner who was less known than Sullivan and another man, who Newton said he had fixed it with Sheets and the court to give a "calaboose" sentence with orders to leave town. The price was \$100 a week, payable to Newton for Sheets, and 20 per cent of all checks won, to go to Newton. When the gang fled Newton had nearly \$1,000 in checks, 80 per cent of which belonged to Parrent and Bell. While the sheriff was searching for them, Bell wrote Sheets from Kansas City, telling him he must force Newton to send on the money.

After the McWhirter robbery Bell and Parrent met Sheets in a second hand store on State street near the City hall, and paid him \$350 as their 20 per cent whack-up on the one-third net interest of the McWhirter robbery. They were arranged for by telephone from a saloon across the street from the police station.

The Parrent-Bell gang skinned

many "suckers" in Salt Lake both by playing "the big mit" and by tossing dollars with a third party who was the "sucker."

Every detail of the McWhirter story was confirmed, from the view point of Parrent. He and Bell watched McWhirter from the upper floor of the Knutsford rooming house when the boys came back to hunt for their money. After McWhirter had left the building, he and Bell went out a back way and telephoned Chief Sheets that the McWhirter were back in town. They then went to the O'Brien residence to tell them, and slept there that night. Next morning very early, Detective Raleigh appeared at the house, and told Bell who went out to meet him that McWhirter had gone to the sheriff's office, and that they must get out of town.

encouragement, for he announced a little later:

"The senate will not concur in the amendment, if I can get one or two men to help me, and I think I have them now."

He was asked if he intended to speak at length against the measure. He replied that if it became necessary he was inclined to take up quite a little of the senate's time. The statement was accompanied with a confident smile as if he had little doubt of the result.

DIVORCED WIFE SUICIDES.

Oakland, March 2.—Despondent over her enforced separation from her husband, a capitalist of Pawtucket, R. I., Mrs. Mary Simmons, aged 40, ended her life yesterday afternoon by shooting herself through the right temple. She came to California from Rhode Island about six weeks ago.

SENATOR SMOOT TO BE REIMBURSED FOR EXPENSES

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The senate committee on appropriations has decided to add the Sutherland amendment to the deficiency bill, which authorizes the payment of \$15,000 to Senator Smoot as part compensation for the expense to which he was put in defending his title to his seat. This sum is larger than usually allowed in contested election cases, but the Smoot case established a new precedent. Never before in the history of the senate has a contest continued over a period of four years, and at no time in the past has a senator been put to so enormous expense in defending his seat as was put upon Senator Smoot. The amount allowed will scarcely reimburse him for one-half the money he was compelled to expend, and it represents only about one-fifth of the full amount which the government has had to pay because of the insane desire of a few hundred misguided citizens, aided by a few politicians, to oust a good American and a gentleman from a seat to which he was elected.

HARRIMAN CRITICIZES PRESIDENT'S CANAL POLICY.

New York, March 2.—The World in an interview with E. H. Harriman printed this morning quotes him as follows:

"It is too bad that a man with such an alert mind as President Roosevelt has, should not have subjected himself to more discipline," said Edward H. Harriman, during an interview on his own estate, examination before the interstate commerce commission.

"He is capable of doing things if there was only men of his type."

It was the day when announcement had been made of another change in Panama canal affairs by order of the president.

"Why don't you build the canal?" Mr. Harriman was asked.

"I would if I had a chance," he replied.

"You tell me that," he said, "and you would every year on improvements in the Panama canal system than can be expected in any year on the canal. If we run railways like Panama affairs are conducted, there would be a great crop of receivers in this country."

"The whole trouble in Panama is lack of executive. How can you expect receivers to carry out work decently when it is impossible to get a decision on important points from headquarters under three or four weeks?"

"You must have an executive head in every department, an executive with a fixed mind. You must have such a system as will enable any part of it to have an immediate and firm decision when any question arises. Then things can be done."

NEW RURAL ROUTE FOR SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 1.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Rural route number 7 has been ordered established May 1 at Salt Lake City, serving 1,500 people, 450 families.

Rural carriers appointed for Utah route 7 are: William H. Hadfield, carrier; Samuel Gough, substitute; Provost, route 1; Clarence L. Kofford, carrier; Willard H. Kofford, substitute.

SUSPECTED ROBBER IDENTIFIED

San Francisco, March 2.—The man arrested in Oakland Tuesday on suspicion of the daring holdup of the Albany saloon, and who gave the name of Walter Myers, has been identified as Ira Butler, formerly of Seattle, who came from Seattle on the steamer Watson on Feb. 12. The man was identified as Butler in the Oakland city prison by the real Walter Myers, whose name the prisoner took.

BUTTE SMELTERMEN'S UNION DOES NOT VOTE.

Butte, Mont., March 2.—The Butte Mill and Smeltermen's union failed to vote last night upon their proposition to demand an increase in wages. Union officials refuse to talk today and it is not known why the action, which had been officially announced, did not take place. It is said upon authority that a compromise between the copper companies and the smeltermen and miners will be reached within a week, probably upon the basis of a five year wage scale contract in the case the situation will be much improved. The demands of the Butte workingmen's union here will be generally granted and today a majority of the men are at work. They asked an increase of from \$3 to \$3.50 per day. The city council which formerly had refused the demand, later held a special meeting and granted it, and private employers and corporations seem disposed to follow suit.

The carpenters' lockout probably will not last until April, when, if the increased scale, \$5 to \$6, is not paid, the union must strike. At present it is practically locked out, as building operations have ceased.

The newspaper shut down appears indefinite and there have been no significant developments in the situation.

NEWHOUSE GIVES \$5,000

Towards Completion of Weber Stake Academy.

