

# THE EARTHQUAKE FREES A UTAH

Great Shakeup at Valparaiso Opens Prison Walls for Alfred W. McCune, Jr.

ESCAPE IS WELCOME NEWS.

No Tidings Had Been Received Locally of His Arrest as Result of Trouble in Peru.

Appears That the Peruvian Government Had Made a Demand on Chile for His Extradition.

New York, Aug. 22.—A cable to a morning paper from Valparaiso says: During the confusion at a police station following the earthquake shocks, young A. W. McCune, Jr., a demand for whose extradition had been made by the Peruvian government, escaped. Everybody is rejoicing at this termination of a highly disagreeable incident between the two countries.

This is the first news to be received in Salt Lake to the effect that young McCune had been put under arrest. The conflict with natives at the McCune mines, in which it was reported that two natives were shot by A. W. McCune, Jr., was reported by cable on Aug. 4. Since that time no cable news has been received here, and no mail has yet had time to arrive.

## CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The incident narrated on Aug. 4 was to the effect that the McCune had bought the controlling interest in some mines at Morocha, about 100 miles from Cerro de Pasco. A South American who was operating the mine was found to be stealing much of the profits, and he was shot by McCune. After that he went about making trouble, and stirring up the natives to make a demonstration against the "Gringos" who had come into the country. He secured a drunken fellow, and rushed the mine, only to find McCune in charge and ready to shoot. He blazed away and dropped two of the natives, and the rest dispersed. Since then no word has been received in Salt Lake of further developments, although a private dispatch on the same day to Jos. S. Wells, the local representative of Hon. A. W. McCune, contained the information that the press reports were magnified and distorted, and that native labor difficulties were responsible for the trouble. It concluded with a statement that all was well, and from this the conclusion was drawn that the trouble was not serious, and would not be followed by further developments.

## CAUGHT IN CHILE.

However, the present dispatch seems to indicate that young McCune left Peru, and got over into Chile, and was taken into custody, and was in the Valparaiso jail, awaiting extradition papers which had been demanded by the Peruvian government, for his return.

When shown the above dispatch this morning, Mr. Wells said that he knew nothing at all about the matter, and hadn't seen anything about it beyond what was in the dispatch received early in the present month.

## UTAHNS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It is known that a good many Utahns are in South America, most of them being in Peru, where, however, there appears to have been no damage done, and where the shocks felt, at the time of or subsequent to the Valparaiso disaster, were about like the shocks felt in Los Angeles after the San Francisco earthquake. A large number of young Americans are scattered up and down the South American coast cities and in the interior of the country, where they have gone in quest of fame and fortune, but the most of those from Utah are, as stated, in Peru, where, according to reports, no damage occurred to life or property, and where they will be welcome news to home people. Among those who were in Peru were V. V. and Sidney H. Morris, though it is understood the latter had either started or was about to start for Bolivia, just before the disaster. But there is no certainty as to that being a fact.

## MANCHURIAN BRIGANDS VERY BOLD AND ACTIVE

Victoria, Aug. 22.—Advice were received here from Japan that strong notes had been addressed to China demanding that the mounted brigands of South Manchuria be suppressed. The brigands have been very active, having attacked and burned a police station at a suburb of Danyang, and attacked a train of Japanese troops at the beginning of August. There were casualties on both sides, and 20 of the rank and file killed or wounded. The mounted brigands had two quick-firing guns. On July 31, the brigands even made a raid in the outskirts of Port Arthur, plundering the store of a Chinaman named Wang, a silk merchant and killing a Japanese constable. The Pekin correspondent of the Asahi of Tokyo, says that Hung Huize brigand, led by Yum, who was a leader during the war, have inaugurated a campaign of murder and pillage against the Japanese. On Monday a raid was made by brigands in Jinks at Pitsawo, where Okus army landed during the war, one Japanese fisherman being killed.

A mutiny took place in the Fifty-ninth Japanese infantry regiment in Korea, 20 disaffected soldiers assaulting their officers. They were arrested, court-martialed and sentenced to terms varying from one to nine months imprisonment.

## DOUMA'S DISSOLUTION.

News of It Creates Great Excitement Throughout Siberia.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 22.—Advice received by the steamer Empress of China arrived here yesterday from the report that the news of the dissolution of the Douma had created great excitement in Vladivostok and throughout Siberia. It was some time in reaching Russia Asia, the officials doing everything possible to prevent the dissolution becoming known, but the Russian revolutionary papers published

lished at Nagasaki, Japan, published a special edition and circulated numbers of papers throughout Siberia giving the news. The result was that a meeting of the First Army command was held and it was decided to mutiny. A number of Russian governors and generals was arranged for Aug. 8, two days before the steamer left Yokohama, to arrange for the mobilization of loyal troops, owing to the situation.

