



TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY JULY 30 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

G.A.R. AUG. 9-14 SALT LAKE

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

REVULUTION

PAGES



Conferees Assembled Early to Scan it and See Nothing Was Left Out.

PAYNE PRESENTS IT TO HOUSE

Chairman of Ways and Means **Committee Contends Revision** Is Downwards.

Dedares Has Been Marked Reduction In Rates on Necessaries of Life But Increase on Luxuries,

D'ashington, July 30 .- As a final act of caution the tariff conferees assembled carly today and reviewed beir work. They desired to make certain that in the confusion attending the last few days' sessions mistakes hand not crept into the report.

No errors were discovered except ew that did not effect rates. These vere corrected easily and before noon was announced that the Payne-Aldrich bill was in shape for its sec and voyage through the house and enate, this time in the form of a conerence report.

When Representative Payne, head of the house conferees on the tariff bill, which bears his name, rose in the house today to present the report of the conference committee of the two houses on the bill, the measure had been in conference for just three

weeks

had been in conference for just three weeks. Proceeding on the theory that the bill marks a general downward ten-dency from the present rates of duty, Mr. Payne presented, but did not read, an exhustive analysis of its provisions. This statement, he said had been pre-pared by himself and he asked to have it printed as an official docu-ment. There was objection, however, from the Democratic side and the printing was prevented for the time. He undertook to show that there, had been a marked decrease in the rates on the necessaries of life, while admitting that there had been an increase on luxurles. Probably the most reductions as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee, are found in the metal schedule, Begin-sing with a decrease in the rates of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig ion going down from \$4 to \$2,50 per ton and scrap from from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent and this reduction includes steel rails. There is an in-rease on structural steel ready for use and also a slight increase on may metals as tungsten. Rough lumber pres down from \$1 to \$1.55 per thou-sand feet with a corresponding reduc-ion in the differential on dressed lum-ber. WOOL

TAFT CAME OUT AN EASY WINNER In Controversy With Tariff Conferees He Won Practically

Every Point.

LEAD DIFFERENTIAL SAVED.

Senator Smoot Insisted That Some **Concession Must be Made to Inter**ests of Utah and the West.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., July 30 .- There is no doubt whatever that an agreement will be reached between the house and senate on the tariff bill: it must be admitted, too, that President Taft has won out on practically every point, but the vigorous efforts of Senator Smoot finally saved the additional differential of one-eighth of a cent

a pound on pig and bar lead after an agreement had been really reached that the differential should be only one-half of a cent a pound. In other words, after it had been found impossible to after it had been found impossible to secure a duty on hides so long as the house was willing to reduce the duty on shoes to 10 per cent, Senator Smoot insisted that some concession must be made to the interests of Utah and the west, and after a long conference with the president, the latter agreed to a dif-ferential of five-lights on builton lead

The president, the latter agreed to a dif-ferential of five-eights on buildon lead over rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent on lead ores and he prevalled on Mr. Payne and other members of the house conferees to ge-cept this higher duty, but the presi-dent was insistent in his demand for a maximum rate of \$1.25 on rough lum-ber, and this had to be considered. The only possibility, how of a further

The only possibility now of a further tic-up on the bill, and that seems ex-ceedingly remote, is the lowering of ceedingly romote, is the lowering of the duty on shoes below the figure fixed by the Payne bill. The western sena-tors have come to the conclusion that a fight is useless to maintain duty on hides and the indications now are that a complete agreement will be reached between the two houses, and that the bill will go to the president for his without both these they are weak from

signature not later than one week from today.

will bring a reduction of 15 per cent on boots and shoes, 20 per cent on harness and saddlery, 15 per cent on sole leather, and 12½ per cent on leather for uppers if made from the hides that are put on the free list by the provision. COAL.

Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 cents per ton to 45 cents, and there is also a reduction on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural imple-ments go off from 20 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent and the older works of art are placed upon the free list, Petroleum slips through without any

duty, and most of its products come in under the same terms. EXPERT COMMISSION.

