

One Ad. in the Home is Worth a Hundred on the Highway. Our Circulation is Home Circulation.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

INTERVIEWS WITH STRIKERS.

"News" Representative Talks to the Men in Their Homes in The Coal Camps

BUT ONE AMERICAN WITH THEM

With Single Exception Those Who Went Out Were Foreigners, Mostly Italians and Finns.

DEMOLLI TELLS WHAT MEN WANT

From First to Last Union is Bone of Contention—Kramer Will Close Up First.

NO NEWS FROM THE COAL CAMPS.

There is no news from the coal camps today owing to the wires being in bad condition. Scofield and Sunnyside have each but a single wire service that gives unsatisfactory results.

Today is the day set for the first of the evictions from the company's property. Opinion is divided as to there being any trouble there. The foreign element at Sunnyside, Winter Quarters, Clear Creek and Scofield is overpowered by the blue uniforms and glittering bayonets of the national guard and those who profess to know do not anticipate any serious clash. The evicting was to have been undertaken by the armed deputy sheriffs, the troops taking no hand unless resistance was attempted and the company guards were overpowered in the execution of their duty.

After the Italians and Finns had been turned out of the company houses it was the intention to march them down the railroad track on to the county road beyond the limits of the company property. If they express a desire to leave for good they will be allowed to board the train and pull out.

After they have taken their property off the company holdings none of the strikers will be allowed to return. The interest in the interests of peace and order.

Special Correspondence.

Scofield, Nov. 28.—With the object in view of arriving at a definite understanding regarding the demands of the strikers the Deseret News made it a point to visit several of the men at their homes today and interview them regarding the trouble that is now agitating the whole State of Utah. The result was not encouraging. When it is taken into consideration that there is only one American all told in the camps of Scofield, Winter Quarters and Clear Creek, who has joined the movement to unionize the coal camps of Utah it will be readily understood that the result hardly justified the energy spent. In ever case it was evident that the miners regarded strangers with suspicion and were not inclined to be communicative. Once the ice was broken, however, the men talked so freely in broken English and all at the same time that it was a task to get the correct interpretation of what they said.

ONE LONE AMERICAN.

To Ed Arthurs belongs the distinction of being the only American miner to date to join the union. Arthurs is not apparently excessively proud of this distinction, in fact he does not care to discuss the matter to any great length. Arthurs lives at Clear Creek in a section of a long frame building which is divided off into a terrace, each section consisting of three small rooms built of undressed lumber and battened on the outside. He is the only American who resides in the vicinity, all the rest of the miners being Italians. Forged away up among the cottonwoods and quakens on the steep side of the gulch he can overlook the tipple of the mine wherein he worked as a driver prior to the strike. Then he got \$2.75 a day as pay from the company. Today he is idle and as yet admits that he has received no assistance from the union as promised.

Arthurs came to Clear Creek from Diamondville, Wyo., 10 months ago. He has no children, the two-year-old

daughter having died a couple of weeks ago.

MRS. ARTHURS TALKS.

His wife, however, was inclined to be communicative. Leaning against the lintel of the door she said in answer to a question: "Of course I do not like this strike, none of the women do, I know; but then if we win we will have things a little more our own way." "Well, what is this strike about?" was asked. "Oh, we just want the union here; besides we want to strike, anyhow, in sympathy with the Colorado miners—but there, I do not know anything more about it than what my husband has told me. This is the first strike I ever was in where they had to have guards to take the men to work." "What do you propose to do in case the miners lose?" "Oh, we are not worrying about that at all, for if the men do not win out the union will take care of us and give us free transportation to any mine to which we want to go to work—but there, that is what my husband says." "Has the union yet said anything to the men who are out?" "No, they haven't, but they will."

HOME WAS BARE.

The home of the Arthurs was in a wretched condition. There was not a sign of a strip of carpet anywhere on the floor, they were bare. In one corner stood a table that had apparently been made at home out of half-inch rough planking, legs and all. A few tin dishes and pots were strewn around while a pot boiled on a dilapidated stove. Not a single piece of superfluous furniture was visible.

A few doors down the rough plank walk that ran in front of the long building sat a good looking Italian who was playing with a dog.

ITALIANS INTERVIEWED.