Following the receipt of the Douma's dissolution, the Japanese government received a note from the Russian military governor of Primorsk to the effect that the importation of arms and ammunition for private use or sale was prohibited. Two Hamburg-American liners, the Sibilia and Herblina, arrived at Vladivostok early in August, with full cargoes of military materials.

## AM. ORTHOPEDIC ASSN.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 22.—Before the American Orthopedic association, in session here yesterday, papers were read by Dr. Compton Riley, Baltimore; Dr. W. L. Ely, New York; Dr. Phil Hoffman, St. Louis; Dr. A. G. Cook, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. David Silver, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. F. E. Peckham, Providence, R. I.

## BRYAN RECEPTION TICKETS.

New York, Aug. 22.—The tickets to the reception to William J. Bryan in Madison Square Garden, Aug. 30, as allotted to the various state delegations, were issued by the reception committee yesterday. These tickets are of the double-train which will carry 2,500. Tammany Hall will receive 7,500 tickets of admission to the garden but which do not entitle the holder to reserved seats.

## UTAH P. O. MATTERS.

Carrier for Bingham Appointed and Office Established at Gold Springs.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Martin Cavanaugh has been appointed regular, and Johnnie Dean, sub-rural carrier, route at Bingham, Utah. Gold Springs, Iron county, Marlie R. Elliott, postmaster.

Idaho—Rabbit Foot, Lemhi county, Jas. R. Noss, postmaster.

## LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Delegates to be Carried to Denver in "Royal Style."

Denver, Aug. 22.—"Royal style" expresses the arrangements which have been made by the Rock Island system to carry the delegates to the sixteenth annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs from Chicago to Denver. The convention will be held in Denver next week and leading newspaper men from all parts of the United States and Canada will be present.

Some of the delegates who have ever been on the Rock Island road will leave Chicago on Sunday morning, Aug. 26, arriving in Colorado the following day.

Benjamin L. Winchell, president of the Rock Island road, who extends the courtesy of the trip to the newspaper men, probably will accompany the train.

As a slight evidence of the appreciation of the courtesy Mr. Winchell has made an honorary member of the Denver Press club and the International League of Press Clubs. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, is the only one who has heretofore had that honor conferred upon him.

The delegates to the convention will spend a week on a junket through the state, after their arrival in Colorado as guests of the Denver Press club.

## DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Surrounded by Family Man Stands Before Glass to See Effects of Poison.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Surrounded by his wife and two small children, Otto Adcock, a German tailor, stood in front of a mirror and watched the pallor mount his face and the agonized contractions of his muscles until he dropped to the floor dead from the effects of carbolic acid he drank last night with suicidal intent. His wife found him in this position and moved until after her husband was dead.

## AGRARIAN SITUATION BAD.

Samara, Russia, Aug. 22.—The agrarian situation in this province is most grave. Disorders are prevalent in numerous districts and troops have been requisitioned to restore order in three localities where fighting is going on. Many men have been killed.

## ALBERT G. LANE DEAD.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Albert G. Lane, one of the most widely known educators in the west, died at his home here today, following an attack of nervous prostration, aged 65 years. He was at one time president of the National Educational association.

## EARL OF LEVAN DEAD.

London, Aug. 22.—The Earl of Levan and Melville, lord high commissioner of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, and keeper of the privy seal of Scotland, died today. He was born in 1835.

## HOW ABRAHAM WHITE GOT MONEY FOR HIS WIFE.

New York, Aug. 22.—Abraham White, who is said to have made \$200,000 last week plunging on the long side of the Harrison stocks and with part of the winnings bought the late John A. McCulla's estate at West End, Long Branch, made another coup yesterday and immediately went up town with his wife to spend his winnings.

On Monday White went to the office of his brokers.

"Mrs. White needs about \$5,000 shopping money," he said, "and there is no reason why I should not get it out of Wall Street."

Great Northern preferred came out on the ticker at 32. "That looks cheap, I think I'll get some of that," he said. He took 389 shares at 30, and 300 Northern Pacific at 20.

Early in the afternoon Mrs. White arrived at her husband's office prepared to go shopping. White asked her to wait a few minutes, closed out 200 Great Northern at 22 and 200 Northern Pacific at 25, netting him a total of \$12,000. "That will be enough," he said to Mrs. White, "to buy linen and silver for our new home."

# Senator Smoot Will Give a \$5,000 Reward!

Raises the Tribune Four Thousand in the Matter of the Controversy Over its Fake Story From La Jara, Colorado, Regarding the "Secret," "Priesthood," or "Political" Meeting That Was Never Held.