The administrative features of the

The administrative deatures of the bill were much changed in conference. The commission of experts provided by the senate was retained in name, but its duties are restricted to investigating discriminations against the United States by other countries for the benefit of the president in administering the



³ Photo By Harry Shipler. PROF. WETZEL DRILLING THE LIVING FLAG FOR G. A. R. WEEK.

BADGERS THAW

Recalls Him to Witness Stand

And Catechizes Him as to His

Mental Condition.

JEROME AGAIN

indervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained. Provision is made for a customs court of appeals, with headquarters in Wash-ington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges at sal-aries of \$10,000 a year.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO. The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chew-ing and smoking tobacco 8 cents ... pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were in-creased from 54 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to \$1.25 per 1,000. A prohibition agains: the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

law. The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a re-striction on the retail dealer which re-quires him to record every sale amount-ing to two pounds or more to one per-son in one day. A number of other iron-clad requirements are included in the re-draft of this section adopted by the conference committee, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues and at the same the internal revenues and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tohacco grower. Foreign built yachts are subjected to

an excise tax. CORPORATION EXCISE TAX. Every corporation, joint stock com-pany or association organized for pro-fit and every insurance company, is re-quired to pay annually an excise tax of 1 per cent upon its entire net in-come over and above \$5,000. This fea-ture was put into the bill to raise ad-ditional revenues to apply on the trees.

the bonds shall be issued except as heeded to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable 50 years from

the date of issue and will bear interest not exceeding 3 per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary will re-

store to the working balance the \$50,-20,000 paid originally for the canal pro-perty and the canal zone.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

The re-enacting of the provision au-thorizing the issuance of treasury cer-

DRAWBACKS.

The drawback provision of the Ding-ley law is incorporated in the confer-

ence bill in lieu of the drawback of the house bill which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export

in the manufacture at the lot of the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufac-ture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision

consumption. An additional provision was ad fied entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of per-fumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol used in an ex-ported article.

INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Representative Payne made a state-

ment comprising an analysis of the bill, showing both the increase and the

decreases, but this was preceded by a general summary in which he under-took to show the extent of revenue in-

creases and decreases according to

schedules. According to this showing the total increases were on importa-tions valued at \$552,512,525 and the total

decreases on importations amounting

to \$4,978,122,124

to \$4,978,122,124. In this preliminary statement Mr. Payne said that he had had made an investigation based on the census re-turns of 1995, showing the amount of domestic consumption of articles upon which duties have been raised and also the articles upon which duties have been lowerd by the bill as finally re-ported. This had been done because comparisons have been made based upon the amount of importations, he said.

'Duties," he said, "have been lowered

present law, sometimes prohibitive in character, and for that reason the im-

portations were comparatively small. On the other hand they have been raised in some instances where the

and the importations were very great."

DIFFICULTIES OF COMPARISON.

The principal difficulty in the way

was insufficient for protection

where they were too high under

eral cases.

ditional revenues to apply on the treas-ury deficit. It provides a form of pub-licity which will enable the govern-ment to exercise supervision over corporations. It is estimated that from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected under this new taxation.

AGED GRANDMOTHER Prudence Wiseman, Ward of the County, Lodges Serious Complaint. BOY ARRANGING MARRIAGE To Stop Sale of Home, County Attorney and Other Lawyers File Suit To Restrain Her Grandson. After obtaining possession of the ome of his aged grandmother, Mrs. Prudence Wiseman, and sending he o the county infirmary, Fred S. Wise man, 19 years old, was prohibited this norning from selling the property by the issuance of a restraining order from the Third district court. In a suit which was filed this afternoon. Wiseman is accused of making false representations to his grandmother anl using undue influence upon her to induce her to deed the property to him. The conveyance was made by Mrs Wiseman to her grandson on Dec. 6 1908. He promised to assume the \$600 mortgage on the place and provide for her during the remainder of her life. Since he secured the property he has efused to provide for her in any way.

