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# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

One of your intimate friends may want to buy something which you want to sell; and yet it may require a want ad. to bring the transaction about.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

## Japanese Troops Occupied Mukden This Morning.

### RUSSIANS ARE PANIC STRICKEN.

They Did Not Know What to Do When Japanese Entered Mukden.

### COT THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS.

Enormous Quantities of Stores and Guns Have Been Captured.

### KUROPATKIN'S FATE UNCERTAIN.

In St. Petersburg It Is Believed That Oyama Has Succeeded in Closing Iron Ring Around Him.

Tokio, March 10, 8 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows under today's date:

"We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

"We captured a great number of prisoners, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of the slain."

Yinkow, March 10.—Mukden fell at 10 o'clock this Friday morning. The Russians are panic stricken. Thousands of prisoners and enormous quantities of stores and guns have been captured. EXTENT OF DISASTER UNKNOWN.

St. Petersburg, March 10, 10 p. m.—The extent of the disaster to Gen. Kuropatkin's army is, as yet, unknown here, but the most sinister reports receive credence and the public believes that Field Marshal Oyama has succeeded in closing the iron ring around at least a large portion of the army. Communication with Mukden apparently is cut, as no word has arrived dated later than yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the situation of Gen. Bliderling, who commands the rear-guard and the thousands who were fighting off the Japanese assaults almost at the walls of the city, west and north of Mukden, was desperate. Even from the east Gen. Kuroki pushed through until he passed, less than eight miles east, where the Hun bends sharply to the northward, was under the Japanese guns.

OPENING IN THE NET.

The opening in the net was then only 32 miles wide and nothing but a miracle in the opinion of many experts could then have saved the situation.

To make matters worse, Gen. Noz's left, west of the railroad and Gen. Kawamura's army on the east, were reported by forced marching northward to be ready to throw themselves across the Russian line of retreat.

All accounts agree the battle yesterday morning must have been fought under dreadful conditions. A dust storm of hurricane violence was blowing, concealing friend and foe, while through the opaque yellow veil the streams of wounded and camp followers plodded northward.

The war office this morning had little consolation to offer the pitiful inquiries for news. The papers are filled with long lists of those killed in the earlier days of the fighting and the churches are crowded with wives, mothers and sisters praying that their loved ones be spared.

Last all classes seem to have joined in the common grief.

HOPE FOR KUROPATKIN GONE.

All hope of Kuropatkin waiting for an opportune moment to strike and convert defeat into victory has been abandoned even by the military critics and the papers in a dolorous strain chronicle the last and worst reverse of the Russian arms. The only consolation they find is that the Russian troops have been conquered by a wonderful foe, declaring there is something uncanny about the desperate expedition which the Japanese successfully employed at Dushantun when, during the storm the Japanese lines actually faced about, apparently firing into their own reserves, deceiving the Russians and backing into the Russian wire entanglements before the use was discovered. History, military men say, does not parallel such desperate fanatic valor. The papers at the same time are filled with recrimination.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY BLAMED.

Russian diplomacy is blamed for not including in the theater of operations the territory west of the Siumintin road, which Field Marshal Oyama used to accommodate his bold turning movement, and criticism is heaped upon Kuropatkin.

The Russ, however, while admitting Kuropatkin's failure as a strategist, insist that the responsibility should not be shouldered by him alone.

JAPANESE OCCUPY FUSHAN.

Tokio, March 10, 10 p. m.—Fushan was occupied by the Japanese last night.

The fighting continues on the heights north of Fushan.

RUSSIANS DEMORALIZED.

Newchwang, March 10.—According to reliable information received here, the Russians, having been driven out of Mukden and Fushan and, with the railroad cut, are retreating in a demoralized army corps was practically annihilated

at Tatchekiao. Eight thousand Russians fled to Leikuanpao.

Detached bodies of Russians are being entrenching with view to blocking the pursuit, but no great rearward action is being fought.

It will be impossible for the Russians to keep up any sort of resistance for many days, as there are no means of provisioning in the rough country to which they are retreating.

It is believed that the Russians may be driven to the Kirin, 22 miles north-east of Mukden, through the valleys but a special Japanese corps from the Yalu river (probably Gen. Kawamura's forces), threatens to cut them off.

