DESERET EVENING NEWS. The Deseret News Furnishes its Ad-vertisers a "READING" Clientele. READ THE WANT ADS TODAY. Hence its Prestige. There May be Something of Personal Interest to You. TRUTH AND LIBERTY. 10 PAGES -LAST EDITION WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR Utah Given Credit as Being Pioneer Dry Farm State

CONGRESS IS A FIGHTING ONE

speakers Go After the Enemies Of the New Soil Culture Roughshod.

GOV. WELCOMES FOR STATE.

Delivers a Good Address Full of Interest to Assembled Delegates to Convention.

J.L. Donahue, Candidate for President, Fails to Arrive but Speech Attacking Roosevelt, is Read.

with an invocation spoken in fervia yords by the Rev. P. A. Simpkin and four forceful addresses, the second annual convention of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress began its series of 12 meetings this morning.

That the congress will be signally successful was demonstrated by the fact that the large Armory hall, in which it was held, was packed to its capacity, making it possible that a larger building will have to be provided, as the crowd increases. Enthusiasm overflowed at every opportunity, and the furrowed faces of practical farmers smiling as they grasped hands with younger and different looking men rom the Agricultural colleges and government experiment stations, indicated the breadth of interest in this new

phase of land redemption. The congress is a fighting one. This was shown early this morningg when John T. Burns of Colorado outlined the John T. Burns of Colorado outlined the policies on which it will have to fight down preconceived prejudices. "Out of this convention," he decaired amid applause, "I hope to see us shed our swaddling clothes and evolve a dy-namic power that shall force the ene-mies of the new soil culture to their knees." This sentence came after a long speech outlining some of the problems connecting with securing national faith in arid farming.

THE DECORATIONS.

Decorations this morning carried out the power of Utah as a pioneer of arid farming. Panelled around the walls were samples of dry farm products from each of Utah's valleys, backed by the farmers who had produced them, ready to explain how each result was obtained, whether in husky potatoes, or

ebtained, whether in husky polatoes, or long bearded desert wheat. Reading the legends that adorned the walls, under the display of products, visiting delegates rapidly checked situ-ations in their own state, and united in giving Utah credit for the work of ploneering the way in this new soil culture as the state had previously ploneered it in irrigation. to the point of excellence it has reached.

for this congress is a ploneer in a field of unexplored possibilities, and by the handwriting on the walls, we are informed that Utah was the ploneer in dry farming as well as irrigation. So you see we have merely returned home like the prodigal son, to allow our genial president, Fisher Harris, to kill the fatted calf of Utah's traditional hometally.

the fatted calf of Utah's traditional hospitality. "In accepting the entertainment of-fered to us by our hosts," said Mr. Burns, "the congress will keep in mind the fact that here, in the historic spot where men forced an unwilling soil to give up untold wealth, where, far from other civilization and without hope of transportation, determined pioneers fought against great odds, conquered nature and brought forth from a for-bidding desert—a commonwealth vast and powerful—we are today assembled to absorb some of the true Utah spir-it. PIONEERS OF UTAH.

PIONEERS OF UTAH.

The Pioneers of Utah were but a type of the pioneers of to-day. They had problems to face-they solved them. The men who are building the greater west have always been obliged to face problems—they are solving them one by one. There was a day when our national Congress looked upon the west as a place where nature had placed insurmountable bar-riers to present the onward march of riers to present the onward march of civilization. Today the west has given proof of her independence by turning the vast wealth of her broad acres into the breach in the nation's financial

the visit wealth of her broad action in to the breach in the nation's financial wall. "There was a time when it was be-lieved that the agricultural develop-ment of the semi-arid states must of necessity be limited to the exact acre-age of water distribution. Men mar-velled that God should give to a peo-ple such a vast territory-worthless, except to make distances magnificent and transportation expensive. "I believe that there will be a day when scientific agriculture as repre-sented by dry farming development, will stand side by side in the public estimation as an element in state building. I believe that this dry farm-ing congress will play an important part in working out the problem. But we are here today to shed our swaddling clothes. The results of scientific farming dur-ing the past year have strengthened this meyement-now let us, out of this

Ine results of scientific taiming dur-ing the past year have strengthened this movement—now let us, out of this second congress, evolve a great dy-namic power that shall force the ene-mies of soil culture theories to their knees. This congress should not cio-e without adopting definite plans for future operation future operation.