An attempt at self-introduction was productive of a blank smile. At the question, "Do you speak English?" the son of Sunny Italy arose in a hurry and disappeared into the house. The Deseret News followed by Charles Demolli, an interesting fellow let out a yell and half a dozen of his fellow countrymen came piling out of the inner room. The Italian promptly gathered around, one cutting off retreat by placing his back against the door. After the question had been repeated one of the men, in an old pair of corduroys and a black shirt, said he could talk in English. He thought he could. He opened the proceedings by stating that the only good papers were the Italian, especially the "Lavoratore," the newspaper of the first few minutes the only response that was forthcoming to questions painfully put with much gesticulation, was "We want the union." When asked why five pairs of bushy eyebrows shrugged and as many black eyebrows went up to meet tangled heads of hair—"We want the union."

SOME PROMISES.

Presently, however, it developed that the great John Mitchell was to arrive (according to Demolli's promise) tomorrow, and the Italian said the company have the union, enough voices. "Don't you get enough money?" More shrugs and violent gesticulation. The spokesman furnished evidence of being able to speak English. He swore profoundly, profusely, and with much vehemence. He made it clear that the Utah Fuel company swindled the Italians, the corporation made him work in portions of the mine where he could not earn as much as the favored American.

"Some days you make \$4, ah?" "Italy," he said, he laughed the interrogator to scorn and pointed the finger of contempt at him. Such ignorance was deplorable.

"Four dollars! No, no, no. Dollar seventy-five."

"The company has raised the pay two-bits?"

"Bah, what's that? We want the union."

"But if company no want union."

"Company got to have union," then in a voice of triumph. "We go some."

When asked if he would join the union he said "Yes."

The union has 400,000 members, each paying \$1 a day; \$2,400,000 a week. Lots of money. Union would pay them \$30 a month and then give them a ticket to go home. There was no getting around it, for Charlie Demolli told them so.

The "News" endeavored to secure something more tangible, but it was hopeless. "We want the union," was the slogan and Demolli had promised it. That was sufficient.

DEMOLLI'S VERSION.

The only two Italians encountered in the five camps of the Utah Fuel company who could talk intelligently on just what the miners expected to obtain were Charlie Demolli and Joe Barlogio. The former was responsible for the strike and is now in Price jail under sentence of 30 days for disturbing the peace. The last name of the secretary and treasurer of the union at Castle Gate and general disbursing agent. Both men are naturalized Americans and both speak English fairly well. Both tell the same story.

Demolli was found in an Italian saloon at Scofield just a few minutes prior to his dramatic arrest last week. Surrounded by his compatriots he was laying down the law in the characteristic Latin style. When the "News" broke in on the conference dead silence reigned immediately. The door was closed and an unknown looking brigand placed his back against it—this seemed to be an Italian habit. It was another case of Daniel in the lions' den. The balance of the crowd gathered round a look in their eyes which translated into free and easy American said plainly, "Well you are endowed with a gall as big as an ox." Suddenly someone spoke, the crowd parted and a handsome fellow came forward with outstretched hand and a pleasant smile. It was Demolli.

Just as soon as Demolli understood what was wanted he waved his hand and the fellows lined up at the bar.

