

If Your Wife is a Victim of "Too Much Kitchen" Advertise for a Cook and Let Her Slip Her Neck Out of the Collar.

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

No, It's Not a New Family Living Just Across the Street—It's Just a "Want ad's-worth" of New Lodgers.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION. TRUTH AND LIBERTY. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

LIVES OF MANY MEN ENDANGERED.

The Roof of New Sixteenth Ward Amusement Hall Crashes in Hurting Two Workmen.

WALLS ALSO TOPPLED AND FELL.

Injured Men Were Theodore Newman and W. W. Reed, Who Were Taken to Their Homes.

VERY NARROW ESCAPE OF OTHERS.

Supports Were Not Strong Enough for The Roof Which Gave Way Causing the Accident.

What might have been a fatal accident occurred at 10:15 o'clock this morning at the Sixteenth ward amusement hall at North Temple and Fifth West streets. That half a dozen or more men were not killed outright is due to the narrowness of an escape. Two men were badly injured. Theodore Newman of 728 West North Temple street sustained a badly fractured arm and possibly some internal injuries. He was taken to his home in an L. D. hospital ambulance.

The other man injured is W. W. Reed of 235 West Fourth South street. His right ankle was badly fractured and he received half a dozen scalp wounds. He was taken to his home by Dr. W. P. Beer, who was summoned immediately after the accident.

THIRTEEN MEN.

There were 13 men working on the building when the roof suddenly gave way and fell with a crash. The heavy timbers pushed the brick walls out and tore down twenty feet of brick on each side. The men were hurled into the air and the heavy timbers began to fall and shout a warning. Two men made a rush for the wall and reached it in safety. But were hurled to the ground when the walls caved in. Newman and Reed were caught in such a manner that it was impossible for them to escape unhurt. Reed fell to the ground before the crash came. Newman picked himself up with the falling roof. Both were buried under tons of lumber and had to be cut out. None of the men expected to see their lives.

WILD RUMORS AFLOAT.

Immediately after the crash rumors were spread to the effect that 14 men had been killed by the falling roof. The police were asked to send all the help available. The patrol was being out of commission, word was sent to the station No. 2. The officers and men from that station hurried to the scene, and were soon followed by Chief Bywater and Assistant Chief Workman. Chief of Police W. J. Lynch and several officers went to the scene as soon as possible. By the time help arrived the two men had been released from their perilous positions and Newman, who seemed to be internally injured, was carried into his home.

RED DECLARED THAT HE WAS NOT BADLY INJURED BUT IT WAS EVIDENT FROM THE FACT THAT HE HAD A BROKEN ANKLE.

MEN TAKEN HOME.

The L. D. hospital ambulance was sent for and soon arrived. Followed by Dr. Beer. Reed refused absolutely to enter the ambulance and declared that he would not go to the hospital even to save his life. He was taken home in a buggy, and Dr. Beer took him to the hospital. Newman was taken home in the ambulance after Dr. Beer had injected cocaine into the broken arm.

NOT WELL SUPPORTED.

The cause of the accident is attributed to the fact that the heavy roof was not properly supported. The carpenters apparently failed to realize that fact. Six carpenters were working on and under the roof, while seven brick masons were on the walls.

GAVE THE ALARM.

Suddenly the mass of timber began to slide westward. Tom Birkinshaw, a brick layer, saw the danger and yelled for the men to jump for their lives. Then the whole roof fell with a deafening crash, burying Newman and Reed under the wreckage.

The carpenter work was being done by Steve Newman, brother to the young man who was injured. Ben Birkinshaw had the contract for the mason work. The latter was in no way responsible for the accident.

The building, the new amusement hall, was being erected at a cost of \$25,000. The loss as a result of the accident will reach probably \$10,000.

BURIED BY DEBRIS.