GOVERNOR CUTLER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Governor Cutler's address was warm-ly received by the assembled delegates. It is herewith produced in full: Mr. President, Members of the Con-gress, Ladies and Gentiemen:

gress, Ladies and Gentlemen: In welcoming such a congress as this to Utah, I realize that I am helping celebrate an epoch-making event in the history of the state, of the arid west, and of the nation. Utah's first settlers were the pioneers of irrigation in America. With the aid of science and of the National Irrigation congress and other agencies, irrigation has been de-veloped from crude béginnings into an exact science; and its benefits have re-celved world-wide recognition. So Utah, in common with other western states and territories, has a number of Utah, in common with other western states and territories, has a number of pioneers in dry farming. Some of them are here, honored delegates to this congress. I hope they are all here; for we may well sit at the feet of such men an be instructed in the arts by which they have brought this industry to the point of excellence it has

MEANING OF THE CONGRESS TO THE WEST

By President Fisher Harris.

It is an axiomatic principle of political economy that the real basis of the permanent and enduring prosperity of a country is found in the soil.

From that source comes the ultimate wealth of nations and back to it goes all the material works of man. It is the one everlasting and continuing thing; remaining when governments have passed away, when nations are forgotten, peoples dispossessed, and monuments drifted into dust. The Transmissouri Dry Farming congress was organized primarily for the purpose of devising means whereby the cultivatable area of the country might be increased, thus adding to the nation's happiness and prosperity.

"Dry farming" means the cultivation of the soil of the arid and semi-arid west by means of scientific systems of culture and without irrigation. The entire practicability of the proposition has been abundantly demonstrated by the work of individuals like Burbank, Campbell, Farrell, Widtsoe, and others, and by the accomplishments of the scientists in charge of state and national experiment stations, and the department of agriculture at Washington. No economic question now before the peple of the United States is fraught with greater possibilities for good than is this one,

But the scientist and the practical farmer, working hand in hand for the same result, must be backed up and supported by an intelligent public sentiment, which shall in time chrystalize into such state and national legislation as will hasten the end sought. This congress brings the subject close home to our people and not only gives them an opportunity for the exercise of their far-famed hospitality, but puts them directly in line with this progressive movement which means so much for the whole country,

there are interests opposed to this laudable purpose. I believe they will have to yield to the general good. While I should very much dislike to see any worthy industries crippled, yet if they are being conducted in such a way as to endanger the wealth or the safety of future generations. I think it is the right and the duty of the gov-ernment to interfere. As to the proper extent and means of interference, there may be differences of opinion among the interests concerned. It is with this view that President Roosevelt has in-vited the governors to go to Washing-ton in the spring and consult with him and the heads of departments. But it is decidedly impolitic, in my opinion, for these various conventions to pass drastic resolutions of disagreement with the general policy of the govern-ment, or censure the officers entrusted with its enforcement. there are interests

with its enforcement. BOUQUETS FOR FARMERS.

BOUQUETS FOR FARMERS. The country has no greater benefac-tor than the man who makes the land productive. Those who own and till the soll form the best element of any nation's citizenship. I do not mean the large landed proprietors nor the serfs that till these men's lands; but those who own the farms and gardens, whether large or small, and who take the ustenance from the earth. As a rule there are no better citizens. They are the mainstay of the nation; they support the merchant, the manufac-turer, the professional man; they feed "a world. They are intelligent. Their children are among our leading stu-dents. There has been a change since the great French artist produced his immortal painting, the fame of which has been made still more secure by Markham's equally immortal poem. "The Man With the Hoe." The farm-ers of today and especially of this country are not the woebegone, hope-less, down-trodden, spiritless clods the Frenchman painted, but intelligent, hopeful, progressive, and useful citi-zens. Their combination of brawn and brain is irresistible; and neither envious man nor the destructive forces of nature can stand in the way of their great achlevements. The nation does not need to fear its

of nature can stand in the way of their great achievements. The nation does not need to fear its farmers. Who ever heard of the pros-perous American farmer talking an-archy? He may get out among his perous American failure taking in archy? He may get out among his neighbors once in a while and say that this or that condition should be better-ed, or that socialism or some other "ism" will cure certain ills. But it doesn't last long. He is nearly al-

ANTHONY COMSTOCK "When Thaw came back to see me, the third time," resumed Mr. Comstock, "I told him I had been unable to se-cure any evidence, as the house in Twenty-second street seemed to be closed. He said he would furnish me the names of several girls who had been there. I told him it would be necessary to corroborate their stories, and we talked the matter over some time." When Thaw came back to see me