As a special dispatch was sent from this city to respectable newspapers, repeating the story fabricated by or for the Salt Lake Tribune concerning alleged remarks by Senator Reed Smoot in Colorado at a so-called "secret meeting," that gentleman authorizes the Deseret News to state: First, that he pays no attention to anything the Tribune may say about him; Second, that he emphatically denies that on his recent visit to Manassas, Colorado, he made any mention of political affairs in public or in private; Third, that he attended no secret meeting of any kind there, and that not even a priesthood meeting was held as is customary at such general gatherings; Fourth, that he will pay to any charitable institution in Utah that may be designated by his attorneys the sum of Five Thousand Dollars

on proof that he made the remarks attributed to him in the pretended dispatch from La Jara, Colo., published in the Tribune of August 16, 1906, on which the false special sent out from this city was based. The whole story was a malicious fabrication of the kind that is common with that paper, and is noticed now because of its publication elsewhere.

Senator Smoot, who left the state this morning for Denver, to meet Senator Clark of Wyoming, preparatory to going with the latter to the Big Horn country, where it is proposed to build a large, modern sugar factory, said he was in absolute earnest in what is set forth in the preceding statement. He declares most solemnly that he never once referred to political matters, or to any man or men in political life, or attended any "secret," "priesthood,"

"executive," or other meeting that was not open to the public, during his recent visit to Colorado.

It is seen, then, that the senator has given every misrepresentation and vilification at the hands of the organ of knaves and destruction. It is therefore up to that Slander Sheet to prove the genuineness of its charges and story, or stand more conspicuously than ever, where it stands now—as a malicious scandal-monger and culture in the profession of journalism.

It is manifest that during the absence of Senator Smoot, the sheet will wriggle and twist, bluff and blow, assume virtue and honor, and at the same time be treking as far away from the proposition as it is possible to get before his return, all the time failing to prove that its charges are true, something it cannot do though it should try to the crack of doom.

# SOLDIERS SHY AT UNCLE'S RATION

Half a Wagon Load of Food Removed from Train After "Starving" Guardsmen Leave It.

## WANTED ICE CREAM AND CAKE

The Only Proper Duty in Camp Should Have Been Croquet Matches and Tennis Games—Lund Responsible.

The national guard has been home the larger part of two days now, and the open season for kicking is still on. In the matter of "jawbone" as the Filipina natives soon learned to refer to American soldier camp gossip, the Utah militiaman excels his only competitor, the American regular, and the principal virtue of both of them in this matter is that they live up to the traditions of free speech under which they were born and had their bringing up.

Some of the tall fellows on the encampment at Fort Russell have a lead over the regulars in this branch of the service, as a regular regiment, if it broke loose as have the militiamen, would be mustered this morning and ordered forward into 40 miles of the most swampy and muddy road that could be found between here and the west mountains. After it had been marched round and round, till a point had been reached where the field officers were convinced the men were glad to get home, they were ordered to march back to the point where they were to be encamped, and the sun was shining when it gets ready, then it would be returned to an army regular in camp, and the perfunctory kicking would be out of fashion for quite a while.

The "talkiest" puts the brand of the "rookie" on the military man, and if the militia couldn't round up recruits for a camp of instruction and teach them in it that next time they will go at it differently there would be but little use in having the camps. The hopeful thing about it is that almost every soldier feels and says he will know better next time, and plan his own course differently. The most startling thing about it is that designating Salt Lake newspapers will assail the present state administration over the heads of the uniform of their country, and attack the citizen soldier in a manner calculated to demoralize his organization, in order to deride the party that happens to be in power. The fact is that Uncle Sam needs the militia of Utah a lot more than does the state governor, and since the Spanish-American war the United States has been doing nothing in his power to put in each state a numerous militia. It is not so essential that the militia reach a perfection of military excellence, as it is that it keep on taking in new men, or rather boys, for the better of the world have always been fought with lads of 20 years and under, on the average. These youngsters it puts through the A. B. C. of military service, and then when an emergency comes they can be quickly absorbed into a national army that will know how to handle itself, keep alive and go about its work with military "horse sense." If there is any point where politics ought to bow to common patriotism it is in the militia, and the country's military establishments.

