

COAL TOO HIGH IN SALT LAKE

Mark Hopkins, Expert Engineer, Makes That Very Clear in Testimony Given Today.

HOW THE PUBLIC IS MULCTED.

Enormous Profit to the Operators Who Have Forced up Prices From Time to Time.

Utah Pacific, First in the Field, Then The Utah Fuel Company, Each A Greedy Brother.

Commissioner Prouty brought the hearings in Salt Lake to a sudden and unexpected close this afternoon, and announced that the court would stand adjourned to meet in Denver on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Unabated interest was prevalent at this morning's session of the investigation of the interstate commerce commission into the methods of the Harriman lines and the Wyoming coal companies generally. When Commissioner Charles A. Prouty took his seat promptly on time the federal court room was well filled with witnesses and spectators. The legal colony who was well represented while attorneys for the Rio Grande and Oregon Short Line, the various coal companies and the United States were present watching the trend of the testimony.

The biggest part of the time was taken up by Mark Hopkins who testified from the standpoint of a coal mining expert engineer. While considerable of his testimony was devoted to the question of the price of coal, his statements were very suggestive. He told how the Union Pacific was first in the Utah field; then came the Rio Grande and by the time the road was shipping coal into Salt Lake the Union Pacific had become established. The Union Pacific paid the price in prices and the Rio Grande followed. It had done this since the beginning and apparently would continue so to do from mere force of habit. He said the retail price of coal was too high in Salt Lake, and that it was not a particularly unusual statement. Then he gave figures to prove his assertion. Just why coal hauled from Castle Gate should cost the consumer exactly the same as the coal brought all the way from Wyoming was a question which Mr. Hopkins also touched upon. He said that the coal was not prepared to state that it was an agreement, for the sake of hauling it the longer distance was actually more.

He placed the average cost for mining a ton of coal and delivering it to the consumer at \$1.10. He said that the cost of a ton of coal shipped from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of a mile it does not take much figuring to arrive at the fact that whoever holds the title to the coal is the one who is getting the benefit. He said that the coal was not prepared to state that it was an agreement, for the sake of hauling it the longer distance was actually more.

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ness here. He said that for years he had been the sales agent for the Pleasant Valley Coal company. Three years ago he started in business for himself. Encouraged by the Union Pacific coal company with the assurance that he would get coal, witness said that he expended \$12,000 on fixing up three coal yards for the storage of coal.

Early in July last he received information of the storage rate going into effect until Aug. 15. Under this new rule, customers who stored coal were to get the benefit of this rate. Accordingly he advertised in the local papers that he would sell coal at \$4.75 a ton. He promptly received a call from Local Sales Agent Moore of the Union Pacific Coal company, who told him to take the advertisements out of the papers. He refused. He was told that if he continued to advertise this price, the Central Coal & Coke company would also cut the price on coal and keep it down all through the winter. Several days after that, witness, he found that his supply of coal from the Union Pacific Coal company had been cut off, and from that day to this he had received no coal from the company. He saw it was useless to try to do business, so he had accordingly retired from the coal trade.

In answer to further questions witness said that the price was maintained at \$5.75 a ton until E. H. Harriman came here, when, he understood, Gov. H. M. Wells asked him why his company forced the price of coal to advance the price of coal to correspond with the price from Wyoming. Mr. Harriman was reported as saying, "We didn't do it," but promptly turned round and reduced the price notwithstanding.

Witness thought that the Utah Fuel company coal, on account of the proximity to the market, should be cheaper than it now is. Witness said he could not buy coal from the Utah Fuel company.

Witness asserted that the mine owners were responsible for the advance in the price in coal in Salt Lake. He also stated that a meeting was held at which were present General Manager Williams of the Utah Fuel company, Mr. Gridley of the Central Coal & Coke company, and Mr. Quayle of the Kemmerer company. At this meeting the price of coal was decided upon. He claimed that the Union Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande also did their share in the upholding of the price of fuel.

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CUBAN LIBERALS' TERMS REJECTED

Palma's Government Will Never Consent to Holding of New Elections.

PRESIDENT WOULD RESIGN.

Americans May Turn Island Over to Rebels if They Wish to, Says Gen. Anriade.

