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# ESPERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY MARCH 1 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,  
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The French say that "Nothing is a footstep without a knee," and that is about the only thing you cannot buy or sell through advertising.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

## THAN INSANE WHEN SHOT WHITE

Dr. Evans Makes Definite Statement—Explosive Outbreak of Adolescent Insanity.

JEROME GETS LYON LETTERS.

All Written From the Tombs and Bear Dates Subsequent to June 25 Last.

Expert Was Very Adroit and District Attorney Found It Impossible To Pin Him Down.

New York, March 1.—Dist. Atty. Jerome's intention of applying for a commission in lunacy to examine Harry K. Thaw seemed to be definitely established today during the continuance of his cross examination of Dr. B. D. Evans, the principal medical expert for the defense. Dr. Evans stated that he believed Thaw to have been suffering from adolescent insanity in 1903 and at the time of his marriage, April 4, 1905, and that when he killed Stanford White June 25, 1906, he was the victim of an acute and recurrent attack of the same malady. Dr. Evans was more definite in his answers today and was induced to make these statements with positiveness.

In addition to the "explosions," he said there were indications of mental instability at other times. Mr. Jerome during his cross examination constantly referred to the subject of paranoia, but was unable to secure from the witness any admission that would tend to show Thaw a paranoiac. By this line of questioning it seemed probable that the prosecution will attempt to show that, instead of being afflicted with the insanity of adolescence, Thaw is actually a paranoiac.

Dr. Evans would not classify adolescent insanity as chronic in Thaw's case and said he had known cases of this form of mental unsoundness to clear up overnight.

When the Thaw trial opened this morning, Dr. Atty. Jerome announced that there had been received a second packet of letters from J. D. Lyon, the Pittsburgh banker, who said that he was in custody of Dr. Thaw. The letters received today were written to Mr. Lyon by Thaw while in the Tombs and all bear dates subsequent to June 25 last. Mr. Lyon had sent on to the court and Mr. Jerome was very anxious to have the later letters and they were sent on by consent of Thaw's attorneys. The letters are held subject to the court's orders.

Dr. Britton D. Evans was recalled as soon as the letters from Pittsburgh had been examined by the court and Mr. Jerome continued his cross examination of the alienist.

"Taking all the letters you have read in the light of all you know about the case, what is your opinion as to the mental condition of this defendant at the time he wrote the letters?" was Mr. Jerome's first question.

Mr. Jerome asked on the ground that the question assumed that the witness had knowledge that was not in evidence.

Mr. Jerome withdrew the question and asked the witness if he had knowledge of facts that had not been testified to.

An argument was the result. Mr. Jerome claiming that the witness was insane when the homicide was committed. He was anxious, he said, to bring out all the facts.

Dr. Evans was allowed to answer and said that so far as he could recall he had told all of importance that he could remember of what he had heard and seen upon the first three visits to Thaw in the Tombs.

"Taking everything that you have testified into consideration what, in your opinion, was the mental condition of the defendant when he wrote the letters?" asked Jerome.

"He was in a state of mental insanity," Dr. Evans answered.

"Do you mean he was insane?" "Yes, he was," Dr. Evans answered.

THAW TO COMSTOCK.

Mr. Jerome handed the witness a letter Thaw wrote to Anthony Comstock complaining that "dens of vice" were maintained by Stanford White and other rich scoundrels for the ruin of young girls.

After Dr. Evans had examined the paper some 20 minutes, Jerome asked him if anything in the letter suggested the mental condition of the Thaw.

"It shows that his mind seemed to be running upon young women and their supposed wrongs."

"Anything else?" "One bullet," Dr. Evans answered.

"Were the delusions of an exalted or depressed nature?"

"I think there is enough in the letter for anybody to say as to that."

Dr. Evans' attention was called to Thaw's will and codicil, and he stated that the ideas and delusions indicated in those documents were different from the ones indicated in the letters.

"Are not the ideas or delusion shown in the will and codicil more concentrated than in the letters?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes; that is my opinion."

The will and codicil were written some years after the letters, and Dr. Evans' answer would indicate that in his opinion Thaw's mental disease changed in form and became more serious.

JEROME TAKES UP LETTERS.

Mr. Jerome took up the letters, nine in number, and began asking the witness questions in his opinion, considering other things in the case, the witness was insane when the letters were written. Yesterday Dr. Evans was obliged to state his opinion on each letter, excluding everything else.

