

ARMY SUPPLIES SCANDAL CASE.

Criminal Prosecution of Morris Busch, Contractor, and Robert Charlton, Inspector, Ordered.

MADE ON MAJ. STRONG'S REPORT

It Shows That a Conspiracy to Defraud the Government Exists Between Them.

DUTIES OF COMMANDING OFFICERS

At Supply Depots Must Personally Supervise Inspection of all Articles Tendered Under Contract.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The criminal prosecution of Morris Busch, contractor, and Robert Charlton, inspector, was ordered today by Acting Secy. of War Oliver. This action is contained in a decision in Judge Advocate General Davis to prepare the necessary papers for the prosecution and submit them to the department of justice. Busch holds a contract with the quartermaster's department of the army to furnish caps and gauds to be delivered at the Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia. The order for prosecution is taken on the strength of a report recently made by Maj. F. S. Strong, of the artillery corps, acting inspector general, in which is shown that a conspiracy to defraud the government exists between Busch and Charlton.

Besides the criminal prosecution of Busch and Charlton, Secy. Oliver directs that Busch shall be compelled to complete his contract with the government upon penalty of a civil suit for damages. He also stipulates that if any inferior articles are furnished the government by this contractor, Edwin H. Taggart, under his contract of Oct. 3, 1902, he shall be required to replace the inferior goods under penalty of a civil suit for the recovery of the money paid.

The report of Maj. Strong regarding conditions in the Schuylkill arsenal has led to a suggestion from the inspector general's department which has been made an order by Secy. Oliver for an immediate investigation of the important reports containing army supplies. These are located at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Jefferson, Ind., San Francisco, Seattle and other places. Secy. Oliver today issued the following statement, giving his conclusions on the report of Major Strong:

"The report of Major Strong, Sept. 2, 1905, is a most complete and accurate statement of the conditions in the Schuylkill arsenal, Philadelphia, is hereby approved.

It is ordered that Inspector Robert Charlton and Examiner F. M. Quinlan be directed to show cause, in writing, why they should not be at once discharged for incompetency in permitting the receipt of inferior articles inferior to the contract standard.

"The judge advocate general will prepare the necessary papers to submit to the department of justice for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings against Morris Busch, contractor, and Robert Charlton, inspector, for conspiracy to defraud the United States government.

A careful inspection shall be immediately made by an expert of all articles heretofore delivered on the contract awarded Morris Busch, or others, and a demand made to replace all such as may be inferior to the contract sample.

"Morris Busch shall be compelled to complete in a satisfactory manner all contracts which he may now hold with the government, and failing to do so, shall constitute grounds for civil suit for damages.

"In case any inferior articles are discovered furnished by Edwin H. Taggart, contractor, under his contract of Oct. 3, 1902, he shall be required to replace said inferior goods, and his part to do so to be followed by civil suit for the recovery of money paid.

"The future the commanding officers at all depots where supplies are furnished under contract shall be required to select personally the monthly supplies furnished to the quartermaster's department in those cities where the commanding officers shall personally and collectively supervise the inspection of all articles tendered under contract with themselves or their acceptance, availing themselves of the knowledge of the chief inspector as an expert.

Hereafter all irregularities of any nature whatever not reported upon by the chief inspector in charge of said depots shall be held to constitute a basis for charges against such officer for neglect of duty and a general lack of efficiency in the performance of his duties.

"All bidders who may have failed to furnish all the contracts with the government shall not be considered, and a careful consideration shall be made value of articles of standard quality and any abnormally low bids must be carefully scrutinized with a view to including incompetent and unscrupulous contractors from furnishing government supplies.

(Signed) "ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Acting Secretary of War."

CANTON-HANKOW RY.

Chinese Minister Makes First Payment of Purchase Price.

New York, Sept. 8.—In the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Sir Cheng Tung Chang, Chinese minister to the United States made the first payment of the \$6,700,000 which his government

DESERET

EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.

Causes Serious Loss of Life Throughout the Province, and Widespread Destruction.

TOWNS ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Many Persons Killed—Inhabitants Fled Panic-Stricken—Troops Aid in Salvage Work.

Catanzaro, Province of Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8.—A violent earthquake at 2:55 o'clock this morning caused serious loss of life and widespread destruction in Calabria. The towns of Pizzo, Monteleone di Calabria and Martirano were almost entirely destroyed. At Monteleone di Calabria seven persons were killed outright and many were injured by the collapse of the prison here. The Pizzo district is said to be almost entirely destroyed.

Locally, the shocks lasted 18 seconds. The walls of the hospital here collapsed and some of the patients were injured. The inhabitants of this city fled panic-stricken from their homes.

Later, all the houses at Stefancini have been wrecked by the earthquake. It is feared that a hundred people are buried in the ruins.

