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# DESALTINER

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

The French say that "Nothing is a footless stocking without a leg;" and that is about the only thing you can not buy or sell through advertising.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

TUESDAY, MARCH 12 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

## REJ. SHEETS GIVES BEST ANSWER

Notorious Chief of Police to be Tried in Criminal Court For Conspiracy.

JUDGE WHITAKER SO HOLDS.

Preliminary Inquiry Makes it Clear That a Felony Was Undoubtedly Committed.

BUT SHEETS WILL NOT RESIGN.

Determination Will Cause Many Citizens to Resort Service of an Accused Criminal.

MEETS WITH MAYOR.

At press time Mayor Thompson is holding a conference with Sheets. It is stated that prominent "Americans" have demanded his resignation and that the matter is being considered.

Chief of Police Sheets, once called "Honest George," will have to answer to the district court for his part in the alleged conspiracy by which Alexander and William McWhorter were freed out of \$10,000 in the Antler rooming house in this city on Sept. 19, 1906. Such is the result of the preliminary hearing of Chief Sheets, which was held before Judge Whitaker of the city court, and which lasted for a week. The hearing was concluded on last Thursday and Judge Whitaker took the matter under advisement until today, when he handed down his decision binding Sheets over to the district court.

EIGHT OTHER DEFENDANTS.

In addition to the chief there were eight other men charged with being in on the conspiracy. They are Detective Raleigh, Atty. William Newton, Jim Donaldson, W. H. Parent, W. W. Bell, Jack O'Brien, Larry O'Brien and Nick Ruzzuto. Chief Sheets was given a preliminary hearing on Monday and the others, except the O'Briens and Bell, will follow soon unless they waive preliminary hearings. There is hardly any question now but what all of the men implicated will be bound over to the district court. The two O'Brien boys and Bell have not yet been bound, but all the others are now in the toils or out on bail with the exception of Parent, who occupies a cell in the county jail.

DECISION IN FULL.

Judge Whitaker's decision in the case follows in full:

"The defendant, George Sheets, together with others, is charged by information of the crime of conspiracy. This court sitting as a criminal magistrate having heard all the evidence introduced has the following to determine:

1st. Was there a crime such as described in the information committed by any one?

2nd. Is there sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof?"

Section 4875 Revised Statutes of Utah, 1905.

The court finds that the crime as charged has been committed, and after a careful review of the facts in dispute there is sufficient evidence to cause a belief that the defendant is guilty as charged.

It is therefore ordered, that the defendant, George Sheets, be held to answer to said charge to the district court.

WANTS TO HOLD ON.

It was stated today that Chief of Police George Sheets does not intend to resign, but on the contrary that he expects to hold on to his job which he has made the most profitable of his life. If this be true it will cause the more respectable citizens of all classes to resent the public employment of a dramatic official while under bonds to answer to the state for a grave crime.

## OSAWATOMIE BROWN.

Kansas House Kills Item for Monument to Him in Hall of Fame.

Topeka, Kas., March 12.—One of the last acts of the house late last night was the killing of an item in the general appropriation bill of \$6,000 providing for the erection in the hall of fame of Washington of a statue of John Brown of Osawatomie. A dramatic scene preceded the demise of the appropriation. The item had been introduced by Senator Wagener of Atchison, and when he learned that the conference was threatening to cut it out, he asked the members and employees of the senate to join him in singing "John Brown's Body." The Atchison senator led them first to the house and then to the conference committee room and finally to Gov. Hoch's office, the crowd singing at the top of their voices as they marched from point to point.

PAPER PRICES TO GO UP.

Chicago, March 12.—The generally expected condition of the railroad through the country and the resultant shortage of cash will cause a rise in prices on manufactured products of the American Paper and Pulp association for 1907 and 1908. This was the result of a meeting of the eastern and western members of the association held here yesterday.

The manufacturer expressed the opinion that an business is now active and prices of manufactured articles are being raised. It is likely to be advanced because of both the scarcity of raw material and the existing shortage of cash. The increased price of production during the last year was also given as a reason for the advance.

The president of the association was discussed at length and a resolution was adopted and ordered sent to the department of agriculture asking that measures for the reduction of the lumber-producing areas be rigidly enforced.

## SECRET SERVICE IN SUB TREASURY CASE

Secret Service Going on One That A Tottering Institution Borrowed it for Day or Two.

EMPLOYEE FEARS TO RESTORE.

Financial Status of More Than One Chicago Bank Has Been Investigated.

Chicago, March 12.—A new field in the investigation of the sub-treasury robbery is being explored by the federal authorities. It was suggested that some banking institutions of Chicago needed a large sum to tide over temporary difficulties and is responsible for the disappearance of the \$173,000.

The secret service operatives, it became known yesterday are working on the theory that the money that disappeared from the cage of Asortring Teller George W. Fitzgerald on Feb. 20 was borrowed for a day or two at the instance of a tottering institution by some employee who now fears to restore it.