"I was on the wall working on a flue when the roof fell," said Tom Birkinshaw. "It is simply a miracle that several of us were not instantly killed. They were buried under tons of lumber. They were covered beneath, and there were four feet deep, and we had to work mighty hard to get them out. We sawed away as though our lives depended upon it and it was a feeling of relief and joy when we found the men alive and conscious. We dug them out and found them buried under the wall and tore down the wall and found them. The fault lay entirely with the carpenters in that they failed to properly brace the roof."

Two of the brick masons made a rush to the wall where I was working. They reached it all right, but flying timbers were not hurt in the least, however. I then the whole roof caved in on them. They were escaped instant death is a miracle."

Mr. Birkinshaw's statement was corroborated by the other workmen in every material detail.

MUCH EXCITEMENT.

There was a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the accident and much excitement and wild rumors spread. The coming of the fire department only added to the trouble in the neighborhood, but the purpose of its

MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Citizens of Murray Scheduled to Hold Ward Conventions.

Ward conventions will be held in Murray city tonight at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating two councilmen on the citizens' ticket in each of the five municipal wards of Murray, and for selecting ten delegates and alternates to attend the city convention to be held in the Murray Opera house tomorrow evening, Friday, Oct. 13, at 7 o'clock. The conventions in the various wards will convene at the following places:

First ward—Residence of Daniel Smith, State Street.

Second ward—Harker's hall.

Third ward—Scandinavian meeting-house.

Fourth ward—Murray ward house.

Fifth ward—Twenty-fourth district schoolhouse.

The conventions are the result of a mass meeting of the people of Murray held some time ago at which time it was decided that party lines in the municipal election should be disregarded and a non-partisan ticket be put in the field. The promoters of the citizens' ticket feel hopeful of success.

A new real estate company opened its doors this morning under the firm name of Bishop Orson Sanders and Bishop W. E. Erickson. The firm will handle building stock in connection with real estate business and will also conduct an abstract office.

FRAMING A TICKET.

Provo Democrats Elect Permanent Officers and Proceed to Business.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Oct. 12.—The Democratic city convention opened at 11:30 this morning in the Opera House, when the following temporary officers were elected: S. S. Jones, chairman; Hyram F. Thomas, secretary. Chairman Jones, in a neat speech, urged unity on the part of the convention, and pointed out the necessity for an economical and progressive administration of city affairs. The usual committees were appointed, after which the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

On reconvening the committee on permanent organization and order of business reported the following permanent officers: Chairman, S. S. Jones; first vice chairman, Mrs. Diantha Worsey; second vice chairman, Mrs. Amanda Young; secretary, Julia C. Anderson; assistant secretary, A. W. Danglefield; chaplain, Walter Scott; sergeant-at-arms, William Olson.

VICTIM OF HEART TROUBLE.

Vesta, the 10-year-old daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Thomas N. Taylor, died this morning after a lingering illness, from heart trouble. She was an amiable, intelligent little girl and her loss is deeply mourned by a wide circle of relatives and friends. The funeral will be held Saturday, at 12:30, from the Third ward meetinghouse.

KIPP GOES TO STATE PRISON.

After a consultation between the district attorney, Sheriff Harmon and Attorney Rydahl, who was appointed to defend George Kipp, the convicted burglar now alleged to be insane, it was decided to return him to the state prison, the officers concluding that the prison would be the better place for him. In view of the fact that the man had been in the hospital for some time, it was preferred to be sent there, as it would mean only 18 months' imprisonment, whereas if he were committed to the state mental hospital, there is no telling how long he would be kept. It is barely possible that the state prison authorities will refuse to accept him.

CONVENTION AT SANDY.

Non-Partisans Meet and Place City Ticket in the Field.

The Non-Partisans of Sandy City held a convention last evening in Schmidt's hall and nominated a ticket for the municipal election in that city next month. The meeting was well attended and was presided over by William T. Vincent, while James A. Leslie acted as secretary. So far there have been no tickets named by either the Republicans or Democrats and there will undoubtedly be a non-partisan election in which politics will play no part at all. There is some probability of a citizen's ticket being named in order to have a contest.

