If it is absurd to ask you whether you ever receive a telegram and forget to open it; and equally absurd to ask you whether you read the want ads., why, YOU'LL DO!

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

WEDNESDAY JULY 10 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

Government Files One in the Unit-

ed States Court in New

York.

64 COMPANIES INVOLVED.

Asks That Existing Combinations

And Attempts to Monopolize

Be Restrained.

Exceed \$275,000,000.

You can sell your real estate—and any-body else's—anywhere—any time— most any price (if honest)—if you can write or procure a CONVINC-ING AD.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

HAS SALT LAKE

A YOUNG ORCHARD?

Two Mysterious Explosions of

Dynamite in Southeastern

Section of City.

POLICE WORKING ON CASES.

10 PAGES -LAST EDITION



Joined Western Federation of Miners in 1897 and Became President in 1902.

WAS ORGANIZER OF UNIONS.

Policy of Federation is to Defend Its Members When They Are in Trouble.

HE CONTRADICTED ORCHARD.

Didn't Meet Him Till After Vindicator Outrage-Never Gave Him Money. -Paid His Hotel Bill at Ouray.

Boise, Ida., July 10 .- Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and fellow-defendant of William D. Haywood in the indictment charging them with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, was sworn today as a witness in behalf of his comrade He was called by the defense at 10:15 this morning and was escorted into court by a deputy sheriff. He seemed quite self-possessed, and as he walked to the stand, looked around the courtroom, apparently seeking a glimpse of his wife, who occupied an inconspicu-

to the stand, looked anomaly in the series of his wife, who occupied an inconspicutors of the press tables. He displayed some nervousness as his examination began, but within a few minutes was going very steadily in a recital of his connection with the western Federation of Miners. During the review of the Coeur d'Alenes strike of 1899, the witness said he was not the strikers in their struggle, he never had any personal here the strikers in their struggle, he never had any personal here the coeur d'Alenes strike of 1899, the witness said he was not the strikers in their struggle, he never had any personal here the strikers in their struggle, he never had any personal here the strikers in their struggle, he never had any personal here the strike of 1899, the witness easily of the the strikers in their struggle, he never had any personal here the strike of 1995-04. The struggle of the the strike of 1905-04. The struggle of the the strike of 1908-04. Mover, with the utmost deliberation of the Crieple Creek strike of 1908-04. Mover, with the utmost deliberation for the order that he had ever discussed the vertex is alabor convention in Jan, and the labor convention in Jan, and given Orchard in his evidence. He admitted having met Orchard in Jan, any sum of the desame fairly well acquainter he had given Orchard any knowledge of Orchard having been given any frederation of Miners. Moyer detailed his trip to Ouray, Colo, with Orchard his trip to Ouray, Colo, with Orchard here to get work and Moyer suggested for they travel together. This was for information of Miners for carry, which he said were secured by Petity box of the staid off shotgans. Which he said were secured by Petity box on ticket, but Moyer said, bought is own ticket, but Moyer said, bought

COLORADO 1904 AND 1905.

chair by a bailiff and sworn, Moyer was questioned by Att. Darrow as to some of the details of his early life, He said be had been a miner ever since 1880. He joined the Western Federation of Miners in 1897 and was first elected president in June, 1902, having been re-elected annually since that. 1904. HIS FIRST PROMINENCE.

HIS FIRST PROMINENCE. Moyer said he had worked in a smelter for three years and a half of his life. He first came into promin-ence in the national organization of the federation in 1899 when at the Sali-Lake convention he was elected a member of the exectuive board under President Ed Boyce. For nine months prior to his election as president Moyer acted as organizer for the union. He first met William D. Haywood at the 1900 convention in Denver. Haywood was chosen secretary-treasure in 1901. The witness said he was an Odd Fel-low of 18 years' standing and also a

The witness said he was an Odd Fel-low of 18 years' standing and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been in the latter organization eight years. Mr. Darrow here had the witness identify a copy of the constitution of the W. F. W. and offered it in evidence. There was no objection from the state. It was apnounced that the reading

It was announced that the reading could be deferred. NOT BOUND AS PRESIDENT.

Mr. Moyer said that as president no bond was required of him, but that Haywood as secretary-treasurer was under a bond of \$80,000.

under a bond of \$30,000. The witness declared that his duties as president of the organization required his absence from headquarters a great-er part of the time. The territory cov-ered by the W. F. M. ertends from Michigan to the Pacific coast and from Alaska to Mexico. There were 22,000 members of the federation when Moyer was elected in 1902. When he was ar-rested more than a year ago there were 20,000 members, and according to this year's report there are more than 40,-600. PROTECTING MEMBERS.

PROTECTING MEMBERS.