TRIED TO DEFRAUD

celly" insane, although he might have been "legally" so when he killed White. Jerome was primed with the various opinions of the experts but. Thaw seemed to have them just as accurately fixed in his mind and once or twice corrected the prosecutor. He admitted that some of the proposi-tions might have been right, others, he said, were "mistaken." One he de-clared wilfully presented a distorted verdict. The Relief society of the ward in which she lived assisted her for several months. About two months ago Wise man succeeded in getting her into the poor house. As soon as this was done he announced his intention of getting married. The date of the wedding has been set and he intended to sell the property and leave the city with his pride. The court room was even warmen Because Wiseman is not yet of age, he had William L. Losee appointed as his guardian, to make the ar-rangement for the sale. The property is located at Fifth South and Sixth East streets. The morigage is held by the Dursel L. Comparison of the sale.

than yesterday and Thaw had worked with his counsel until 10:30 last night, examining a bundle of Jerome's docuexamining a bundle of Jerome's docu-mentary evidence which he expected to have explained today. Nevertheless he presented the air of a mah whose, task is over, a calm confidence that showed he was satisfied with his previous showing and assurance that he was a match for the district at-turned.

"Well," began Jerome, "here were

"That said the allenists thought he suffered from "defective reason" and Jerome jumped at his chance. "What did they mean by 'defective percent"."

'I think the term explains itself."

and words to frame his reply. He seemed relieved when Jerome branched to the decision of Judge Morschauser, before whom Thaw made his first effort for liberty from Matteawan. "Did not Judge Morschauser declare you were hopelessly insane?" demand-

that she wept. She is one of the first ploneers who came here, and has never "He held that I missed the celebration of Pioneer day until this year, when she was in the ounty infirmary.

IS SOON OVER Captain-General of Barcelona So

Telegraphs to General Staff, Madrid.

EXECUTING REBEL LEADERS.

Number of Victims of Street Fighting Unknown but Very High.

Women Fought With Men Behind the Barricades, Urging Them to Fight to the Death.

Madrid, July 30 .- The captain-general of Barcelona has telegraphed to the general staff at Madrid that the revolutionists have surrendered and that he s now the master of the situation. The number of victims as a result of the fighting in the streets is very high. Twenty-three buildings were destroyed by the artillery. The leaders of the rebels are now being tried by military courtmartial and summarily executed.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES RELIEVED. Madrid, July 30 .- The news from Bar-Madrid, July 30.—The news from Bar-celona that the cavalry and troops have gained the upper hand and cap-tured the main body of insurgents and that only isolated bands are holding out in the suburbs, creates the great-est relief in official circles here. Late last night it was officially announced that the cavalry engaged at Barcel-ona had succeeded in driving in St. Martin's square the principal band of revolutionists against whom the arthi-lery opened fire. After fighting desperlery opened fire. After fighting desper-ately and successfully for a long time the revolutionists were surrounded. Many persons were killed in the fighting and the survivors surrendered to the troops. No figures are given of the casu-

alties at Barcelona.

alties at Barcelona. Gen. Marina, commander of the Spanish forces in Morocco, reports there is quiet outside of Melilla for the moment, but no detalls of the sit-uation of the army at Melilla are given out, except that Spanish reinforce-ments with a new commanding general have arrived. When Mrs Wiseman, who is \$2 when MIS, Wiseman, who is Sz-years old, was seen at the county in-firmary vesterday she was almost broken hearted. She said that her grandson had told her how much he loved her and how he intended to take care of her the rest of her life. "He told me not to warry any more" have arrived