The nominees of the convention last night are as follows: Mayor, James Jensen; recorder, H. Ace Birkinshaw; treasurer, George Marriott; marshal, Brigham C. Ward; city justice, Frank Graves; city council, (long term) William H. Lewis; (short term) Isaac Harrison; Charles Tripp, Jr., and Henry G. Marriott. There was quite a lively contest on the councilmanic nominations and three ballots were taken before the selections were made.

REPUBLICAN PAPER.

New York Man Coming Here to Start One Right Away.

It was definitely announced today that a New York editor and publisher will arrive in this city within a few days and will complete arrangements for the publication of a new Republican paper here. The gentleman, whose name is withheld for the present, owns a paper in New York and will move his plant here as soon as possible, but it is likely that arrangements will be made for the publication of the new paper by some local plant until the other arrives and hence the first edition of the paper will probably be out in less than a month.

Upon his arrival here he will consult with the Republican leaders of the state and will close up the contract and agreement. The paper will be a morning publication and will be the official organ of the Republican party of Utah.

POSTMASTER FOR CENTERFIELD, UT.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Hilda Soderberg has been appointed postmaster at Centerfield, San Pete county, Utah, vice Richard Fieldsted, resigned.

CITY BOUGHT AND WILL GET WATER.

Big Cottonwood Flow Will be Turned Into Conduit According to Promise.

ABOUT THE KNUDSEN CLAIM.

That and Similar Cases All Provided For—Knocker's Organ Finds and Tries to Hatch Mare's Egg.

The knocker's organ this morning sprung another wild and groundless scare on its readers. Referring to the water plans consummated by Mayor Morris and his associates for a greater Salt Lake, it declares baldly and falsely that the city "pays for rights and gets no water." "That it cannot turn waters of Big Cottonwood into conduit as promised. That it is controlled by R. Knudsen, and that it will cost the city a cool 'fifty thousand dollars' to get it, etc., etc.

Of course it is all intended for political capital and all the old rumors that that class of stories usually has. When Mayor Morris was seen today he was not in the least disturbed over the matter and said there had been "no blunder made" and that the waters of Big Cottonwood WOULD BE TURNED IN; that the city would pay for nothing if it did NOT GET, and that there need be no "steepest fear in relation thereto. The case which the Knocker's organ has just "got on to" was considered in all its phases and discussed by the mayor and the citizens. Other claims and rights were included, and more than that, they were specifically provided for. The Knocker's organ says it will take \$50,000 to get it. But it is evident that the city would not be asked to pay for the water right and the city would be asked to pay for the water. The Knocker's organ says it will take \$50,000 to get it. But it is evident that the city would not be asked to pay for the water right and the city would be asked to pay for the water.

FACTS IN THE CASE.

Commenting on the facts in the case, Hon. F. S. Richards, who has been acting in the capacity of special attorney for the city, said today:

"These are the facts concerning the Knudsen power right on Big Cottonwood creek, as I understand them. Mr. Knudsen has small flow mill, which has been run by water power. When it was proposed that the city should make exchanges for the Cottonwood water, it was understood, of course, that the right of Mr. Knudsen's water should be acquired, either by purchase or condemnation. I have never had any conversation with him myself on the subject, and do not know how the negotiations have proceeded. But there can be no serious difficulty in the way of the city acquiring this right by condemnation, upon the payment of a reasonable sum. The negotiations have been going on for some time and do not expect will be the case. There need not be any delay or embarrassment to the city, because, under the statute, it could use the water pending the litigation, and before the water was assessed. The compensation which would have to be paid by the city for this right cannot be large, because the property itself is not of much value, and, in fact, the city would not be asked to pay for the damage sustained by reason of having to change from the Knudsen power right to the city water. I do not understand that Mr. Knudsen has any other water right there, and he could not have acquired any further rights, because the city has filed on the entire right in which was made long before he asserted any claim or did any work to secure additional rights."

NO CONCEALMENT.