PROTECTING MEMBERS. "Now, Mr. Moyer, during your term as president, what has been the cus-tom of the organization as to defending members of the union who have been charged with crime growing out of their connection with the union or where the federation has been in-volved?" asked Mr. Darrow. "It has been the rule of the organ-ization always to protect its members and the interest of the organization." Moyer spoke with absolute self-posses-sion. He seemed to weigh every word of his answers. "Has the organization had to defend its members quite often?"

its members quite often?" Yes.

tions

them.

ber of the executive board until the June following the troubles. He had nothing to do with the management of the strike and no interest in it other than as a member of the organization a long distance from the scene of trou-bles. After becoming a member of bles. After becoming a member of the the executive board, he had to vote on some matters concerning the latter part of the strike. "Were you in sympathy with the men in the Coeur d'Alenes?"

"I was: yes, sir." "Did you ever know Gov. Steunenberg?" "No, sir." "Ever see him?" "No, sir."

NO FEELING TOWARDS STEU-NENBERG.

"Did you ever entertain any personal

"No, sir." "No, sir." "You had the same feeling that oth-er members of the organization had?" "I can't say that I felt the same as the men who were actually in the trou-ble. I was at some distance and could not feel as atrough as they did."

not feel as strongly as they did." CRIPPLE CREEK TROUBLES. Mr. Darrow next took the witness to the Cripple Creek district of Colorade, and the beginning of the labor strife

"No, sir." "Did he come into your office De-cember, 1903, and tell you he had blown up the Vindicator mine, and did you pat him on the back and tell him he had done a good job and give him \$400?" SUIT TO DISSOLVE **TOBACCO TRUST** 'No, sir," replied Moyer positively. "I never saw the man until January,

"Did you have such a conversation with him at any time or place?" "I did not." Moyer said he was in Joplin, Mo., at

Moyer said he was in Joplin, Mo., at the time of the Vindicator mine explo-sion and first read of it in the Kansas City papers. The witness went to Cripple Creek in February, 1904, to at-tend the trials of the members of the federation who were charged with at-tempting to wreck a train on the Flor-ence & Cripple Creek railroad. He saw Orehard there many times at the trial and at miners' headquarters. Orchard seemed anxious to do whatever he could to help in preparing the case and did a zood deal.

"Did you ever meet Harry Orchard in Victor and give him \$100 for his good work at the Vindicator mine?" "No, sir."

"Did you ever give him \$100 at any time or place?"

"No." "Or know of his getting any money from the organization for any crime or any criminal act?" "No, sir." "Did you say in the train-wrecking "Did you say in the train-wrecking

case that you wanted no mention made of 'Petilbone dope?'" "I had never heard of such a thing at that time."

The next time the witness saw Or-chard was in 1904.

MOYER BOUGHT GUNS.

ORCHARD IN MOYER'S OFFICE.

ORCHARD IN MOYER'S OFFICE. "He came to my office in Denver along with three or four other men who said they had decided to pull out of Cripple Creek and wanted to know a good place to locate. We discussed several different places. Orchard said he believed he would go to Silverton, Colo. I told him I was making prepar-ations to go down to Ouray myself and that if he was K. no huiry I would be glad to have him wait and go with me. I told him several labor men had been beaten up down there and I would like to have him with me as protec-tion. He said a day or two made no difference to him. He waited and went with me."

"Was anything said about arms?"

"And have there been many convic-

"Very few, considering the number who have had charges placed against

'Where were you in 1899 during the oeur d'Alene troubles?" "In the Black Hills of South Dako-

Moyer said he did not become a mem-

I would also buy him a gun. I got Mr. Pettlbone to buy the guns for us. I had known him since 1900. He was always a great friend of the miners and being in trade could get a liberal dis-count on anything he bought. He was often a member of the entertainment committee when there were conven-tions in Denver." "Was your shotgun used to kill Lyte Gregory

No. sir.

"Has it ever been fired?" No, sir. I left it in Denver at the time of my arrest with the remainder at my goods.

PAID ORCHARD'S HOTEL EX-PENSES.

Moyer said he and Orchard went to ouray March 23. Orchard paid his own railroad fare, but Moyer paid the hotel expenses at Ouray. The witness went to look out for the welfare of 60 union miners who had been deported from Telluride. Two days after his arrival Moyer was arrested at the re-quest of the sheriff of San Miguel coun-ty in which Telluride is located. The luncheon recess until 1:30 p. m. was taken at this point.



can Tobacco company, the Imperial Tobacco company, the British American Tobacco company, the American Snuff One Earning His Living in America company, the American Cigar company, the United Cigar Stores company, the American Stogie company, the MacAndrews and Forbes company, the Conley Foil company and 56 other corporations and 29 individuals connected with the named companies. These corporations and invidivuals constitute what is generally known as the "tobacco trust" and the petition directed against them sets forth the purpose of the government to dissolve this trust by breaking up the agreements under which the consolidated concerns are working. In showing the growth of the "trust" since its organization in 1890 the conclusion is reached that at an early day, unless prevented, it would completely monop-olize the entire tobacco industry.

somew bread.

tive earl.

