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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

MORMON QUESTION WILL NOT DOWN

Fierce Fighting and Much Bitterness in Idaho's Democratic Convention.

DUBOIS DIRECTING BATTLE.

Man Who Feeds and Fattens on Hatred of Creed Wants All Mormons Disfranchised.

Little Concern as to the Choice of Candidates so Long as Prejudice Program Goes Through.

(Special to the "News.")

Coeur d'Alene, Ida., Aug. 7.—As was anticipated yesterday the contesting delegation from Fremont county were given seats in the Democratic state convention last evening and the delegation from Bear Lake county was excluded although there was no contesting delegation. The latter action was not consummated without a hard fight both in the committee on credentials and on the floor of the convention.

BEAR LAKE DELEGATION.

The committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the Bear Lake delegation, 11 of the committee being in favor of the majority report and 10 opposed, this result being obtained after two members of the committee had changed their vote. The committee in the first instance standing 12 for unseating the delegation and nine for allowing the delegates from Bear Lake to retain their seats.

BITTER DEBATE.

The debate both in the committee and on the floor of the convention was bitter and acrimonious to a marked degree. The entire Mormon question was threshed over and Dubois' lieutenant made it manifest that it was their intention if possible to disfranchise the entire Mormon population. But even on this proposition the convention was inconsistent as it allowed the Mormon delegation from Oneida county seats in the convention while excluding the Bear Lake delegation, on the ground that the delegates were Mormons, as it was admitted on all sides that they regularly held credentials and represented the Democrats of their county.

ISSUE A PERSONAL ONE.

The whole issue was a personal one between Chairman Jackson of the Democratic committee and the Democratic organization in Bear Lake, and grew out of the refusal of that organization to make arrangements for speakers in the last campaign and an alleged insult which they at that time offered to Mr. Jackson in sending him a telegram refusing to contribute towards the expense of holding meetings in that county.

DUBOIS RUNS CONVENTION.

The minority report unseating the delegation was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one indicating that Dubois had the convention well in hand and would be able to pass the most drastic anti-Mormon resolutions.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock and as previously anticipated Heitfeld was elected temporary chairman and C. E. Arney, Senator Dubois' private secretary, temporary secretary. The regular committees were then appointed after which the convention took a recess to allow the delegates to enjoy an excursion.

At 8 o'clock it again assembled and committee on credentials made its report after a debate lasting two hours and a half the minority report was adopted as indicated above. The convention then took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning. Senator Dubois completely dominates the convention and his resolution will be adopted. This will be as was indicated in yesterday's dispatches. There will be practically no fight over the nominations and the ticket which has been agreed upon by the leaders will be nominated, the following is the ticket agreed upon:

THE TICKET.

Governor—C. O. Stockdager; member of Congress, John H. Bender, Lewiston; United States senator, Fred T. Dubois; secretary of state, J. M. Bennett, Payette; attorney-general, C. H. Jackson, present state chairman; superintendent of schools, Miss French of Halley.

There is a dearth of candidates, and the leaders are finding considerable trouble in finding men willing to sacrifice themselves and accept positions on the ticket.

(By Associated Press.)

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 7.—When the state convention of Idaho's Democracy assembled at Coeur d'Alene this morning it was with the prospect of another day of fierce fighting and bitter personalities.

As to the choice of candidates, few seem to care. Bryan's endorsement for president is expected as a matter of course. Measures regarding the stock insurance companies may be adopted without opposition, but the Mormon question will not down.

Knowing they were hopelessly beaten, the first test vote showing nearly two to one against them, the opponents of Senator Fred T. Dubois' anti-Mormon policy were expected to be prepared to fight to the last.

The forces planked for by the Dubois faction call for "the extirpation of polygamy," "the complete separation of church and state," and the passage of laws forbidding any one to vote, serve as juror or hold civil office, who is living in a patriarchal, plural, celestial marriage. Or who teaches, advises or encourages such

HOW NEWTON FOOLED POLICE

Great Mystery Surrounding the Arrival of Two Suspicious Grips.

BEN SEIGFUS WAS TAKEN IN.

Thought He Was About to Make an Important Capture But Things Turned Out Otherwise.

William Newton of Salt Lake City is an attorney at law, and in his legal career has had more or less criminal business to occupy his attention, and consequently he is known by a number of the lightfingered gentry, all of which is known by certain members of the Salt Lake police force. This statement is made merely to make plain that which is to follow.