Havana, Sept. 25.—Gen. Freyre Anriade, speaker of the lower house in conversation with a correspondent of the Associated Press today made the following statement on behalf of the government officials:

"If the Americans wish to take over government and give it to the rebels, they can do so, but not with our consent. We shall never consent to the holding of new elections. It would not only be a great injustice, but if the rebels won, Cuba would have the worst element in control, and if the government won, we would have another revolution on our hands."

Continuing the general said that Vice President Mendez Capote had gone to confer with Secy. Taft and to inform the latter that the Cuban government positively rejected the liberals' proposition laid before President Palma by last night. President Palma would resign, Anriade said, if the step was suggested by the American officials, but he would never be a party to holding new elections. Furthermore, no members of the Moderate party would go to the polls of a new election held in January as contemplated.

TO TRANSFER TROOPS.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The war ships, Brooklyn and Texas are being prepared with all haste for the transportation of troops to Cuba. The general was then asked what would be his solution of the problem and he replied, distinctly and impressively:

"I see only one satisfactory way out of it—for the United States to take control of Cuba for one, or two, or possibly four years. The right kind of government here cannot survive now without such control. There must be a reconstruction period, after the civil war. Yielding to the rebels now cannot bring contentment and reliability, and would only antagonize the better elements, which, as it is well known, side with the Moderates."

TO REINFORCE MARINES.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The greatest efforts are being made to reinforce the American marines now in Cuban waters and there have been almost daily conferences for the last 24 hours between the chief of the navigation bureau and the commandant of marines relative to the speedy transportation of this advance guard of the American forces which is to occupy the Cuban ports in the event that the pending negotiations with Havana fail.

As a result of these conferences, to which Acting Secy. Newberry was a party, 1,900 extra marines were ordered to be assembled at once at the Atlantic coast points preparatory to sailing for Havana. It was at first proposed that these marines should sail tomorrow, but it was found that they would probably be delayed about two days while the warships which are to transport them are being made ready. The men will be concentrated chiefly at Norfolk, Va., and League Island, Pa., probably all of the marines on the Atlantic coast stations will have to be employed to meet this draft. Those at the smaller southern naval stations and yards will probably be transported by some of the Morgan line steamers, the navy department having practically completed an arrangement with the company for quick service in this emergency.

CAPOTE RECEIVED.

Havana, Sept. 25.—On reaching the American legation today Secy. Taft and Asst. Secy. of State Bacon, immediately received Vice President Mendez Capote, who remained in conference with the American peace commissioners for half an hour. No statement was given regarding the nature of the conference.

After leaving the palace last night the American commissioners returned to the legation and worked until 3 o'clock this morning, preparing the draft of a letter to President Palma, setting forth the details of the proposed peace terms. This was delivered at the palace this morning.

FINNISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

Just Fail to Blow up American Legation in Stockholm.

Stockholm, Sept. 25.—The American legation, although not the direct object of the planned outrage, had a narrow escape from being blown up by the Finnish revolutionaries who were arrested here Sept. 22, and was only saved by the timely arrest of the conspirators. It appears that the latter intended to rob the state bank, occupying part of the same premises as the legation. The Finns had planned first to smash the vaults of the bank, then raze the building with dynamite, 50 pounds of which were found in their possession. The men arrested declare that the attempt will be repeated by others.

The main political sensation of today was sprung in the Democratic camp. State Chairman Lyman Martineau firmly believes that Mont Perry illegally holds his seat in the city council, and that Hartenstein is not only entitled to the seat, but will be occupying it in the very near future.

The case recalls an interesting fight of the last city election, that was settled in the district court soon after election day in favor of Perry, and against Hartenstein who had been elected according to the first returns.

The sudden revival of the apparently dead issue came in state headquarters today, following upon the heels of a supreme court decision handed down yesterday in the famous election case of Judge Howell vs. Judge Rolapp at Ogden. State Chairman Martineau declares that the issue in the Howell-

TAFT AND BACON ARE DISCUSTED

With Petty Methods Employed by The Cuban Government Leaders.

HAVE ABOUT ABANDONED HOPE

Looks as Though Only Way of Bringing Peace Out of the Turmoil is by Force.

"Investigation Convinces us That the Elections Were Thoroughly Rotten," Says Secretary of War.