"This letter shows an unsteady state of mind," said the witness regarding the first letter. He would be no more definite.

"What would you have treated him for?" "I don't know. I don't think I ever treated a patient by letter."

"Was the unsteadiness normal or abnormal?" "Well, it was abnormal in that it was not normal."

"Was the defendant insane?" "The unsteadiness had perhaps not reached the state of unbalance or insanity."

Dr. Evans refused to even attempt to classify the unsteadiness, saying it

## HUNT FOR MAN WHO STOLE \$173,000

Chief of Secret Service Wilkie Intimates Suspicion Has Concentrated on One Man.

NOT YET READY FOR ARREST.

Theory is One Man Got the Money—Sub-Treasury Employees Given Searching Examination.

Chicago, March 1.—The hunt for the man who stole \$173,000 from the Chicago sub-treasury continues. John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, who arrived here today and took personal charge of the case, strongly intimated last night that suspicion had concentrated on one man, whose name already has been mentioned in connection with the gigantic theft, but the officials were not yet ready for an arrest.

Chief Wilkie said this suspected man might have had one or several accomplices, who expected to profit by the theft, but his theory was that one man had taken the money.

Four men were put through a searching examination by Chief Wilkie in the office of Capt. Thomas I. Porter, chief of the local secret service bureau.

The men questioned were: Arthur R. Boal, currency clerk and a nephew of cashier Frank C. Russell. Henry S. Lock, assistant assenting teller, who has succeeded George W. Fitzgerald, who is being kept under surveillance, will be examined later.

With the exception of George W. Fitzgerald, the assenting teller from whose cash the money disappeared, these four men are believed to be in a better position than any other employees or officials of the sub-treasury to throw light on the mystery in which the thief could have secured the money.

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often took months to classify a case when one had these observations and it was impossible to try to do it by letter.

"As to exhibit A," said Dr. Evans, "I say the writer was bordered on instability—that he was over the border."

"In what direction?" "In the direction of insanity."

"You mean he was moving toward insanity?" "He was further over than when some of the other letters were written."

As to exhibit B, C and D, Dr. Evans said they showed a delusive state of mind.

Exhibit F threw no light upon the mental condition of the writer.

"What is your opinion as to the mental unsoundness in the reference to exhibit G," said Dr. Evans.

"At last we have got a letter which shows the defendant was insane," asked Mr. Jerome.

"In a degree, yes."

"What sort of insanity was it?" "I can't diagnose it from letters—no more."

"You can't tell what form of insanity it was?"

"There are indications that might show one kind or another, but it might be a temporary state of acute mania. There might also be indications of simple melancholia."

"Did you ever know a person suffering from acute mania to write a letter?"

"Yes, many."

"When persons suffering from acute mania write letters, do they remember them afterward?"

"Sometimes."

Exhibit H, the doctor said, threw no light upon the mental condition of the writer.

Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—A terrific downpour of rain, caused by a fall of 30 degrees in the temperature which changed it to a driving sleet, covered the city today.

Street car traffic was tied up during the early hours and telegraph and telephone wires are down. Railroad cars behind in the schedules due to the heavy storm.

that I know how much money you have because I see some one given you \$5."

LUCIDITY OF PARANOIACS.

"Does a person suffering from paranoia have any lucid intervals?" "Yes, I have seen many of them, and have seen them recover."

"Is it not true that many paranoiacs disclose no indication of insanity until you get on to the subject of their particular delusion?"

"Yes."

"Was this defendant suffering from acute or chronic insanity?" "He was suffering from acute or chronic insanity."

"When he shot and killed Stanford White?" "At the time of the shooting there was an acute outbreak."

"Was it acute or chronic adolescent insanity from which he suffered?" "I am confident that there had been other outbreaks. I believe that when he killed Stanford White it was an acute attack, and I believe a recurrent attack."

"Is there such a disease as acute and chronic adolescent insanity?" "There has been such a classification, and I can picture a case which might be called chronic during the period of one's adolescence, that it is from 10 to 40 years of age."

"Was it acute or chronic adolescent insanity from which this defendant suffered at the time he killed Stanford White?" "Yes."

COULDN'T PIN WITNESS DOWN.

