FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

10 PAGES-LAST EDITION

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28 1906 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

Inited States Senator is Involved in Coal Land Frauds.

WILLIAMS BARRED FROM THE STAND

Interstate Commerce Commission Flatly Refused to Call The Manager.

STARTLING CHARGES MADE.

Affidavit Declaring That Saloon Loafers Were Employed to File On Lands They Never Saw.

Today's Session Decidedly Interesting And Indicates That More Sensations Are Coming.

The muck rake of the interstate merce commission in operation in e federal court room this morning overed some very healthy graft ill, some germs of corporation his fnance and other samples of nopoly as practised in the Twentieth century,

The session was a very interesting s and with the promise of more ensitions to come the court room andoubtedly not hold the audience the "common people" before the sion concludes.

U. S. SENATOR NAMED,

The name of two United States senstors numerous government officials connected with the land department and numerous heretofore respected dimens were dragged into the limeight despite the strenuous objections f counsel for both the Harriman and ould interests.

Time and time again Parley L. Wilims representing the Harriman insts, objected and time and time min was he squelched while interestindignant lawyers murmured that proceedings were "worse than a

k. Williams got some revenge, ever. He insisted on the reading tweerous long affidavits that wore with two government counsel in the wicing. The triumph, however, we kert lived for these documents, which times dry, flashed occasionally with fems of interest that must have earry uncomfortable for the repsentitives of corporations on

PERJURY AND FRAUD.

hese affidavits accused agents of the her companies of every was the story of her to fraud. There was the story of his an expressman in Denver loaded a wagon with saloon burns who on coal lands without getting The rate of \$4 for 160 acres of land both a million. Even then they had tdivy up \$1 each to the saloonkeeper 'American citizens" to the com-

GRAVE ACCUSATIONS.

The grave insinuations cast upon the stand commissioner, Senator War-m of woming and the Union Pacific sel and railroad companies also were fatures. Time and place of meetings begiven and a lot of evidence was surded—the attorneys for the deshowing that there was taxy on to quash the pending in-

AN OFFICIAL PERSECUTED.

this of the government was if the were pushed it the effect of jeopardizing the elec set of Senator Clark of Wyoming and scale incur the enmity of the Union helds. The story of how an "active" Premient official was moved from base to Los Angeles and persecuted was also told, the inference at Washington to secure his re-

TANTED TO CALL MANAGER.

st the least sensational of the procellags this morning was the heroic tent on the part of Atty. E. M. Alimmunity of prosecution for H. wallams, the general manager of the Utah Fuel company, and a well sen citizen of Salt Lake; Mr. Alli-stated that stated that no less person than the man of the interstate commerce mission had talked to an official of that Park a that Fuel company in New York at isked that Mr. Williams be placed o tell all he knew about he alleged frauds.

WILLIAMS WAS BARRED.

ed to take Mr. Allison's word for as he termed it, "informal inviand Mr. Williams, as is Robert r, was excused from testifying gossip is to the effect that th ad fury now investigating the land ads will take up the cases of Messrs. Mams and Forrester with the object tlew of prosecuting them for their nection with the big Utah scandal. ales Mostyn Owen, who is not un-n in Utah and Washington, also other who will receive attention at nds of the grand jury, if current

he opening of this morning's ses-ol. Sowers, special agent for the department, was again called to these stand and interrogated by Thomas for the government.

Thomas for the government.

Sowers in detail told of the variaties he had written to the comsoner and had received no answer the land frauds

they pertained to the land frauds had undertaken to investigate.

N. 8, 1900, he sent a communicato Washington which had not been ered to date. On Nov. 17, 1900, he arded three aridavits relating to d coal land frauds and suggested hey be investigated, but received

VALUABLE LANDS. se lands, said witness, eventually

insferred to the Pleasant Valley

Re later, on June 27, 1991, called at-estion of the commissioner to certain taxapaper clippings which stated that being valuable coal lands had gone the possession of the state without trotest.

Another letter he wrote told of coal

lands which he said were notoriously known as bearing coal, in Carbon county, but none would protest their passing to the state as the lands were hemmed in by P. V. Coal company holdings. The people, he said were dominated by the coal company and would take no action. He asked for an investigation.

Witness during his testimony read

an investigation.