WOMEN FOUGHT LIKE FURIES. Cerbere, France, Spanish frontier, uly 30.-All the reports received Cerberc, France, Spanish frontier, July 30.—All the reports received here from Spain confirm the terri-ble furr of the women throughout Catalonia, At Barcelona they fought behind the barricades with the men, urging them to fight to the death. Everywhere they resisted searches by gendarmerie for recruits for the reserves barring the doors of their reserves, barring the doors of their houses and firing at the soldiers from the windows.

take care of her the rest of her life. "He told me not to worry any more" she said, "I am making good wages and will take care of you, he said. "This mortgage is worrying you" the said' but if you will turn the pro-perty over to me I will take care of it for you and pay it off. You can-live here for the rest of your life and be comfortable". "This was the kind of talk he used and then what did he do? He sent me to the poorhouse as fast as he could. And now I understand that he is going to sell the property and get married." "The thing that hurt me worse was "The thing that hurt me worse was At Casa De La Salva the population surrounded and disarmed the civil guard and locked up the officials in the barracks. Not only a Barcelona. but throughout the province, church property was the special object of the popular fury. Horrible stories are recounted of the merciless fashion in

Rumored Evelyn Thaw Will Sue for Divorce-If She Does, He Will Defend. mony "Not all of them," interrupted Thaw, "I do not think Dr. Hamilton and Dr. White Plains, N. Y., July 30 .- Neither Harry K. Thaw nor his counsel, Charles Morschauser, showed much in-

verdict.

crest today in a report that Evelyn Thaw intended to begin a suit for divorce as soon as the present proceedreason

"Explain it," insisted Jerome; "what do you think it means?" Thaw looked down and was unable to ceived of such a sult," said Mr. Mors-chauser, "and we have received no notice at all from Mrr. Thaw or her

that he didn't give me a cent of money I had to depend upon my good neigh bors. When the Twenty-fourth of July came around I didn't have a nickle to spend.'

Mrs. Wiseman was so hurt about this

by the Russel L. Tracy company,

IS BROKEN HEARTED.

HE STOOD THE ORDEAL WELL. torney. THAW WIDEAWAKE. Thaw asked for the reports of sev-eral experts and pointed out several alleged inconsistencies in their testi-

WOOL.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed any the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through

decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during later years. In many instances the Dingley rates were put by those decisions, in some in-stances from 60 per cent to 8 per cent ad valorem. It is estimated that the ad valorem. It is estimated that the rates fixed by the bill are about 3 per tent higher upon an average than colected on cottons last year. The rates on cotton hoslery are generally in-

reased. In the matter of gloves the high protectionists fail to score. They sought, through an increase made by the house, to raise the duty materially above the Dingley figures, but were antagonized by the senate, and the senate won, the only change made in the entire schedule being one slight reduction.

The silk schedule was reconstructed with a view of imposing specific rather than ad valorem duties with the result that the average duty will be somewhat higher under the new law.

Oilcloths and linoleum are heavily cut out otherwise, the changes in the temp and jute provision were not material. A slightly increased duty is provided for hemp, both crude and hackled, and also on certain high grade On linen yarns and mattings there is a reduction.

SUGAR.

Sugar and tobacco duties remain substantially as they are under the Ding-ley law. The free importation of con-siderable quantities of both of these articles from the Philippines is per-mitted, and a material change was made in the internal revenue law by an amendment taking the tax off of the sale of tobacco in the hand. There is a uniform increase on spir

Its, wines and liquors of 15 per cent. In the agricultural schedule, hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents a pound and there is also an increase on lemons, figs, almonds and pineapples.

PUBLISHERS WON.

The publishers win their fight for lower wood pulp and print paper, the rate on the ordinary newspaper print paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$6, as under the Dingley law, and on the higher grades of print paper at \$3.75 instead of \$8. Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in free of duty instead of paying one-twelfth of a cent a pound as under the Dingley law, but provision is made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes nec essary to protect this country against Canada's inhibitions upon the exporta-tion of woods to the United States.

FREE HIDES.

