

MISSOURI RATES NOT REMUNERATIVE

U. S. Judge McPherson Holds They Do Not Give a Reasonable Return.

DECIDES SIX PER CENT IS

All Roads Involved Properly Built And Are Economically Managed.

Enforcement of Statute Means Confiscation—Gov. Hadley Condemns Decision and Says Fight Not Over.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—A notable decision in favor of the railroads was handed down today by Judge McPherson, of the United States district court, in the 2 cent fare and maximum freight rate cases, involving 18 Missouri lines. The railroads contended that the rates fixed by the statutes of the state were not remunerative but confiscatory, and that the enforcement of the statutes would be enjoined. The state brought proceedings to have them enforced.

BURDEN OF PROOF.

The question, said Judge McPherson in his decision, "is whether the traffic wholly within the state of Missouri generally referred to in the evidence as local traffic, can be carried under the freight rate statute of 1907 at such profit as will give a reasonable return after paying expenses upon the investment, or whether such traffic is carried at a loss or less than such reasonable profit." The court has reached the conclusion that upon this question the statutory rates fixed by either and both statutes are not remunerative.

GAS COMPANY CASE.

The supreme court during the present year in the case of City of New York vs. Consolidated Gas company of New York, decided that 6 per cent was fair and right to be given to the owners of the true valuation. My opinion is that while a gas plant is in service, it respects different from a railroad, that a railroad property, properly built, and properly managed, should over and above expenses make a return of 6 per cent per annum. And considering all the evidence, the evidence fairly shows that all of these roads were properly and economically built and are being properly and economically managed, and that after paying the expenses for maintenance and operation, the return is less than 6 per cent of returns, and not more than 3 per cent, upon any of them and as to some of them a deficit, taking the property as above stated, within the state of Missouri at its true valuation. And this is so without reference to bonds because in no case do the bonds bear 6 per cent interest.

PASSENGER EARNINGS.

The passenger earnings under the 2 cent fare law of 1907, allowing nothing for extra cost over interstate business, give the return whatever the rate of Rock Island, St. Louis & Hannibal, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, and the Great Western. The other companies will have the following: St. Louis & San Francisco between 3 and 4 per cent; the Santa Fe between 4 and 5 per cent; the Kansas City Southern a small fraction over 2 per cent; the M. & C. T. between 2 and 3 per cent; the Burlington between 3 and 4 per cent. But this is at the rate of allowing for an extra cost of service. But to add the extra cost for freight and passenger, there are no earnings over expenses. This is confiscation under the Constitution.

It being a legislative act, and not a judicial one, this court cannot fix rates. If it could, 2 1/2 cent passenger rates would be fixed for the St. Louis roads, and 3 for the others. But that is for the legislature to decide, and not for the courts. It is believed by many that by reducing the fare there would be much more travel. For a month or so this proved to be true. But with the novelty gone, the testimony shows that the increase has been less than 2 per cent and more nearly 1 per cent.

WHAT LAW DID.

The maximum freight law as passed by the legislature involved reduction ranging from 2 per cent to 4 per cent on heavy freight in carload lots. The railroads secured a court order temporarily restraining the state officials from putting this act into effect and on June 11, 1907, Frank Hagerman, representing the various railroads, petitioned the court to make this order permanent. By mutual agreement and at the suggestion of Judge McPherson, who desired to have a practical test, the 2 cent passenger rate law was put into effect on June 11, 1907, to run three months. At the end of that period both sides agreed to continue the rate in effect as the results obtained and the law is still being enforced.

After many delays the cases were finally brought to trial before Judge McPherson.

Both sides presented a long array of figures to uphold their claims. The courtroom was crowded today with lawyers and railroad men eager to hear Judge McPherson's decision.

VIEW OF THE DECISION.

After the decision had been handed down, the views of the attorneys of both sides of the controversy were sought in to what immediate effect the opinion would have. While several railway attorneys intimated that the individual railroads soon would go back to the 3-cent passenger rate, none was able to state specifically that this would be done, or if done when the action would be taken.

GOV. HADLEY'S COMMENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 8.—Governor Hadley did not appear surprised when informed that the 3-cent passenger rate law had been knocked out by Judge McPherson in the United States circuit court at Kansas City.