Havana, Sept. 25. 1:20 p. m.—Secy. Taft and Asst. Secy. of State Bacon informed the Associated Press this afternoon that they were thoroughly disgusted with the petty methods of the government leaders here and the American commissioners admitted that they had practically abandoned hope of bringing peace from the turmoil unless by the use of force. Mr. Taft said:

"The government officials, instead of co-operating with the United States to save the republic, have resorted to every kind of obstruction with the object of continuing their control of the administration. President Palma and his advisers have rejected terms of peace which were honorable to them, though in the form of a compromise with their opponents. We are still striving to arrange a settlement, and we trust the American people will give us credit for doing everything possible to accomplish a settlement without resorting to force. I cannot say that we are hopeful, for I have never known a more disgusting situation. Investigation convinces us that the elections were thoroughly rotten. We do not want to intervene, but the conditions affixed may necessitate it. Our reports show that the insurgent commanders have lost control of their forces, which are now lawless bandits that any moment may loot and burn. The situation seems to demand the use of force."

PATENT MEDICINES.

Cook County, Ill. W. C. T. U. Will Use Them for Illuminants.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union has discovered a new use for whisky and patent medicines, against the use of which as beverages the organization has made a world-wide fight for the last half century. Today at the Cook county W. C. T. U. convention at the first Methodist Episcopal church, the women will demonstrate the utility of these liquors as "illuminating fluids."

Whisky of various brands and 75 "popular" patent medicines will be burned in genuine lamp fashion. The demonstration will be conducted by the medical temperance department of the union, of which Dr. Mary Wild Paulson of the Hinsdale sanitarium is the head.

"Why, they will burn just like an alcohol lamp," said Dr. Paulson. "We do not change the ingredients of the medicines. We just pull out the corks, insert wicks beneath 'mantle' burners and they burn brightly. This is one of the plainest experiments we know of to show the large quantity of alcohol in patent medicines."

The women figure that they have enough of the medicines and whisky on hand to illuminate the room today and this evening.

DRUNKEN HUSBAND'S DEED.

Dr. Joseph A. Savignac Shoots His Wife and Mother-in-Law.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 25.—Dr. Joseph A. Savignac last night shot his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. David Mitchell. Today at the Cook county W. C. T. U. convention at the first Methodist Episcopal church, the women will demonstrate the utility of these liquors as "illuminating fluids."

Dr. Savignac had been arranging a trip to Florida with his wife. He had been drinking and Mrs. Savignac's parents were averse to having their daughter accompany him. It was when they called to get her that the shooting occurred. Savignac was arrested.

COLE IRE HILL DEAD.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Col. Isaac H. Hill, better known as "Ike" Hill of Ohio, and for 35 years an employee almost continually of the bureau of navigation, died today at his apartments in this city from a complication of kidney, liver and heart trouble.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The tenth annual convention of the American league of municipalities, which opens tomorrow at the auditorium, promises to be the largest in the history of the organization. President R. G. Rhett, mayor of Charleston, yesterday declared that this year's meeting will eclipse all others of previous years.

"We will have approximately 1,500 delegates here with their wives," said the head of the league, "and this will mean the greatest convention of the kind yet held. The mayors and other

STENSLAND IN A BELESS CELL

Chicago Bank Breaker Spent a Very Uncomfortable Night in New York Jail.

MEASURED, PHOTOGRAPHED.

Says He Wants to Straighten Out Matters and Isn't Black Sheep He Is Painted.

New York, Sept. 25.—The discomfort of a night in a narrow and bedless cell which was experienced by Paul O. Stensland, the former president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, who was returned from Morocco last night a prisoner on the charge of wrecking that institution was followed today by additional unpleasant details of police examination. Stensland was lined up at police headquarters with a score of alleged pickpockets and others who have been arrested during the night, and was subjected to customary examination by the detective sergeants. This ordeal over he was removed to the identification bureau, where he was measured in accordance with the Bertillon system and later his photograph was taken to be placed on file at police headquarters.

An early visitor to Stensland's cell was his son, Theodore. The two conversed for some time, and the summons came for the father to appear before the central office men. The former bank president spent a sleepless night and was in a condition of semi-prostration. He tottered rather than walked from cell to the various offices and leaned heavily upon the supporting arm of his son.

It was planned to remove Stensland during the forenoon to the office of the district attorney, where the formalities incident to his removal to Chicago were to be carried out.

Stensland during the night, told one of the officers who were watching him that he wanted to go back to Chicago, and would have done so had not he been arrested in Tangier.

"I want to straighten out matters," said Stensland. "There is a good deal of public talk here, and I want to show the public that I am not the black sheep I have been painted."