Mr. Comstock here identified three Mr. Comstock here identified three more letters from Thaw, one having been received as late as April, 1908, two months before the tragedy.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET HOUSE

Mr. Littleton first read to the jury a Mr. Littleton first read to the jury a communication from Thaw to Com-stock, written in November, 1904. It attempted to give in detail a descrip-tion of the Twenty-fourth street house, with crude diagrams appearing here and there in the text. Thaw declared that one room was furnished like a forest and that secret stairs led to it from the room of the mirrors. The door of this room was hard to find, the letter declared and there was no escape for the young girls who were drugged. Thaw claimed that six or seven "criminal scoundrels" controlled the place and that three or four de-cent young men who did not know of the criminal acts often frequented the place.

bor who had abused him in Italy when he was but 12 years old. The narrative gradually brought him to a recital of details connected with the disappearance of the four Italians at Florence. Sandesko says that Ner-oni confessed that he killed the wo-main because the would not marry man because she would not marry him and disposed of the three men in most bruial fashion because he be-lleved they suspected him of murder-ling the moments of murdering the woman. It was his intention, Sandesko says, to kill the wife and two children of one of his victims also, but the opportunity did not afford it-self before he was arrested.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee Introduces Reso-

lution for Gov't Control of Grazing. Denver, Jan. 22 .- Resolutions favoring government control and leasing of public grazing lands submitted by the executive committee of the American National Livestock association to the committee on resolutions appointed at the national convention of the organi-zation yesterday were adopted by that committee today and reported to the convention. These resolutions which advocate the passage by Congress of the Burkett bill with some amend-

the Burkett bill with some amend-ments were stoutly contested by dele-gates representing the Colorado Horse and Cattle Growers' association, which is oppoed to the leasing system pro-posed by the federal administration.

PITTSBURG BANK FAILS.

Traders and Mechanics', State Institu-

iners.

tion, Capital \$100,000.

The Treasury Trust company a

ATION GROWS DESPERATE

Victoria, B. C., Jan, 22 .- Some strong

language was used by members for

Vancouver in the British Columbia par-

liament yesterday, discussing the pro-

posed legislation aimed to restrict Jap-anese emigration. Mr. Maccowan, Van-couver, stating that the situation was growing desperate at Vancouver, and if the aggression continued it might be nearblue that a warrent to be marked by the state of the situation o

terpellation on the subject of Prussian Pittsburg, Jan. 22.-The Traders and Mechanics' bank, a state institution, was closed today by the bank examsuffrage. This precipitated a deafening uproar from the members, during which all the ministers left the house. The debate was then continued bofore The Treasury Trust company a sub-sidiary, occupying the same building was closed, but voluntarily, it is said. The Traders and Mechanics' bank had a capital of \$100,000. It was clos-ed by order of James L, White, as temporary receiver. Some time are the trust company half empty benches. Trouble with the people had been

expected, particularly in view of the street disorders of yesterday, and th order to be prepared for a recurrence of encounters between the police and populace, the buildings of parliament were surrounded with a strong guard of police armed with pistols and sabres. Furthermore, the thoroughtares of Berlin are being patrolled constantly by police, both mounted and on foot, The interpellation was very skilfully worded in order to bring it within the official authority of the reichstag. It was framed as follows:

"On what ground does the chancellor

"On what ground does the chancellor consider manhood suffrage, as already granted for the elections to the im-perial parliament to be harmful to ine interests of one of the federal states?" There was some doubt early today as to whether the chancellor would make a reply or not. It has been his custom to avoid discussing Prussian affairs in the relehstag, but others throught he might empower Dr. Bethmann-Holl-weg, minister of the interior, to respond to him. Prince von Buelow opened the relehstag proceedings by a warning against further manifestations, which he declared did not effect the govern-ment in the least degree. He threaten-ed, amid ironical cheering from the Socialists, that the leaders and organ-izers of all demonstrations would be dealt with severally. The chancellor trembled with indig-mation when he referred to the recent had been introduced in the capitol. He stigmatized them as being detrimen-tal to the country, and he looked de-ricity at the Socialist members when he announced that the organizers would be held resnonsthe.



Was Wronging Girls.

HAD MANY LETTERS FROM HIM

Read in Evidence-Gave Name of Alleged Victims-Referred to Stanford White as the Beast.