"All I can say at this time," said the governor, "is that the decision is not a correct one. It does not end the fight, however. The state will surely appeal to the United States supreme court. Of course this question is in the hands of the attorney-general."

Commenting at some length on the decision, Gov. Hadley said:

"While the decision on Judge McPherson is similar to the opinion of the judge, it must be accepted as the law until the questions involved are submitted to the supreme court of the United States.

"That I think the decision is wrong, goes without saying. The claim that the rates fixed by the freight and passenger rate laws were unreasonably low and therefore confiscatory, was based upon expert testimony as to how the common expenses should be divided between state and interstate traffic. The theory of the railroad experts is that the expense common to the state and interstate traffic should be divided in proportion to the revenue produced by the two classes of traffic with an added increment of cost for the doing of state business.

"This theory seems to me manifestly wrong and absurd, as its necessary logical result is that the higher rates and the greater the revenue produced by the state traffic, the lower would be the amount of expenses assigned to that traffic. A number of the witnesses for the railroads testified that the only way that the rates for the state traffic could be made remunerative would be to make them so high that they would be prohibitive.

"It would, for the railroads, to prove by this theory that the three-cent law was unreasonable to prove that the two-cent law was too low. The state conceded that the expense common to the state and interstate traffic should be divided on the basis of cost of service rendered to the two classes of traffic. The question as to how the cost of service should be divided was the only controlling factor involved in the litigation. So it is apparent that these laws which were regularly enacted are declared inoperative by the testimony of the experts. So long as this method obtains the right of the states to regulate the charges of public service corporations doing business therein amounts to but little or nothing."

ATTY-GEN'L'S OPINION.

Willard W. Hagerman, attorney-general, said: "We won't give up the fight for lower railroad rates in Missouri. I take up the case today where Gov. Hadley left it off and I mean to fight it to the end. This is the highest tribunal in the state, the public, the other the legislative branch of the Missouri government. The legislature is now in session and I will endeavor to have some action taken on the case during the present session. We are allowed two years in which to appeal the case to the United States supreme court, but we shall take our time."

ROCKEFELLER BACKING POLAR EXPEDITION

Pasadena, Cal., March 8.—Ernest Lefanowski, Arctic explorer, government hydrographer and scientist of the United States navy, arrived in Pasadena from the coast yesterday. He comes here to organize another expedition to the bleak northern coast of Alaska, an expedition of which he will be the chief. During the trip, he is being aided by the University of Chicago and John D. Rockefeller. He will enlist his men and gather his supplies here and in Seattle for a long journey to begin with navigation in the spring.

AMATEUR AEONAUT'S PERILOUS DESCENT

Long Beach, Cal., March 8.—Five thousand people saw Jean Savage, an amateur aeronaut, ascend from the beach in a "flying wind," which at times threatened to carry him as high as the clouds. He did not get lost until he was 2,500 feet. The balloon, relieved of his weight, turned over and down into the sea, where it was picked up by a fishing boat. In his efforts to land safely, saving his parachute at dangerous angles and at times the spectators held their breath in a particularly strong breeze that impelled him. He fell into the breakers, releasing his hold on the parachute, which was caught in the tide and carried out to sea and sunk before a launch could reach it.

SUPT. J. M. RAPELJE IS BADLY INJURED

Missoula, Mont., March 8.—Dr. J. P. Aylen, chief of the Northern Pacific hospital staff, returned from the east yesterday and at once repaired to the company hospital where he made an examination of the injuries which were sustained by Supt. J. M. Rapelje. He found that the injured man's chances for recovery are evenly divided.

Mr. Rapelje's injuries consist of four or five broken ribs, one of which pierced the right lung and several cuts about the head, the latter not being considered serious.

General Supt. G. A. Goodell will arrive today and will superintend matters until the condition of Mr. Rapelje's condition is definitely determined.

Supt. Rapelje was injured yesterday while directing the operations of a wrecking in overturning a derailed car between Woodlin and Eddy. He was struck on the left side of the head and knocked down a 10-foot embankment with terrific force.

The engine was detached from the wrecking and a special was made up of Mr. Rapelje's private car, which reached Missoula at 9:45 last night.