Witness during his testimony read from memoranda he had made from his letter press book. This action was objected to by Mr. Allison, but, as Commissioner Clark put it, "the witness is reading from memoranda made by himself from letters written by himself," the objection was overruled.

On Feb. 1, 1902, witness said he wrote another letter to the land commissioner regarding certain other coal lands

regarding certain other coal lands which subsequently passed into the hands of the P. V. Coal Co.

On April 7, 1903, he wrote regarding a coal protest case of L. Davies vs Geo.
T. Stevens involving coal lands in Sevier county and which had been closed.
Nothing was done in the matter.

Nothing was done in the matter. ACCUSES FORRESTER.

ACCUSES FORRESTER.

Witness also cited a case where he wrote to the commissioner that Robert Forrester of Sult Lake, geologist for P. V. Coal Co., had sworn that certain lands were coal-bearing lands and two years later had sworn to an affidavit that the lands did not bear coal. Witness asked that Forrester be indicted for perfury. In response, witness said, he received reply that facts did not warrant any prosecution. Witness said the lands in question were then the property of the P. V. Coal Co.

On Jan. 25, 1905, witness was requested to tender his resignation effective the following April. In response he wrote to the commissioner calling attention to the gross laxness

calling attention to the gross laxness in probing the coal land scandals in Witness said he received no

PERJURY WAS CHARGED.

On Dec. 5, 1905, witness called the attention of the commissioner to what he thought was perjury on the part of Robert Forrester and Mary R. Car-penter and asked that they be indicted. He asked for authority to proceed but received no answer to the letter,

On cross examination by Mr. Allison the attorney for the Utah Fuel company, endeavored to show that Col. Sowers was an interested witness. Witness admitted that he had made the statement that others were getting the credit for the work he had performed in making this investigation possible. Mr. Allison then tried to get witness to admit that he knew the Utah Fuel company owned grazing lands for the purpose of feeding live-stock. Col. Sowers, however, expressed considerable surprise that the Utah Fuel company had gone into the live-stock ibusiness. After a number of questions witness stated that he resigned when requested but was sub-sequently reinstated at the request of Senator Sutherland, then counsel for the Utah Fuel company. He was then

At this functure Atty. E. M. Allison, representing the Utah Fuel company, arose and stated that he desired to inform the commission that H. G. Williams, general manager of the Utah Fuel company, was present in the courtroom and was ready to testify.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Allison was informed by Mr. Marchand that the investigation could eed without any testimony from Then Mr. Allison stated that the

chairman of the interstate commission had expressed a desire that Williams testify. This startling announcement created

a visible sensation and brought both government attorneys to their feet.
"Have you any evidence to present to substantiate your statement?" Mr. Marchand as soon as he had caught his breath.
"I have," said Allison,
"Produce it," said

Commissioner Clark, who was all attention.

Mr. Allison stated that he had been informed by his superior officer that such a request had been telephoned from Washington, D. C., to headquarters in New York by the chairman of the commission. "We now tender our

witness," concluded Allison.
"We have no intention of calling him?" responded Mr. Marchand, with exceeding politeress.

NO IMMUNITY GRANTED Considerable discussion followed be tween counsel, and finally Mr. Mar-chand turned to the commissioner and "We ask Mr. Williams to be

cused, as we do not want to grant him-immunity from prosecution."

Commissioner Clark in response said: "The commission is not definitely in formed as to the facts in the case, and accordingly does not feel bound by any informal invitation to ask Mr. Williams

to testify."

Mr. Williams was accordingly excused, as were W. D. Foster, secretary to Robert Forrester, and Frank B. Cook, who is alleged to have been a middle man in the alleged fraudulent land grabbing on the part of the Utah Fuel and the P. V. Coal companies. The two latter were excused as they are to appear before the grand jury now investigating the frauds.

SENSATIONS SPRUNG.

Michael A. Myendorf, the next witness, provided the major portion of the sensations of the session. He started out to tell how he had pushed investigations of coal land frauds in Wyoming when he was stationed at Denver. He attempted to tell how political pressure and corporation power were brought to bear to quash the special service despartment, to burn the affidavits he had secured as evidence against the Union Pacific. This he had not done, how

An attempt to place some of these affidavits in evidence on the part of the government was fought tooth and nall by Attys. P. L. Williams and E. M. Allison. They also fought the read-ing of the following telegram which had been received by Mr. Myendorf from his superior officer this morning and which explained the anxiety of the government attorneys to again place the witness on the stand:

THE TELEGRAM.