Hides come in free and there is a cor-Hides come in free and there is a cor-responding reduction on leather and leather goods. The house rates are practically retained on sole leather, leather for uppers, boots and shoes and harness, but the free hides provision is based on the condition that on and after Oct 1, 1909, sole leather from the fildes that are to be admitted free will Pay a duty of 5 per cent; grain buff pay a duty of 5 per cent; grain, buff and split leather $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent, and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent, and harness and saddiery, 20 per cent. This adopted. It is is adopted to nevent common terms for comparison

of the president in administering the maximum and minimum rate provision and of government officers in adminis-PANAMA CANAL BONDS. The secretary of the treasury is au

tering the customs laws. Practically, all the administrative features of the tairff bill adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees senate were accepted by the conferences. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal as well as numerous other features.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the states named in the dutiable list under March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent ad valorem is to be added auto-matically as the maximum duty. The

president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country giving its best rates to the United States products, and is made the judge as to whether a foreign coun-try accords to the United States treatment reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds this condition exists he is to

issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates. The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist him in discharging the duties imposed upon him and information which will be use-ful to officers in administering the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be determined by diplomatic

which can be determined by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give 10 days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treatles to an end. All other treatles containing no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to those countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations. enter into new tariff relations. PHILIPPINE FREE TRADE.

The Philippine free trade provision provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth or product of, or manufactured in the Philippine islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine islands or the United States, or both, or which do not con-tain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent of their total Rice is the only exception to the free

provisions, but restrictions are placed upon sugar and tobacco. The free im-portation of sugar is limited to 300,000 tons a year. On wrapper and filler to bacco when mixed, the annual limitation is 300,000 pounds, on filler tobacco, 1,000,000 pounds, and on cigars 150,-

000,000. A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported ar-ticles capable of being marked without impairment of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manu-facturer and the country of origin. UNDERVALUATION.

The principal difficulty in the way of a clearly detailed comparison be-tween the present so-called Dingley law and the new bill lies in the fact that in most of the more important and sharply contested provisions and schedules, a radical re-arrangement of classification and a shifting from spe-cific to ad valorem duties, leave few

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if she brings it," ed the cross-examiner. sajd Mr. Morschauser. "No," said Thaw. "He held that I had not proved myself sane." Mr. Morschauser asked a word with

"It is the first intimation we have re

Mr. Morschauser said that so far as

he knew Thaw had no intention of su-ing for separation or divorce. "Will he contest his wife's suit?" the

"Mrs. Thaw has no grounds for divorce," he continued. "She has always been well treated. thorized to issue Panama canal bonds his client and Jerome protested.

ings closed.

attorneys.

attorney was asked.

"She has always been well treated. At present she is receiving from the Thaw family \$6,200 a year." It is alleged Mrs. Thaw will base her suit on the revelations of the present trial regarding Thaws alleged conduct at the house of Susan Merrill. Mr. Morschauser called attention to the fact that Thaw had denied these stories. "As for the 'Mrs. Reid,' said to have been introduced there by Thaw to the amount of \$200,569,000, which sum together with that already ex-pended equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that as his wife," said Mr. Morschauser, "that part of the story has not been

substantiated.' Although Dist. Atty. Jerome analthough Disc. Aty, Science are nounced at the close of yesterday's ses-sion of court hearing that he was through with Thaw, he recalled him to the stand this morning.

THAW RECALLED.

public expenditures increases the amount of the authorization from \$100.-The "two or three" more questions which Jerome said yesterday he might still have for the relator proved to be 000,000 to \$200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force are included in the conference bill with long string. a few changes in phraseology in sev

The district attorney started his ex-amination along the lines that thus far have yielded his side the best results. He probed into Thaw's own ideas of his mental condition and contrasted sts, who at various times pronounced him insane. Thaw clung to his off re peated phrase that he was not "medi-THE

OF THE DUEL

The first of a series of histori-

and printed by the Deseret News

-THE-

Saturday News

TOMORROW

How work is rushing on the

new Three-Million-Dollar Smelt-er in Pine Canyon, Tooele, will

form another feature.