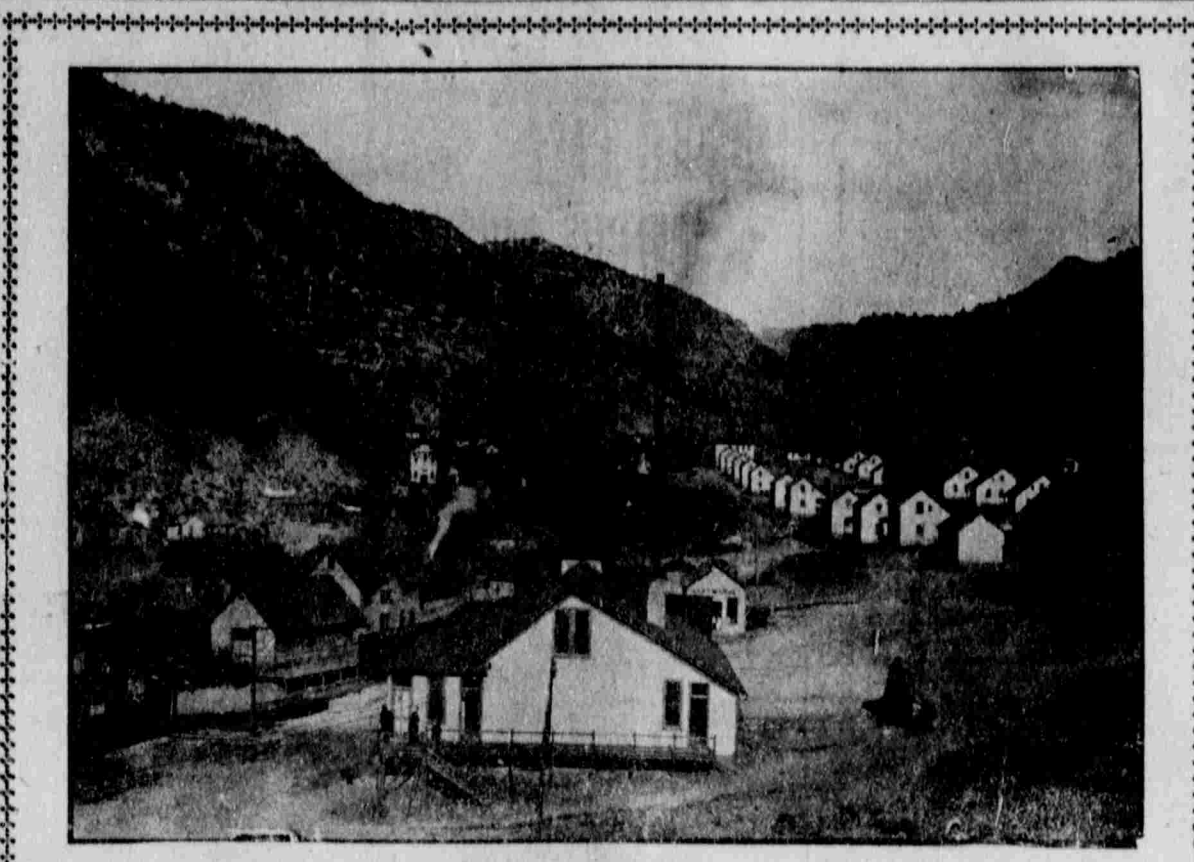


Photo by Fries, Deseret News Special Staff Artist.

SCENE OF TODAY'S OPERATIONS.

Some Company Houses Occupied by Strikers at Sunnyside and from Which Evictions Were to Commence Today.

SENATOR SMOOT ON CUBAN TREATY.

Says He Will Vote for It, but it is Not the Kind of Reciprocity He Believes In.

HE FAVORS THE PANAMA CANAL

As to His Own Case the Senator Sees No Reason Why He Should Not Retain His Seat.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Nov. 29.—Senator Smoot, who returned Saturday from Washington, is looking and feeling well and evidently enjoys his labors. In speaking to the "News" on the Cuban reciprocity treaty, he said it would come up at the regular session and be voted upon and passed on the 16th. "I shall vote for the treaty," said Senator Smoot, "not because I believe in that kind of reciprocity, however. The kind of reciprocity I believe in is reciprocity in non-competitive articles; but under the circumstances, the promises made to Cuba, the hopes held out to her and the conditions, generally, there, and also because I believe it to be best for the sugar interests of the United States and our own state, I shall vote for the treaty. This will settle the question for at least six years and I am fully convinced that if the treaty were not passed, a movement to try and annex Cuba would follow and most likely be successful. I would much rather, so far as protecting our sugar interests are concerned, have a 20 per cent reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar than have it admitted free, which would be the case if Cuba were annexed."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Senator Smoot is enthusiastic over the benefits to be derived from the building of the Panama canal and said on that point:

"This is the biggest question now before the country and I am heartily in favor of building the canal. When it is completed and under the full control of the United States, with this country owning the Sandwich Islands, it will be impossible for any power to successfully attack the United States. The commerce of the western states will increase in a wonderful degree; the Pacific ocean will be a highway of commerce, and expansion in the future will be in the Orient. The great trade that will follow will be controlled by the Pacific coast, and if we fortify the Pacific islands strongly enough, no foreign power can take it from us."

"What we must insist upon and demand is an 'open door' policy in the Orient, and if we fortify the Pacific islands will become the world's center of commerce."

HIS OWN CASE.

On being asked in regard to the status of his own case, Senator Smoot said he had no reason whatever to doubt that the action of the senate would be perfectly satisfactory to him, and that he would not be uneasy. "There is no reason whatever why I should be," said Senator Smoot, "that is generally the public sentiment in the east, as far as I have become acquainted with it."