Samuel Newhouse again demonstrated his generosity and interest in Utah and Utah affairs today when he voluntarily wrote out a check over his own signature for \$5,000, payable to David McKay, head of the Weber Stake academy, the money to be used for the completion of that institution's new building which is now nearly complete, and Mr. Newhouse's splendid gift will make it possible to have the remainder of the work done without delay. That the academy people are grateful to Mr. Newhouse, but mildly expresses their views of the matter. Mr. Newhouse leaves for New York tomorrow on an important business trip.

UNION PACIFIC INQUIRY RESULTS

Not a Single New Point Brought Out by Commerce Commission, Says Harriman.

THIS REFORM AGITATION.

Declares it Shows Animosity That Exists Against Men and Corporations That Have Made a Success.

Washington, March 2.—E. H. Harriman, who is in Washington for a few days, in discussing the recent investigation by the interstate commerce commission in New York, today said:

"There was not a single new point brought out in the inquiry. It was simply a reshuffle of matter which has been given wide publicity several years ago. This continual reform agitation shows the animosity that exists today against men and corporations that have made a success. The interstate commerce commission could produce far better results if the members would co-operate with the financial interests of the country instead of antagonizing them. In view of the unfair methods of the given publicity at that time. This circular which I refer mentioned the fact that \$1,985,000 in 3 per cent bonds were sold to the stockholders at 65, and that the amount, \$2,144,177.46 that had formerly been charged to income was properly charged to construction."

He was stated at that time that the charter provided for new construction,

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EDDY CASE

Public Spirited Citizens. Powerful And Wealthy. Said to be Behind the Suit.

IS A SYSTEMATIC MOVEMENT.

Missioner Was Sent to See Son, Bearing Two Letters Signed By Ex-Senator Chandler.

Defendants Charged With Wrongfully Diverting to Their Own Use Property Belonging to Leader.

New York, March 2.—Public spirited citizens, powerful and wealthy, according to the World today, are behind the suit instituted in the courts of New Hampshire by her son, George Glover, and other relatives, to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science church. The movement was a systematic one and was seriously begun on Nov. 22 last, when a man, who is not named, went to Lead, S. D., where George W. Glover, Mrs. Eddy's only son lived, to see if he could enlist the son to fight in the mother's behalf. The missioner had with him two letters signed by ex-Senator William E. Chandler, who had become interested in the movement and had consented to act as counsel. One letter was addressed to Glover. It stated that the ex-senator had consented to act as legal counsel concerning certain questions which had arisen in connection with Mrs. Eddy; that it was important for public and private reasons that these questions should be investigated and urged that the son should aid in their solution and settlement.

The other letter addressed to the missioner, stated that the questions were that had arisen and advised that Mrs. Eddy's son and other relatives should be impressed with their duty. If these failed to act, it should be done by such right minded citizens as are in sympathy with the commendable movement.

The missioner, it is stated, was convinced that he had before him a hard task, because Glover was known to be extremely hostile to his mother and he had been reported as having been in his South Dakota home. Part of this only was true, it is stated. He was found to be intensely loyal to his mother, but he was found to be poor and had no rich or influential friends. When the case was laid before him, with Mr. Chandler's letter, he consented to act, but with the understanding, it is said, his firm in his opinion, both wife and just. The plan he proposed was that of at once seeing his mother and endeavoring to bring her to a state before he finally committed himself to a move.

Glover and his daughter Mary, according to the story, saw Mrs. Eddy on Jan. 2 last, and with her wife, Glover may have had as to his duty were moved, it is stated, by the appearance and words of his mother.

The World today publishes a long statement signed by Glover, in which his daughter in which the visit to Mrs. Eddy is described.

George Washington Glover is Mrs. Eddy's only child. He was born in 1848, when Mrs. Eddy was 22 years old. He was married to George Washington Glover, who had been a companion of her oldest brother, Samuel Baker.

After their marriage, Mr. Glover went to Wilmington, S. C., where Mr. Glover could obtain high grade work. Six months afterwards he died of yellow fever, and Mrs. Glover returned to her father's home at Tilton, N. H., where four months later the son was born.

It has been said that Mrs. Eddy gave up this son when he was born, but Mrs. Eddy denied this. The family which cared for him, she said, told her that he was dead. She never saw him until he was 24 years old.

SCIENTIST LEADERS SURPRISED.

Concord, N. H., March 2.—Developments regarding the bill in equity filed yesterday to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science organization, are awaited with great interest here. Christian Scientists leaders are apparently surprised.

The defendants, Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Herman S. Herring and Lewis C. Herring, of this city; Alfred Farlow, Ira Knapp, William H. Johnson and Joseph Armstrong of Boston; Edward A. Kimball of Chicago and Stephen A. Chase of Fall River, are directed or trustees and others "managing" under the charge and in the custody of defendants Frye and Strong and that very few persons are allowed to see Mrs. Eddy from day to day.

Mr. Glover further claims that in the last 25 years his letters to his mother have never had a direct reply from her, and that other matters relating to his attempts at correspondence, Mr. Glover "believes that Mrs. Eddy is surrounded by designing persons who are using her condition for their own selfish ends."

The petition sets forth the "extensive and valuable" real and personal property of Mrs. Eddy and alleges that the defendants and others "manage the same solely according to their own will and pleasure."

In dealing with the recent accounting to Mrs. Eddy from her fitting journals, etc., the plaintiffs assert that probably several million dollars was netted to the leader of the church. The petition alleges "that there is abundant reason to believe that the defendants and their associates have wrongfully converted to their own private use or otherwise misappropriated or unlawfully diverted large sums of money and property of the said Mary Baker Eddy. These plaintiffs claim that the defendants should now be adjudged to have been trustees thereof and should be compelled to