John A.

WHAT PETITION ASKS.

WHAT PETITION ASKS. WHAT PETITION ASKS. That all of the defendants are en-gaged in interstate and foreign trade and commerce in tobacco and products manufactured therefrom is alleged by the petition. It is stated that the act of July 2, 1890. "to protect trade and commerce," and subsequent acts have been violated and the government therefore seeks to prevent and restrain the unlawful existing agreements, com-binations and conspiracies and attempts to monopolize and break up perfected monopolies. The government asks that the existing combinations, conspiracies and monopolies be enjoined and that each of the defendant companies be re-strained from holding or controlling stock in any other. It is asked further that the Imperial Tobacco company be enjoined from doing business within the jurisdiction of the United States unless it shall cease to observe the terms of its agreement with the Amer-ican compaties; that certain of the de-fendants be declared combinations in restraint of trade and be enjoined from engaging in interstate and foreign trade and commerce, or that a reciver be ap-pointed to take charge of their affairs and administic them so as to bring about conditions in harmony with the law. "I asked him if he had a pistol and he said yes. I said I thought of carry-ing a take-down shotgun which could be placed in a suit-case. Orchard said he also had a suit-case and I told him I would also buy him a gun. I got Mr. Bettikness to buy the superformer.

HISTORY OF THE TRUST.

HISTORY OF THE TRUST. The organization of the tobacco trust, according to the petition, dates from the formation of the American Tobac-co company in 1890 to acquire five com-peting clgarette manufacturers with joint assets much less than 325,000,000, and an annual consumption of leaf un-der 15,000,000 pounds. The petition shows the subsequent history, development and growth of that company until its total assets now exceed \$255,000,000 and likewise the ori-gin and manipulation of scores of cre-ated, acquired and controlled corpora-tions utilized as agencies to accomplish the general design; the progressive ab-**GOULD FEELS WAY**

AM. TOBACCO COMPANY.

along the petition, have been along this general plan: To acquire through other confederated companies the business of successful opponents, taking from owners and managers and

taking from owners and managers and thereafter to engage in the tobacco business; to drive out other companies by destructive competition; to deter any who might wish to engage in the tobacco trade; and, finally, to gain control of the agencies through which the tobacco products were distributed. It is said these things have been ac-complished by means of the increasing power and forces of the combination and by acquiring controlling interests

The petition continues: "The American Tobacco company

in fact so far in the past as to have surveys run through Logan and Cache valley from Ogden through the valleys up into Idaho. Now the time is riper than ever for such an invasion. The ruliugs of the interstate commerce commission have crippled the Harri-man lines in one or two ways. One example is the ruling which makes it unlawful for the Harriman lines to bring their own coal from their mines in Wyoming into Idaho for commer-cial purposes. Hence the Teton valley coal fields offer a precious possession to the railroad getting to them first. HARRIMAN ALERT. In the stock of corporations thereafter operating without competition. Many kinds of unfair trade methods have been resorted to, it is said, a favorite one being to cause a corporation se-cretly controlled to advertise itself as wholly independent and free from as-sociation with their associates and combinations, to offer its goods below cost, to imitate competition brands, and in these ways to use the same for the destruction of real independents. After realting the bitter trade war binations in those countries, wearying of competition shows how the com-binations in these countries, wearying of competition, in 1902, entered into written agreements each not to inter-fere with the other among certain well defined lines and together form-ing the imperial Tobacco company to carry on the trade and connerce in other companies without competition. The government declares that this division of the world has ever sinca been strictly observed and the three companies with their allies and as-sociates have all been operated in har-mony. in the stock of corporations thereafter HARRIMAN ALERT.

A TITLED ENGLISHMAN.

Said to be Hon, Francis P. Clements.