"It is a mistake to suppose that there has been any concealment about this matter. It has been generally understood and publicly discussed ever since the plan was adopted for obtaining water from Big Cottonwood. The purchase price of this right was included in the item of \$50,000 mentioned in the address to the taxpayers for the extinguishment of power rights and incinerators."

CAN EASILY CONDEMN.

In speaking of the Knudsen water right today, City Engineer Ritter and Assistant Engineer Bacon stated that the city has always known of the Knudsen power right in Big Cottonwood, and that the bond issue provided for setting apart \$50,000 for the purchase of just such rights and negotiations for the purchase of the Knudsen water right were opened today with every promise of harmony. The plan in the platform upon which chief emphasis was laid was expected to be a declaration of the city's right of eminent domain of the legislative representation. It was anticipated that Lucius F. C. Garvin, governor-elect, would be nominated for that office, given today by acclamation. For lieutenant-governor the nominee seemed likely to be either J. Clark Tucker, of Narragansett, or Col. Patrick Hayes, of Pawtucket. The other nominations were expected to be for secretary of state, Frank E. Fitzgerald, of Lincoln; for general treasurer, Wilbert H. Olney, of Providence; for attorney-general, Thomas A. Carroll, of Providence.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS HOLD THEIR CONVENTION.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 12.—With no important contests for nominations and little difference of opinion as to the platform to be adopted, the Democratic state convention of Rhode Island opened today with every promise of harmony. The plan in the platform upon which chief emphasis was laid was expected to be a declaration of the city's right of eminent domain of the legislative representation. It was anticipated that Lucius F. C. Garvin, governor-elect, would be nominated for that office, given today by acclamation. For lieutenant-governor the nominee seemed likely to be either J. Clark Tucker, of Narragansett, or Col. Patrick Hayes, of Pawtucket. The other nominations were expected to be for secretary of state, Frank E. Fitzgerald, of Lincoln; for general treasurer, Wilbert H. Olney, of Providence; for attorney-general, Thomas A. Carroll, of Providence.

White Star Firemen Sentenced.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—The 22 firemen of the White Star Line steamer Oceanic who were arrested after arrival here on the charge of conspiracy to disobey the captain's orders during the voyage from Liverpool, were each sentenced today to a week's imprisonment at hard labor.

Gold from Europe.

New York, Oct. 12.—The steamship Deutschland, which arrived here today, brought \$2,500,000 in gold sent to the National City bank.

ARMITAGE MATTHEWS COMMITS SUICIDE.

Preferred to do so Rather Than Face Trial for Fraudulently Taking Money From an Estate.

PROMINENT IN N. Y. POLITICS.

Secretary of County Republican Committee and a Friend of Ex-Gov. Black.

New York, Oct. 12.—Rather than face trial on the indictment charging him with fraudulently taking money from the Weissel estate, Armitage Matthews, lawyer and secretary of the county Republican committee, committed suicide by jumping from a high window in his apartment to a stone pavement in the courtyard. He struck on his head, fracturing the skull, and died in a short time. Matthews was a young man, some 25 years of age, and was a practicing lawyer in New York and in politics. He was a friend of former Gov. Black and of Abraham Gruber, and they were loyal to him in his trouble. A doctor was hurriedly summoned, but he could do nothing, and Matthews died in a few minutes.

Matthews was indicted last May on charges of conspiracy and grand larceny. He was a member of the board of directors of the Weissel estate, of which David Rothchild, wrecker of the federal bank, was administrator. Rothchild, John W. Wooten and Lawyer Samuel L. Ferguson were all indicted with Matthews on the same charges. Rothchild is now serving a long term in the state prison for wrecking the federal bank and Wooten was convicted in June and sentenced to nine years and five months in Sing Sing.

