

Two Lives Sacrificed for Three Dollars

TTOULD you believe that for a small can of milk and an old pair of shoes two lives were shuffed out; that a young man not out of his teens was hunted as though he were a wild beast, a target for the avenging bullets of the officers of the law; that he was followed relentlessly until captured; hauled before the court and there sentenced to be shot to death; that he made a desperate effort to escape not stopping at an attempt to murder, and that he is now serving a term of life imprisonment in the Utah state prison -would you believe that for a can of milk and an old pair of shoes all this has happened, and a great deal more. To make the assertion as truthful seems incredible. Yet it is true,

LIKE FICTION BUT TRUE.

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It reads like fiction to say that for three paltry dollars two lives were sacrificed; two wives made widows; three homes filled with grief, and a young man not long past his majority sentenced to be shot and now enduring

sentenced to be shot and now enduring a living death. But it is true, and is not fiction. To say that for the take of a few pieces of gold men would commit cold blooded murder-men apparently same and possessing the physical and mental ability to earn an honest living; that they would suffer untold hardship and face death 20 times, seems absurd. But it is true nevertheless. There are four men now serving life

There are four men now serving life sentence in the state prison who have passed through these experiences. Three of them have been human tar-gets for builets. All have heard the fatal words: "The sentence of the court is that you be shot until dead." They have beard the judgment passed upon them that meant for the term of their natural lives they must exist within an enclosure of four stone walls, never again to be free to go and come without asking the permission come without asking the permission of any man, a fate little better to them than death. if they feared death their love and desire for liberty outbalanced love and desire for liberty outbalanced that fear, for three of these men have faced death a score of times in the hope of freedom. Unable to endure the fills they had they dared to risk those they know not of. To take human life was counted as naught. To be made afraid of every man's hand, and to

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ABE MAJORS.

All this these men have endured and now they are shut off from society and will be watched and guarded, not for their sake, but for the benefit of socie-ty, as long as they shall live.



suffer hunger and thirst and terribie wounds was nothing while the hope of liberty was before them. WHO THE MEN ARE. All this these men have endured and now they are shut off from society and

STOLE MILK AND SHOES.

long for many weary months and he cas finally given a new trial, which esuited in a second convertion bu with a sentence of life imprisonment ONLY HAD THREE DOLLARS.

On Jan. 6, 1961, James M. Shockley, a On Jan, 6, 1961. James M. Shockley, a young man from Missouri, went out into the cold wintry night bent upon a dred of orline. Highway robbery was his purpose. He was provided with a mask and armed with a revolver. Go-ing to the terminal of the East First South street car line he waited until the car arrived and then tried to rob the motorman and conductor. Step-ping into the car he commanded the men. Gleason and Brighton, to throw up their hands. They resisted and put up a fight on the desperate young high-wayman. Shockley shot both of them to death. If the men had submitted to him, all he would have obtained in the way of money would have been \$3. Two lives taken. Two homes robbed of husband and father, and a life in prison-for 300 cents! Shockley might have got away but for the fact that he had done. A "friend" informed on him, and former Chief of Police Lynch, and Capt. Burbldge and Detectives Raleigh and Chase arrested him. On Ian. 24, 1904, he was sentenced to be shot. A new trial was granted in his case, and by the recommendation of the jury be escaped with a life sentence. THE COL. PROWSE MURDER.

THE COL. PROWSE MURDER.

On Sept. II, 1900, James Lynch and two companions, made a desperate at-tempt to rob the Sheep Ranch gam-bling house on Commercial street. Bold-ly entering the place, with revolvers drawn, they commanded the inmates of the room to throw up their hands. Col. Godfrey Prowse, one of the pro-printery resisted and oraged the prietors, resisted and opened fire

which Abe Majors took from his victim and converted to his own use. The brothers tid the young man hand and foot, gagged him and threw him over a fence. The two young men thou hed to the mountains censt and south of Willard and when officers of the law at-tempted to arrest them they opened from the guardians of the peac. Several officers from Ogden joined in the chase which soon became a hot and determined one and a pitched battle en-sued. Daring the light the elder Majors was shot dend in his tracks, and Capt. Brown of the Ogden police force was stain. Young Majors was captured. He was tried and on July 7, 1599, was sen-tenced to be exeruied. His case dragged olong for many weary months and he



JAMES LYNCH.