## BATTERYMEN ALSO STARVED.

Utah batterymen will remember that they nearly starved to death going to the Philippines on a government ship, on the same ship, waded far upon. The poor batteryman who went to the kitchen to get his pan of "slung-lion" stew to dish out to the waiting line on the midship deck of the steamship, lay beside a cannon, and a petting dishes, and hardback fries that looked inviting. In after months, when the batteryman were older at the game, and had learned to fry an ever hard hardback in a pan of bacon grease, and masticate canned salmon by mixing it with tomatoes in a large stew, they found that they, too, could fatten on the ration. Butter was easily forgotten, and the thin even came when soldiers soaked hardback in their coffee and ate it in preference to fresh bread and hot biscuits. This was in the days of barracks life at the Cuartel de Melace between the Spanish war and the Philippine outbreak.

## WAGON LOAD OF FOOD.

The trouble with the militia just now is a natural one: Instead of expecting to go on a military campaign, they tried to make a civilian picnic out of it. Instead of making use of military provisions, they cried for the things they were used to, and mourned that they were not there. After all the unkind things said of the eating department, here is a serious and absolute fact: The commissary officer sent a train through the military train in Salt Lake, after it had been deserted by soldiers calling loudly for breakfast, and this man collected over half an express wagon full of good, wholesome government food. Canned beans, still unopened, lay beside canned corn, still unopened, and packages of hard bread were with these in profusion. If this fare had been doughnuts and buns the youngsters would have known how to side up to it, but as it was they starved on what a soldier would grab at, like an oat fed horse, turned out on a winter range.

# OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Great Fight Before it County Option Intemperance Legislation.

## ENTHUSIASTIC FOR BRYAN.

Favor Initiative and Referendum—Repeal of Limitations on Prosecutions for Bribery in Elections.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 22.—When the Ohio Democratic convention reassembled today it was with the knowledge that a fight on county option intemperance legislation, as a part of the decision of principles, was assured. A protracted night session of the committee on the platform had been insufficient to bring the different opinions together and the issues were clearly joined. Many of the intemperance advocates, among them the leaders of the anti-saloon league, were understood to be willing to accept a compromise, but W. L. Finley had all along maintained that no compromise which left the county option idea at all obscured would be acceptable to him and the delegates were not surprised at the prospect of a minority report. The day was excessively hot and few coats were in evidence when Chairman McCann called the convention to order and asked for the report of the committee on platform.

The proposition of Mr. Finley for local option by counties, the present laws providing only for township and residence district option, came before the convention as an amendment to the report of the platform committee. Mr. Finley and those with him on the county option proposition voted for the balance of the platform and there was no dissent from its views. The proposal made by Mr. Finley to the committee was rejected, but was submitted by him as an amendment to the report of the committee on resolutions when that was presented to the convention today.

Thomas E. Ross, chairman of the platform committee, read the report, frequent applause greeting favorite planks.

The report declared for county home rule in the matter of taxation, i. e., each county to raise only what it needs for its expenses and its citizens authorize; demanded that railroads and other public service corporations be assessed at not less than their salable value as going concerns; a tax be levied on all franchise privileges as on other property; and that the report of great value, pay nothing towards the burdens of government, advocated home rule for each municipality and their right to inaugurate municipal ownership through the medium of the initiative and referendum. A rigid inspection and supervision of state and private banks was advocated and was an anti-saloon law.

The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people by the adoption of the so-called Oregon plan was favored.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum in state and local affairs was advocated on the argument that the people should be the final arbiters in the matter of the granting of franchises.

In order to secure purity of elections, the repeal of all special limitations as to time within which criminal prosecutions may be begun for bribery in elections was favored.

The incoming state central committee was directed to require that delegates to the state convention be selected by primaries or delegate conventions to be selected by primaries, convention selection to be made by precinct primaries.

As to campaign contributions by corporations the resolutions say: "The refusal of the Republican majority in the national house of representatives to pass the bill pending before the late session of Congress providing that insurance companies and other corporations and trusts should be heretofore prohibited from contribution of money to corruption funds, it is a vital issue in the present campaign for the election of members of Congress. As the measure was an important one and essential before Congress for the control of trusts, the Republican majority should be held responsible for the bill's cowardly defeat by being smothered in committee."

The voters' attention was called to the fact that the Democratic victory in the state last fall had the following results:

The enactment of the two-cent railroad fare law; the passing of a state and county salary law replacing the fee system; the creation of a state railroad commission, the repeal of the Dow law and of the inheritance tax law; the creation of the Drake investigation commission for Hamilton county, which it is claimed, forced the return of a quarter of a million dollars stolen from the taxpayers by corrupt officials.