Yesterday afternoon Atty. Newton received a letter from a man who had been his client. The writer said in substance:

"While on the train we 'dragged' a man and got off before reaching Salt Lake. In the drawing room of the sleeper there is a small hand grip and a suit case." Then followed a description of the articles contained in the grips.

The request was made that Mr. Newton go to the baggage master at the R. G. W. depot and take possession of the grips.

CALLED FOR THE GRIPS.

Mr. Newton went to the station as requested, gave a description of the articles desired and demanded possession of the same. The baggage master, according to Mr. Newton's statement, at once became greatly agitated and made the plea that he would have to consult his files, all of which was most agreeable to the lawyer. The man in charge of the grips went out and was gone some time. Upon his return Newton was amused to notice that the baggage man was followed, at a safe distance, by two policemen, one of them being Seigfus, popularly known as McGibby. The officers believed they were about to capture two noted crooks, and waited patiently for the two confidantes to put in an appearance. In the meantime the grip and suit case had been located and passed the time of day with Seigfus, who was greatly shocked to see Newton instead of a crook. The lawyer then came up town.

SEIGFUS "PEEL" FOR IT.

While the grips were being located, Raleigh of the police force had been notified of the "drag" affair; the arrival of the suspicious grips, and the expected arrival of the crooks. He probably expected to make an important capture through the officers at the station, only to learn that the men who claimed the grips were Mr. Newton and a friend of the latter.

When the lawyer met Raleigh, the latter asked in an undertone:

"Say, Newton, WHO CAME IN?"

Newton answered the question briefly, concisely and thoroughly by simply replying:

"Seigfus."

Mr. Newton is now laughing over the affair and says it is really funny how the officers "fell" for the simple trick he played on them. He also says that he will get possession of the grips by appealing to the courts if necessary.

PECULIAR NOTIONS.

Eastern Firm Had Warrant and Thought it County's Note.

That the system used by Salt Lake county in paying claims by warrants is not thoroughly understood by some of the smaller institutions in the east is very apparent from a letter received by County Auditor Fisher recently from the Farmers' bank of Springfield, N. Y.

It seems that several months ago the auditor issued a warrant to the Austin-Western company in payment of a bill for 100,000 dollars in the manner the Farmers' bank got possession of it.

The letter received recently from the bank stated that it held the county's note signed by I. M. Fisher and F. Higginbotham, and that the same was due in December, and inquired if the same will be paid when due. Mr. Fisher answered that communication, but today received a postal card, addressed "Deputy Salt Lake County," by which he is notified that the "note" at the Desert National bank for collection.

A SURPLUS OF 7,000,000 GALLONS WATER

Salt Lake City is Getting Approximately That Much More of the Fluid Each Day Than it Got a Year Ago—Will Be No Famine Now, and There Will Be "Water to Burn" When Conduit Flow is Added, August 25th.

Salt Lake City is today receiving into its water system 6,962,760 gallons more than it received on the same date last year and at nights there is an overflow of water, while last year the overflow ceased in June.

On this date last year the combined flow of City creek, Parley's and Emigration creeks, which constitutes the city's water supply, was 15,946,420 gallons, while today the total flow of those streams is 22,908,880 gallons.

The danger of a water famine this year is past, as there cannot possibly be one now principally because the water from Big Cottonwood will be turned into the new conduit and thence to the city's system on the 25th of this month, according to the statement of Contract- or P. J. Moran, and may be used in the event that the decrease in the flow of the other creeks is so great as to cause a shortage.

The completion of the great conduit and the turning in of the waters of Big Cottonwood creek, for which a trade was made with the farmers by the past administration, will add from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 gallons daily to the city's water supply and will provide for the increased population of the city for years to come.

BENCH MAINS TOO SMALL.

Last year at this time there was a serious shortage of water in the city, but today there is plenty of water and in the use of it by the water department. On the bench some little difficulty is being encountered in getting plenty of water at certain periods during the day, but that is due to the fact that the water necessary for the city is carried to that locality. The result has been that the use of water for sprinkling laws has been slightly restricted. This difficulty will be overcome as soon as the department can replace the three and four-inch water mains in that district with the large six-inch mains. This work will probably be done this fall, but at present the department is too busy on other mains to handle the work.

CONSUMED MUCH WATER.