Portland, Or., Noy. 27, 1906.—Your message received. Wire me without delay whether you gave testimony concerning every point mentioned in your long affidavit dated Nov. 15. Also state exactly what portions of your evidence were allowed to stand and why cer-tain parts were ruled out? This is imtain parts were ruled out? This is important. Also advise me if it is advisable for you to remain there even three days or longer. Do not fail to answer this telegram immediately upon its receipt and make your answer as long as necessary. The secretary expects good results from your evidence before the commission. Fall in nothing.

(Signed.) F. B. NEWHAUSEN.

Special Inspector Interior Dept.

AFFIDAVIT READ. After considerable discussion on the

counsel Commissioner Clark directed that the affidavit offered by Atty. Marchand and sworn to by wit-ness M. A. Myendorf be read. The document covered considerable of the evidence given by witness yesterday and also the matters pertaining

(Continued on page two.)

KARL HAU DOES THE INSANE ACT

Understand What This is All About."

When His Counsel Addressed Him by Name, Said He Was Sultan's Favorite Son.

London, Nov. 28 .- Karl Hau, alias Stau, professor of Roman law in George Washington university, Washington, D. C., who has been under arrest here since Nov. 7, on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law at Baden-Baden, was again brought up on remand at the Bow street police court today. When the presiding magistrate explained to the prisoner that papers containing a mass of evidence in his case had been received from Germany but that there was still further technical evidence necessary, (for which German authorities had been sent), before he could be formally extradited and asked him whether he had anything to say, Hau, with star-ing eyes, answered:

"I don't understand what this is all about."

The prisoner has apparently lost his reason or is felgning insanity. For several days he has been confined in the prison infirmary and closely guarded owing to the fear that he may commit suicide. Until this morning Hau either did not or pretended he did not recognize anyholy even by law. not recognize anybody, even his law-yer, Mr. Wilson. When the former came into court today, however, he

Oh, this is Mr. Wilson." lfau was still dressed faultlessly but his hair was disheveled and his face unshaven, while his eyes wandered aimlesly about the court room. Oc-casionally he would ask Mr. Wilson or the detective who arrested him at the Hotel Cecil what he was there for. They tried by every means to make him talk coherently, but if the prison-er was pretending to be insane he was on his guard, for when suddenly told that a letter had been received from his wife his only answer was:

"That's absurd."
When Mr. Wilson addressed the when Mr. Wilson addressed the priesner as Hau he angrily asked:
"Why call me Hau? My name is Burnhan Eddine Effendi." (the name of the favorite son of the sultan of

The magistrate could not get any-thing from the prisoner but the repeated statement:

"I don't know what it is all about."
Finally, with the consent of Mr. Wilson, the case was again remanded for a

The prison doctor has certified that Hau has been acting in an insane man-ner, but the doctor believes it is as-Further medical examination of the

prisoner will be held before the case Mr. Wilson, in an interview today,

"Even if it is shown that the prisoner is insane it cannot prevent his extradi-tion. All the British magistrate has decide is whether there is sufficient evidence against him to send the case to a jury and it is for the jury to decide whether the prisoner is insane. The case against Hau has been carefully prepared by the German police. The evidence in the case contains the evi-dence of a man who swore he sold a false wig and beard to the prisoner and another that swears he assisted Hau to adjust his disguise, and another of a man that he assisted the prisoner to take off his beard and wig. In fact, Hau's every step has been followed from the time he left. Frankfort for Baden-Baden and the Baden-Baden and the police have traced his movements from Baden-Baden up to the time of his arrival in-London. There is no chance of pre-venting his extradition."

After the adjournment of Hau's case today the papers in his case were placed before him. At first he said he not understand what they meant, but later he proceeded to read them earnly. The prisoner is being watched German detectives. A representative of the American embassy was pres court today watching the case, but Hau has not yet claimed the pro-tection of the United States, nor has he produced his naturalization papers.

CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT AT LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Nov. 28 .- All is in readi-Los Angeles, Nov. 28.—Ali is in readiness for the big fight before the Pacific Athletic club. tonight between "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien and Tommy Burns, who claim the heavy-weight championship of the world. Both men appear in the most excellent condition. Everything is in shape at the club pavillen at Naud Junction and the sale of seats has been unprecedented for this seats has been unprecedented for this city. James J. Jeffries, who will referee the fight, has already had his preliminary conference with the principals and all details have been agreed upon. The fight will be straight Marquis of Queensbury rules, the men to be al-lowed to hit in the breakaway. They are to break on the order of the referee and hitting and holding will not be permitted. Either man, violating this rule, will be warned twice by the ref-, and upon a third offense, disquali-

Twelve thousand dollars is the purse for which the men battle tonight. O'Brien gets 10 per cent of this amount for signing the articles and the re-mainder will be divided, 75 and 25 per cent between the winner and loser re-

spectively.

The betting has been very heavy, probably the largest amount that was ever wagered on a prize fight in the city, being up. The odds have ranged from 10 to 6 to 10 to 7 in O'Brien's

ONE MAN KILLED, FIVE INJURED IN A MUTINY.

New York, Nov. 28 .- A fireman was killed and five other men were more or its injured in a mutiny on board the Mallory line steamer San Jacinto, which arrived here today. The trouble occurred on Monday. The dead fireman was named Pieto Moiaera and death was caused by a blow on the head.

On arrival of the San Jacinto at here deak here Emanuel Combero was arrival. dock here, Emanuel Conchero was archarged with the murder of

CROWDED CARS

To the Judge He Said, "I Don't Record Shows 132 Persons Killed. 2,271 Injured on Chicago Lines Since Jan. 1, Last.

HE DENIES HIS OWN IDENTITY. | POLICE TAKE PART CONTROL. |

Will be Placed at Every Loop Station -Number of Passengers to be Allowed Undecided.

Chicago, Nov. 28 .- A record of 133 persons killed and 2,271 others injured on the surface and elevated traction lines of Chicago since Jan, 1 last gives impetus to the crusade against the overcrowding of cars which was begun by the officials of the city yesterday.

The police, afoot and mounted, will assume a measure of control over the operation of traction lines. Granting the expected "permission" from the corporation counsel, the force under Chief Collins will undertake the task of preventing the overcrowding of all "L" trains and the blockading of surface cars within the loop, beginning

It is planned to place uniformed policemen on every station of the loop. Just how many passengers will be permitted on each car has not been decided, but the suggestion was made that not more than one and one-half times the seating capacity of each car should be acceptable as safe.

That every car leaving the loop during the rush hour last night had far overlapped the "safe" limit under this stipulation was plain. The average seating capacity of the cars used in the elevated trains is 56. A count of the passengers on the car showed that the average was between 125 and 135, while some cars, with their over-crowded platforms, carried as many

150 and 160. It is planned to divide the police forces for the supervision of surface and elevated car traffic into two squads—the mounted police to prevent teamsters from blockading sur-face cars and patrolmen to prevent the overcrowding of "L" trains,

SENATOR SMOOT'S CASE.

Burrows Will Try to Call it up Before

The Holidays. Washington, Nov. 28 .- Senator Burprivileges and elections today said that he would call up the case of Senator Smoot of Utah at the first opportunity. He added that he hoped to get a vote very soon and if possible to do so before the holiday recess.

NIGERIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION

According to the West African Mail, Sir Walter Egerton, governor of southern Nigeria, has sent the follow-ing message to the secretary of the Lagos chamber of commerce respect-

ing the extension of the railway from Ilorin to Jebba, on the Niger: "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have received a telegram from the secretary of state saying that the locating survey of the railway from Horin to Jebba has been authorized to be taken in hand at once and completed as soon as possible; also the construction of a mole 3,800 feet long on eastern side of the harbor entrance, at an estimated cost of bor entrance, at an estimated cost of \$750,000; also enlargement and strengthening of government customs wharf, at a cost of \$250,000, so that ocean steamers can be berthed there; also the purchase of a small pontoon dredger for \$15,000, for use in reclamation work, in addition to the hear dredger already ordered at an estimated. bar dredger already ordered, at an estimated cost of \$250,000. In am sure this news will be received with great pleasure by all residents in Lagos

SERIOUS CHARGE MADE AGAINST LOU PAYNE.