Mr. Jerome seemed determined to pin the witness down to a definite answer.

"The outbreaks were acute," replied Dr. Evans.

"Of course they were," interposed Mr. Jerome. "Did you ever know of one outbreak of any lunatic to be other than acute?"

"No," drawled the witness after hesitation.

Dr. Evans declared all the evidence in the case was of outbreaks and there was nothing to show a chronic condition.

"How many outbreaks do you think this defendant had?"

The witness recited the events of writing the letters in 1905, of the making of the will in 1905 and the tragedy of 1906.

"In your opinion, then, there were three outbreaks of adolescent insanity?"

"Then that I know of."

"There may have been others?"

Mr. Jerome said he would give the doctor more exhibits to examine during the luncheon recess.

The witness demurred to this.

"I won't have time to get my lunch," he complained.

Finally he said he would do the best he could, and recess was ordered.

## THREE KILLED, FORTY INJURED

Construction Train Accident on Salt Lake Route at Leith Is Bad One.

HURT TO TRAVEL 430 MILES.

When the Special Arrives at Los Angeles Eight Capital Operators Must Be Performed.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 1.—A special to the Times from Las Vegas, Nev., says:

In the wreck of a construction train on the Salt Lake railroad near Leith, Nev., this morning, one man was instantly killed, two were so severely injured that they died later and about 40 were seriously injured.

The dead are Greek laborers and their names could not be learned. The accident occurred near the big washout.

An engine pushing two flat cars upon which were carried two construction crews, for some reason failed to slow down as it approached a string of cars loaded with construction material at the break. A box car on the end shot upward and descended upon the foremost flat car, injuring nearly every man aboard, together with many on the second car. Nearly all the injured are Greeks.

Many of the wounded are said to be dangerously injured, and eight capital operators must be performed when the special arrives at Los Angeles.

The bodies of the men who were killed remain at the scene of the wreck.

Twenty-seven of the injured, brought in on the train today, were terribly hurt, every one of them sustaining a fracture of an arm or leg.

One is suffering from a fractured skull and two of the injured were taken to the hospital this morning. Two of the injured probably will die. All of the seriously hurt were taken to the California hospital.

The medical staff of the hospital was engaged when the men were removed from the train today. Fifteen others were taken to the hospital.

One of them has a broken rib and the others are suffering from cuts and bruises. Most of the men are married but their families are in the old country.

STOCK TRAINS' SPEED.

Stockmen From Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado to Meet U. P. Agents.

Omaha, Neb., March 1.—A meeting of stockmen from Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado has been called to meet U. P. agents at Omaha, Neb., March 7, with representatives of the Union Pacific to agree upon a stock train speed schedule by which the speed of travel will be increased by the shippers paying increased transportation charges. Heavy losses often occur to stock because of delay, and stock men are willing to pay increased rates if the railroads will make better speed.

A TERRIFIC RAIN.

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## TINTIC DISTRICT RAILROAD POOL

Harry Joseph Very Specific in His References to the Mine-owners' Grievances.

DISTANCE CUTS NO FIGURE.

Nevada Haul, 306 Miles Further, Costs Just the Same to The Shipper.

Independent Coal Operator, However, Has Some Things to Say in Favor Of the Railroads.

The official investigation into railroad and fuel matters in Utah has been concluded, and so far there is no definite direction in which prospective legislation seems to point. For every proposed bill some objection has been raised, and there has been no unanimity of opinion or analysis of existing conditions by the various witnesses who are independent of all railroad influences.

The official report will be made Tuesday or Wednesday, and it is entirely probable that a majority and a minority report will both be made.

Harry Joseph told about the railroad pool in Tintic today, and the high rate it enforces against operators there, this combination being so strong that it dictates on what route ore shipments shall go forward.

Following the testimony of Mr. Joseph, L. H. Curtis, operator of an independent coal company four miles from Helper, was on the stand for a short time, but his testimony was not of great importance, as he was not yet shipping coal, and was relying on the promise of the railroad to be fair to him when he got ready to ship.

He said that they had made no effort to put him out of business, or hinder him and had recently put in a switch connection for a spur he is building to the mine.

He hopes to be shipping 1,000 tons of coal a day on the market before the end of the present summer, but declares he will sell where the price is best and that Los Angeles at this time pays more than the Salt Lake market.