King was subsequently pardoned. King was subsequently product Lynch appealed his case but was again sentenced to be executed, but finally had the sentence commuted to life im-prisonment because, it was said, he saved the life of Guard Jacobs during the prison outbreak in October of the same year. same year.

MURDER OF JOHN SANDALL.

In support of the statement that Majors, Lynch and Haworth endured great mental and physical suffering to regain their liberty, it is only neces-sary to refer to their attempt, with other convicts, to escape from the state prison. The outbreak occurred in the early part of October, 1903. Securing possession, in some mys-terious way, of weapons, the convicts made an attack on the inner surges-The fourth man referred to in this article, is Nick Haworth, who is now serving a life sentence for the murder of Watchman John Sandall of Layton. Haworth attempted to rob a store at

then the irregular square in Hercules and then the brilliant blue-white Vega in the constellation Lyra, lying between Hercules and the Northern

Tross. There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on the night of the twentymoon fourth.

FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION.

A great fire, resulting in the sacrifice of hundreds of human lives and the loss of many million dollars' worth of property, is possible in every city of the United States. The calamittes of Chicaga and Baltimore might be dupl cated in New Orleans or St. Louis. As earthquake in New York equal in intensity to the one in San Francisco would cauge an appalling loss of life and property. Investigations made by three of the most competent structural experts in the country have led them to the conclusion that there are no absolutely freproof buildings. Not that fireproof buildings are impossible, for, according to these experts a structural materials may be so selected and used that adequate fire protection is practically assured; but in the effort to cheapen construction in order to obtain great interest on investments, owners of buildings have neglected or ignored perils to lives and fortunes.

57 W. 1st., South St.



FOUR MEN NOW SERVING LIFE SENTENCES IN UTAH STATE PRISON FOR TAKING HUMAN LIFE—IN EVERY CASE THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DESPERATE CRIMES AND SECURED BUT LITTLE BOOTY—STEALING OF A CAN OF MILK AND A PAIR OF OLD SHOES LED IMMEDIATELY TO A DOUBLE KILLING—ABE MAJORS' CASE.

Lynch and Maworth took to the hills ad tried hard to make good their esas found captured. Which Haworth was found be war almost familished for want of Scool, Lynch was in a most pittable condition. He had suffered from cold and hunger and one of his arms was shattered by a bullet, the wound being received during the battle with the guards.

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So this is the story in brief of fou So this is the story in brief of four life missivers, men who have faced death for almost nothing. Their pres-cut condition is due to misspent lives. Their efforts were directed in wrong channels and now they are paying a terrible penaity for misdeeds. And all this suffering and weet wrecked homes and biasted lives, was caused by a de-sire to gain uniawfully many times less than that which could have been obtained by an honest week's labor. Thuly, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

THEY HOPE FOR PARDON.

After the bold dash for liberty re-sulted in a miserable failure, the pris-oners came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do was to obey the rules of the prison. Now, according to word from the institution, these men are on their good behavior and working at something useful to them-selves and to the state. They have learned by bitter experi-

They have learned by bitter experi-ence that it does not pay to make a dash for freedom and it is hardly like-In support of the statement that Majors, Lynch and Haworth endured great mental and physical suffering to regain their liberty, it is only neces-sary to refer to their attempt, with other convicts, to escape from the state prison. The outbreak occurred in the early part of October, 1903. Securing possession, in some mys-terious way, of weapons, the convicts made an attack on the inner guards.

the action of the fire and earthquake upon so-called firepoof buildings. At about the same time the war department assigned a similar tisk to Capt. John Stephen Se-well, engineer corps, U.S. A., whose repu-tation as an expert on fireproof building construction is international. After a thorough investigation these officials have prepared a careful report, which has tost