FORAKER ENDORSES TAFT'S VIEWS ON NEGRO QUESTION

Washington, March 8.—Joseph B. Foraker, ex-Senator from Ohio, has endorsed Taft's view on the negro question outlined in his inaugural address. "If I understand correctly what he said," commented Mr. Foraker, "he realizes fully the serious character of this question and intends to do all in his power to bring about a just solution of it."

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.

Washington, March 8.—The department of agriculture today estimated that the wheat crop in the United States was about 1.2 billion bushels of last year's crop and about 1.1 billion bushels of this year's crop.

CARPENTER'S ROASTS COOPER

Charged With Being an Embezzler: Name Banded About the State: Man of Dark Ways.

WARNING FROM THE COURT.

Tells Audience if Any One Expresses Approval or Disapproval, Will Wish He Had Never Done It.

Nashville, March 8.—A large audience, half of which was composed of women, was present today to hear the closing arguments in the Cooper-Sharp murder trial. Judge Hart warned the audience against any demonstration.

"I have been told," he said, "that some people have been brought here to express approval or disapproval. I can scarcely believe it. But I want to say that any one who applauds or hisses or comments upon the argument will wish she or he had never done it."

Capt. Fitzhugh began the opening argument to the jury for the state. He said: "I appear before you with mixed feelings of regret and pleasure—regret that I should have to aid in the inquiry into the cause of the death of my dearest friend."

"On the afternoon of Nov. 3, there was a tragedy upon the streets of this city a tragedy which robbed a woman of the tender and most devoted husband, a boy of his loving father, and the commonwealth of a brilliant statesman, whose achievements have added luster and glory to the state. To you has been charged the duty of fixing the responsibility."

"It is murder when a man takes a life upon a sudden impulse. How much more it is murder when a man's heart is so full of malice and revenge that he spends all day Sunday and most of Monday devising the ways and means of taking the life of the man he hates so bitterly."

Next Fitzhugh explained how on Sunday night, Capt. D. B. Cooper was at the Tulane hotel to meet E. E. Craig and how Cooper made threats against Carmack to Craig and how these threats were transmitted to the dead senator.

Col. Cooper met Craig on personal business, but he pressed the business on the side and revealed what was in his black heart. He owed his friend Craig money—he owed all his friends money, and he never bothered about money owed. This did not bother him. But he broke out and said, "If my name appears in the Tennessee again Carmack or I must die."

"This man who is a self-confessed jobholder for a railroad, a man who is charged by reputable men with having embezzled money entrusted to his care; this man whose name had been banded about the state; this man whose dark and devious ways have now been uncovered found to send to an honest and upright journalist the threat that if his name appeared in the Tennessee again, one of them must die."

"And when the tragedy was over the defendants began to look for a cause, for an excuse. What did they do that Carmack had referred to 'that little bald headed angel, Dunc Cooper.' He had asked 'did the angel come from above or below?' and 'was there the smell of sulphur on his wings?' 'If that reason enough to kill a man?'"

"Why, gentlemen, Harriman, Rockefeller and Morgan are private citizens. They never held office but they exercised a powerful control over public affairs. Their names appear daily in the public press. Yet who ever heard of one of these men demanding that his name be omitted from the newspaper? Who ever heard of one hunting down an editor and assassinating him on the street? Why, gentlemen, they have never even challenged the right of the press to use their names for the purpose of keeping the public informed and Col. Cooper when he went into politics made it the duty of the press to watch him."

"The same things to which Col. Cooper objected in Marmack's case, but that he never grew angry at any other editor. During this bitter arraignment of Col. Cooper, he was quietly with his eyes shut and his hands folded as though asleep. Not so his daughters. Satey Mrs. Birch, with tear filled eyes came down, sat with clasped hands close to her brother. Mrs. Wilson, petite and delicate, watched the proceedings with eyes intently, her black eyes flashing angrily."

KISSING NO CRIME.

New York Magistrate Renders Important Decision on Question.

New York, March 8.—Not only is it no crime to kiss your sweetheart, but you are entitled to kiss her without interruption, according to a decision of Magistrate Corrigan rendered yesterday in the Jefferson Market police court.

Maxwell Meditch and Carmen Rogers were saying goodnight in a hallway in West Fifty-seventh street Saturday night when three Frenchmen complained and objected. Meditch complained to a policeman and they were arrested. When arraigned yesterday the magistrate heard the testimony and then said:

"That's no crime. I'm going to fine you each \$5. Next time you come across two lovers saying goodnight, you'll know how to behave. We've got too many citizens of conduct in this town already."