New York, Nov. 28 .- Charges that Louis F. Payne, when state superin-tendent of insurance, demanded, \$100,-000 from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company under threat of showing that the company was insolvent and that President Frederick A. Burnham had said that he paid Mr. Payne \$40,000 was made by Asst. Dist. Atty. Nott today in the trial of George H. Burnham, Jr.

Mr. Burnham is indicted, together with Frederick A. Burnham, Jr., former counsel for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, and George Eldredge, vice president of the co pany, for misappropriation of the funds of the company.

of the company.

After the jury had been sent out of the courtroom, Mr. Nott said that President Frederick A. Burnham asked J. Douglas Wells, who was then vice president of the Mutual Reserve, to put the sum of \$5,075 in his expense acceptable. count because President Burnham was in financial straits. As a reason for his need of money, Mr. Nott said President Burnham declared to Mr. Wells that Supt. Payne had demanded the \$100,000 but had been induced to accept \$40,000. This amount, according to Mr. Nott Mr. Burnham said he paid from his

HALIFAX DOCK YARDS.

Canadian Government to Take Them Over From British Government.

Halifax, Nov. 28.—Definite announcement has been made that the Canadian government will take over the Halifax dock yards from the British government. This is one of the final steps of the British government to give the defense and military equipment of the golonies into the hands of the second. government. Canada agrees to keep up the efficiency of the equipment and to allow the may the use of yards for coaling and repairs and the admiralty in the event of war or other emergency may take over the docks. The dock yards property include several wharves and fine building yards, grounds, etc., in all covering about 40 acres,

CRUSADE AGAINST GOV. CUTLER AND GENERAL NAYLOR

Each Has Issued a Statement Concerning the Guard Controversy.

DOCUMENTS MADE PUBLIC.

If at a Later Time Fuller Details Seem Necessary They Will be Furnished -As Each Views Situation.

From two documents given out to the public last night, further light is thrown on the controversy between Gov. Cutler and Adjt. Gen. Naylor. Gov. Cutler issued a statement of the facts as he viewed them, and Gen, Naylor has issued a reply, both of which are given below. The text of Gov. Cutler's statement is as follows:

"Raymend C. Naylor was appointed adjutant general of the National Guard of Utah March 17, 1906. At the time of his appointment there was no promise given to him that H. M. H. Lund would be removed from the position of colonel of the regiment. It was, however, generally understood that whatever changes were considered necessary to the good of the guard should be made when proper opportunity offered. This was the extent of pledges made by the governor to Gen, Naylor upon appointing him to the position.

COL, LUND DEFENDED.

"It soon developed, however, that Gen. Naylor was anxious for the re-moval of Col. Lund. But as Col. Lund had been elected to the position by offihad been elected to the position by offi-cers of the guard, the governor felt a certain delleacy about removing him. He especially desired that Col. Lund should not leave the guard entirely, as he is a valuable man in the organiza-tion on account of his military knowl-edge and experience, and his capability for detail work. Therefore, the sugges-tion was made that he accept the po-sition of inspector general on the govtion was made that he accept the position of inspector general on the governor's staff. For personal reasons, Col. Lund did not see fit to accept this position, and therefore plans were talked over by the governor and Gen. Naylor in the executive office on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 21, which included: 1. The offer of the position of adjutant general to C. S. Burton; 2. Making R. C. Naylor brigadier general; 3. The offer of the position of assistant adjutant general to Col. Lund. To these plans Gen. Naylor gave fail assent. In fact, it was partly upon his suggestion they were decided upon.

"At this interview, and after these plans had been talked over. Gen. Naylor informed the governor that he had

lor informed the governor that he had mailed his resignation that afternoon. He did not state, however, in what terms his resignation was couched, and especially the fact that it contained inespecially the fact that it contained in-sinuations of bad faith and broken promises on the part of the governor. Therefore, in accordance with a tacit understanding, when the resignation reached the governor's office on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 22, the gov-ernor then being in Provo, his secretary, by instruction, returned the resignation, unopened, to Gen. Nayler.