HARRIMAN ALERT. It is currently reported that Gould is determined to be there first and that he sent Forrester into the field to "size things up" and get whatever options he could without stirring up suspicton. Harriman, however, is ever alert to guard against invasion and now that Gould's scouts have been discovered quick and decisive preventative steps may be expected. No time will be lost in making Gould's coup as difficult as possible fr not an impossibility. Just how this is to be done cannot be sur-mised at this time but generals in war-fare exhibit no more ingenuity and cleverness than railroad kings in terri-tory-acquisition and territory-holding. clates have all been operated in har-METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION. An interesting chapter of the peti-tion is devoted to methods of distribu-tion of tobacco products. The Ameri-can Tobacco company in 1901, the petition states, secretly acquired con-trol of the United Cigar Stores com-pany (for a long time thereafter de-nied) and through its retail tobacco stores are established in the large cities which by reason of the power-ful support and influence of the com-bination have quickly secured a dom-inating position in the trade and are destroying competition.

ory-acquisition and territory-holding. COAL FIELDS OF TETON.

Idaho will be greatly benefited no matter what results, as her coal fields are to be opened and exploited and new and big industries bern as a natural sequence. Beet sugar is now one of Idaho's chieb' industries, and the fac-tories increasing in number steadily make the demand for fuel grow heavier constantly. Sugar City has been urg-ing a railroad into the Teton valley coal demants to the method of the second states of the sec ing a railroad into the Teton valley coal deposits to the southeast so long and earnestly that the Oregon Short Line is contemplating running a survey. An-nother survey has abready been run down from Ashton on the Yellow-stone park extension. Teton valley lies near and along the castern boundary of Idaho, so that Harriman has the ad-vantage over Gould so far as distances

New York. July 10.-According to Engineer Dobson of the steamer St. Louis, the tiled Englishman who re-cently left his home and a life of ease to make his own way in the world, and who started his career of labor by vantage over Gould so far as distances are concerned but with the coal fields themselves under option by the enemy this would not be a big advantage. and who started his career of labor by securing employment on the steamer St. Louis as a stoker, is Hon. Francis Patrick Clements, the 22-year-old son of the late Earl of Leitrim. The young man, in carrying out his purpose, it is said, renounced his position as helr presumptive to the earldom, and has also sacrificed the £40,000 a year in-come that goes with the title. The family has made every effort since the young nobleman left the family estate a month ago to induce him to abandon his purpose, but in vain. He is now somewhere in this country earning his bread. SOME IN THE PARTY. A message from Driggs, Ida., states that the people up that way have been advised of the arrival next week of a big party of Salt Lake railroad and business men who will make the trip to

business men who will make the trip to look over the coal possiolities of the Teton valley, and also to investigati the best route for approaching them from the Short Line. Spencer Clawson, who is heavily interested in the coal lands, will steer the party, and when it leaves the railroad at Sugar or Marys-ville, he will have several automobiles ready for the run over to the Teton fields. W. H. Bancroft, T. R. Cutler, George T. Odell, G. G. Wright and sev-eral others will be in the party. The Driggs dispatch also says that a heavily signed petition has been for-warded Mr. Bancroft, urging that the route from Sugar to Teton is the one most feasible, and pledging free rights of way for the entire distance if that is taken. Engineer Dobson describes the young

Engineer Dobson describes the young nobleman as being of good statue and strong bulld. When he was hired as a stoker under the name of Sloane, his real identity was unknown. He landed in New York with \$8 in his pocket—his wage for the trip—the clothes on his back, and hardened hands. What his plans are he told no one on board, except to say that he intended to get work in New York. Clements preserved his incognito all the way across. It was not until the stokers, through inquiries made by his relatives, learned that they had been working side by side with a prospec-tive earl. is taken.

AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARSHIP APPOINTEES

Berkeley, Cal., July 10.--The com-plete list of American Rhodes scholar-ship appointees who will go to Oxford this summer has been given out by Farnham P. Griffiths, secretary to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California. Griffiths is the Rhodes scholar man chosen to rep-resent California this yean. There are 45 Americans and eight from Canada in the list. The men from American states are as follows: Alabama-Addison White, University of Alabama. of Alabama. Arkansas-Charles A. Keith, Little Rock

California-Farnham P. Griffiths, University of California. Colorado-Arthur S. Chenowitch of Poulder John A. Gordon has been appointed postmaster at Carter, Uinta county, Wyo., vice Daniel Gamble, resigned. Boulder.

Connecticut-Cyrus F. Wicker of New York. Delaware-Everett F. Warrington of

Newark Florida-Berkeley Blackman of Rol-lins' college, Winter Park. Georgia-Dudley B, Anderson of Ma-

FRONT BLOWN OUT.

Several weeks ago, at an early hour in the morning, there was a terrific explosion immediately in front of the Lochren residence. Nearly the entire front of the building was torn out and windows were smashed. The shock was so great as to give Mr. Lochren a stroke of paralysis. According to stroke of paralysis. According to statements made to the "News" by an officer this morning, physicians declared that the paralytic stroke was the direct result of the shock produced by the explosion. Statements were made, it is alleged, that the young tough of the neighborhood had made threats against Lochren and that he had also boasted later that he had done some blowing up and would do some more if any one bothered him.