Gen. Kuroki is retreating northward and is forcing the Russians against Gen. Noz's army.

The casualties on both sides have been enormous. The Russian sixteenth

NATURE TOOK A HAND.

Mukden, Thursday, March 9, midnight, filed at 5 a. m. March 10.—Nature today raised her hand against the whole of Mukden.

A violent storm of rain, hail and wind which has been raging since morning having raised a blinding dust storm upon the broad flat also river valley in which it was impossible, at times, to see at a distance of 200 paces.

Unable to distinguish objectives both armies necessarily ceased to a large extent their artillery and rifle fire and a strange boing of quiet reigned along the western and northern fronts.

There is strong reason to believe, however, that the Japanese columns spent the day in an unintermittent movement northward to occupy positions for a still more vigorous attack on the railroad the minute the storm clears.

The situation is extremely serious, to discuss and owing to the censorship in the mails cannot be given, but in general, the line held by the Japanese yesterday, west and northward were as follows:

LINE HELD BY JAPANESE.

Beginning at the village of Subetun, on the Hun river and running north through the village of Lipatun, six miles west of Mukden, railroad station to Tatchekiao, then turning north-west along the valley of the Pu river to the village of Taidyatun, nine miles north-northwest of Mukden, and six miles west of the railroad, and thence continuing generally northward toward Tie pass.

In places the Japanese bent their lines sharply inward as at the imperial tombs which their shells are reaching and where the railroad turns eastward.

One small body of Japanese crossed the railroad to the east of the line.

Beyond this scene columns of Japanese with artillery were moving north one after another and the evacuation of Mukden became imperative. All day long military trains were departing northward and the railroad line was closed to civilian and passenger traffic.

Both the railroad and telegraph lines were several times damaged by the Japanese whose shells reached the railroad. The Red Cross, both nurses and surgeons, distinguished themselves by working under fire and a regiment of the imperial forces fought with indescribable valor. The double eagle on top the standard of this regiment was carried by a shell and should, it is claimed here, be replaced by a St. George's cross which every survivor earned. The commissariat arrangements were working better than in any of the earlier battles. The troops receiving hot victuals.

WORST FEARS CONFIRMED.

St. Petersburg, March 10, 6 p. m.—The dispatches of the Associated Press from Tokio and Yinkow today, announcing that Mukden had fallen and that the Japanese had captured thousands of prisoners and enormous quantities of stores and guns, indicate the worst fears entertained here, the dispatches of the Associated Press received here last night having shown that the trap was sprung.

"We have a very serious situation," said the Russian official.

END OF A HOLIDAY.

This being a holiday the war office was closed to the public, hundreds of people in quest of news besieging the doors in vain. Inside the gloom was intense. Officers stood around discussing the situation seemingly without a ray of hope. At 4 o'clock the officer of the general staff who gives out official dispatches, approached a group of waiting foreign correspondents and said:

"No dispatches from Kuropatkin today." That was all. Usually he had been ready to offer explanations, but today he said in an absolute nothing.

Another officer, who was asked by the correspondent of the Associated Press for his opinion of the report that the army was in the hands of the Gen. Bliderling and Kaubars were cut off, said he thought that considering the situation last night, anything was possible. It was his idea that Kuropatkin may have deliberately sacrificed 100,000 men by hurling two or three corps at the Japanese in order to bring off the bulk of his shattered army.

Official reports which have arrived are being held at the Tsarsko-Selo, where a council of war is in progress. They will be given out later. It is very questionable if a large portion of the Russian army has been made prisoners and also whether Kuropatkin will attempt to make a stand at Tie pass, although the place offers natural advantages for defense and besides has been fortified.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

Has Made Big Impression on Diplomats at Pekin.

Pekin, March 10.—The results of the recent fighting in Manchuria have made considerable of an impression in diplomatic circles here, and even the most sanguine pro-Russians have been forced to admit that the prospects for Russian success are discouraging.

From a Russian point of view it was expected that after the winter had passed the Russian armies reinforced would avenge their reverses and retrieve their fallen fortunes.

The recent defeat has shattered this hope and it is generally believed that the end of the war is not far distant.

Ocean Passenger Rates Increased.