Chief Wilkie and Capt. Porter would not be surprised, it is asserted on the highest authority, if the missing money were to be restored at any day. The money was taken from the secret service bureau without its being missed. Let us have the money and we will pay you a bonus of \$10,000 or so. You take your choice. We are responsible people. It is easy money.

The money was taken from the cage, the federal authorities believe, under some such arrangement. Then, before it was restored, it was being missed. Let us have the money and we will pay you a bonus of \$10,000 or so. You take your choice. We are responsible people. It is easy money.

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EXPLOSION ON FRENCH WARSHIP KILLS HUNDREDS.

Toulon, France, March 12.—A powder magazine on board the French battleship Iena blew up today while the vessel was in the Miesley dock, owing to the explosion of a compressed air tank.

There were about 630 officers and men on board at the time of the disaster, but many of them jumped into the sea and were rescued. The explosion killed about 200 men and wounded many others.

Further explosions upon the Iena occurred every moment and debris flew over the dock yards for a distance of several yards. All the windows of the workshops around the scene were broken.

The electric wires flashed in the fuses and then broke down all about the dock.

A shell weighing 20 pounds was hurled a quarter of a mile before striking and sinking into the ground.

A complete panic prevailed among the employees of the arsenal who were returning to work from luncheon when the explosion occurred. Many of them made a rush toward the nearest exit from the arsenal.

An officer then called out, "Save yourselves," and all the workmen and others made a rush for the nearest exit from the arsenal.

The Iena was undergoing an inspection of her machinery when the explosion occurred. The concussion caused by the explosion of a compressed air tank set fire to the after-powder magazine, blowing the whole aftership of the vessel up. The number of victims is not yet known, but the casualties are heavy.

The Iena was flying the flag of Rear Admiral Manceron, commanding one of the divisions of the Mediterranean squadron.

The commander of the vessel was Capt. Adigard.

Officials say that the magazines of the Iena were completely filled with explosives, and that the recurrent detonations indicate that they are all on fire.

As this bulletin is filed the explosions are becoming more frequent.

The extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

Squads of workmen and sailors approached the scene of the disaster at the peril of their lives and as they neared the dock they could dimly observe through the smoke a human figure flying constantly in the air, following further explosions upon the doomed vessel which presented a terrifying spectacle and caused the armed employees to wince their hands with horror.

Suddenly blackened forms with haggard eyes rushed manly through the line of spectators, not knowing where they were fleeing.

Semi-official figures state that it is estimated that over 50 of the Iena's crew were killed, 100 seriously injured and 200 slightly wounded.

The aftership of the vessel is completely destroyed, but no further explosions are occurring.

Rear Admiral Manceron is among the wounded, and included in the killed is Ensign Rousse.

WHY DIXIE QUIT.

New York, March 12.—Harry E. Dixie, until recently the leading man of "The Man on the Box" company, returned here yesterday from the west where he had been for some time, rather abruptly, according to William N. Lawrence, his manager. The telephone messages from Ottumwa, Ia., where Mr. Dixie was, were all to the effect that he and Miss Nordstrom, the leading lady, quit without any explanation.

Mr. Dixie denied this. He said he had left Ottumwa for Lawrence, traveling manager for Mr. Lawrence, several weeks ago that he wished to close the season.

Mr. Dixie said he was informed that the play had been booked for two weeks after the Kansas City engagement. The period ended at Ottumwa, last Saturday.

## STANFORD WHITE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW

Will Testify to a Conversation He Had With Thaw on Madison Square Roof Garden.

DELMAS FOUGHT IN VAIN.

Sought to Have Introduction of This Evidence Denied But He Was Overruled.

Smith Was Not in Country When Tragedy Occurred—Dr. Flint Not Allowed to Give Evidence.

New York, March 12.—After counsel had spent more than two hours of the morning session of the Thaw trial in argument today Justice Fitzgerald overruled the objection of the defense in the matter of allowing Dist. Atty. Jerome to continue his explanation of James C. Smith, a brother-in-law of Stanford White, Mr. Smith had a conversation with Harry K. Thaw upon the Madison Square Roof Garden just before White was killed. Mr. Jerome said this conversation had a very important bearing upon the case and he had not learned of the conversation until Smith returned from Europe last month after the case in chief had closed.

The Delmas, for the defense, fought the introduction of this testimony to the last, but Justice Fitzgerald ruled that in the interest of justice it should be admitted.

Taking of Mr. Smith's testimony was postponed until after noon.

Meanwhile Mr. Jerome called Dr. Carlisle Flint to the stand. Dr. Flint is said to have gone in 1902 with Jack Barrymore, the actor, Mr. Delmas objected to Dr. Flint's testimony upon the same grounds that he has offered against other evidence of collateral facts tending to contradict young Mrs. Thaw's testimony.