The villages of Pizzopoli and Tripartito have been destroyed. Grave news continues to arrive from Pizzo, Monteleone di Calabria and Martirano, which have been almost destroyed by the earthquake. There are numerous victims. It is hoped that the district of Nicastro had escaped, but that also has been seriously affected.

At Martirano all the buildings have collapsed, including the barracks of the gendarmes. Six hundred men have been taken from the ruins. There are other victims.

Troops have arrived at the scene of the disaster to help in the work of salvage.

Rome, Sept. 8.—Light earthquake shocks are reported to have occurred at Castellammare, Naples and Florence.

AN ENORMOUS DISASTER.

Rome, Sept. 8.—Details of the earthquake in Calabria indicate an enormous disaster. The known dead up to the present time were 140. In addition many persons were injured. Entire villages have been devastated.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Salaries Paid Officers Subject of Inquiry Before Insurance Investigation Committee Today.

New York, Sept. 8.—The salaries paid to the officers of the New York Life Insurance company were the subject of the opening inquiries when the insurance investigation was resumed today. Edmund Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life, testified that the salary of President John A. McCall, of that company, had been increased from \$40,000 in 1902 to \$50,000 in 1903; \$55,000 in 1904 and \$60,000 in 1905. The reduction in salary was due to Mr. Perkins' going into partnership with J. P. Morgan. Mr. Randolph's statement of the salaries of the other officials showed a steady increase.

John Claffin, a director and member of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance company was next sworn in. Mr. Claffin described the company's method of doing business through the finance committee. The list of investments as a rule were prepared, he said, not by individuals, but by a great number of financial institutions—practically the whole financial community. The proposals were passed on by a sub-committee, which eliminated the impossible ones. If the proposals came on the day of the finance committee's sitting, the whole finance committee considered the proposals.

WHO BUSCH IS.

He is a Common Councilman of The City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—Morris Busch, the contractor against whom criminal prosecution is ordered by the war department, is a common councilman of this city. He is also recommended for prosecution, is an employee of the Schuylkill arsenal.

Maj. Strong of the inspector general's department, came here from Washington early in August for the purpose of making an investigation at the arsenal of the charges against Busch. The investigation lasted a week. It was testified by Frederick Kamholz, a partner in the firm of Gladding, Beaman and Gladding, formerly chief inspector at the arsenal, and Robert Charlton, head of the present force of fur inspectors, had agreed to pass inferior goods made by Busch. Charges that money had passed between Busch and Charlton was made by Kamholz. Charles A. Bowman, former secretary to the late Congressman Burke of this city, testified that while he was secretary to the congressman Burke offered him \$500 a year to furnish him with information concerning bids. Busch denied all the charges.

THE CARMENCITA'S ESCAPE.

Was Permitted to Sail from Victoria Carrying Mexican Flag.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—It has just been ascertained by the secret service bureau in this city how the Carmencita, formerly known as the Carnicenta, managed to get away from the customs authorities in Victoria. According to a statement made by Consul General of Mexico, Cuernavaca, it appears that on Feb. 21 papers were granted to Capt. Woodside of the Acapulco, stating that the schooner had complied with the requirements of the Mexican laws of navigation and could leave for Mexico, as far as that government was concerned. The statement was induced to grant these papers on the representation of Robert Mullins, who claimed to be a resident of Victoria. Mullins made affidavit before the consul, declaring that the Carmencita was a newly built vessel owned by Jose Sanchez, a Mexican citizen.

So the Acapulco, "alias" Carmencita, was permitted to sail from Victoria, carrying the Mexican flag.

MADDENED CROWD CHARGED THE GUNS.

Guns at Baku Had Fired Upon Hospital, Killing Many Men and Wrecking Building.

DRENCHED WITH BURNING OIL.

Cossacks and Infantry Attempting to Recapture Abandoned Guns Driven Back by Smoke.

Baku, Sept. 8.—Street fighting continued until late last night. The consulates, banks and government buildings are guarded by troops.

Bakuhai was completely burned out after the Tartars had plundered it of everything valuable and although shot down in masses by the artillery, the Tartars were not driven from their work of wreckage and looting.

Fierce fighting and great slaughter occurred at the Bakuhai hospital where 1,000 Armenians and workmen gathered. Gen. Shinkin sent a detachment of artillery with three guns to the scene and the commander of the detachment summoned the crowd to surrender. The latter replied with volleys of stones and some shots which killed one of the gunners. The commander of the troops thereupon opened fire. The first discharge of the three guns miscarried, the shells falling into the sea, but the second discharge sent the shells crashing into the hospital where they exploded, killing an immense number of men and wrecking the building. The maddened crowd charged the guns and captured them after deluging the guns with burning oil. The latter fled, Cossacks and infantry reinforcements attempted to recapture the abandoned guns but were driven back by the suffocating smoke.