London, March 10.—In accordance with the agreement arrived at during the recent conference of Representatives of the transatlantic steamship lines, the summer tariffs will be inaugurated April 1st of May 1, as hereafter. The general increase in rates from \$5 to \$12.50 according to the class of steamer, and the increase in the second cabin rates by \$5, which applies both to summer and winter, will go into effect March 14.

### Mukden, A Modern City With 250,000 People.

Mukden, the second great strategic point of the Russians which fell into the possession of the Japs today, is the capital city of Manchuria, and is situated in the province of Leao-Tung. It occupies a splendid position on the river Shin, an affluent of the Leao, and is a city of much importance and grandeur. The great wall which surrounds it is not only architecturally strong but handsome as well. It is pierced by eight gates, and, like Pekin, the town possesses an immense drum tower and a huge bell with which signals of various kinds are sounded far and near. The streets are broad and well laid out and the shops and stores are amply supplied with both native and foreign goods. The population is estimated at about 250,000, including that of the suburbs, the richest and most extensive of which are on the western and southern faces of the city.

Mukden is just about midway, on the railroad, between Harbin and Port Arthur and in the very heart of Manchuria, so much coveted by Jap and Russ alike. Four principal highways traverse Manchuria. The first runs from Pekin to Kirin via Mukden, where it sends off a branch to Korea. At Kirin it bifurcates, one branch going to San-sing, the extreme northeastern town of the province of Kirin, and the other to Poissiet on the coast via Ninguta. The second road runs from the treaty port of Ying-tse through Mukden to Petuna in the northwestern corner of the Kirin province and thence to Tsitsihar, Mergen, and the Amur. The third also starts from Ying-tse, and strikes southward to Kin-chow at the extremity of the Leao-tung peninsula. And the fourth connects Ying-tse with the Gate of Korea.

### THE FIGHTING AT DIUSHANTUN.

Was Scene of Bloodiest and Most Desperate of Yesterday's Terrible Battle.

### DEAD SCATTERED IN STREETS.

Hand Grenades Used by Japanese—Russian Strength South of Mukden Consists of Two Corps.

Mukden, March 10, 10 a. m.—The Japanese last night pushed up from the south across the abandoned plain between the Shakshe river and Hun rivers and, as this dispatch is filed, about five miles south of the latter and from the Hun, opposite Machiapu, and northward Japanese batteries are pouring in a ceaseless fire. The Japanese succeeded in capturing the village of Diushantun, about six miles west of this city, when they opened fire before dawn. Diushantun was the scene yesterday of the bloodiest and most desperate fighting of all this terrible battle. Its possession was vital to the Japanese, who stormed it again and again. The Russians dislodged them, but the Japanese finally captured the village after much hand-to-hand fighting.

Eye witnesses say the dead scattered in the streets, courtyards and houses have been unburied four days. Rifles and other arms lie about wrenched and twisted. Hand grenades were thrown by the Japanese and the garrison was subjected to the concentrated fire of as many as 100 guns. Once Diushantun in their hands the Japanese can train guns on Mukden railroad station and it has been held at frightful cost. The Japanese are also concentrating their efforts about seven miles north of Mukden and about five miles west of the railroad, with the object of breaking through and cutting off the surrounding troops below. A blinding dust storm has been raging since daylight and the day promises to witness a gruesome encounter.

PURSuing THE RUSSIANS.

Tokio, March 10, 11 a. m.—The following telegram has been received from the Manchurian army headquarters in the field:

"In the direction of Singehing for some days our force has been attacking the enemy who is making an obstinate resistance in strong positions. Finally in the neighborhood of Tietu our force at 3 o'clock Thursday morning completely dislodged the enemy, whom they are now pursuing."

"Our force in the vicinity of Manchuntun continues in hot pursuit of the enemy toward Fushan."

"In the direction of the Shakshe and east and south of Mukden we entirely pressed the enemy to the basin of the Hun river."

"We stopped on the left bank, attacked by the enemy's strong fortifications west and north of Mukden."

"Our attack against the enemy, who is obstinately resisting is being pushed vigorously."

"A heavy dust storm obscured the sun Thursday and as a consequence the darkness precluded seeing any distance."

RUSSIAN STRENGTH.