tation as an expert on freproof building construction is international. After a thorough investigation these officials have prepared a careful report, which has just been submitted to the interior department and will soon be published by the geolog-ical survey. The conclusions presented in this report are of great interest and value. Mr. Humpiney, emphasising the fact that the lessons of the Chicago and Bal-throre fires are still unlearned, declares that a remedy for existing conditions can be had only by the creatment of strict building laws which will compel fireproof construction. Prof. Scule estimates that the extinguistic caused directly less than 10 per cent of the total loss at San Fran-cisco, and that of the subsequent and in-direct effects—the paralyzing of the water supply and its distributing system. the starting of a fire impossible to extinguish with the means at hum, the death of at least 500 persons, the destruction of \$500,-608.000 worth of property, and the remoter damages to business, commerce, and la-bor-nearly all might have been prevented by wise foresight and provision. Captain Sewell points out the fact that fires and fire tests have proved conclusively the inadequacy of commercial methods of fireproofing as a present applied. The recommendations of the experts as to the essentials of fireproof construc-tion are definite and positive. High, steej-frace office buildings, properly braced, are declared to be stable and reliable, and concrete and re-enforced conclusively the inadequacy of while and positive and reliable, and concrete and re-enforced conclusively the inadequacy of non-fire buildings, properly braced, are declared to be stable and reliable, and concrete and re-enforced concrete structures are placed high atmong ma-terials well adapted to withstand earth-quake and fire, while hollow tiles and hollow concrete, although not is the past universally successful, may be so employ-

J. M. SHOCKLEY.

THEIR ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

ed as to yield most satisfactory results. Concrete floors with metallic mesh re-enforcements are strongly recommended for strength and fire resistance, and wire glass, metallic rolling shutters, and metal sash have proved such excellent fire pro-tectors that wise economy deminads their use in every important building. Other materials and measures equally important are enumerated, and it is believed that their adoption, while involving increased cost of construction, will insure perma-nence of structure and at the same time greatly reduce rates of insurance.

EXCURSION TO OGDEN

Sunday, June 23rd, via O. S. L. \$1.00 round trip. Trains at 7:10 and 9:30 a. m., and 12:35 and 1:00 p. m. Re-turning, leave Ogden 5:10 or 5:55 p. m.

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FACE SOUTH AND HOLD THE MAP OVER YOUR HEAD-THE TOP NORTH, AND YOU WILL SEE THE STARS AND PLANETS JUST AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HEAVENS.

S in all our charts, the sky is Y here represented as it appears m The early evening hours. The planet Mars now reigns supreme, and, being in opposition to the sun, is in the best position for observation. At 9 o'clock in the evening it is seen glowing brilliantly in the southeast, among the stars of the constellation Sagittarlus. As the hours pass it rises higher above the horizon, and at midnight it reaches the meridian, presenting a truly splen-did appearances on account of both its brightness and its ruddy hue, so different from that of any other planet. It is possible that this peculiarity of Mars, suggesting the color of blood, was the reason why in ancient times, the name of the god of war was as-signed to this planet. Mars attracts universal attention just now because the possible one, the planet being nearer to the earth than it has been in many years. The true date of opposition is july 6, when the distance separating Mars and the earth will be, in round numbers, 38,000,000 miles. No other large planet, except Venus, ever gats as near to us as that. Occasionally, however, Mars itself comes a little the early evening hours. The

SOUTH

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SOL pounds. The length of the year for Mars or the time taken for one revo-lution around the sun, is 683 days, or 43 days less than two of our years. At its distance Mars receives from the sun on every square mile of its surface a little less than half as much likh and heat as fall upon the same area of the earth's surface. Unless, then, there is some occularity of its atmos-phere tending to store up heat, the av-cage temperature of Mars must be considerably less brillian. The length of the day, or the lime of the inclination of the axis, is about 24% hours, very closely accords in the inclination of the axis of Mars att with that of the earth. Another close reaemblance to the earth is found in the inclination of the axis of the secons on Mars, as far as they depend point the hielination of its exis, so atthe some of the orbit. This inclin-tion is 24 degrees for the earth secons on Mars, as far as they depend prottedly identical with those of the earth-except that owing to the great-st its from this similarity that the secons on Mars, as far as they depend prottedly identical with those of the earth-except that owing to the great-st that of Mars' year, each season with us. Thus each hemisphere of with us. Thus each hemisphere is for with us. Thus each hemisphere are strathered as the of spring, six