DID NOT SEE RESIGNATION. "On Saturday, Nov. 24, the day the resignation appeared in the Tribune, resignation appeared in the Tribune, the governor wrote to Gen. Naylor, requesting that the resignation be sent to him at once. Again on Monday, Nov. 26, a letter was written by the governor to Gen. Naylor, asking him for his resignation. Both these letters were given to the papers by Gen. Naylor, with carriag statements but his lor, with certain statements, but his resignation did not reach the office of the governor until 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 27. There-fore, Gov. Cutler did not see the resig-

nation until that time. "Without prejudice to Gen. Naylor or the least desire to do him injury Gov. Cutler desires the facts of the case to be known to the public. With at a later time fuller details seem necessary, they will be furnished."

GEN. NAYLOR'S STATEMENT. "I am sorry that things have taken a

turn where a personal controversy seems desired over this matter. The guard needs badly enough the support of all its members and officers, and it would be a misfortune for it to be further disrupted at the present time when both local pride and national policy demand a good state organization. Instead of between 200 and 300 mer the state should muster between and 800, and this would be possible with a harmonious organization.

I came into the guard after a period of disruptions, to try once more to or disraptons, try once have to bring about harmony, and see the work of expansion carried on. There were, however, frictions that I thought could be removed in only one way. It was necessary, in order to prevent the most efficient officers from resigning, to assure them that this way would be adopted, and on what I thought was the governor's promise that the way would be adopted, I made these assur-ances. My only object was to bring about conditions where the disintegration would cease, and not to gain a personal advantage over any officer, or show him personal disrespect

WANTED TO RESIGN

"After nine months of waiting, with every policy of growth awaiting this one necessary initial action, I became convinced that the apparent was a misunderstanding, and was mistaken in supposing that Gov. Cutler intended to make the change I considered so necessary. As he says now that he made no such promise, it would seem that I do not misjudge his intention. It was far from my intention, as this official statement would indicate, to draw a question of veracity or make a charge of broken faith. All I had in mind to do was to resign from a service where I could no longer make my efforts effective, and leave room for one who, perhaps, could find a way out other than the one I had waited for. I have no criticism whatsoever to offer on account of Gov. Cutler's policy. It is not my place to criticise, and as I do not claim infallibility of judgment, it may be that his choice will work out to the best advantage. For the good of the guard it should be hoped so.
"However I do wish to state most em-

phatically that I would not have accepted the position of adjutant general. without making this a condition on cepting it, and had not I obtained the impression that the governor would back up my policy as I explained it to him then, I would have refused the Mexico, on Dec. 8 and 9.

appointment, which I have now re-signed for the reason that the policy has failed to receive support in fact. WANTED A SOLUTION.

"The official statement of the gover nor says that I did not inform Gov Cutler I had mailed my resignation in the final conversation we had ove guard affairs, until after he had offered guard affairs, until after he had offered me another position. I regret exceed-ingly to be compelled to say that this explanation was made before any con-versation on that phase of guard affairs began. Then in seeking a solution, the governor seeming to be impressed, as he always seemed to be impressed dur-ing his talks with me, that my ideas were right, the matter of choosing C. S. Burton as admitting general and trans-Burton as adjutant general, and trans-ferring me to the head of the brigadcame up at my suggestion. I would have been glad then to see any solution come up that would better the guard, as I would be now. It surprised me a few days ago to see Gov. Cutlor deny, that a copy of my resignation had ever reached his office before he saw it in the newspaper, and I am glad that he is now better informed, and that the fact that it was received is

made of record.
"I freely confess that no member of "I freely confess that no member of a staff, or any man worthy of-holding a position of responsibility in the state, would give out a letter to the press before sending it to his chief, or indeed at all before obtaining the proper permission. I admit that the fact that this letter was published would indicate circumstantially that I had given it out. Yet it is an absolute fact that t out. Yet it is an absolute fact that have not the slightest knowledge of how my letter got to the papers, and it was through no wish of mine of intention to publish it that it got our