The late Gov. John M. Pattison was

## GEORGIA GOVERNORSHIP.

Fight Between Hoke Smith and Clark Howell Very Bitter.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22.—Democratic state primaries are being held throughout the state today for the nomination of a full list of state and county officers. The campaign for the gubernatorial chair has been waged for the last 11 months between Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior under Cleveland, and Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, with J. H. Estill, editor of the Savannah News; R. B. Russell, a prominent lawyer, and James Smith, a wealthy farmer, as the other candidates. The contest between Howell and Hoke Smith has been particularly bitter and the largest interest in the result lies between these two candidates. The voting here early today has been very heavy.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Warren, Aug. 22.—An unknown man shot and slightly wounded Count Fernow, a colonel of gendarmes today. A patrol of soldiers repelled with a volley the two assassins.

# CUBAN INSURGENTS CAPTURE SAN LUIS

Pino Gerra's Force Appeared Outside the Town This Morning.

A SEVERE FIGHT FOLLOWED. Captured Fifty Rural Guards and Now Hold Them Prisoners.

Pres. Palma Does Not Regard the Situation as Serious Though Admitting Unpreparedness.

Havana, Aug. 22.—According to reliable advices received here this afternoon, the insurgents today captured the city of San Luis, in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Later in the afternoon the report of the capture of San Luis was confirmed. Pino Gerra's force of insurgents appeared outside San Luis at 9:30 o'clock this morning. A severe fight followed during which several men were killed or wounded on both sides. Eventually the insurgents captured the town and 50 rural guards, who are being held prisoners.

Gerra is now in complete control of San Luis, which is reported to be completely quiet.

It became known later in the day that practically all the inhabitants of the town of Aguacate have with them for alarm. The movement in insurrection against the government.

A dispatch from Rancho Veloz, province of Santa Clara, says that a band of insurgents has been organized there under Col. Reinos and it is believed that ex-Congressman Mendia is with them.

Governor Nunez of Havana province, says that the organization of his local bands has begun here.

Final precautions are being taken to protect the reservoir at Vento and the pumping station at Pautin. Parties of insurgents have been seen in the neighborhood of both places.

A number of officers have been commissioned to buy hundreds of horses for the rural guards now being recruited.

The city of San Luis has a population of about 6,000 and is situated near the San Sebastian river nine miles south by west of the city of Pinar del Rio, in a region noted for the production of tobacco.

President Palma, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press today, said:

"Our situation at first was one of unpreparedness, as is usual in such cases. But there is positively no cause for alarm. The movement in Santa Clara province is small, in Matanzas it is trifling, and the bands in Pinar del Rio are smaller than reported and poorly led."

## MORE REBELS APPEAR.

Havana, Aug. 22.—A new party of 30 insurgents appeared today at Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana province.

## STENSLAND'S ARREST REPORTED AND DENIED.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—Gov. Dineen has received information that Paul O. Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, Chicago, has been captured. He declines to give any information, however, considering the one movement in Santa Clara province is small, in Matanzas it is trifling, and the bands in Pinar del Rio are smaller than reported and poorly led."

## CANT TELL A LIE.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Chief of Police Collins said he has received information about the capture of Stensland that he would not tell a lie.

## MUTINEERS TRIAL POSTPONED.

Cronstadt, Aug. 22.—The trial of the second batch of mutineers, including M. Onipko, who was a member of the outlawed parliament and several women, has been postponed until August 29.

## CHANGES IN CHINA.

Conference to be Called to Discuss Adoption of Constitution.

Peking, Aug. 22.—The dowager empress of China plans to summon a conference of high officials, including several viceroys, to discuss the adoption of a constitution. The Chinese commissioners who recently visited the United States and Europe and who have returned from their tour of inspection, are expected to discuss constitutional government, taking 10 to 15 years to educate the people thereto.

## ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

James T. Murray on Charges Made for American Bankers' Assn.

New York, Aug. 22.—Detectives yesterday arrested a man who gave his name as Jas. T. Murray, on the charge of forgery and grand larceny, made against the American Bankers' association. He was locked up in police headquarters last night. Murray is charged with having obtained about \$500 by the offense named. No information could be got last night as to the bank involved beyond the fact that it was a small institution. It is reported that other arrests will be made today.

Murray said he was a clerk, 25 years of age, married, with a child eight months old, and gave his home as 32 West Eighth street. Inquiry at this address brought out that he had been living there since he was a child since last Friday. His wife said that her husband was a carpenter and made good money when he worked.

The police said that the prisoner's real name is Thomas McCarthy, and that his wife is a niece of a wealthy Cleveland man. She came into about \$100,000 two years ago just before her marriage.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 22.—The Republican state convention, one of the largest in the history of Nebraska, was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The big auditorium was crowded to the doors.

Mr. W. H. Andrews of Hastings, first auditor of the treasury at Washington, was introduced as temporary chairman. He made an address to the convention, at the conclusion of which the convention settled down to business.