York Herald, will appear in

cal American duels, illustrated,

simultaneously with the New

THE DAY

JEROME GETS TESTY. This kind of thing has gone on from the first," he said. "This man gets up in the air and his counsel interrupts to give him a chance to recover himself." "Whatever Judge Morschauser may

"Whatever Judge Morschauser may have said in his decision," asserted Thaw, "I know that he thinks now I a mperfectly sane, for I talked with him two weeks ago and he said so." "Explain what you mean when you say you are 'legally sane,'" repeated Jerome.

Jerome "I am of the same opinion as I told the jury and as all the medical men who have examined me in the last three years are, and I know Judge Morschauser is—that I am now same the and there is no danger of the recur-rence of my trouble." "Do you think you were legally in-same when you killed White?"

That is my best opinion, but I don't know "What do you mean by being in "Defective reason," replied Thaw, and found too late that he had brought the discussion right back to its former

troublesome question. 'What is 'defective reason?' " flashed Jerome

Thaw pondered and finally answered: "Not being responsible for my acts." "Not being responsible for my acts." Speaking of alientists, the witness remarked:

You can't blame them for doing their best to make out a good ca They were being well paid for it.'

The district attorney suddenl switched to the testimony of Clifford W. Hartridge and Susan Merrill. Thaw lenied that he had ever rented rooms

"Do you think you were inneed rooms "Do you think you were inneed or guilty when you killed White?" asked Jerome, nimbly jumping back again. Justice Mills put the question this

"So you think you are now an innocent man in the eyes of the law?" "As the law is laid down for a jury," answered Thaw, "I think I am inno;

cent." "Why?"

Thaw murmured something about "brain storm."

Jerome asked about the story that he once scalded a girl in a hot bath tub and that he had taken a girl named Ruth Lambert automobiling and brought her back haked with welts from a

om a beating. "Crazy lies," said Thaw contemptuously

Refreshing his memory from a manu-script in his hand, the district attorney recalled other scandalous stories about witness that came out during his Thaw's comment was the same,

THAW AT EASE.

The witness was again at his case Thaw declared that his valet Bedford's death was indirectly due to his treatment by the district attorney's office. Although Bedford was sick, the witness said, he was compelled to wait about Jerome's office, on two days without food. At the end of that time he was sent to the hospital where he died of appendicitis. The relator pointed out several mis-

(Continued on page eight.)

County Attorney Job Lyon is asso-ciated with Mrs. Wiseman's attorneys because she is a county charge. Ar effort will be made to annul the deed which she gave to her grandson and secure her equity in the property which is estimated at \$1,500. This will probably keep her for the remainder of her

FRIENDS GREET MARKER ON RETURN TO TIPTON

Tipton, Ind., July 20.-Noah Marker, the assistant cashier of the First Na-tional bank, who, it is alleged, embez-zled more than \$100,000 of the bank's funds returned here early today

funds, returned here early today. Marker's family and friends at once gathered about him. On the advice of his attorneys, neither ne nor his bro-ther William H. Marker, until lately cashier of the bank, would discuss the allegations of the alleged defalcation. Noch Marker would only say he had Noah Marker would only say he had

A crowd of towns-people assembled at his home and he held a reception on his porch. Friends and acquaint-ances shock his hand and congratulat-ed him on his return. Many business men assured him of their support. Market awaited the coming of the

United States authorities.

SOLVING MYSTERY OF IDENTITY OF MAH HO

San Francisco, July 30.—The mystery surrounding the identity of Mah Ho, the little white girl that was rescued the little white girl that was rescued from an underground Chinese den Wednesday, was partly cleared up yes-terday when she was identified by a Chinese as Allce Ainto, an Italian girl who was given to her Chinese foster-parents in 1904 by Capt. Williams of the Salvation Army. Capt. Williams secured the little girl from the Cali-fornia Home Finding Society, but the officers of that organization do not know anything about her real parents. The little girl moans constantly for her The little girl moans constantly for her mother and the latter is incon solable over her loss.