Tokio, March 10, noon.—It is unofficially reported that the Russian strength west of Mukden consists of two corps. The Japanese who destroyed the railroad are pressing the Russians northward, and the portion of the Japanese center pressing the Russians northward along the Mukden road is now engaged six miles north of the Hun river.

The extreme Japanese right is within five miles of Fushan.

Nearly all the Russian heavy guns and many field guns have been captured. The Russians seem to be moving eastward toward Fushan with the object of retreating north.

The above, which refers to the fighting north of the Hun river, conflicts with the official reports, but possibly is later news.

INSURRECTION IN YEMEN.

Turkish Reinforcements Called Out to Cope With It.

Constantinople, March 10.—Altogether 23 battalions of Turkish reinforcements have been called out to cope with the insurrection in the province of Yemen, Arabia. Ali Riza Pasha, with seven battalions and a battery of artillery has left Hodeida for Manakham. The road to Manakham is open, but fighting is anticipated from there on to Sanaa.

### KUROPATKIN'S RETREAT PART OF HIS PLAN.

Paris, March 10.—The Russian embassy officials explain Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat as being part of a settled plan. They say the real struggle will occur at Harbin, where the Russians will concentrate large reinforcements.

### MANEUVERING IN PEABODY-ADAMS CONTEST.

Denver, March 10.—Neither Gov. Alva Adams nor Former Gov. James H. Peabody wants the governorship contest settled by any process or procedure except a square vote in the joint assembly on the question which of them is entitled to hold the office. The resolution submitted yesterday to the joint assembly by Senator Morton Alexander, a member of the contest committee, declaring the election of governor held last November void because of fraud, rescinding the assembly's action in declaring Alva Adams elected and declaring a vacancy is derided by the supporters of the two contestants for the governorship.

The submission of the questions involved in this resolution to ask the supreme court for an opinion as to its legality seems to be merely a device to delay the contest. It is not expected that the supreme court will decide a straight vote on the resolution to oust Gov. Adams and declare Peabody elected will be forced. It is not expected that the supreme court will decide a straight vote on the resolution to oust Gov. Adams and declare Peabody elected will be forced.

Interrogatory One—Can the two houses of the general assembly in joint session in the contest proceedings legally adopt the said Alexander report upon the facts set forth and recited therein?

Interrogatory Two—Can the joint convention so assembled legally declare a vacancy to exist in the office of governor of the state of Colorado upon the facts recited and set forth in the Alexander report?

Interrogatory Three—Can the joint convention in the pending contest proceeding, in the event of the adoption of the Alexander report, legally declare who is entitled to the office of governor of Colorado or does the constitution of Colorado provide in such an event who is entitled to such office and if so who is so entitled under the said constitution?

Accompanying the questions is a long preamble which sets forth that there is a deadlock in the joint assembly, and that many members have declared they are unable to vote for any of the reports until the questions asked are legally settled.

Interrogatory Four—The preamble referred to the Peabody report signed by 14 of the 27 members of the contest committee as the "majority report." Objection was made by Democratic senators to the preamble and the following telegram was sent to W. L. Jenks, at New York City:

"The preamble at once, the charter of subdivision No. 106 is recalled. You will forward charter and all books belonging to the subdivision to this office by express. (Signed) W. S. STONE, G. C. E."

PREPARING REPORT ON NATURALIZATION

Washington, March 10.—The special commission created by the president to consider the subject of naturalization will, it is expected, be prepared to submit to Congress at the next regular session a full report upon this important subject. The president has shown a lively interest in the matter, not only having before him reports of federal officers containing many specific instances of gross fraud and error in connection with the application of the present naturalization laws, but having himself, while connected with the municipal government of New York City, noted many of these evils.

Besides internal fraud, the insufficiency of the existing naturalization laws has involved the state department in endless controversies with Europe growing out of doubtful naturalization. Gailard Hunt, the present chief of the passport bureau of the state department, who will be the chairman of the new commission, has given much study to this subject and his report thereon has been laid before Congress.

It reveals an amazing number of cases of false, fraudulent, improper and imprudent naturalizations and a wholesale forgery and sale of spurious certificates, particularly in the case of those issued to Italians and Haytian subjects. The most primitive ignorance

### STRIKERS MAKE NO DEMONSTRATION.

None Occurred Against Men Who Took Their Places on the Subway Lines.