Supt. Hines of the water department, states that there are 32 miles of the small mains in the eastern and northeastern parts of the city which will have to be replaced with the large main before all of the water consumed in the city from Big Cottonwood and the other streams can be handled to the satisfaction of all the people. He states that Salt Lake City has the greatest per capita consumption of water of any city in the world with the exception of Buffalo.

The average per capita consumption of water in Buffalo daily last year was 220 gallons while in Salt Lake City the consumption last year during the famine was 300 gallons daily. This year he states that the per capita consumption in this city is nearly 500 gallons daily.

COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS.

The measurements of the three streams a year ago on this date as taken by the records in the office of Land and Water Commissioner Mathews were as follows:

Parley's creek, 6,768,260 gallons.
City creek, 8,177,760.
Emigration creek, 1,000,000.
Total, 15,946,020 gallons.

Today the measurements are:

Parley's creek, 8,136,800 gallons.
City creek, 12,772,080 gallons.
Emigration, 1,000,000 gallons.
Total, 22,908,880 gallons.

PLENTY FOR ALL.

With the additional water from Big Cottonwood which will be turned into the system on August 25, and with the completion of the work of putting in the larger mains throughout the entire city, Salt Lake will have a daily supply of nearly 32,000,000 gallons of water and such a thing as water famine should not be heard of again here for years to come.

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Washington, Aug. 7.—The census bureau today issued a bulletin on statistics for 1904 of cities having a population of over 20,000, the cities covered numbering 131. Of these New York held the largest land area, 209,218 acres, New Orleans with 126,000 acres and Chicago with 114,502 ranking next. Hoboken with 825 acres had the smallest land area.

The total corporate expenditures of the 131 cities for the fiscal year 1904, exclusive of payments by one department of the city to another were \$544,440,215, of which those in New York constituted \$167,660,131, or three-tenths. The total expenditures showed an increase of \$27,108,713 or 5.3 per cent over 1903, and of \$55,040,580, or 10.1 per cent over 1902. The increase for the single city of New York during the two years ending 1904 was \$37,504,625, or 44.6 per cent of the total increase.

In the 131 cities the amount spent for permanent works increased almost 6 per cent over 1903.

Though New York has only twice the population of Chicago, its current expenses are nearly four times as great. The next six largest cities of the country together expend less than New York. Though Chicago is one-third its large again as Philadelphia, the latter's running expenses are slightly greater. Though about equal in size with Baltimore, Boston's current expenses are nearly three times as great. Washington spends more than any of the next eight large cities of the country and twice that of other cities of about the same population. Only one-half of its expenditures are met by local taxation, the other half being paid by the United States government.

Of the total running expenses of the 131 cities, 61.7 per cent went for salaries and wages and 38.3 for all other objects.

The total receipts were:

Total receipts—\$985,179,958, of which \$472,423,854, or 47.9 per cent were from taxes and other revenues, and \$512,756,104 or 52.1 per cent from loans increasing indebtedness.

The receipts from municipal industries, such as gas and waterworks and other commercial revenues amounted to \$12,286,457.

Of the municipal industries, by far the most important are the waterworks. They are reported by 108 of the 131 cities and their value constitutes 63.5 per cent of the aggregate value of all municipal industries as reported. The receipts from waterworks for the cities of over 100,000 population, New York, Denver, New Orleans, Omaha, New Haven, St. Joseph, Scranton and Patterson. Of the \$44,000,000 in electric light works, Chicago reported about one-half.

Nearly all of the \$31,000,000 invested in gas works was reported by Philadelphia. Four cities were shown to be in the irrigation business—Denver, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and San Antonio, three have toll bridges—New York, Covington and La Crosse, and two were operating municipal ferries—Boston and Portland, Or. The only city running a stone quarry and crusher was Auburn, N. Y., and the only one having a municipal asphalt plant was Detroit.

The aggregate value of the properties of all municipal industries as here reported was \$790,070,726. The 131 cities have already met from the general revenues nearly one-half the cost of their industrial plants, but still owe \$24.4 per cent of the total value. Outlays for permanent improvements are met from current revenue in American cities more generally than in British. The aggregate debt of the 131 cities at the close of the year was \$1,531,462,655, and debt sinking funds \$1,238,218,532, or more than one-fourth greater than the national debt. The per capita debt, less sinking funds was \$36.37. Of the industrial cities the largest per capita debt was reported by New York, \$125.58; the second largest New York, \$113.15; the third, Boston, \$108.17; the fourth, Pawtucket, \$104.19. Only 10 other cities had a per capita debt of over \$15. The tax levy per capita was largest for Boston, \$30.16.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES

Census Bulletin on Those Having a Population of Over Thirty Thousand.