SQUATTERS' SETTLING **ON PACKARD RANCH**

Santa Barbara, Cal., July 30,-Ten armed men yesterday began squatting on the 10,000 acre ranch of William Packard, near Surf, which is said to be worth \$50 an acre. The squatters declare that Packard has not secured title to the land and they are prepar-ing to build cabins. Packard is now in Europe. Each of the 10 men who be-gan squatting yesterday claim 160 acres and there are others not in the agree ment who are attempting to secure a foothold on the land. Several wealthy Englishmen are said to be part own-ers with Packard in the land.

NO FAST MEETING IN TEMPLE.

The regular monthly fast meeting will not be held in the Salt Lake temple Sunday morning, Aug. 1. on account of the building being in the hands of the renovators. JOSEPH F. SMITH,

President.

which the churches and convents were sacked and burned. The inmates of the institutions were driven into the, fields to cries of "down with the church."

At Granollers, 16 miles from Barce-lona, two convents were burned, At Amer, the Carmelite convent was

looted and burned. The Sisters narrow-ly escaped with their lives. The Madrid authorities fear the arrival of Alejandro Le Reux in Spain, who is on his way to Europe from Bra-zil to place himself at the head of the revolution. He holds the workmen's organizations in the hollow of his hand, While a member of the cortes in 1903 Senor Le Reux broke with the party because it joined with the Cata-lonia solidarists, which include the Carlists, whom he opposed on the ground that they stood for the maintenance of a monarchist regime and clerical action. Last year after a series of bitter articles against the govern-

ment, he was condemned to two years mprisonment but fled to Brazil. spite his condemnation of the Republi-cans, he was re-elected to parliament at the last elections and is now on his way home again to assume leadership The government has issued orders that he be arrested immediately on landing on Spanish soil.

PARIS IS APPREHENSIVE.

Paris, July 30 .- The news of the terrible defeat inflicted on the Spanish forces by Moors at Melilla and the confirmation of the extent of the insurrection in Spain, causes apprehension here. The triumph of the Moors in the Riff country perhaps will inflame all of Islam and lead to an uprising in Algeria and the Soudan. The attack upon French troops at Colomb-Bechar the other day is now regarded here as a direct result of the events on the Riff. coast. Some of the Paris newspapers, therefore, boldly suggest that in self interest it is the duty of Europe to

come to the rescue. come to the Pescue. The Eclair says it is impossible for Europe to bow before the insolent, tri-umphant Moors, and that Christian civilization cannot afford to allow Spain to be beaten. On the other hand, nany newspapers declare that the Mc lilla disaster recalls the mudddle and incapacity of every department in the Spanish government during the Cuban war. These newspapers advise the government at Madrid to make a vir-

tue of necessity by promptly ending the adventure, as otherwise it will put an end to the Spanish government. The Marquis del Munis, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, has transmitted a note to the French government, formally declaring that the Riff campaign was not undertaken with the object of conquest but solely to punish the Moors

for their attack on Spaniards and their affront to the Melilla garrison.

The Spanish ambassador in an interview today attributes the upheaval at Barcelona solely to the anarchists, and he is confident it will be promptly repressed. He explains that the gov-ernment intends to satisfy the popular demand regarding obligatory military service and that it has already intro-duced a bill in the senate for that purpose

SITUATION IN PROVINCES.

San Sebastian, Spain, July 30 (via Hendaye, France).-Official reports rerelated here today from Madrid indicat that the situation in the Catalonian provinces is still grave. The agita-tion in the Biscayan provinces is increasing.

Capt.-Gen. Augiler, accompanied by his staff, left Madrid today for Bilbao.