New York, Jan. 22 .- Anthony Comstock, vice president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was the principal witness at the trial of Harry K. Thaw today. He testified that late in 1904, Thaw came to him and complained of vicious practises of Stanford White and several of White's

friends. During the year that followed, Thaw wrote to him several times and was a frequent visitor at the vice president's headquarters. Letters

vice president's headquarters. Letters were read in evidence. They gave the names of the alleged victims of White in the famous studio and referred to White as "the black-guard." The house, Thaw declared, "was consecrated to orgies and con-trolled by six or seven criminal scoun-drels" drels.

drels." The letters were new evidence in the case, but were mentioned at the last trial, when Dr. Evans was telling what Thaw had said to him of his efforts to have Stanford White sent to the penitentiary. "I did not want to kill the beast," said Thaw at that time, "but I did want to have him brought to court and have his acts known. Providence intervened, however. It was an act of providence."

Some time ago the trust company made preparations to absorb the bank, but permission was refused by the state banking department. The plan was then reversed and the trust com-pany had been practically taken over by the bank but no official announce-ment had been made. According to Received White, the trouble results from the inability of the bank to make clearings and main-tain its reserve. From present con-ditions, Receiver White says, the de-positors will be paid in full. VANCOUVER JAPANESE SITU-

cent young men who did not know of the criminal acts often frequented the place. Thousands of crimes have been committed there and many felonies." Thaw wrote, and added that there was a little room to which access was gain-ed by a door behind a picture. "In this room," the letter went on. "there is a valuable French painting of a woman and of peculiarly infamous suggestivity." In another letter Thaw suggested that plumbers working on a building adjoining the Twenty-fourth street house might be induced to drop some heavy article through the skylight and reveal what was below. Thaw also called attention to the fact that there was a fibel suit in Paris instituted by a young woman who had been men-tioned as posing for the picture pre-viously complained of. Thaw declared that the houses in Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets were "consecrated to orgie by a fang of rich criminals." Thaw in his letter suggested that a copy of one of his letters be sent to Dist. Atty. Jerome and also suggested that if Comstock needed more funds to carry on the inquiry, he might ask Miss Helen Gould for assistance in that line. Giving the name of a young ac-turess, Thaw described at length what

If the aggression continued it might be possible that a resort to arms might occur for self-preservation. He said the Japanese of Vancouver were thorough-ly armed, and if steps were not taken to disarm them, Vancouver citizens would arm themselves. Dr. MacGuire of Vancouver suggested that the amount of \$20,000,000 held to be due British Columbia should be used to pro-British Columbia should be used to pro-vide armored cruisers which would as-sist to defend the Pacific seaboard of Canada, and urged steps should be taken whether Japan opposed or not to

As to Prussian Suffrage but He Refused to Answer.

Parliament Buildings Surrounded by Guards, as Trouble With People

Berlin, Jah. 22.-Chancellor von Bue-

ow refused categorically in the reich-

stag today to reply to a Socialist in-

Was Expected.

SOCIALISTS LAUGHED AT HIM.

Very Skilfully Interpellated Him

VON BUELOW

MAKES THREATS

Leaders and Organizers of All

Demonstrations Will be

Dealt With Severely.

ploneered it in irrigation. "Utah has 23,680,000 acres of desert land, available for dry farming. Come and get a dry farm," read one of the

Utah Deserts are an Undeveloped Resource. They are Among the Most Fertile in the World," read another. This history of dry farming in Utah was given as follows: In 1850, an experi-nent: in 1895, a successful practise, in 1908 a science 1908, a science.

THE SPEECHES.

The speeches this morning were to belowne the visiting delegates to Utah to Salt Lake, and to the Com-mercial club, with a response for the chuention from John T. Burns of Denver, Col. Those who spoke for the lead hosts were: Goy. Cutler for the sale; Mayor Bransford for the city; and Prest. W. J. Halloran for the Com-merial club. and Prest. W merial club.

Following the speeches, an oppor-tunity was given to nominate mem-bers for the committee on credenitals. As if the meeting had been a Utah bilited commute the As if the meeting had been a Utah political convention, the old oratorical war horses rose one after another, be-sinning with Abel John Evans of Utah county, and ending with Danl-1 Harrington of Salt Lake. The list of nominations soon assumed a length that caused a motion to leave the patter to the chairman to decide to be passed.