Front of Lochren Residence Blown Out and Occupant is Suffering from A Stroke of Paralysis.

Has Salt Lake City a young Harry Orchard?

There are a number of reasons why the question should be answered in the affirmative. There have been two dynamite explosions, one with serious results, and both are laid, by inuendo, at the door of an 18-year-old youth named Victor Bernstrom of 1199 Bryant venue

That the people of the neighborhood are terrorized there can be no doubt. Threats have been made, and it is belleved that some of them have been

lieved that some of them have been carried out. Complaints have been made but so far, practically nothing has been done to remedy the evil, for the reason that it has been impossible thus far to secure compotent and ma-terial evidence. This, in spite of the fact that de-tectives of the Salt Lake police force have been working earnestly on the case for weeks. They have failed to secure convicting evidence for the rea-son that those who could give the facts were afraid to do so for fear of injury to themselves.

THREATS ALLEGED.

THREATS ALLEGED. When verbal complaints were made at police headquarters, and in the criminal division of the city court, it was stated that young Bernstrom had made threats to kill his uncle and had also threatened to "blow up" certain persons. Detective Chase, one of the officers working on the case, states that those with whom he talked were apparently in fear that the threats would be carried out and were in fear of young Bernstrom.

WINDOWS SHATTERED.

WINDOWS SHATTERED. On July 4 the front windows in the residence of Mrs. King, 1016 Park avenue, were blown out. At first it was thought to have been the result of the explosion of a giant cracker. Later, the relief spread that dyna-mite caused the damage, and that Bernstrom was responsible for the same, but with reference to the lat-ter proposition, no tangible evidence could be secured by the offleers. The same condition of affairs applies in the case of an explosion in front of the residence of a man named Lochren on Eleventh East between Tenth and Eleventh South streets.



NEVER GAVE ORCHARD MONEY. "To the best of my recollection," re-plied Moyer deliberately, "I never gave Orchard any money for any crime or for any other purpose." "Well, did you ever give any money for any crime?" Trust Started in 1890 Assets Worth About \$25,000.000 While They Now

John L. Tierney, a newspaper man of Denver, was called to the stand as soon as the reading of the depositions was concluded. He was introduced to tes-tify as to the political situation in Denver and the state of Colorado in 1904 and 1905, when it is alleged that attempts were made on the life of Gov. Peabody and Supreme Court Judges Goddard and Gabbert. Tierney said he was a candidate for the legislature in 1904. Asked if he was elected on the face of the returns but not allowed to take his seat, there was an objection from the state and the witness was take his seat, there was an objection from the state and the witness was

take his seat, there was an objection from the state and the witness was not allowed to reply. Therney was next asked to state what the public feeling in the city of Denver was as against Gov. Peabody and the supreme court in 1904 and 1905. Again there came an objection from the state and a long argument ensued. Mr. Darrow declared it was the pur-pose of the defense to show that the state were others whose feelings and motives

were others whose feelings and motives were stronger than any that could be charged against the Western Federa-tion of Miners.

"Are you going to show that some-body other than Orchard committed the crimes?" queried Judge Wood.

WHOSE AGENT WAS ORCHARD.

WHOSE AGENT WAS ORCHARD. "No, your honor," replied Darrow, "we will presume that Orchard dld these things, but we propose to show that he was acting as agent for those who must have had a stronger feeling than the Western Federation of Min-ers. We propose to show that these defendants had absolutely nothing to do-with Orchard in connection with these theidents. We want to show motive, pure and simple. We want to show that a great class of people in the city of Denver had a feeling infinitely stronger than has been charged against the Western Federation of Miners as a result of the eight-hour decision."

Senator Borah started to reply to Mr. Darrow when Judge Wood inter-rupted, saying it was not necessary to take up any more time.

TESTIMONY NOT ADMISSIBLE.

The cort is satisfied," he said "that

"The cort is satisfied," he said "that this testimony on the statement of counsel, is not admissible." Mr. Darrow here said he desired to so into the matter in detail and state the facts expected to be proved by the witness. The jury was sent out of the room while the argument pro-ceeded. Mr. Darrow then went at length into the matter of the Feabody-Adams gubernatorial contest and the attempt to unseat Domocratic mem-bers of the legislature. Judges of the Democrats sided with the Republicans, he declared, and the feeling grew so thalf-mast and nooses hune in win-dows for the supreme court. Senator Borah entered formal ob-fection to any such testimony on the the case as it would simply establish threats by third parties and by hear-say evidence. The objection was sustained, Tierney left the stand and the fuery returned to the room. MOYER IS CALLED.