MAILED ORIGINAL LETTER. 'I received the communication ask I received the communication assing for my resignation, referred to by the governor, and mailed the copy of my original letter, which had been previously mailed in good faith. Wednesday, Nov. 21, the day it was written, on Monday evening, the very day the letter from the governor was received. He should have received it in the morning mail Tuesday, but it seems that it was not delivered until Tuesday afternoon. The postmark should have saved him from stating that it appeared to be mailed later than it was. The letter written Saturday I found at my office Monday morning, and had I been aware that it had been sent. I would have answered it sooner than Monday. "In conclusion I desire to state that while I don't think the public of the guard will profit by a controversy of this nature, there seems no way to forestall it after it is once started, and both sides deserve to be understood rightly. The guard ought to have the envices of these wells are presented.

both sides deserve to be understood rightly. The guard ought to have the services of those who are members, and many who have left it within the past two years, and personally I think every effort should be made by both the public and the press to build it up instead of to incite further disruption and discrepation? tion and disorganization. GOVERNOR CUTLER'S POSITION.

When Governor Cutler was seen to-ay with reference to the situation, he made the statement that he had never received from General Naylor the let-ter the latter claims he sent recommending the disbundment of company
H, but the governor says a letter was
received from tieneral Naylor dated
Oct. 11, in which a number of other
changes in the guard were suggested, but that the mustering out of company H was not even referred to.

With regard to the newspaper controesy that has arisen over the affuirs of the guard at this time it may be stated authoritatively that Governor utler has not been anxious or des of having his views aired through the public prints and the only matter that he has given to the papers is the state-ment published for the first time this morning reviewing the case and heretofore reproduced, and the two brief letters published last evening. The gov-ernor stands by this statement in all its details.

GILLETTE MURDER CASE.

Prosecution Rests, Defense's Motion For Discharge of Prisoner Denied.

Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 28 .- The prose cution in the Gillette case rested this forenoon. A motion to discharge Gil-lette was made by the prisoner's counsel but denied by the court.

ROCKFELLER'S LIFE IS THREATENED.

New York, Nov. 28.-Charged with threatening to kill John D. Rockefeller unless he paid her a million dollars, Mrs. Rose Delina Beauvois Handfield, 40 years old, was arrested today in front of the offices of the Guardian Trust company in lower Broadway. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by a police magistrate.

At the district attorney's office Mrs. Handfield said that her husband had been in the oil business but that he had been ruined by the Standard Oil company. Mrs. Handfield is charged with having forced herself into the office of Mr. Rockefeller's secretary last Friday and declared she wanted a million dol-lars and that if she did not get it forth-with she would kill Mr. Rockefeller and burn down the building where the com-pany's offices are located. It is charged she displayed a revolver. Some on the Standard Oil offices made ou check for \$1,000,000, drawn to Mrs Handfield's order and payable at Guardian Trust company. She accepted it but was followed to the offices of the trust company. Alfred M. Barrett, eashier of the Trust company, had been notified not to cash the check, and when Mrs. Handfield presented it said that she Trust company did not have the amount of money handy at that time. He asked Mrs. Handfield to return Wednesday. Mrs. Handfield agreed to do so and departed. Officials of the Standard Oil company and the Guardian Trust company notified the dis-triet attorney's office and a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Handfield was is-sued by a magistrate, When Mrs. Handfield appeared today she was taken to the district attorney's office and questioned. The district attorney after wards would not permit Mrs. Hundheld

When arraigned in police court, Mrs. Handfield said she had gone to Mr. Rockefeller's office with the purpose of saving his soul, or if he refused to have his soul saved, to save it for him, "By blood atonement," She had a revolver. She sald she was "a saint of the sun, moon and water," and that she con-

Herman Handfield, foreman trunk factory, the woman's husband, said that his wife had been acting in a peculiar manner for some time. He declared that he had not been ruined by the Standard Oil comp . nor had he ever had dealings with that com-

Mrs. Handfield was sent to Bellevue hospital for observation as to her mental condition.

WILL GO TO JUAREZ.

Prest. Francis M. Lyman and Elder John Henry Smith will attend the con-ference which will be hold in Juarez,

MEN JUST ESCAPED

They Were All Asleep in a St. Louis Hotel When Fire Broke Out.

ALL BECAME PANIC STRICKEN.

They Jumped From Windows and Were Picked up Crushed And Unconscious.

Six Were Burned to Death-Thirtyfive or More Were Injured, Many Becoming Frenzled.