J. L. Donahue of Denver, candidate for resident; vice president under the resent administration, chairman proslettive, and author of a weighty man-testive, and author of a weighty man-testipt which had been sent in ad-tance, with his photograph,—failed to arrive. All that the delegation knew of him was that he had bought his ticket, and was scheduled to take the train. His speech was read by prosy this afternoon. the train. His speed proxy this afternoon.

WELCOMED BY GOVERNOR.

The convention hall was filled to its apacity before the call to order, at 9:30 clock, Gov, Cutler welcomed the delegates with a speech which drew forth frequent applause, and pointed out the work which the State of Utah had already done towards securing proper recognition for dry farming. Much of this was legislation suggested by Dr. John A. Widtsoe of the Agricultural college, who was then in charge of ex-periment work at Logan.

MAYOR BRANSFORD,

Mayor Bransford, who followed him, Mayor Bransford, who followed him, assured the delegates that the hospi-taility of the city was open to them, and he reviewed the work of dry farmers for the west, and the possibilities for the foture. Sait Lake, he said, was a city of 100,000 people, which had rapid-ly increased within the past two years, and was at the beginning of a much mere decided increase. He expressed the hope that they would enjoy them-selves while here, and that some of them at least would be so charmed that they would come back to take up per-imanent homes.

homes, Halloran, for the Commercial poke without a prepared manu-assuring the conference that resource of the club was at their fasoqeib

JOHN T. BURNS.

When John T. Burns of Colorado arose to reply to these addresses, it rapidly became apparent that the congress had an aggressive future before

In was indeed fitting," he declared th a glance around the decorated the "that we should meet here in tab to discuss scientific farming,

I think we shall soon welcome the day when from their more or less exday when from their more or less ex-perimental efforts, arid farming will be evolved into as exact and useful a science as irrigation. This will be ac-complished by the efforts of this con-gress and like agencies and with the aid of the science invoked in the cause of irrigation. With this difference: that dry farming will be of application on a much larger acreage than irri-gation can ever hope for. For the initiative in organizing this

before his reaper and he gainers and markets it and the price gets jinging into his pocket, he forgets all about his little troubles and decides that things are about right after all. For anarchy does not thrive on well-filed pockets and well-occupied time. The anarchist is usually idle or needy or both For the initiative in organizing this congress we are indebted to former Gov. J. F. McDonald of Colorado. It both. UNDER OBLIGATIONS.

The more men and women there are will be a perpetual monument to him. I pay him the tribute of sincere ad-miration for the idea. If Colorado has the honor of originating the congress, Utah has the distinction of furnishing The more men and women there are in a community who own their homes, till their own land, raise their own stock, and train their own children, the stronger and better will that com-munity be. We are therefore under Utah has the distinction of furnishing its first president. I like to see Fisher Harris mixed up with dry things. They don't remain dry very long. It is said, although I do not remember just now by whose authority, that even the champagne he serves at Commer-cial club banquets isn't very dry when it reaches the guests. And every one knows that no company he mingles with and no discussion he engages in can be dry very long. lasting obligation to those who show us lasting obligation to those who show us how to produce good harvests on arid land, and to those who legislate to make the settling of such land possi-ble. As a result of the work of this congress, supplemented by the wise acts we hope the national congress will pass for our benefit, we expect to see homes made on airid wastes for teem-ing millions. ing millions.

OBJECT LESSON.

IS PROUD OF HIM. We regret very much that he has sustained a loss of wolce. We hope the loss is only temporary. But if his vocal chords are temporarily paralyzed, we have the best of evidence from the spiendid preparations he has made for this congress and the large and repre-sentative attendance he has secured, that his good right arm and his brain are not paralyzed. And though we miss his silver tongued oratory, we get the benefit of his unceasing labor. Ladies and gentlemen, Utah is proud of this congress and of its president. Coupled with the formation of the congress is another event equally im-portant. I refer to the formulation and introduction of an act in Congress by I do not know just what progress dry I do not know just what progress dry farming is making in the states and territories. I suppose you will be of-ficially informed as to that. I was greatly impressed with its possibu-ties when I stood last summer on a large plain in central Utah, on which within the preserve of man potence within the memory of man nothing had been raised but sagebrush and sandstorms, and saw the first combined harvester and thresher imported into the intermountain country cut and thresh a splendid crop of dry land wheat. And I thought of the hundreds what. And I thought of the hundreds of thousands of acres of just such land that I had seen scorched and blister-ed by the sun, yet bearing as evidence of fertility gray shrubs as large as trees. And I am sure that with proper methods and thorugh training almost innumerable dependent families can soon be made prosperous on this land. Introduction of an act in Congress by Senator Smoot of Utah, proposing such amendment to the homestend law as will make it possible for thousands of soon be made prosperous on this land, and the state and the nation be im-mensely enriched. I think that time is at hand for Utah and for all the west. what have the possible for thousands of families to make homes and farms in what have been thought irredeemable wastes: I am very much mistaken if these two events do not prove of in-calculable value to the west and to the nation.