### DID NOT RETURN TO WORK.

Order of Their Officers Ignored—Service Anything but Good, Several Accidents Happening

New York, March 10.—Despite sensational reports that organized demonstrations were to be made by the strikers against the men who have taken their places in the subway and on the elevated lines, which were circulated during the night, no trouble of any kind had occurred today. At the same time it was apparent that the strike against the Interborough Rapid Transit company, which was repudiated yesterday by the national officers of the organizations involved, still continued.

Although the national officers had ordered the strikers to return to work, expulsion from the union, being the penalty for failure to obey in some cases, diligent inquiry along the various lines today failed to show that the order had been heeded.

While there was some improvement in the operation of trains on all lines today, the normal standard of efficiency of service has not been approached.

The biggest crowds since the strike began flocked to the up-town subway stations during the morning rush hours today. At the Forty-second street station two persons were severely injured in the crush and many others were roughly handled. These conditions were repeated at many other points along the line, but to more serious accidents were reported.

The severely-taxed surface lines also had their troubles today. Accidents on both the Eighth avenue and Columbus avenue during the height of the morning rush blocked the tracks and resulted in increased congestion for a time.

Scores of strikers appeared at the office of the Interborough company during the forenoon to apply for their old positions. One train guard declared that half of the men were forced into the strike without knowing what they were striking for. A large number of letters containing warnings of alleged proposed attempts to destroy the company's property by the use of dynamite were received by General Manager Vedley today.

CHARTER IS REVOKED.

Cleveland, March 10.—Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, today revoked the charter of the strike Interborough engineers in New York.

Grand Chief E. W. Hurley arrived here from New York today, and at once called a meeting of the grand council of the organization to consider the strike situation. At the conclusion of the meeting the following telegram was sent to W. L. Jenks, at New York City:

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is occasionally shown by the judges of local courts on the subject of naturalization laws. Scores of the diamonds which are likely to come before the commission are these: The propriety of restricting closely to certain courts the right to naturalize; the propriety of the testimony necessary to secure naturalization; the advisability of printing certificates on distinctive paper to prevent counterfeiting and to secure declarations of intention from the final certificates; the advisability of requiring in the certificates a statement of birth and of date of arrival in this country of the holder; and finally the propriety of requiring returns at stated periods to the general government of all naturalization and declarations of intention to become citizens.

### DIAMONDS SEIZED.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth By S. F. Customs Collector

San Francisco, March 10.—Twelve thousand dollar worth of diamonds have been seized by the collector of customs at this port. Louis Hospital, an agent for a French diamond firm, had an assignment of diamonds from the firm at Havana, where he was to dispose of them. From Havana, Hospital went to Mexico, and thence to this city, where he was arrested, but upon giving up the diamonds to another agent of the French house, he was released and promised immunity from prosecution by the firm. The collector of customs then seized the diamonds in the possession of the agent, and now holds them in his custody. He is about to begin suit to condemn and forfeit the diamonds as smuggled goods on the ground that the stones were not imported by the owners but as stolen property. The matter has been referred to the authorities at Washington for instructions.

### Rand Water Bonds.

London, March 10.—The issue of \$17,000,000 Rand water bond 4 per cent cost, offered today by Speyer Brothers, was so largely over-subscribed that the list was closed within two hours. It is the intention of Speyer Brothers to amalgamate all the water concerns of the Witwatersrand under one management.

### To Be Secretary of Ireland.

London, March 10.—Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, has accepted the offer of chief secretary of Ireland. It is expected that Premier Balfour will formally announce the appointment today. It is still possible, however, that a hitch may occur, as it is stated that Mr. War Secy. Arnold Foster, who is in bad health and dissatisfied with the constant criticism of his work, has determined to resign, in which case Mr. Balfour will be faced with new difficulties, and may be obliged to have recourse to a reshuffling of the cabinet seats.

In the divisions taken in the house of commons yesterday the government majorities were again dangerously small, owing to the difficulty the whips experienced in keeping government members in attendance. With a view to overcome this trouble, the tariff reformers have decided to dine together on Mondays and Thursdays at the house of commons. It is stated that Mr. Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain will both attend the first of these dinners on Monday next.