Stensland made a voluntary statement to Police Inspector McLaughlin today. Trembling with emotion and with tears rolling down his cheeks the ex-president of the bank said:

"I made some bad investments and they did not act as quickly as I thought they would. They were not paying. The man under me, the cashier, I mean—took advantage of the situation, and he got more than I. All right, I suppose all I lost. I am suffering from a headache, and I want to get back to Chicago just as quickly as possible."

Stensland who had recovered somewhat from his prostration, was able to walk with detectives from police headquarters to Third avenue, where a street car was loaded on the way to the criminal court building. The trip was made without special incident.

Arriving at the district attorney's office, the detectives and their prisoner were shown into the office of Asst. Dist. Atty. Charles Lockwood, Sergt. Dietschman had the extradition documents which had been signed by the governor of New York and the governor of Illinois. These were placed before Dist. Atty. Lockwood as that official proceeded to waive the rights of the state of New York to hold Stensland and formally turn him over to Detective Sergt. Kinder of Chicago.

The official treatment of Stensland on the way to the criminal court building was in sharp contrast to the method in which he had been booked, measured and photographed earlier in the day. He was not handcuffed, and was permitted to walk by himself beside the officers. In this connection it was stated that everything would be made agreeable as possible for the indicted prisoner from now until he reaches Chicago. This procedure it is understood, is partly due to Stensland's general attitude of confession and his willingness to help the authorities in clearing up the affairs of the wrecked bank.

PAPERS TO MEET CAPTORS.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The papers asked for in the Stensland case it is officially announced, will meet Stensland's captors at Buffalo, with the idea of getting all possible information from the alleged wrecker of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank before he consults with counsel in Chicago.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

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"We will have approximately 1,500 delegates here with their wives," said the head of the league, "and this will mean the greatest convention of the kind yet held. The mayors and other

city officials of the United States and Canada have taken a deeper interest in the coming meeting than ever before. This is shown especially by the early arrival of hundreds of the delegates."

The convention will continue through Friday.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Moncur Found Dead With Finger Marks on Her Throat.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The dead body of Mrs. Mary Moncur, aged 32 years, was found last night lying on a bed in her house, 127 Green street. An examination showed that life had been extinct for some time. About the throat finger marks were found and the police think the woman was choked to death. On a small table beside the bed were some small white tablets, which will be sent to the city chemist to be analyzed. The husband, John Moncur, was placed under arrest pending further investigation. The police say Moncur is 15 years his wife's junior. It is said that following a serious quarrel with his wife on Saturday, the husband left the house and had not been seen about the place since that time.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There has been no such crystallization of sentiment in favor of any one candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of New York as to make it possible to predict with accuracy the choice that will be made by the Republican state convention, which will be called to order at noon today. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black has developed some strength, but he is quoted as saying he will be a candidate only on the unanimous demand of the delegates and New York county with 50 votes, is alleged to be opposed to him and for Charles E. Hughes, the insurance investigator. Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce's friends are hopeful that he will be chosen, particularly as he has some friends in the New York county delegation and as Mr. Hughes' up-state strength is not great. There is some talk of Secy. of State Elihu Root and Judge Hicoek, but it cannot be said to have taken definite form in favor of either of the men named.

Gen. Stewart Woodford, former minister of the United States to Spain, will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. The platform will not be presented until tomorrow.

Representative Michael J. Driscoll's speech, as temporary chairman, was an enthusiastic tribute to the Republican party and its national and state policies and leaders. He asserted that the Democrats themselves, as the years roll by, are "enlistened by the logic of events and admit the wisdom of making all the important acts of their opponents."

He also declared that the majority of Democrats secretly, if not openly, admit "the general necessity of the defeat of Bryan in 1896. They also admit," said the speaker, "our wisdom in electing to the same exalted office that tireless worker and finished scholar, dauntless protector of the people's rights and incomparable executive, Theodore Roosevelt. They say he is a good enough Democrat for them and we know that he is a good enough Republican for us."

He dwelt at some length upon the recent acts of Congress, for the achievements and faults of which he said the Republican party must bear the credit and accept the responsibility, since all the great measures could have been passed without assistance from the Democratic side, and the fact that they approved and supported them indicated on their part an unusual degree of good sense and patriotism."

He touched upon the punishment of grafters, the bringing to book of powerful offenders, the situation in Cuba and incidentally expressed a high opinion of Secy. Taft.