TWO GREAT AGENCIES. TWO GREAT AGENCIES. From the standpoint of one who has not made a technial study of the sub-ject, I can see two great agencies by which extended success is to be achieved. One is the scientific application of pre-serving moisture; the other the devel-opment of plants adapted to arid soils These problems are being successfully solved by experiment stations and the men connected therewith, and other sci-entists. It may be of interest to the delegates to know that the Utah legis-lature, in its recent session, passed measures providing for experiments in procuring water on dry farms for culi-nary purposes, and in ascertaining the best methods of preserving moisture, selecting seed, enriching solls, etc. We are on the threshold of this great work; and no man can even imagine in his heart the riches we shall find on enter-ing the door.

(Continued on page two.)

STATES HIS POSITION.

can be dry very long.

IS PROUD OF HIM.

BTATES HIS POSITION. Regarding one of the subjects that will doubtless come before the Con-gress. I wish to make a brief state-ment of my position. I am strongly in favor of the preservation of our re-sources, and I endorse the govern-ment's public land and forest reserve policies. The fundamental principle in-volved is correct. It has developed in recent, conventions that certain in-terests are opposed to these policies. It is a question in my mind if it is not a disagreement as to some minor de-tails of enforcement rather than oppotails of enforcement rather than oppo-sition to the principle of conversation. If it should happen that any of you VOII If it should happen that any of you delegates are opposed to these policies, it may be that by conferring with the proper officers and getting a thorough understanding of the motives and the plans of the government you can come to terms of agreement and thus re-move whatever differences there may be.

be. Speaking for myself, and I think I speak for the State of Utah as well. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the steps being taken by the government to save the public lands for home-seekers and the public range and the forests for the home-makers and their children. I am sure this is the only object sought by the government. If

doesn't last long. He is nearly al-ways too busy for that sort of thing: too much occupied with his multiplied duties. And as the golden grain faits before his reaper and he gamers and providence." THAW'S WILL.

It was 10:20 o'clock when the trial was resumed today and Mr. Littleton, of the defense, began at once the pre-liminaries of proving Harry Thaw's will and codicil executed the day of his wedding to Evelyn Nesbit in Pitts-burg.

burg Frances Pierce, who witnessed the

signatures and who testified at the last trial, was called to the stand. Miss Pierce identified the papers, but Dist.-Atty. Jerome objected to the but Dist.-Atty. Jerome objected to the introduction of the will in evidence until witnesses had come forward to prove its custody from the time of signing up to the present moment. Mr. Littleton declared the district at-tcrney's objection simply would delay matters, and he temporarily withdrew rambling affair, was such as to make the proof of custody desirable. There were many changes and alterations the offer of the will. Justice Dowling

the proof of custody desirable. There were many changes and alterations in it. As to the codicil Mr, Jer-ome objected to its introduction on the ground that it was in the de-fendant's own handwriting and as a self-serving document, and was com-petent as evidence. Mr, Littleton then read the document to the inry. The petent as evidence. Mr. Littleton then read the document to the jury. The codicil it will be remembered, pro-vided a number of gifts to lawyers to aid alleged victims of Stanford White to prosecute claims for damages against him and for the prosecution of all persons "engaged in such un-lawful practises as said Stanford White." White.

Among these to whom the funds were made available were: R. Ross Perry of Washington; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Anthony Comstoel Thaw named a number of young wo men now on the stage as possibl claimants against Stanford White. possible

ANTHONY COMSTOCK CALLED. Following the reading of the codicil, Littleton created something of a stir by calling Anthony Comstock to the stand-his first appearance in the case. Mr. Comstock said he was vice president and a special agent of the Soclety for the Suppression of Vice and inspector in the postoffice department, having held these positions for many

years "Do you know Harry Thaw?"