Harry Joseph spoke as secretary of the Tintic Mine Operators' association, and seemed very familiar with the facts and figures of tariff on ore not only in the Tintic district, but in many others. He was cross-questioned by Parley L. Williams of the Hearman Hotel, Ayer, D. Ritor of the Gould times. At the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Ritor submitted documents from S. V. Derrah, assistant general freight agent of the Rio Grande, contradicting some points of testimony as to rates, and explaining the rate of \$1.05 on machinery, which is obtained from the east into Salt Lake. The documents were accepted by the committee for its information.

SOME COMPARISONS.

In explaining the existence of a Tintic railway pool, Mr. Joseph was very specific in his references. The haul to Salt Lake is 55 miles, yet the charge is the same from Nevada points half a mile away, and from Frisco, 210 miles distant.

"Is the rate into Tintic on supplies too high?" asked Senator Lawrence.

"Yes, it is on all commodities, such as lumber and supplies."

"How about changes in rates—have they lowered or raised in the past six years?"

"They have never been raised. Three or four years ago the rate on low grade ore was reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50 per ton."

ALWAYS THE SAME.

"Was there any difference at any time in the rates charged by the two roads—or have they always been the same?"

"Always the same unless one shipper obtained a cheaper rate than another. I have heard it intimated that this was the case, but never knew it to be proved. I believe any have treated us all alike."

"How about the effect of a maximum rate?"

RAILROAD FRIENDLY.

L. H. Curtis said that he was with the Hearman Hotel company, and that the railroad was just connecting with a spur track intended to run up to his company's mine.

"What attitude has the railroad company shown?"

"It has always been friendly. They charge us \$1 to ship our coal to Salt Lake from Price, to which we haul it in wagons. We hope to get a better rate when we begin to operate from Helper."

"Do you think the fact that the railroad owns the Gate mines will work against you?"

"No, I don't particularly. The officials have said they would be fair to us, and at present they are engaged in driving a lead tunnel. We have shipped but little coal."

"How much do you expect to spend in opening up your mines?"

"I don't know exactly, but it will be close to \$200,000."

After a few questions in which Mr. Williams and Mr. Ritor showed that the witness had no fear of the present coal operators, he was excused, and the committee decided to adjourn until Monday at 9 o'clock, when a plan for a report with recommendations will be formulated.

"It might work against us. They would ship by the San Pedro line around the mountain, and charge by the longer Rio Grande mileage, and that would be against us."

"But can't you get over which line your ore is to be shipped?"

HOW IT IS DONE.

"No; they have to pool down there, and they take this matter out of our hands. If we got to shipping too much over one road they would make us ship over the other. If we refused to

SIX KILLED IN WRECK.

Head-on Collision on the Burlington in Wyoming Today.

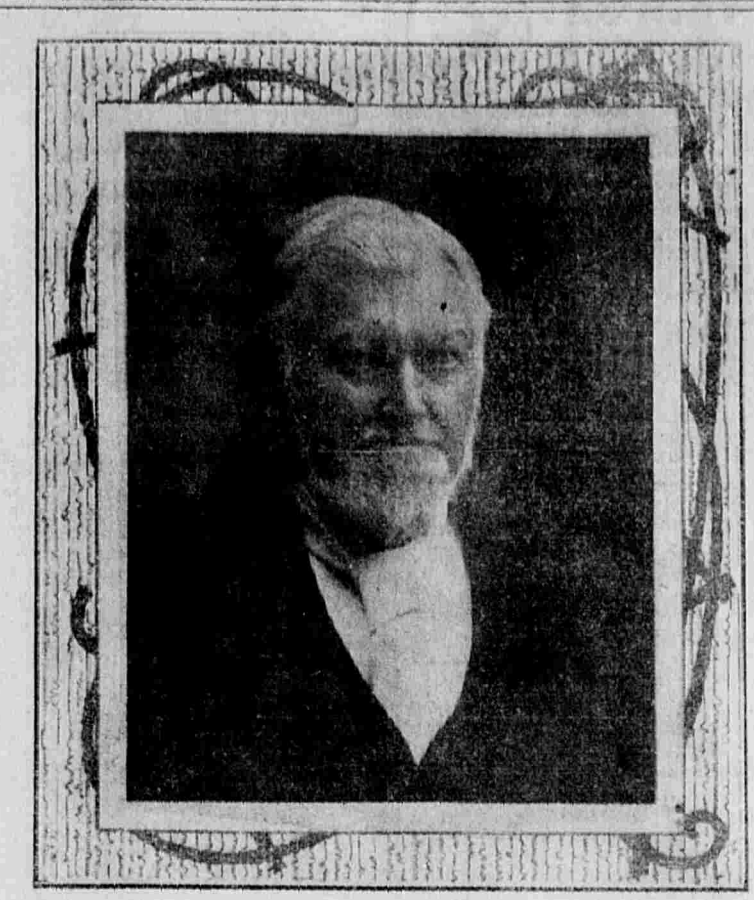
(Special to the "News.") Cheyenne, Wyo., Mar. 1.—Six men were killed in a head-on collision at Pedro on the Burlington near Sheridan this morning.