MOYER IS CALLED.

Charles H. Moyer was then called to the stand. Mrs. Moyer was in the courtroom when her husband took the stand. She occupied a seat inside the railing and immediately behind counsel for the state. She was dressed in white. Her sister sat beside her. After being escorted to the witness

and the beginning of the labor strife there. The strike started at Colorado City in February 1903. The men in the Colorado City mills, Moyer said, desired to organize and affiliate with the Western Federation of Miners the Western Federation of Miners Their right to do so was contested by their employers, and many of the mer were discharged. The state militia was called out almost as soon as the strike was inaugurated, and despite the fact, the witness declared, that there was no disorder. Many citizens protested against the presence of the

oldiers The strike extended to Cripple Creek in August, 1903, the men there going out in support of the Colorado City out in support of the Colorado City millmen. Practically all the ore mined in Cripple Creek was shipped to Colo-rado City for treatment in the mills there. The mine owners had first been requested not to send their ore to Colo-rado City. The Portland mine, the lar-gest in the district, sided with the union, and milled its own ore. The strike spread to Telluride in Sep-tember. 1903. the millmen there going

The strike spread to Telluride in Sep-tember, 1993, the millmen there going out for an eight-hour day. An eight-hour law was passed in 1899 but was deelared unconstitutional. A constitu-tional amendment providing an eight-hour law was voted upon and adopted at the general election in 1903, but the legislature which followed refused to enact such a law because of the oppo-sition of the mine owners.

tion of the mine owners.

Sition of the mine owners. Soon after the strike was called at Cripple Creek. Moyer said he and Hay-wood went there to address the miners at a picnic in Pinnacle park.

GAVE ADVICE AS TO STRIKE.

"I advised the men as to my opinion how the strike should be conducted. I went into details as to the cause of the strike and urged the men to be careful about any acts of violence on their or any acts which might be charged against them and used against the organization," said Moyer. The troops went into the Cripple Creek district Sept 4, 1903. "What was the condition as to peace and quiet at the time?" asked Mr. Dar-row. The state objected to this as a conclusion of the witness. The ques-tion was finally allowed and Moyer de-clared the men were going peaceably "I advised the men as to my opinion

lared the men were going peaceably about their business. There was disorder

'How long did the strike in Cripple

How long did the strike in Cripple Creek continue?" "It is still in progress there." Moyer said he first met Steve Adams at the Pinnacle park pichic. Adams was serving lemonade, ice cream and soft drinks at a refresh-ment stand which the union had ser up. The witness was introduced by someone standing near; he could not remember lust who it was. remember just who it was. "When did you first meet Harry-Orchard?"

MET ORCHARD IN 1904.

"In January, 1904, at headquarters of the Western Federation of Min-

"How do you recall this?"

"How do you recall this?" "There was a convention called by the state federation of labor-a gener, al meeting of wage-earners. Orchard was a delegate from Cripple Creek, representing the Altman Miners' union. I called a meeting of the rep-resentatives of all our local unions at my office. Orchard was among the 20 or more men who responded. I don't think I had any personal con-versation with him." "Did you see him in your office in December, 1902?"

THIS EVENING

is Planned to Occur at the Chamber of Commerce for Delegations.

Today is the third day of Get Acquainted week, and a large crowd of people are taking advantage of the opportunity it offers to inspect Utah made goods at the chamber of commerce, and at various retail stores in Salt Lake which have tried to help along the home industry habit, by putting on exhibit goods made by firms which the Utah tax collectors get a chance to visit, instead of by firms whose proprietors use Utah money to

build Fifth Avenue mansions. Tonight a big "Get Acquainted" reception is planned at the chamber of commerce, and delegations are promsed for it from Farmington, Bountiful, Murray, Sandy, and many other points. President Jas. G. McDonald, of the State Fair association; President E. F.

Colburn of the Real Estate association, Colburn of the Real Estate association, and George Austin, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, will deliver speeches, in addition to which visitors from out of town points will be called upon to tell the needs of their respective towns. Music by Donald-son's orchestra and cold drinks will complete the program, the most of which will consist of an informal "get acquainted" reception. Tomorrow there will be no program, as the M. & M. association will join with the Real Es-tate association in a day at Saltair.

WARNING.

Patrons of the Descret News are warned against doing business with anyone representing himself to be an agent of this company, who is not personally known to them, or who cannot produce credentials. We are advised that a man giving the name of Joseph Sparks has lately been representing himself as an agent of the "News" in Weber county. The man is a fraud, he is of medium height and build, weight about 150 pounds, sandy complexion, smooth

shaven, pock marked and shows the tobacco chewing habit plainly. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will coufer a favor by promptly advising this DESERET NEWS. paper,

IUWARDS IDAHO

UTAH INVENTORS. Patents Granted Col. Wall, W.