"Yes." Mr. Comstock said that Harry Thaw called at his office in February, 1964, and complained of a party who was wrong-ing young girls. He went into details which the witness repeated. Mr. Com-stock also said he had received several communications from "Thaw one of the stock also said he had received several communications from Thaw, one of the papers being a diagram of the premises where he declared evil men were car-rying on eriminal practises. Thaw declared that workmen on the buildings near these premises had heard young girls scream and suggested that men be sent to watch the entrances to the place. They also said he had som

men be sent to watch the entrances to the place. Thaw also said he had com-municated with the secretary for the prevention of cruelty to children, sug-sesting that a search warrant would be issued and an investigation made of the house, which was located in Twen-iy-second street.

"Thaw told me that he had been fol-lowed to my office the second time by men who were employed to watch him." continued the witness

heart the riches we shall find on enter-ing the door. People were once afraid of men in-reasing so rapidly that the earth could not sustain them. There appears to be no danger of this as long as men are found who by the improvement of one plant, the potato, can increase the value of its annual yield in this country alone by millions of dollars: who can produce food for animals and for man on bar-ren deserts; who can evolve plants that will flourish in the most storile and forbidding wastes. Such work is

"I sent men out in the hallway to see if anyone was there." Mr. Jerome objected to the witness telling the result of this search, but it came out in the discussion that no one had followed Thaw.

that line. Giving the name of a young ac-tress, Thaw described at length what he said was an effort to save this girl from "the blackguard." Thaw said he enlisted a prominent man in the cause, who was at first loathe to believe that such practises as complained of ex-isted but afterwards was convinced. This man threw his protection about the girl, but when he had gone abroad the "blackguard got her." "Besides four victims, I have already told you about, there is another." Thaw continued. "The blackguard asked her to marry him and she left her place. It is now being talked about in the news-paper offices and I hope to be able to give you the name and details soon.

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Although her brother had been dead for nearly two years, Mrs. Mary T. Stevens of Salt Lake City learned of it only a month ago, and at the same time she found out that her sister, Mrs. Kate E. Rieser of this city, had claimed to be the only heir and had had the estate

before

settled. J. W. Gorman died in July, 1906, intestate, leaving no children or imme-diate relatives except the two sisters. In the later years of his life he had collected an estate amounting to be-tween \$15,000 and \$20,000, which was invested in real estate in different parts of the city.

paper offices and I hope to be able to give you the name and details soon. Please destroy this." In several of the letters Thaw spoke of enclosing \$100 more for the secret service fund. Thaw wrote under the name of "Ferguson" in accordance with an arrangement he had made so that his name would not be included in the abnual report of contributions. Annual report of contributions. On cross-examination Jerome asked Mr. Comstock if he ever got into the Twenty-fourth street house.

Twenty-fourth street house. "No sir." The prosecutor devoted much of his time with the witness to calling atten-tion to the fact that the statements in the letters were coherent, understand-able and rational in their references to historic evidence. The communications, the witness said, canle in the usual way through the mails with postage fully paid, and addressed according to direc-tions given to Thaw. Mr. Comstock was still on the stand when recess was ordered. Mr. Comstock, at the afternoon ses-sion produced at Mr. Jerome's request, a letter copybook containing the re-plies sent by Comstock to Thaw's let-ters. There were also several lettors written by Mr. Comstock to the Chill-drem's soclety concerning the matters complianed of by Thaw. The latter

dren's acclety concerning the matters complained of by Thaw. The latter letters indicated that the alleged crimes properly belonged to the province of the children's organization

The cross-examination quickly ended and John B. Gleason, of counsel for Thaw at the first trial, was called in connection with proving the defend-ant's will.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY ANTONE NERONI.

Denver, Jan. 22 .- The Republican today prints an alleged confession se. cured by an Italian detective from Antone Neroni, alias Bavori, charged with the murder of four Italians, three men and one woman at Florence, Col. The detective is Frank Sandesko of Pueblo, who, according to the story, gained the confidence of Neroni, who is now confided in the county jail at Canon City, by pretending to bu a member of the Black Hand society from Pitusburg. Pa. The two were permitted to converse in a cell in the jail. Sandesko explaining his presence there by telling Neroni that he was being held on the charge of murder committed in Omaha. Dur-ing the conversation Neroni expressed a desire to belong to the Black Hand and when Sandesko told him that it The detective is Frank Sandesko of permitted to converse in a cell in the jail. Sandesko explaining his presence there by telling Neroni that he was being held on the charge of murder committed in Omaha, Dur-ing the conversation Neroni expressed a desire to belong to the Black Hand and when Sandesko told him that it was necessary for blim to prove that he had committed 12 murders before he could be admited. Neroni replied that he was aligible. Sandesko states into Neroni them related to him a series of murders he had committed. beginning with the killing of a neigh-

exclude the Japanese. SALT LAKE WOMAN

MORRIS K. JESSUP DEAD.