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES RELEASE AMERICANS

Guantanamo, Mex., March 8.—H. P. Smith, F. W. Underhill and Fred Wood, American mine officials, who killed one Mexican and wounded three others when they caught stealing ore, have been released from prison on bond at American headquarters.

DOUGLAS SHOE SHOPS RESUME.

Brackton, Mass., March 8.—The factories of the W. L. Douglas shoe company resumed their customary activity today with the return of the 42 strikers who had been on strike since March 1.

At a conference between the strikers and the company, the latter agreed to the terms of the agreement which was effected. The terms were not made public.

MOORE TELLS JUST HOW IT HAPPENED

Why There Was Such an Awful Blizzard in Washington on Inauguration Day.

GIVES PREST. TAFT CON TALK.

All Sorts of Proof He Had to Show That No Such "Highs" and "Lows" Ever Produced Such a Storm.

Washington, March 8.—Just how it happened that there was such a blizzard in Washington on March 4 and in the face of his telegram to Mr. Taft on the night of the third that the weather would be clear, was explained to the president today by Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau. Prof. Moore admitted he had waited for several days in some timidity before attempting to "pay his respects" to Mr. Taft. Mr. Moore had an explanation which he brought to a climax with all sorts of proof that no such "high" and "low" ever before produced such a snow storm.

The "Original Roosevelt club" from St. Paul, under the guidance of Hugh T. Halbert, 73 strong, was accorded a warm reception by Mr. Taft in the east room. The British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce paid their respects to the president and Mrs. Taft today, as did Gov. L. B. Phillips. A number of other callers were received.

President Taft was at his desk and occupied the first hour of the day in dictating letters. Vice President Sherman and Frank Mondak, the latter with Postmaster General Hitchcock, were early callers at the White House.

MILLIONAIRE PRATO KILLED FROM AMBUSH

Nogales, Ariz., March 8.—Don Luis Prato, a millionaire ranch owner, merchant and pioneer of this section, was shot from ambush and instantly killed on the Santa-Campana railroad, while on the way to his ranch east of Magdalena. The victim was shot five times by parties concealed by the roadside. The Mexican doctor, who was wounded, managed to reach the ranch from which a messenger was dispatched to notify relatives and officers here of the killing.

Prato had trouble frequently with ranch hands and also had engaged in lawsuits regarding portions of his big ranch. It is supposed he was killed out of revenge. He had resided here over 20 years and was well known to nearly everybody in Arizona and Sonora.

PLACE FOR "JIMMY" SLOAN.

Ex-President's Companion and Body Guard Given Marshalship.

Denver, Colo., March 8.—The News today says: "Jimmy Sloan, former President Roosevelt's closest companion and body guard for the last five years, has been rewarded, and within the next few weeks will resign from the U. S. secret service to become U. S. marshal for the Southern district of Illinois. Sloan's appointment has been agreed upon by Speaker Cannon, in whose district the new marshal will take office."

Sloan's home is in Danville. Sloan will continue in the secret service as the personal body guard of President Taft until the duties of protecting a president have been fully learned by Lucien C. Wheeler.

WAGES REDUCED 10 PER CENT.

Phoenixville, Pa., March 8.—A reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the employees of the Phoenix Iron company went into effect today. About 3,500 men are affected. All the employees except the draftsmen and general office force are included in the cut. The Phoenix Iron company is one of the biggest independent concerns. The large plant here has been operating since 1880 and has been in business for nearly 30 years.

WAS MAN MURDERED OR WAS HE A HOLD-UP?

Chicago, March 8.—Hugh Hopkins, son of J. J. Hopkins, superintendent of the Chicago and North Western railroad, was found slain early today in a doorway at 8705 Wentworth avenue, after John Lattara, a bartender, had reported to the police by telephone that he had exchanged shots with a hold-up man in a South Side saloon. Lattara is detained by the authorities pending an investigation of his story. He says that Hopkins pounded on the door of the saloon after closing hours and when the door was opened drew a revolver and fired. Lattara returned the fire and Hopkins fled. His body was found a block from the scene of the shooting.