Turning to state issues Chairman Driscoll pointed out the importance of the coming election in New York state, "in view of the certain Democratic triumph and disaster which would follow the triumph of one of our opposing candidates." He praised Gov. Higgins as a man and public official and commended his administration throughout.

When Mr. Driscoll mentioned the name of Gov. Higgins, the convention cheered heartily, but a little later when Mr. Driscoll spoke of the administration of state affairs having been "independent of the bosses," a murmur of laughter, State Chairman Odell, whose eyes were wandering over the audience turned quickly and looked sharply at the speaker, but his face showed no emotion.

When Mr. Driscoll mentioned the name of William R. Hearst, a his started. The speaker demanded to know what such a man as Mr. Hearst could have in common with the laboring man, and a young man interrupted exclaiming "He sacrificed all."

The interruption was not generally heard, but a little later he cried out: "He sacrificed \$15,000,000."

"Sit down, put him out," delegates all over the hall began to shout. A policeman came forward and the name of a man was escorted from the hall. The motion of Charles Anderson, a colored delegate from New York county, a resolution denouncing mob violence and lynching and demanding equal protection for all races was adopted by unanimous consent with a shout.

The routine business being concluded, the convention took a recess until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

MARINES DESERTING.

High Wages Offered in San Francisco The Chief Cause.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Marines have been deserting the barracks on Mare Island, Cal., at a rate which made it necessary for Brig-Gen. G. F. Elliott, commanding the Marine Corps, to detail a second lieutenant and send a squad whose sole duty it is to search San Francisco for deserters from the marine corps.

So great has been the demand for laborers in San Francisco that representatives of labor agencies have been visiting Mare Island urging the marines to desert the service and engage in work in San Francisco, where able-bodied men are paid as high as \$5 a day for wheeling brick and mortar and doing other work necessary to detail the city of San Francisco.

RACE WAR GOES ON IN GEORGIA

Two Hundred and Fifty-Seven Negroes Placed Under Arrest in Brownsville.

MOST WERE HEAVILY ARMED.

Postmaster L. J. Price, a Negro, Charged With Supplying the Blacks With Ammunition.

Desperate Battle Between Bicycle Officers and Two Negroes, the Latter Being Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25.—The Constitution in an extra edition this morning says:

"One negro was killed in Brownsville, a suburb, by militia early this morning while trying to break through the lines. Two hundred and fifty-seven negroes have already been placed under arrest in Brownsville. The majority of them were heavily armed. One other negro tried to get away and was shot. The raid started shortly after 5 o'clock. Negroes were searched for arms and every one armed was placed on the cars to be sent to police barracks. One of the first arrested was L. J. Price, the negro postmaster who is charged with supplying ammunition to the blacks. Negroes who tried to break through the lines were fired on, halting promptly. Capt. Wilson held a conference with the president of Gannett seminary on the situation. The negroes are hemmed in by militia. The members of the government's horseguards and mounted county policemen are anxious to avenge the death of Officer Heard and the wounding of other members of the force. The negroes are badly frightened."

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25.—In a desperate battle at Cloring between Bicycle Officers Smith and Maddox and Policemen Casen and two dangerous negroes barricaded in a house near the corner of McGraw and Randolph streets this morning, the negroes were killed and the police officers had narrow escapes.

Officers Maddox and Smith had been notified that negroes were shooting in the vicinity of Houston and Randolph streets early this morning. When they reached the scene there was no shooting, but they were told that the difficulty was in the vicinity of Randolph and McGraw streets. Whether this was a trap laid to kill the officers is not known, but a negro informed them where the house was in which a negro was hiding and done the shooting had taken refuge.

The officers went to the house, Officer Smith going to the rear door, Officer Maddox to the front. Officer Smith attempted to enter and the negro fired. Officer Maddox went to his aid. As he did so he saw two negroes leaning out of the window firing at them. The officers returned the fire and the negroes dropped below the window. Officer Casen came up in the meantime and the three charged the house. Officer Maddox went to the window and pulled himself up, gun in hand. A pistol ball narrowly missed his head and he fired pointblank and dropped to the ground, pulling the window down with him. He then ran to the door and broke it open. His brother officers running with him, he opened the door a gun was thrown in his face and as he dodged a bullet passed over his head. He and the other officers then fired, killing the two negroes.

About 400 negroes were captured, including professors and students of Clark university. Each one was searched carefully. If a prisoner was unable to give a plausible account of himself, if he was armed or