UTAH LAKE PROJECT.

Reclamation Service Will Make Report At the End of the Year.

The entire force of the Reclamation Engineers in Utah is now concentrated on the Utah lake project and the preliminary report offering tentative plans for the improvements will be completed

UNBIASED TESTIMONY.

When it comes to unbiased testimony probably William H. Frye, attorney for

(Continued on page two.)

by the end of the year. The work has been done in considerable more detail than is involved in a preliminary investigation as a general rule, and conclusions will be correspondingly definite and complete.

ARMY IS THANKFUL.

Salvationists Express Their Gratitude For Contributions.

Staff Capt. Miller and Ensign Helmsinger of the Salvation Army are out with a letter of thanks to the sympathetic friends whose contributions of money, goods or labor enabled them to provide dinner for over 1,000 persons on Thanksgiving day.

"After paying all expenses," says the letter, "we have added \$150 to the \$50 previously deposited in the school shoe fund. From this fund poor school children will be furnished with shoes upon the written recommendation of the principal of the school they attend and in no other way."

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Charge Preferred Against C. D. Minter, A Wyoming Cattleman.

(Special to the "News.")

New Castle, Wyo., Nov. 30.—C. D. Minter, a cattleman, was arrested here this morning by Constable Davis. Minter is charged with attempting to kill Tom Goze and three others, near Upton, where stockmasters and cattlemen engaged in a battle Saturday with rifles and pistols over a division of the range. Goze was slightly wounded and three horses received bullets through their clothing, but escaped injury.

Minter says he is the victim of a conspiracy to secure his range. He admits fighting with Goze and his party, but says they opened fire first. He says he will cause wholesale arrests for "rustling" and other crimes, as soon as he gets out of jail.

UNION PACIFIC MEETS THE CUT.

The cut in coal ordered by the Utah Fuel company Friday evening, whereby the price was put back to where it was during the early fall, has been met by the Union Pacific coal management at Omaha. Superintendent D. O. Clark wired in yesterday from Omaha to the Salt Lake offices to meet the Utah Fuel company's reduction, and now both Utah and Wyoming lump and nut coals are retailing again in this city at \$5 per ton.

It is understood that General Traffic Manager J. C. Stubbs of the Harriman lines will visit Salt Lake shortly to give the coal question his attention. Local dealers were prophesying yesterday a coal war between Gould and Harriman; but with both companies now acting on the same price basis, such predictions are not likely to be realized.

UP TO THE PEOPLE.

President Kramer of the Utah Fuel company says: "We will sell coal at the prices the people are willing to pay for it. When these commercial bodies and others finish the work of arranging the prices, etc., then we will fix a price at which we can sell it. We have put \$5,000,000 in these mines and have never received a dividend. We spent a million more the last year in improvements, exclusive of, of course, of the cost of maintenance. That makes

seven millions we have invested. We think we should receive a fair interest on the use of that much money. Another million was appropriated to be expended next year, but I most decidedly opposed it. The money will not be spent."

UTAH AND LONDON.

Proposition for Schools of Former to Exchange With Latter.

State Supt. of Schools Nelson today received a communication from the board of education of London, requesting that an arrangement be made in the Utah schools whereby the pupils here may exchange letters with pupils in the London schools and thereby promote friendly feeling between the two nations and at the same time exchange educational ideas which would prove beneficial to all alike. The board has communicated with all the other state superintendents in regard to the same matter. Supt. Nelson will lay the matter before City Supt. Christensen and the various county superintendents of the state so that they may take such action as is deemed advisable.

JOINS THE "CHAPERONES."

Mrs. Marian Poynt Gill to Go to Kansas City Next Week.

"The Chaperones" company is to add another Salt Lake singer, Miss Shepard joined the aggregation while it was playing in Salt Lake, and Miss Marian Poynt Gill will leave the first of next week to join the company in Kansas City. The management has been anxious to have her come sooner, but Mrs. Gill was desirous first of finishing her engagement with "Cinderella" or "A Dress Rehearsal" at the Salt Lake theater tomorrow and the Ogden Grand Opera House next Friday. In "Cinderella" Mrs. Gill takes the role of Mile. Epinard, which includes a pretty French dance. In "The Chaperones" she will have a part which will give her an opportunity to dance, in addition to the lines.