### HILBOKI MURDER TRIAL.

After Being Out Forty Hours Jury Unable to Agree.

Great Falls, Mont., March 10.—The jury in the trial of George Hilbok, charged with having murdered George Sedlak, after being out 40 hours, reported to Judge Leslie today that they were unable to reach a verdict. Ten favored a verdict in the first degree, while the others were divided on the grounds that the prisoner was insane. This is Hilbok's second trial, his first having resulted in a first degree conviction, for which the prisoner was sentenced to death.

### A New Packing Concern.

Chicago, March 10.—A new packing concern, which, according to Alderman Milton J. Foreman, its attorney, will invest \$1,000,000 or more in the manufacture of dressed beef and kindred products, has been incorporated at Springfield under the name of the Western Packing & Provision company. Attorney Foreman, Jacob Levin, a lawyer, and Joseph E. Grossman, are named as the local directors. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000, but this, Alderman Foreman says, is only a beginning. The concern, it is said, will be independent.

### Nominations.

Washington, March 10.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

District judge, Edward Whitson, Eastern district of Washington.

Brigadier-general on the retired list of the army, Col. Allen Smith, Sixth cavalry.

Also other promotions in the army and navy.

### Big Shingle Mill Burned.

Bellingham, Wash., March 10.—A special to the Herald from Sumas says the Hastings shingle mill at that place burned early this morning. In addition to the plant, 5,000 shingles were destroyed. The loss is placed at \$40,000 with small insurance.

The mill had a capacity of 125,000 shingles per day.

### Oliver Hopkinson Dead.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Oliver Hopkinson, head of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Philadelphia, died today of pneumonia, aged 92 years.

Hopkinson was the oldest living member of the Philadelphia bar, the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the National Grays and a lieutenant of the Cadwalader Grays, which organizations were active in suppressing the anti-Catholic riots of 1841. He served in the Civil war as lieutenant-colonel.

### QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Secy. Wilson and Dr. Salmon Consult About Them.

Washington, March 10.—Secy. Wilson of the department of agriculture, and Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of that department, were in consultation today with a delegation representing the National Cattle Growers' association, relative to the quarantine regulations of the approaching season under the law enacted at the last session of Congress.

The delegation consisted of Messrs. Murdo Mackenzie of Colorado and Texas; E. McCrellin, of Colorado; C. Kohn and Paul McCormick of Montana; and W. G. Comstock, of Nebraska. The special subject of controversy is the transportation of cattle which have had opportunity for infection from mange, which has given the department much concern.

### SECRET SESSION OF STATE SENATE

Withdrawal of Doremus from the Race for Engineering, an Element in It.

### CONFIRMATION OF TANNER.

Subject Was Debated at Great Length And With Much Warmth at Forenoon Meeting.

### EDUCATORS ON THE OUTSIDE.

Hear that It Makes Possible Substitution of University and A. C. Fight to People.

The matter of submitting to the people of Utah the problem of combining the Agricultural college and University of Utah looked far from settled this morning, despite the vote of yesterday which killed the proposition.

When the hour for resuming business after the "saunter" agreed to yesterday, arrived, the friends of both institutions were on hand as usual, and the visitors' seats were filled with spectators. In the ante-chamber Presidents W. J. Kerr and W. S. McCormick of the Agricultural college board of regents were in conference, while the senators with intense interest discussed the vote of yesterday. The charge that senators had changed suddenly on the question, as a retaliatory measure against those who had debated the matter with intense interest, was relieved by the appearance in the chamber of State Engineer Doremus, who requested that the debate be adjourned until his friends withdrew their support for him, and that the nominee of the governor be confirmed.

### MR. DOREMUS WITHDRAWS.

"My view," he said to the "News," when asked for a statement, "is merely that which I considered it unfortunate for a change to occur in my work at this particular time, still I do not wish to continue in a place when it is evident that I will be out of complete harmony with the official family, of which I will form a part."

### IN SECRET SESSION.

This announcement on the part of Mr. Doremus led to a hurried consultation among senators. One by one they withdrew into the north committee room until not a single one remained in the main chamber. For