Beighle and John M. Calloway.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., July 10.-Patents Is-

ued-Utah: William J. Beighle, Bingham Canyon, collapsible form of arches and sewers; John M. Calloway. Balt Lake City, ore concentrating and separating machines; Enos A. Wall, Salt Lake City,

re washer or concentrator. Idaho-George W. Cline, Sandpoint, cat

Robert Forrester is "Experting" Teton Valley's Vast Deposits of Coal.

Certain events are transpiring which indicate that Idaho is the scene of the most important railroad wars seen m The war is not on yet, but the west. preparations are in full swing. The first gun may be expected at almost any time. Harriman and Gould, of course, are the generals of the forces lining up against each other. Gould's lieutenants are in the field already, and have been for some time. Harriman officials leave for the scene of the coming struggle, Teton valley, within a few days. His local representatives will leave this city shortly, presumably on a "regular trip of inspection," or "fishing vacation," but in reality they will hurry to Teton valley to take a look at the situation there.

FORRESTER ON GROUND.

gin and manipulation of scores of cre-ated, acquired and controlled corpora-tions utilized as agencies to accomplish the general design; the progressive ab-sorption and elimination of competitors and destruction of formidable opposi-tion and the entry by defendants into various departments of manufacture and trade, domestic and foreign, in to-bacco products with intent to monopo-lize. The allegation is made that the members of the combination have di-vided up the tobacco business of the world, assigning to each some special territory for unmolested exploitation. It is declared that the consolidated corpo-rations annually purchase 475.000,000 pounds of domestic leaf and of the to-tal produced in the United States, man-ufacture, sell and distribute more than 280,000,000 pounds (80 per cent) of the smoking and plug tobacco; 95 per cent of the snuff; 80 per cent of the eigars ettes; 75 per cent of the small cigars; 95 per cent of the licorice products; 80 per cent of the small cigars; 95 per cent of the small cigars; 96 per cent of the licorice products; 80 per cent of the licorice products; 80 per cent of the small cigars; 97 the total annual production of do-mestic tobacco, estimated at 800,000,000 pounds, 75 per cent is purchased by the American Tobacco company and its as-sociates and allies at prices which the government alleges to be unlawfully in-fluenced by the combination. It is said haws of trade where open competition by many separate and independent con-cerns control the prices. AM. TOBACCO COMPANY. FORRESTER ON GROUND. It has been learned that Robert Forrester, geologist for the Utah Fuel and Gould corporations, has been ex-perting the vast coal deposits of Teton valloy for weeks past. In a quiet way he has been going over the ground and arranging for the taking of options on this coal land and surrounding terri-tory. But one conclusion is offered, and that is that Gould is preparing to invade Idaho, the Oregon Short Line's exclusive field at the present time. This is not the first hint of such a move-ment. Time and time again well sub-stantiated rumors have been abroad that Gould was custing coverous eyes that Gould was, casting covetous eyes towards the Gem state. He has gone

INTERVIEW WITH

Tokio, July 10 .- The Hochi will tomorrow withdraw the interview with Admiral Sakamoto, the latter was quoted as saying that ? American naval officers were brilliant social figures, but deficient in professional training and practise and that the crews of Amercan ships would retreat rather than fight Japan.

Simultaneously with the withdrawal of this interview, the Hochi will publish an anonymous interview with a Japan-se naval expert, highly eulogistic of the efficiency of the present American navy and the high standard of its gunnery.

Idaho-McKeen F. Morrow, of Morrow, Illinois-Ben Tomlinson, of Cham-

Indiana-Albert K. Whallen of Dea Moines, Ia. Kansas-Warren O. Ault of Baidwin. Kentucky-M. F. Woodrow, of Nash-

dlle ille, Tenn. Louisiana-Jos. K. Jackson of Baton

Rouge. Maine-Wayne G. Jordan, of Lewis-

Maryland-Wilson D. Wallis of Car-

lisle, Pa. Massachusetts-C. H. Haring of Cambridge. Michigan-Laurence C. Hull, Jr., of

Ann Arbor. Minneso Northfield, sota---Newcomb K. Chaney of

Mississippi—R. C. Beckett of the University of Mississippi. Missouri—John S. Custer of Liberty,

Mis Montana-J. R. Thomas of Miesou-

Nebraska-S. M. Pinaker of Lincoln. Nevada-A. L. St. Clair of Deeth. New Hampshire-John H. McLane

of Hanover. New York-R. M. Scoon of Clinton, North Carolina-G. R. Yowles of

Bismarch, N. D. Ohio-Shirley King of Columbus. Oklahoma-Earl K. Kline of Nor

nan. Oregon-E. J. Winans of Salem. Pennsylvania-Alain L. Locke of

hiladelphia. Rhode Island-George Herley of Providence South Carolina-Wilson P. Mills of