Mrs. Gill had a prominent part in "Foxy Grandpa" last season, and was with "The Toss" the season before last. Her home is in Salt Lake. Two of Mrs. Gill's songs, "A Coon with a Pedigree" and "Sweet Memories," have recently been accepted by Joseph Stern & Co. of New York, who will issue them this fall.

OLD CUSTOM IS NOW ABOLISHED.

An announcement affecting transportation of stockmen was made this morning by the railroad office, which will bring grief to the hearts and pockets of many a sheep and cattle owner; and according to all accounts the stockmen have only themselves to blame.

Since the time when the memory of the oldest resident runneth not to the contrary, it has been the custom of the railroads of the western, northwestern and southwestern country to give return as well as outgoing passes to stockmen in charge of live stock in transit to market points. But for some time the railroad officials have suspected that not a few stockmen had fallen into the reprehensible way of selling return passes to ticket brokers. That is to say, cattle men not desirous of returning for some time would sell the return coupons for lucre, and thus beat the railroad companies out of that much money.

Finally, the railroad men say, this abuse became so noticeable that the passenger departments registered a large and healthy remonstrance with their freight departments, and now comes the order that hereafter all stockmen going out in charge of live stock will be given passes for the outward bound trip only. When they return they must pay their fare the same as anybody else, and when the railroads are under no obligation whatever. However, it is fair to state that this is not the sole reason, although it is the main reason for the new order.

WHAT JESSE SMITH SAYS.

President Jesse M. Smith of the Utah Wool Growers' association says that the railroads have really no just cause for this cutting off the stockmen, as it is only about one man in 100 who thus abuses the courtesies of the railroad companies. He remarked he had understood such an order was pending, and that the stockmen would take immediate steps to have it rescinded. If the railroad managements would not do this, the chances are that the matter would end in the growers handing their live stock right over to the railroads at points of shipment, and allowing the operating department to say the responsibility of care during the trip.

FIRST CAR OF SUGAR.

Idaho Factory's Initial Output Goes to Blackfoot Firm.

Chas. Edwards, foreman of the Idaho Sugar company at Idaho Falls, passed through the city today on his way to Lehi, to attend the funeral of his father, who will be buried tomorrow.

Mr. Edwards said to a "News" representative, that everything was now running smoothly at the factory. The first carload of sugar had been sold to the firm of Brown & Eldredge of Blackfoot, and would be sent to that city today or tomorrow, bearing some huge streamers proclaiming that its contents were the first output of Idaho's first sugar factory. Mr. Edwards said that considerable delay had taken place in opening the factory, due to the non-arrival of machinery, and trouble in adjusting all the intricate parts, but all the difficulties had now been surmounted, and he looked to see the factory soon cutting its quota of 600 tons of beets per day.

COAL MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

Two-Thirds of the Two Thousand Out in Northern Colorado Back to Mines.

WILL SOON BE A FULL FORCE.

Announcement of the Settlement of The Strike Causes Great Rejoicing in Denver.

A BLESSING TO MANY FAMILIES.

Hoped That Wednesday's Conference Will Result in Calling Off Strike in Southern Fields.

Denver, Nov. 30.—Nearly two-thirds of the 2,000 miners of the northern Colorado coal fields resumed work today and it is expected that within a week or two the full force will be at work, making the regular production of 4,000 tons daily in this district.

The announcement of the settlement of the strike in the northern district was the cause of general rejoicing in all business circles, for it means an end to the coal shortage, which has threatened not only every industry in the state, but has made necessary to many families the strictest economy possible in the use of fuel.

Hopes are entertained also that the conference to be held on Wednesday at Trinidad between President Mitchell and the officials of District 15, United Mine Workers, will lead to a settlement of the strike in the southern fields.

FAIR COMMISSION MEETS.

Holds a Short Session and Authorizes First Payment on Utah Building.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition commission for Utah held a brief session this morning in the City and County building and passed upon a number of bills. Among the bills authorized to be paid was one of \$3,000, the first payment on the Utah building at St. Louis. Commissioner Shurtliff and Director-General Whitaker will leave tonight for St. Louis to look after the details of the exhibits there.

UNDER THE KNIFE.

Mrs. Aurora Hodge is Operated on for Appendicitis.