Those not engaged in unlawful acts were so worried by desert from among the streets that they fear some unforeseen accident.

In ordering the dispersal of crowds and stopping riots, the troops will be required to do so by the use of force.

These words are ineffectual, they will go down by firing blank cartridges. Should the preceding measures prove ineffectual, they will then resort to the use of arms as a last measure.

CHURCH PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Tokio, Sept. 7.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The church property destroyed or damaged on Wednesday night at early this morning included a Catholic church, school and the priest's residence at Honjo, which were destroyed. Four small houses at Honjo were burned. The Protestant church at Honjo is under the patronage of Aubrey Armstrong, whose residence was burned. Three mission churches in the Anasaku district were partially or completely wrecked. The members of the Honjo church, anticipating an attack, removed their own fences and raised a white flag. The mob then contented itself with destroying a few chairs and tables. The mob attacked the Methodist church, which was completely wrecked, its walls and fences and carried part of the furniture into the street, where it was burned. The Yonokura and Hamacho churches in the Nishinaka district were burned.

POLITICAL LEADERS MEET.

Tokio, Sept. 7, 5 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The leaders of all political parties, and leading members of the lower house, met at lunch today at the residence of the speaker and informally agreed to urge the cabinet to call a special session of the diet as speedily as possible.

When it was called it was agreed if the diet assembled to represent to the members that under existing conditions the people were on the verge of anarchy, the result of the collision between the government and the people, and to urge the adoption of measures to restore order by peaceful methods. An extraordinary session of this character will, it is believed, tend to peace.

The municipality is now using firemen and police on duty in the affected districts, where the military patrols have been withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Tokio, Sept. 8, 7:30 a. m.—The Asahi newspaper, this morning asserts that the obstinacy of the government is responsible for the attacks on Christian churches. It has urged the government to refrain from enraging the people by its obstinacy. Tokio would have spared the pain and humiliation of the mob rising and the resulting destruction of mission property. Foreign susceptibility has thus been touched. We greatly regret the occurrence.

The Asahi blames the home minister and chief of police, who it declares should not remain in office. The paper says the humiliation caused by the declaration of martial law and demands the resignation of the cabinet.

THREE BODIES RECOVERED.

From Burned Italian Tenement House in New York.

New York, Sept. 8.—Three bodies have been recovered thus far from the Italian tenement at 23 East Seventy-first street, which was partially burned early today. The dead are: William Colletto, 3 years old; an unidentified man, and a girl about 12 years old. While no positive knowledge is thought all the other tenants escaped. An unknown girl was burned seriously.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

State of Sanitary Siege Exists in Part of Germany.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—A sort of sanitary state of siege exists in the district that now extends from the river Oder northwestward to the Russian border—about 250 miles, and from Danzig to Gdansk, south of Posen, about 150 miles. But it is a state of siege in which all the inhabitants are auxiliaries of the medical authorities and the only enemy is the terrifying cholera bacillus which is traveling in the streams in moving, slowly overland from one locality to another attached to articles of use or in the systems of persons. The only friend of the bacillus the doctors proclaim is ignorance.

Marlewerder, West Prussia, Sept. 8.—Four new cases of cholera were reported here today (which were at Graudenz and Neidenburg also).

Disorder at Kobe.

Tokio, Sept. 8.—Disorder has occurred at Kobe. Last night (Thursday) the statue of Markus Ito was dragged from its pedestal and pulled through the streets.

SUPPRESSING DISORDER IN TOKIO.

Imperial Ordinance Issued Directing Commander-in-Chief of Garrison to Do This.

CROWDS WILL BE DISPERSED.

If Words Are Ineffective, Warning by Firing Blank Cartridges to Follow.

Tokio, Sept. 7, 5 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—General Sakuma, commander-in-chief of the garrison in Tokio, has issued the following instructions to the public.

"I have been authorized by imperial ordinance to suppress disorder in Tokio and in its vicinity, and to maintain peace and order in the same locality.

"Judging by recent occurrences of late, numerous people have assembled in several places under conditions which have led to disorder for several days past.

"During this period riotous acts, such as burning government properties and Christian churches and destroying street cars have occurred. These acts have been deemed the outcome of temporary excitement, perpetrated without calm consideration, but every measure will now be taken to stop their recurrence.

"I have therefore given the following instructions to the force under my command, that it will be necessary that every person be cautioned to this effect, and that they be advised to prudently refrain from any act which may lead to disorder, and to prevent a recurrence of the extension of riotous acts.

"Those not engaged in unlawful acts are to be warned to desert from among the streets, lest they incur some unforeseen accident.