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valories. Perhaps Prof. Lowell is right in regarding them as of artificial origin, the work of the intelligent in-habitants of Mars. According to this theory the "canals" represent irri-gated lands upon the planet. Mars being much older than the earth has parted with the larger part of its waters—or perhaps water never ex-isted there as abandantly as upon the earth—and now the inhabitants find that to preserve the life of the planet through vegetation it is necessary to earth—and now the inhabitants find that to preserve the life of the planet through vegetation it is necessary to draw upon the supply of water furn-ished by the annual melting of the polar snews. There is not enough to supply the whole surface of the planet, and accordingly we see it striped with bands which represent those partions where the irrugation exists. These bands growing darker and more dis-tinct as the season advances, seen. In that manner, to beer testimony to the truth of the hypothesis that it is within their limits that vegetation grows and life flourishes. Whatever conclusion may be reach-ed concerning such theories they are certainly interesting, and every person who sees Mars glowing like a signal map in the midnight sky this sum-mer, will recall them, and wonder what kind of life exists on that strange neighbor world. THE STARE AND CONSTEL-

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CENTAURU

THE STARS AND CONSTEL-LATIONS.

LATIONS. The most conspicuous of the con-stellations visible in the southern part of the sky this season is Scorpio, whose long straggling array of stora is seen at no great elevation above the horizon, extending castward from the meridian. The brightest star is Antartes of the first magnitude, a star remarkable for its flery red color, dif-forent from that of any other large star in the heavens. Possessors of telescopes of not less than four inches aperture may enjoy the spectacle of the compution of Antares, a little star of a bright green color which is almost lost in the stronger rays of its great primary. The contrast of color is very striking and when well seen there is no more beautiful double than An-tares.

tares. East of Antares appears Sagittarius. now made more brilliant by the pres-ence of Mars within its borders. North of Scorpio and Sagittarius the observ-er will find the intermingled constei-lations of Ophluchus and Serpens. Ophluchus is represented in the old

celestial charts as a tall powerful man grasping a writhing serpent in his hands. The reader may amuse him-self in attempting to see the forms of the man and the screent traced out by the stars. The little group just under Corona, the Northern Crown, represents the head of the imaginary screent. Inundating the borders of Scorpio and Sagittarius the broad serpent. Inundating the borders of Scorpio and Sagittarius the broad stream of the Milky Way seems to pour down from the heavens above and to disappear behind the horizon. Nowhere is the Milky Way more bril-lian than in this part of its course. It is very broad, with many branches, and bays, and in places it seems to gather in deep pools of sparkling light An opera-glass shows a few of the multitude of stars composing it, while a telescope reveals them in won-derful masses, which have been aptly called "star clouds." Nowhere is the observer more impreased with the

THE ARROW THROUGH THE TWO STARS IN THE

BOWL OF THE BIG DIPPER. POINTS TO THE NORTH STAR THE STAR AT THE END OF THE

HANDLE OF THE LITTLE DIPPER.

derful masses, which have been aptly called "star clouds." Nowhere is the observer more impressed with the glory of the starry firmament than here. Following up the course of the Milky Wav from Scorpio and Sagit-tarius we come upon the little con-stellation Aquilla easily recognized by three stars in a row, a bright one. Al-tair, in the center, and a fainter one on either ride. Northeast of Aquila is Delphinus, the Dolphin. From the peculiar figure formed by its principal stars this is often called "Job's Coffin." Still farther northward and lying exatchy in the Milky Way appears Cygnus, whose chief stars mark out very distinctly the figure of a gisantic cross, often called the "Northern Cross." The brightest star at the head of the cross, is Deneb, while the star at the foot of the cross is Gamma Cynt, or Albieco, one of the most exquisitely besutiful of the double stars. The larger star is white or golden white, and the smaller pure blue. The smallest telescope suffices to separate these stars and to show thele contrasting colors. With an in-strument of two or three inches' ap-erture and a magnifying power of 50 diameters they are beautifuly shown. ap-

strument of two or three inches' ap-orture and a magnifying power of 50 diameters they are beautifully shown. Their distance apart is rather more than 50 seconds of src. I have even separated them with a very powerful field-glass. In the western half of the sky the-observer will notice Virgo. Corvus. Leo. Coms. Berenices, and the Great Dipper, while Arcturus. In Bootes gleams high overhead, west of the zenith. Running the eye castward from Arcturus we come upon Corona.

them correctly, 52 Main Street. California, the task of investigating uccessful, may be so employ

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