Mrs. Aurora Hodge, who has been in the county jail for several months past awaiting trial for the murder of William X. Ryan, was taken suddenly ill Saturday night with an attack of appendicitis. She was removed to the Holy Cross hospital yesterday morning and was operated upon about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The operation was performed by County Physician Mayo assisted by the hospital physicians. Mrs. Hodge's condition is serious. Dr. Mayo believes she will recover. During her stay in the hospital she will be guarded night and day by attaches of the sheriff's office.

NEW THREE-INCH RAPID FIRE GUN.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The board of ordnance and fortifications in its annual report, says that the results of tests made with the 3-inch rapid fire gun recommended by the board for adoption for the army "show that when equipped with these guns and carriages the field artillery of our army will have a weapon equal, if not superior, to that of any nation."

Relative to the tests conducted in Pensacola harbor, the report says they have resulted in the adoption of a system of fire control and direction for coast artillery, "which, when installed with such modifications as experience may suggest, as a part of the coast defense, will render it more than ever effective."

The sum of \$100,000 is estimated as the amount needed to carry on the work of the board during the next fiscal year. The board recommends that appropriations by Congress should be sufficient to provide a reserve supply of ammunition of at least 100 rounds for each large caliber gun and mortar, and at least 250 rounds for each rapid fire gun as soon as mounted, saying: "An without an adequate supply of ammunition it is needless to say that the armament of the coast defense is useless."

An ample allowance of ammunition for annual target practice and the continuance of the present allowance for sub-caliber and machine gun practice, is recommended. Further it is recommended that all target practice, except sub-caliber, should be with full service charges of smokeless powder, it being stated that the present allowance of ammunition has not been sufficient to test the guns thoroughly after their installation. The board renews its recommendation that provision be made for carrying out each year a system of practical drill and target practice with heavy guns under conditions approximating those of actual service. The report says three ranges should be provided, one for the North Atlantic, one for the South Atlantic and one for the Pacific coast. Finally, the board says not less than \$2,000,000 should be appropriated annually for the next several years for the installation of a proper fire control system at each coast artillery fort, the board stating that it is not aware of any object for which such sum could be expended more effectively or from which greater benefit will be derived.

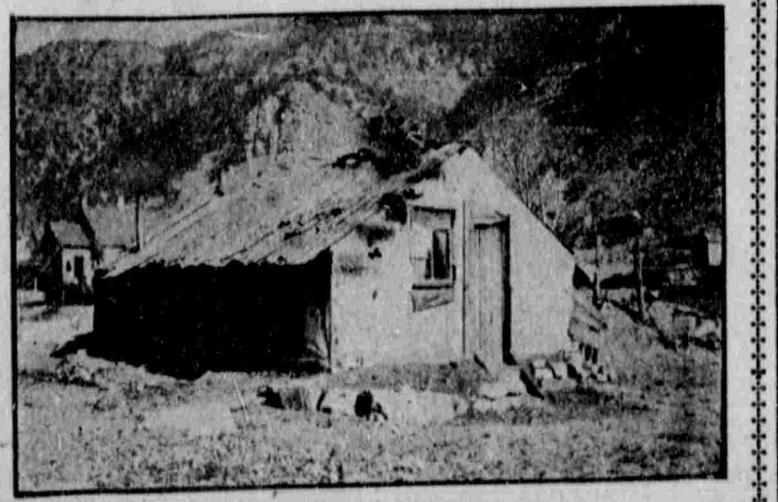


Photo by Fries, Deseret News Special Staff Artist.

MUST BE VACATED.

Striker's Home, built by himself on ground leased from the coal company.

NINETEEN LIVES LOST ON FOOTBALL FIELD DURING 1903.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The Tribune today says:

Nineteen lives were lost on the football field during the season of 1903. One boy was driven insane from injuries. Thirteen players were severely injured, some of them being disabled for life. The number of minor but painful accidents goes into the hundreds, and the list of the severely injured necessarily

also is incomplete. The feature of the year's tabulation is that it shows serious casualties were confined to untrained players. No member of any of the first class elevens was killed or permanently disabled. One Yale player and one Harvard player suffered a broken leg.

No player in any of the teams of the "Big Nine" in the west was the victim of any hurt worse than a wrenched shoulder, a bruised head, a sprained knee, or a turned ankle.

In consequence of the injuries sustained by their players several of the minor schools have forbidden the game of football. Two towns—Columbus, Junction, Pa., and Greenfield, Ohio,—have stopped the sport as the result of circulars sent out by parents.