NO DECISION ON COMMODITIES CASE

Washington, March 8.—The U. S. supreme court today failed to hand down a decision in what is known as the "commodities" case, involving the validity of the act prohibiting railroads from holding an interest in or owning mines or other concerns whose products are shipped over their lines of railroad.

SECY. MEYER REVERSES A ROOSEVELT ORDER

Washington, March 8.—The order of the secretary of the navy given at the direction of President Roosevelt abolishing the navy yards at Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans, was today revoked by Secy. Meyer.

MURDERER ELECTROCUTED.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—William Jones, a negro, was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison today for the murder of Llewellyn Dunn, at Hempstead, L. I., on Sept. 1, 1907. Three shocks were given before the man was pronounced dead. While he was being strapped in he said good-bye to those about him.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE ON PROHIBITION

New Development in the Senate Causes a Mild Sensation.

KUCHLER A SMILING MAN.

Other Members of the Upper House Wear a More Sober Countenance—Uncertain Tone Is Noted.

Senator Gardner announced in the senate this afternoon that Governor Spry had asked for a joint session of the senate and house of representatives Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of reading his special message and that the governor had asked that the consideration of S. B. 118, the substitute for the Cannon bill, be not considered until after that time, Senator Hadley moved that the matter go over until that time. Hyde of Utah resisting. Upon vote he was the only member in the negative column.

President Gardner announced a joint session for tomorrow morning at the hour requested by his excellency.

The way of the senate prohibition bill is fraught with many difficulties, not the least of which occurred today. All seemed to be plain sailing for consideration this forenoon, and the event was expected to develop a battle royal. In anticipation of something out of the ordinary, a crowd that filled the gallery and lapped considerably into the space reserved for members was present soon after 10 o'clock. The hour set for the beginning of hostilities. The hands of the clock moved gradually around, until a half hour had passed and still there was no sign of an opening. The uninformed began to wonder "wherefore firing did not begin" and it was noticed that President Gardner was nowhere to be seen. Soon it was whispered around that a delayed train was responsible for his absence.

When President Gardner did put in an appearance he looked half an hour late. After a minute of two of routine work, it seemed that the special order, the prohibition measure, would come up. Not so, however, for a message from the house followed, setting upon the heels of another, until it looked but five minutes of noon. Then came a motion for a recess until 2 o'clock, which carried, before the prohibition question was reached. The apparently ill-fated senate substitute for the Cannon prohibition bill.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

This startling feature, however, was of little consequence compared to something yet to come. Scarcely had something been taken when announcement was made by some members to the effect that a special message on the prohibition question would come from his excellency the governor this afternoon. No one seemed to know what would be the import of the document, but Mr. Kuchler seemed to be the only member wearing a smile, and he carried it with him clear out of the building.

When asked whether he would deliver a message to the legislature this afternoon, he said he did not know, but he would be glad to do so if he were asked. Governor Spry replied that he probably would, that he was trying to prepare something along the line indicated to present to the joint assembly. He did not know what it would be, but members of the senate who knew of the intended message, predicted that it would have a tendency to materially effect the present position of the prohibition question. That it will have strong bearing on S. B. 118 and may cause a different outcome than that which has seemed imminent up to the present time is freely predicted.

GREAT CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

A disappointed crowd filed out of the senate chamber when the recess was announced. Though the opening of the session had been considerably delayed, it was expected until the last moment that at least an opening gun would be fired. Many of the spectators were women, a few, wives or other relatives of members, but the majority were club women and others who were waiting for a new sensation. It is expected that standing room will be at a premium this afternoon as the rumor of a message from the governor and other proceedings of the afternoon had led to some excitement. It was being doing, which could not well be missed by the interested on either side.

BUDGET COMING TOMORROW.

The report of the committee on appropriations will likely be submitted to the senate tomorrow morning. Chairman W. N. Williams. Since the beginning of the session Senator Williams has put in a vast amount of work in an endeavor to properly adjust the various appropriations.

Yesterday the entire committee was engaged all day in passing on the items of expense necessary to propel the ship of state for the coming two years. With the committee was Governor Spry and Secretary of State Thayer.

THE HOUSE TODAY.

The house committee on judiciary this afternoon reported favorably on the following bills: S. B. 66, by Hadger, relating to prohibition in divorce actions. S. B. 71, by Hadger, relating to interdictory and final decrees in divorce and appeals therefrom. S. B. 51, by Russell, relating to houses of ill fame.