IN 1904 WERE \$554,440,215.

INCREASE OVER 1903 WAS 5.3 PER CENT; OVER 1902 INCREASE WAS 10.1 PER CENT.

Washington, Aug. 7.—President Paul O. Stensland of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, will probably be arrested as soon as he enters Chicago or can be found. Bank Examiner Jones, who closed the bank yesterday, said today that Mr. Stensland surely had guilty knowledge of the looting of the bank. The 22,000 depositors in the bank are gradually losing hope of recovering the \$4,200,000 they entrusted to Stensland's care. Detectives are now seeking Cashier Henry W. Herring, alleged thimble-rigger and Herring's arrest, charging embezzlement has information to the effect that the missing cashier was in Detroit.

"I secured information from reliable sources that Herring left for Detroit Saturday night," said Chief Collins today. "His destination, I understand, is Canada."

Police in Detroit will be communicated with and today detectives will take up the search for Herring in earnest.

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"Arrest for embezzlement Henry W. Herring, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank. Complaint Milwaukee Avenue State bank, Carpenter street and Milwaukee avenue, 49 to 45 years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, 175 pounds, stout build, dark complexion, chestnut hair, dark brown mustache, light suit."

"He is a good dresser. Send information to Chief Collins."

(Signed) "INSPECTOR SHIPPY."

The call for additional police was caused by the fear that depositors and the police would storm the bank and the contents of some of the safety deposit vaults had been tampered with. Persons with money in the vaults were said to have found their savings gone. These rumors originated in the butcher shop of Otto Blauro, 440 North La Crosse and Cornelia street. Blauro said his sister had \$200 in the vaults and when she went to get the money it was gone. Other stories of alleged tampering with the contents of the boxes were passed through the crowd and helped to excite the bank's patrons.

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Justice Sevenson was not inclined to issue the warrant, and the three returned to the bank empty-handed. It is expected that a warrant will be issued later in the day by Justice Sevenson or some other justice. Bank Examiner Jones reiterated his statement that he could give no estimate of the amount of the shortage.

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The bill of complaint filed in court alleges mismanagement.

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"We are seeking both of them," said Hartsborn, "but I can't understand how the bank could have been plundered for so large an amount and the directors know nothing about it."

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WHERE IS STENSLAND?

St. Paul, Aug. 7.—If Paul O. Stensland is still in St. Paul at any of the hotels, he is living there under an assumed name. The clerks at the Royal Frederick hotel, 120 North Second street, asked if Stensland was at their respective hotels, replied that there was no man by that name registered there.

MAY BE IN CANADA.

Superior, Wis., Aug. 7.—Chief of Police Curzon today said that he believed it possible Paul O. Stensland went to Canada by boat from Duluth. Stensland is not registered at any hotel in either Duluth or Superior. The police are looking for him.

NINE MINERS KILLED.

Charleroi, Belgium, Aug. 7.—An elevator in which nine miners were going down to Marchiennes coal mine today dropped 900 yards, smashing the car to atoms and instantly killing its occupants. Their bodies were crushed as to be almost unrecognizable.

LADY CURZON'S WILL.

London, Aug. 7.—The will of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who died July 18, was filed for probate today. It is dated Dec. 18, 1903, and was made on board the steamship Arabia. The value of the estate is placed at \$39,875. The testatrix gives numerous legacies to her husband and to her eldest son, to go to him as heirlooms with the title, but should leave no son, will go to their daughters. The diamond jewels given to her by Lord Scarsdale, father of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, she leaves to her husband and the latter to the owner of the Kedleston title. A painting by Millet and a number of books go to her father and her furs go to her mother. The residue is left to her husband.

TEAMSTERS' CONVENTION.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Delegates to the teamsters' convention opened the second day's session with policemen in citizens' clothes on the stairs leading to the hall, uniformed men in the street below, and reserves in the city hall across the street. This force was not to protect property or enforce the law, but to protect and preserve the drivers themselves in their convention.