Wooten was kept in the Tombs as a possible important witness against Matthews, Ferguson was also expected to be a witness for the prosecution of Matthews. Matthews was the local representative of the Bankers Surety company of Cleveland, which was on Rothchild's bond for \$300,000 as administrator of the Weissel estate. It was agreed by the four accused men, according to the indictment, that Rothchild was to have sole possession of the estate and that whatever money he borrowed on it was to be shared by his associates. Matthews at one time was an assistant district attorney and served three terms as a member of the board of aldermen. Two years ago he was made secretary of the County Republican committee. After Rothchild was convicted, sent to Sing Sing, he drew up on his part a series of statements in which he accused Matthews of having a share in the looting of the Weissel estate. Eventually the statements of David Rothchild, John Jerome and Rothchild were brought to New York to testify against Matthews.

STATUE TO COLUMBUS UNVEILED AT PUEBLO, COLO.

Second Monument in United States in Memory of the Discoverer of America.

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 12.—At 11:30 o'clock today the veil was drawn aside from what is claimed to be the second monument in the United States erected to the memory of Christopher Columbus. The unveiling was by Miss Lena Chiariglione, daughter of the president of the United Italian societies. The monument is a beautiful bronze statue of Columbus, standing about 12 feet high and is located immediately in front of the Carnegie library building.

The funds for building the monument were contributed by all the Italian societies in the country. In presenting the monument to the city of Pueblo, President Chiariglione said in part:

"This twelfth day of October, 1905, is given to the city of Pueblo, industrial queen of the west, the monument to Christopher Columbus, by virtue and labor of Italians, erected to the memory of one who by his prophetic conception and scientific analysis revealed America to humanity and a new land to all."

Mayor West accepted the gift on behalf of the city. Governor McDonald of Colorado followed with a brief address.

Among the notable persons who took part in the ceremonies were Mayor or Des Plaines, Italian ambassador to Washington, as special representative of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Count Corti, Italian consul at Denver, two United States senators and three congressmen of this state. This evening an elaborate banquet will be given at Colorado mineral palace.

FOUND DEAD ON TRAIL.

Edmund Hackett, Old Montana Pioneer and Government Scout.

Helena, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Record from Kalispell says: Edmund Hackett, an old settler in these parts, former government scout, and first mayor of Bismarck, N. D., in 1873, was found dead on the trail 30 miles west of here while returning from his claim on Flat creek. There is no suspicion of foul play.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Disfigured Man Given New Set of Lower Eyelids.

Columbus, O., Oct. 12.—A remarkable operation has been performed at Mount Carmel hospital by which W. L. Kerr, who had been disfigured in an explosion, has been given a new set of lower eye lids. An examination made today by the committee that was directed to see that the work was done promises that it will be entirely successful.

HISTORY OF SCOTCH BANKING SYSTEM.

R. Blythe of Union Bank of Scotland, Located at Glasgow, Reads Paper at Bankers' Convention.

DIFFERENT FROM AMERICAN.

Issuing of Pound Notes a Distinctive Feature—Only Two Bank Failures in Fifty Years.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Jankets in all directions around Washington and a program of oratory and business consumed the thousands of members of the American Bankers' association, in convention here today. After the session in the Columbia theater in the morning, the bankers divided, according to personal inclination. Some went to Mount Vernon to see the battle site, others to the exhibition of the cavalry at Fort Myers, while others availed themselves of the many tourist excursions of the city.

The program of the convention today included first a discussion of practical banking questions by the convention. The discussion was limited to 30 minutes and speeches to five minutes. Prof. Joseph French Johnson, dean of the New York university school of commerce accounts and finance, told the convention of the advantage of commercial education.

An interesting history of the Scotch system of banking was presented by the convention by Robert Blythe, general manager of the Union bank of Scotland, located at Glasgow. The first Scotch bank was established in 1695. There are now 10 banks in Scotland, seven doing nine-tenths of the business. The chief characteristic of the Scotch system is the right of the banks to issue the one pound note, as the result of which Scotland retains today her paper currency almost to the exclusion of metal currency, while the reverse is true in England. Mr. Blythe maintained that it was the one pound note that enabled the Scotch banks to flourish and that encouraged the savings of the poorer classes. With the English five pound notes and their metal currency, he said, these banks could not have been maintained, because of the prohibitive cost. The aggregate deposits of the 10 Scotch banks reach \$500,000,000.