Engineer Chas. Shepherd of Sheridan and five Austrian laborers were the victims.

S. P. FREIGHT CONGESTION.

Very Bad One Threatened in San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 1.—A congestion of all classes of freight worse than that of a few months ago, is threatened in San Francisco and the Southern Pacific officials are at a loss how to combat the blockade. The operating department has brought the matter to the attention of J. C. Stubble. He says he believes that



WILFORD WOODRUFF, Fourth President of the Mormon Church, Whose One Hundredth Anniversary is Being Observed Today.

do it, the line we were shipping over would refuse to furnish us cars.

"Are you sure about the pool?" "I don't know just what the arrangement is, but there have been some kind of an arrangement that puts us at their mercy."

"How about the two roads—are there any difference to you which you are going over?"

"Yes; there is. The Short Line has the battleship ore cars that are 100,000 pounds in capacity and unload very easily, while the Rio Grande has 80,000 pound cars, and not so many of them, and we lose money through the cost of unloading each lot shipped in the smaller cars."

THE SOLUTION.

"Do you know of any way to overcome the pool?" "Only to do what Jesse Knight is talking of doing—by building our own railroad."

The question of the principle on which rates to Tintic are figured came up, and Mr. Joseph was asked if he knew how the railroads arrived at their rate.

CLARK DIDN'T KNOW.

He pleaded ignorance, and added: "I put it up to J. Ross Clark, and he himself didn't have any idea how the rate was figured out. He agreed with me that the rate was excessive and out to be adjusted, but it has not been done."

"There is one explanation of the Tintic rate," however, added Mr. Joseph. "I have it on authority, and I think the authority is good, too, that the Rio Grande will not allow the San Pedro road to charge on the net value instead of the gross value of ore shipped from Tintic as it does on the other points along its line."

"Then the lower rate from Oquirrh is participated in by the shipper isn't it?" "Yes, in Mr. Ritor."

"Certainly," replied Joseph. "That's where they get the best of us."

When Mr. Joseph left the stand he took with him a voluminous pile of papers from which he had furnished most of his figures and instances of high charges.

UTAH POSTOFFICE.

One Established at Central, Sevier Co., With Rachel Ence as Postmaster.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Mar. 1.—A post office has been established at Central, Sevier county, Utah, with Rachel Ence as postmaster.

Vinta D. Heithecker has been appointed regular, and William H. Heldecker, substitute rural carrier, route 1 at Nampa, Idaho.

Henry H. Horton has been appointed postmaster at Lookout, Albany county, Wyoming, vice G. B. Frederick, resigned.

A CASE OF PURPURA.

Fourth One Ever Known in United States Occurs at Laraine.

Laramie, Wyo., March 1.—The fourth case of purpura ever known in the United States was yesterday the cause of death of Mrs. Sina Barkhurst of Laraine. Purpura is the most fatal of all diseases, and the recovery of a case has never been known.

Mrs. Barkhurst was attacked by the disease last Wednesday, blood bursting from the veins and spreading over the entire body beneath the skin. Sunday the entire body turned gray. Tuesday the color changed to gray, except the face, which remained green. Yesterday death resulted.

MAIL STEAMER ASHORE.

Ninety Passengers and All the Mail Landed.

Flushing, Holland, March 1.—The Dutch mail steamer Koenigin Wilhelmina from Queensborough, England, went ashore at 6 o'clock this morning during a thick fog on a day eastward of the entrance of the harbor. The passengers and mails were