Retired Banker Died as Result of

Heart Disease.

New York Jan, 22 .- Morris K. Jessup,

announced that the organizers would be held responsible. He was com-pelled to pause for several minutes beause of laughter from the BRINGS SUIT FOR ESTATE benches.

A. C. TISDELLE'S PRIVATE BANK MAKES ASSIGNMENT

Chicago, Jan. 22 .- The private bank of A. C. Tisdelle suspended payments to depositors today. A call was sent to police headquarters for officers to quell possible disturbances around the office, but there was no trouble of any kind.

A notice was posted on the door of he institution early today declaring hat the bank had made an assignthat

ment for the benefit of its creditors to Charles A. Post. The liabilities are given as \$72,900 and the assets as \$95,800. Wm. Ladd was granted letters of ad-

win Liadu was granted fetters of ad-ministration in August. 1906, and ac-cording to the complaint filed yester-day, Mrs. Rieser and Ladd appeared before Judge Coffey last April and swore that the former was the only bete of law. Of the liabilities \$61,600 is due to de-

AUTOMOBILE ROMANCE ENDS IN ELOPEMENT.

Chicago, Jan. 22.-A romance from autombile ride in Chicago two years ago culminated in the elopment to St. Louis, Mo., and marriage there last night of wealthy Miss Miram De Vore only daughter of Mrs. John De Vore of the Winmere hotel this city to Rob-

of the Winmere hotel this city to Reb-ert Gilmore, the bride's former chauf-feur, whose father is an advertising manager in San Francisco. Mr. Gilmore said that the courtship began two years ago when Gilmore, guiding a big automobile containing the future bride, won her admiration by avoiding a collision with another machine. Mrs. De Vore accompanied her daughter to the station Monday night, when the young woman left for St. Louis, estensibly to attend school, but really to be wedded to Gilmore.

CAPITAL STATE BANK.

None of its Branches Have Closed as

Result of Failure.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 22.--Walter S. Bruce, appointed by the court as re-ceiver of the Capital State bank, which suspended yesterday, has taken charge of that institution and after further examination again expressed confi-dence that depositors would be paid in full. None of the Capital State's branch banks in small towns of south-ern Idaho gave closed as a result of ern Idaho have closed as a result of the failure hers.

TOBACCO FACTORY OUTRAGE.

Attempt to Dynamite One Results in

Two Deaths.

Two Deaths. Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 32.—An at-tempt was made today to dynamite and burn the Hayes-Sory Rugis tobacco factory at Clarksville, Tenn. The guards killed two negroes and wounded another. An investigation showed that the door of the factory had been saturated with coal oil and four sticks of dyna-mite placed against it. When the bodies of the two negroes were searched, sticks of dynamite were found on their persons in sufficient quantifies to wreck the building. The third negro escaped

New York Jan. 22.—Morris K. Jessup, retired banker and long prominent in civic affairs, died early this morning at his home, 197 Madison avenue, from heart disease. For two weeks he had been confined to his bed, but yesterday after having passed through several days in which his life was despaired of, he railled to some extent and it was re-ported that there was some hope of his recovery. About 1:50 o'clock this morning Mr. Jessup became worse and two physi-clans were called immediately. Their class were called infinediately. Their efforts to revive him were unavailing. At his bedside at the end were Mrs. Jessup and several relatives. The liness which caused Mr. Jessup's death was of two years' standing and had pecessitated constant treatment. He was 78 years old. Resigning as president of the cham-ber of commerce a year soo. Mr. Jessup

heir at law. A decree of final distribution was entered on April 13, 1907. Mrs. Slev-ens, who is 65 years old, had had no communication with either brother or sister for a long time, and only learn-ed of his death within a month. Now she has brought suit for an undivided half interest in the property. Mrs. Mary T. Stevens' name does not appear in the Salt Lake City di-

rectory. MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION. Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of Ameri-ca today adjourned after hearing the committees named and transacting routine business. The committees began their work