In ordering the dispersal of crowds and stopping riots, the troops will be required to do so by the use of force. These words are ineffectual, they will go down by firing blank cartridges. Should the preceding measures prove ineffectual, they will then resort to the use of arms as a last measure.

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UTAH MAN TALKS ON RIOTS IN JAPAN.

Horace S. Ensign Says They Will Not Result in Serious Trouble of Any Kind.

DON'T LIKE PEACE TREATY.

But Even the Anti-Government Party Won't Go to Extreme Ends Against The Emperor.

MORMON MISSION HOUSE SAFE.

They Are Located Some Distance From The Section of the Burned Churches.

—Hibaya Park.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

New York Medical Commission Makes Report on Them—Seems to Be a Microbe of Common Cold.

New York, Sept. 8.—In a preliminary report by the medical commission for the investigation of acute respiratory diseases, which, under the department of health of this city, has been occupied for a year in experimental work with the microbe of pneumonia, it is asserted that in this city during the winter months the majority of inhabitants are ill and carry about this infectious and much dreaded organism in their mouths. The minute microbe waits for a propitious time for its invasion of the human system, and becomes encephaloid and so-called colds and pneumonia follow in natural sequence.

That fresh air and sunlight are a sure way to destroy the microbe, scientifically termed pneumococcus, as the finding of one of the members of the commission.

President Darlington of the board of health, appointed the commission and worked with it during 1904. The investigators have, however, hardly entered on the full scope of their work. Eminent bacteriologists in many large cities called on to aid the commission with their views on the causes and effect of respiratory diseases outside of New York. A central laboratory was established at the college of physicians and surgeons in charge of Prof. P. H. Henshaw. The commission is giving the consensus of expert opinion given the commission as to the prevalence of pneumonia germs in crowded localities.

It matters not what the actual interpretation the prominent fact brought out is that practically every individual, at least in the winter season, when exposed to environmental conditions such as those existing in New York City, acts as a host at some time or other, and probably at repeated intervals, for organisms of the most characteristic pneumococcus type.

Because of this the writer is strongly of the opinion that the microbe is in close relation to the cause of what are termed "common colds" and microscopic examinations have tended to confirm the suspicion.

Experiments told in the report showed that in a dark room at ordinary room temperature the pneumonia germ lived 14 days, and when the temperature was lowered to 55 degrees Fahrenheit the life was extended to 35 days. In ordinary conditions the germ, when exposed to the air and bright sunlight, lived less than four hours.

Because of these conditions the experiments come to a conclusion that care must be taken in the use of dishes and drinking cups by others than a patient, for the germ may exist for weeks in the mouths of patients who have recovered from an attack of pneumonia.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

Emperor of China for Promoting Welfare of Mankind.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 8.—The emperor of China has extended to President Roosevelt his congratulations upon the success of the president's effort to establish peace between Russia and Japan, and "to promote the welfare of mankind."

In his congratulations, the emperor is joined by the empress-dowager, who extends to President Roosevelt her hearty congratulations "on his great achievement."

The emperor's message was received in the form of a cablegram from Pekin. As is usual with Chinese with such communications, it is unsigned and assigned, being in the shape of a greeting. Following is the text of the document.

The emperor of China to the president of the United States of America, Greeting. The joyful tidings respecting the satisfactory issue of the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia have been received by all friends of government with profound gratification. We congratulate you, Mr. President, upon the success of your efforts to bring the relations of the neighboring powers concerned into harmony, and to promote the welfare of mankind. With the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of good understanding, we earnestly hope that all nations will hereafter enjoy the fruits of peace without interruption to the end that the three Manchurian provinces of China may be blessed with complete tranquility and lasting welfare to the benefit of the whole world.

"Her majesty, the empress-dowager of China, being mindful of the friendly relations that have always subsisted between China and the United States, desires to join in offering you hearty felicitations for your own great achievement."

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 8.—At the United Spanish War Veterans' reunion today the most important business was the election of officers.

JAPANESE PEACE ENVOYS.

Make a Gift of \$10,000 to New Hampshire for Charities.

Grand, N. H., Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the government and county of this city, the Japanese peace envoys, who are on their way to the gift to the state to be dispatched to the Japanese government, were reported here today (which were at Graudenz and Neidenburg also).

MEASURED THE GROUND.

Officers Go to the Scene of Shockley's Murders for That Purpose.

Post Atty. Fred Loomhouse, Detective Chase and Sergeant Roberts of the police department, made a trip this morning to Thirtieth Street between First and Second South streets for the purpose of looking over the scene of the murder of William Shockley, Gleason and Brighton by Shockley.

While none of the officers would state just what they did on the ground, it is understood that they made measurements and retraced their memory on certain points that are sure to come up in the trial. The case will be called on Monday morning. The action of the officials is taken as an indication that the case will be vigorously prosecuted.