Cornelius P. Shea, who led the organized teamsters of Chicago in the great struggle here a year ago, scored a victory today over his opponents in the first skirmish of his campaign for control of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Opposing factions, one headed by Shea and the other by his rival for the office of president, Albert Young, lined up on a preliminary issue of the election and the vote showed that the Shea contingent numbered 132 as against 63 for the Young forces. Several times in the succeeding minutes for the second day's session of the teamsters' convention votes were taken on factional issues and in each instance the Shea crowd won easily.

It was also decided to make the convention a closed affair.

APPLICATION FOR WATER

Filed With State Engineer by Joseph Agricultural Company.

The Joseph Agricultural & Stock company of Pueblo, Colo., filed application yesterday afternoon, with the state engineer, for 29.64 sec. feet, from Chokecherry creek, Low Pass creek, Little Pole creek and Big Pole creek, and streams tributary to the same, in 2,300 acres of land. The Utah Reservoir, Land & Development company also filed application for 200 second feet, from the Lake Fork branch of the Green river in Wasatch county for local irrigation purposes. J. H. Erickson and H. H. Hays of Richfield filed application this morning for 30 cubic feet from the Sevier river for local irrigation of 800 acres.

HAVE YOU SEEN HENRY W. HERRING?

Cashier, Milwaukee Ave. State Bank, Chicago, and Wanted For Embezzlement.

WARRANT OUT FOR HIS ARREST

Paul O. Stensland, President of Concern. Also May Be Arrested—More Police at Doors.

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CALL STRIKE OFF IN ST. PETERSBURG

Workmen's Council Decides on This Policy and Will Announce it Tonight.

DON'T APPLY TO PROVINCES.

Government Had Made Preparations for the Worst

Eventualities.

Leaders of Non-Revolutionary Parties

Delighted—Now for Premier Stolypin's "Strong-Handed Reform."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—The workmen's council has decided to call off the strike in St. Petersburg. The announcement will be issued tonight or tomorrow. This action does not apply to the provinces but there is little doubt that the workmen there will follow St. Petersburg's example.

More than half of the factories here resumed work this morning and while the employees of some of the establishments at Moscow are still out, none of the predictions of the extreme parties who organized the strike movement were fulfilled. Many railroad men, even some of the strikers, could not be induced to give the signal for a strike owing to fear that a majority of the men would not obey and there was a sign of a serious peasant movement. The repression and arrests of the leaders undoubtedly were a great factor in bringing about the present situation. It is apparent that the moment was ill-chosen for a strike. The people were not in the temper to support a strike. As a consequence the revolutionary leaders who really inspired it with the intention of transforming the movement into an armed uprising, have suffered a severe loss of prestige and the proletarian organizations through which they worked have been so weakened that they are unable to do that it is probable they will not quickly recover.

The government which had prepared for the worst, holding military trains in readiness at all the centers and had the foreign legations ready to depart, St. Petersburg, naturally is greatly relieved over its victory. Nothing more than local echoes of all this feverish activity of the revolutionary and proletarian leaders, with possibly a more active state of terrorism, is expected in the immediate future.

The leaders of the non-revolutionary parties do not conceal their satisfaction over the defeat of their old allies of the Extreme Left, as they feared that a great strike with widespread disorders entailing repressions might be used as justification by the government to pass the elections and the assembling of a new parliament. With comparative tranquility ahead they can hold the government to its promises and with political activity turned into peaceful channels, the Constitutional Democrats of the more conservative type hope to regain the prestige they lost during the sessions of parliament, while the new party of peaceful regeneration in hopes of a general election from radicalism which will create a more sane and healthier state of public opinion. Premier Stolypin, with his hands free, it is asserted, will also have a better chance of realizing his policy of "strong-handed reform."

The Novo Vremya today announced that the cabinet, if things go well, is ready to submit the budget of 1907 to parliament when it assembles in February.

COLLAPSING IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, Aug. 7.—Several red flag demonstrations were broken up last night by dragons, but the city generally is quiet.

The central committee of the railroad men's union has refused to cooperate in the strike which is collapsing. Many of the factories are resuming work and the electric plant is again in operation. The strike organizers lay much of the blame for the situation to the social revolutionists who favor deferring the strike until autumn.

CHINESE BANDITS SHELLED.

Harbin, Manchuria, Aug. 7.—A band of Chinese bandits engaged in pillaging along the Suifu river was shelled by a Russian gunboat yesterday. A large number of the bandits were killed.