St. Louis, Nov. 28 .- The Lighthouse hotel, a three story structure on the northwest corner of Ninth and Market streets, utilized as a Salvation Army barracks, was dainaged by fire early today when probably 500 homeless men were lodged within it. Six lost their lives and probably 25 were injured, about half that number being seriously injured, some not being expected to live. Four were burned to death and two died from injuries received in unpuring from upper windows. Six jumping from upper windows. Six others of those who jumped are lying unconscious at the city hospital and are not expected to recover.

are not expected to recover.

The fire started on the first floor and swept through the old building rapidly. Men fought at the windows to secure the life lines and slide to the streets, but so great was the frenzy with which the ropes were selzed and held that they were of little avail and those who could not escape by the stairway leaped from the windows. A large number of those who jumped were caught in nets, but many jumped before the nets were stretched and were injured. There was but one stairway and the panic-stricken men surged down this only to find the street door locked. A jam resulted and probably greater loss of life would have occurred had not firemen promptly burst the door open, permitting the frenzied men to pour

permitting the frenzied men to pour out into the street. Three months ago the Salvation Army barracks at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets was completely de-

stroyed by fire and one man was killed. DEAD. Oscar F. Davis, 78, old soldier of Quincy, Iti., jumped, died at hospital. George D. Rose, jumped, died at hos-

Four dead have not been identified is their bodies were burned to a crisp. The following is a partial list of

THE INJURED.

Injured in jumping:
John Brady, 26 years
internal injuries.
Charles J. Ross, 36 years old, shoulder fractured and internally hurt.
John Shaw, 52 years old, one legged man, leg fractured.
Rusned in fire.

Burned in fire: Alfred Broad, 72 years old, hands Thomas Callahan, fireman, face and James Clack, 30 years old, all over

William Hadt, 59 years old, face and Joseph Burkhardt, 59 years old. James Lynch, 46 years old. Charles Ross, day clerk. Thomas Mooney, 38 years old. J. F. Mueller, 38 years old. Oscar Anderson, 26 years old. O. Miller, 40 years old. Frank Louise, 35 years old. William Gilhiand, 55 years old, Hag-rstown, Illinois, John Moore, 30 years old, Charles Boland, 36 years old.

WILL PROBABLY DIE. James Marley, unconscious burned, George M. Perry, 76 years old, unonscious, burned, jumped.
Thomas Walsh, aged 50, unconscious,

burned, jumped, Thomas Floming, jumped, unable to talk because of injuries. John Mutler, jumped, unconscious. Charles Meter, aged 52, 26 Park aveiue, Chicago, burned, jumped, uncon-Julius Vierhbilig, aged 28. Grand Rapids, Mich., face and body burned.

MAY RECOVER. Following injured will probably re-William Owen, aged 57, fractured ribs

om jumping. William Willey, leg fractured. Pearl Hyart aged 21, Indianapolis, fractured ribs and knee. Edward Howard, aged 46, badly burn-

The seriously injured were taken to the city hospital and two died there, These two had jumped from the windows of the hotel and six others, all of whom were among those who had jumped from upper windows, He unconscious at the hospital and are not

The building was a three-story structure and fully 500 men were sleeping in it when the fire broke out.
Watchman O'Connell, who was stationed on the third floor, discovered the fire. He said he had gone to the the life. He said he had gene to the clothes closet and upon opening the door a shot of flame beliefed forth, burning off his hair and eye brows. The watchman was unable to shut the door and the whole room was quickly filled with flames and smoke. O'Central the alarm and huseled around the larm and huseled around. mied with tiames and smoke. O'Cen-nell gave the alarm and hurried around waking up the sleeping inmates. The closet had formerly been an old eleva-tor shaft and with the door open, a draft resulted that quickly spread the fire throughout the building.

MEN AT THE WINDOWS.

At every window could be seen the forms of half naked men, calling to fremen in terror, and a few moments later leaping from the burning building to be crushed on the sidewalk below. Life thes, fastened at windows, provided means of escape for scores of the 500 lodgers.

Terror took possession of the men and a number of them started to run the streets as soon as they escaped from the building. Thinly clad the frenzied men ran madly until they were pursued and caught and taken in ambulances to places of warmin. Many of them were taken to N. 6 cm. gine house near by. Dozens were sick from the effects of smoke and gas enhaled. Some of the men, apparently i hurt at all, were crying abjectly and