Another distinctive system of the Scotch system is its credit account, wherein a trader or manufacturer is enabled to borrow from the banks temporarily without a bond, in which he gets the signature of two or more friends along with his own. The bank accepts the bonds and honors checks up to the amount named in it, obviating the pledging of securities. Interest is not charged except on the amount drawn. The uniform interest, discount and commission charged by the 10 Scotch banks is a distinctive feature, having for the last half century there have been but two bank failures in Scotland.

Mr. Walker Hill, president of the American National bank of St. Louis, delivered an address on "The Bankers of the World and the American Bankers Association." Walker Hill, in his address, said: "At the very beginning of its career this association set before itself a wise and patriotic policy, to save the world from the financial chaos which would have been the result of the government's proposals in carrying out every financial measure which the government proposed. Indeed, the aid which the members of this association have given to the authorities officially charged with the financial interests of the country, has not only been of great value, but in many instances that assistance has been practically indispensable, for had not the government's proposals met with the approval of the American Bankers' association and most of its members, these proposals would have been so discredited both in this country and abroad, that they would have been incapable of execution. Indeed, there are few, if any, other similar associations that have rendered more continuous and valuable services to the government."

G. W. Garrels of St. Louis read a communication containing a resolution pledging the association to recommend to Congress to secure a joint commission of legislators, bankers and experts to formulate some plans of complete reorganization of the monetary system was referred to the executive council.

The convention authorized the appointment of a standing committee of five as a law committee.

The new committee was recommended by the executive council.

At the suggestion of L. E. Pierson of the New York Exchange bank, a committee of five was authorized to confer with the committee of the American Bankers' association and to recommend to Congress to agree on a uniform bill of law.

Resolutions favoring government aid to shipping were presented from the executive council of the American Bankers' association, which served as topic of discussion. Robert J. Lowery of Atlanta, the author of the resolutions, spoke in favor of the resolutions, as did also E. J. Parker of Quincy, Ill.

Mr. Fletcher, president of the German National bank of Little Rock, Ark., opposed "subsidies" for any American industry. This declaration evoked the first applause on the subject and urged upon their respective senators and congressmen the necessity of action and that as an association Congress be memorialized with a copy of the resolutions.

The resolution recited that the members of the association are deeply interested in the commercial and industrial interests of the whole country; that it favors and most respectfully urges upon Congress the passage of some measure to foster and encourage the building up of the American merchant marine; that the ship-subsidy measure which has received the consideration of Congress is favored; that members of the association recommend and urge upon their respective senators and congressmen the necessity of action and that as an association Congress be memorialized with a copy of the resolutions.

The currency committee's report was then presented. The report states that if some plan of currency reform could be agreed upon Congress might be induced to take action. It was also the opinion of the committee that such legislation should provide that United States notes of legal tenders should be retired if practicable.

Also that a sufficient reserve fund should be set aside in the United States treasury to provide for the redemption in gold of about \$600,000,000 of silver

outstanding; that the secretary of the treasury should have discretionary power to deposit in the national banks as much of the surplus fund in excess of \$50,000,000 whether derived from customs receipts of internal revenue as he may deem proper, to prevent absorption of money by the treasury, such deposits to be subject to withdrawal by the secretary of the treasury, or to be used for the redemption of supplemental currency, along the lines suggested by Secy. Shaw, so as to appear identical with the present national bank notes, but heavily taxed as to interest, and subject to withdrawal by the secretary of the treasury, or to be used for the redemption of supplemental currency, along the lines suggested by Secy. Shaw, so as to appear identical with the present national bank notes, but heavily taxed as to interest, and subject to withdrawal by the secretary of the treasury, or to be used for the redemption of supplemental currency, along the lines suggested by Secy. 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