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PRESIDENT TAFT MAY COME HERE

Will Endeavor to Reach Salt Lake In Time for G. A. R. Encampment.

INVITED BY DELEGATION

Utah Senators Present Engraved Petition Signed by Executive Committee in Charge.

Col. F. M. Sterrett Enthusiastic When Informed of the Purport of Dispatch Received This Afternoon.

Washington, March 8.—That President Taft contemplates a general trip through the south and west this autumn was indicated by him today when he said he would try to attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R. to be held in Salt Lake City, Aug. 9 to 14. The invitation was extended by Senators Smith and Sutherland of Utah, who also represented the executive committee of the G. A. R. President Taft said that he would like very much to attend the meeting and it might be quite possible for him to do so in view of his intended trip through the south and west.

GRAND CENTRAL ACTION

Justice Holmes in U. S. Supreme Court Orders Dismissal.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Justice Holmes in the supreme court today dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, the case of the Mammoth Mining company, plaintiff in error, against the Grand Central Mining company, defendants.

HAWLEY VINDICATED.

Cornelius Kooyman Proves to Be Good Witness for the Defense.

Like most of those familiar with the affairs of the Kooyman family, Judge Bowman demonstrated this morning in the criminal division of the city court that he would not believe some of them under oath. The principal case before Judge Bowman this morning was that of the State vs. H. G. Hawley, driver of a dairy wagon, charged with attempting a criminal assault upon Minna Kooyman, a child of tender years, on Feb. 10. The complaint was made by Cornelius Kooyman, who has been arrested on different occasions on complaints charging grave offenses.

The little girl was sworn, and told her story in such a manner that little or no credence could be placed in it. She cried and said she did not want to testify and by implication gave the impression that she appeared in court simply because her brother wanted her to.

Cornelius Kooyman took the stand and told a lurid tale about the alleged assault, but not badly enough to excite indignation by Judge C. B. Dield, representing the defense, admitted that he had offered to accept \$25 from Hawley. Judge Dield brought out many things connected with the case, but he did not reflect any credit upon the said Kooyman, and the testimony of the latter throughout was such that, when counsel for defense made a motion to dismiss the case, Judge Bowman granted the motion. Hawley was ordered discharged.

POLICE HAVE NO CLUE IN BARNETT MURDER

High Meyers, Cripple, Fails to Explain Blood Stains on Crutch And Hat.

The police department is still at sea regarding the brutal murder of John C. Barnett in room 42 of the American House last Wednesday night, but they are hard at work on the problem. Although the coroner's jury has not yet announced its findings, the police are not at all discouraged. "Boston Joe" and Philip Mann, the two men who were with Barnett, and who came from Park City with Hugh Meyers, the cripple, whose bloody crutch and blood stained hat were the means of landing him in jail on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.

THE HEINZES POSITIVELY IDENTIFY NECKLACE

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—Otto C. Heinze, the New York millionaire, accompanied by Mrs. Heinze, arrived here today and positively identified the pearl necklace recovered by the Omaha police from the Greek, John D. Savitsky. They had not decided whether or not to prosecute Savitsky.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TO SERVICIA.

Belgrade, March 8.—Count Torgmar, the Austro-Hungarian minister here, today formally presented a service note from his government expressing a desire for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two countries.

PLASTER MILL BURNED

Structure at Nephi Is Entirely Destroyed by Fire Which Could Not Be Controlled.

A fire which totally destroyed the Nephi Plaster & Manufacturing company's mill occurred early yesterday morning. The value of the plant is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000, and the company carried \$10,000 insurance. The mill was located at the mouth of Salt Creek canyon, a few miles from Nephi.

SWITCHMAN MEETS DEATH.

A. W. Farnum Killed Under Wheels of Engine While at Work.

A frightful accident occurred in the Oregon Short Line yards Saturday night in which A. W. Farnum, a switchman, was ground to death under the wheels of an engine.

The unfortunate man was engaged in coupling cars and after dropping the last shift, went to the engine to see if it had started. He was standing on the track when the engine backed down on him and he was crushed to death.

The engine was stopped by the firemen and the body was removed. The coroner's jury will meet tomorrow to hear the evidence.

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