Camden South Dakota-George W, Norvell of Mitchell,

Tennessee-Henry W. Gass of Suwance

Texas-Albert G. Sanders of New

Haven, Conn. Utah-R. W. Hartley of Salt Lake

City, Vermont-Charles C. Wilson of Burlington, Virginia-Alfred P. James, of Pe-

tersburg. Washington-Shirley H. Bislock of

Washington-Shirley H. Bislock of Twin Falls, Idaho. Weat Virginia-Robert P. Strickler of Morganstown. Wisconsin-Allen B. West, Jr., of Milton Junction. A large number of the scholars have planned to cross the Allantic to-gether, leaving Philadelphia Sept. 21 by the American line steamer Merion.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

New York, July 10.—At the close of business yesterday the deposits in the Bowery Savings bank reached a total of \$100,000,000, a showing, it was said, unprecedented in the history of savings banks, and one never before attained by any savings institution in the world. President Wood stated that the

enormous increase in deposits in sav-ings banks indicated in the most grat-fving isorater the continuance of the great national prospertly.

great national prosperity, A noticenois testure commented up-on by savings bank officials is the influx of deposits from remote sec-tions of the country, where savings banks have been almost unknown, mainly because there was no need of them, indicating that oven the small hamlets are getting their share of prosperity.

HE HAS A RECORD.

Some time ago young Bernstrom was arrested by Officer Taylor on the charge of stealing a quantity of brass. Being under 18 years of age at the time his case was sent to the juvenile court but the young man was not punished.

FATHER POWERLESS.

A day or two ago the uncle and fath-A day or two ago the uncle and fath-er of the young man called at police headquarters and stated that they could do nothing with him: that he was be-yond the control of his parents, and the uncle wanted the matter brought to the attention of the city court. The uncle complained that Victor had threatened to kill bin and the matter brought of the to kill him and the young man's father said the boy was beyond his control. No official complaint was filed by the city authorities but the complainants were referred to the county atterney. During this time and since then the police have vanily tried to secure evi-dence that would warrant an arrest and conviction. No one will swear to a complaint because of the threats and the explosions that have followed threats

HAS THEM "BUFFALOED."

One of the officers working on the case said this morning: "We are up against it for the reason that we cannot get the evidence. The people down in that neighborhood to whom I talked are satisfied that young Bernstrom was responsible for both axplosions. I believe they could fur-nish the evidence, but they seem to be afraid to do so. The boy seems to afraid to do so. The boy seems have them all 'buffaloed,' and they if they say anything they will blown up.



Their National Convention in Chicago

Broke Up in a Row.

Chicago, July 10.-The convention of the National Amateur Press associa-tion broke up in a row here yesterday. A heated debate over recognition for the "Kansas City faction" precipated the trouble, which resulted in a bolt by the Milwaukee delegation, headed by Edward F. Daas. Edward F. Daas.

The convention of the "Kansas City ction" is being held at Scattle, /ash. Both factions claim to be the Wash.

"regular" organization. The Milwaukce delegation, which bolted, sympathized with the faction now holding its convention at Scattle.

CLOAK-MAKERS WILL STRIKE.

New York, July 16.-The officers of the Clockmakers' union report that about 20,000 clockmakers in New York and Brooklyn are preparing for strikes mext Monday to enforce a new wage acale. On that day the exceptive com-mittee of the union will meet and de-cide whether there will be a general strike or strikes against individual em-ployers. ployers,

"The American Tobacco company of New Jersey, organized in 1890 with \$25,000,000 capital, took over the busi-ness of Allen & Ginter of Richmondi W. Duke Sons & Co., of North Cara-lina; Kinney Tobacco company; W. S. Kimball & Co., and Goodwin & Co., of New York, and thereby acquired con-trol of the manufacture, trade and commerce in clearatter. It was im-mediately successful and shortly after its formation the interested parties be-gan to extend its operations and with others united from time to time have steadily sought through it to acquire dominion power and to monopolize the different branches of the tobacco in-dustry. This company has the prin-THE HOCHI WITHDRAWS ADMIRAL SAKAMOTO

dustry. This company has the prin-dustry. This company has the prin-cipal agency through which the de-signs of the combination have been ac-complished, but many different corpor-ations have been organized, the control of many others has been secured, and in various ways these have been mani-pulated and utilized." OPERATIONS OF MONOPOLY. The operations of the monopoly ac-