The district attorney seemed to anticipate the objection and said he did not care to argue the point.

Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection and Dr. Flint was at once excused.

A GREAT LEGAL FIGHT.

With the resumption of the Thaw trial this morning, Mr. Delmas, leading counsel for the defense, continued his argument of yesterday.

He called to the stand James C. Smith, a brother-in-law of Stanford White, who was absent from the country when the prosecution put in its chief witness, Harry K. Thaw, and who was introduced as a witness yesterday afternoon by Dist. Atty. Jerome to tell of certain conversations he had with Thaw upon the Madison Square Roof Garden the night White was shot and killed.

Mr. Delmas contended that Mr. Smith should have been examined at the beginning of the trial and could not testify at this time as in rebuttal. Mr. Jerome asked that the court exercise its discretion in giving the jury the benefit of testimony of witnesses who was not available at the time the case was set for trial.

Mr. Smith formally was recalled to the stand when the argument began this morning.

Mr. Delmas said that the matter was one of the greatest importance to the defense and he thought the defense was entitled to a fuller explanation of Mr. Jerome's grounds for his application.

A SHARP COLLOQUY.

Mr. Jerome said he was willing to go into the whole story and tell all the facts.

"Mr. Hartbridge and I have talked the matter over and I think we are in entire accord as to the main facts," he said.

"When this matter is discussed in court," broke in Mr. Delmas, "it will be discussed with me."

"I don't know whether it will or not," replied Mr. Jerome. "Mr. Hartbridge is the attorney of record."

After a little sparring Mr. Delmas resumed his seat and Mr. Jerome began to detail all the facts of the case in its bringing Thaw to trial and the steps taken by both sides to secure an immediate trial and to obtain certain testimony by cross-examination. Mr. Hartbridge occasionally interrupted to correct the district attorney in details of the story.

Once Mr. Hartbridge made an extensive argument, Mr. Jerome protesting the while that the attorney allow him to proceed.

Mr. Hartbridge claimed that the district attorney's office had the case one afternoon from the court of general sessions to the supreme court without any notice whatever to the defense.

"The witness," said Smith, left the city almost immediately after the tragedy," Mr. Hartbridge said, "and he continued to be absent himself for a long time. Suddenly he came back. Surely Mrs. White knew that her brother was in the city and she was in the city at the time of the tragedy. Then Smith said that he knew that Christmas when it was known this case was coming up."

Here Mr. Jerome was allowed to proceed.

After completing the narration of what had happened between the time of the homicide and the trial, Mr. Jerome said:

"I will now present to your honor the legal basis for my request."

"I don't understand what the learned district attorney is saying on a legal basis," said Mr. Delmas. "His language is not clear."

Mr. Delmas will have to pardon my lack of experience and education and my inability to make myself clear in the English language," said Mr. Jerome. "By legal basis, I mean statutes and the law in this case."

"My understanding of the term is not the same," said Mr. Delmas, "and I see no reason for the district attorney's petty sarcasm and loss of temper."

JEROME SPEAKS IN SORROW.

"I spoke more in sorrow than in anger," replied Mr. Jerome, and the argument ended in a general laugh.

Mr. Delmas, however, precipitated further conflict with the district attorney by calling attention to the fact that Mr. Jerome had definitely fixed the date of Smith's departure for Europe.

"I want to caution the district attorney," continued Mr. Delmas.

"I need no caution, no information from the counsel, rejoined Mr. Jerome.

"No," said Mr. Delmas, "and I am not willing to undertake the arduous task of imparting any information to the learned district attorney."

Justice Fitzgerald here interrupted to say he was ready to rule on the point.

## CASIMIR PERIER DIES SUDDENLY

Ex-President of France Succumbs To an Acute Attack of Embolism of the Heart.

DINED WITH FAMILY SUNDAY.

Career Brilliant and Successful—Resigned Presidency Because His Cabinet in Reality Deceived Him.

Paris, March 12.—M. Casimir Perier, ex-president of France, died suddenly at 11 o'clock last night of embolism of the heart. The news was not published until this morning. The ex-president had not been well for two or three days but no great importance was attached to his illness. He dined with his family on Sunday and was in good spirits. At 5 o'clock last evening an abrupt prostration occurred and the patient was given morphine injections, whereupon he slept until 10 o'clock, when he was terribly weak. Another severe attack of prostration followed from which he did not recover. The cabinet met at noon and decided on a national funeral, but the family regrettably declined the honor in accordance with a wish M. Casimir Perier had expressed.

The senate and chamber of deputies will adjourn as a sign of mourning.

HIS CAREER.

Jean Paul Perrier Casimir-Perier was the son and grandson of statesmen. His father was minister of the interior in 1871 and his grandfather was leader of the opposition when Louis Philippe ascended the throne and afterwards was premier. The ex-president was born Nov. 28, 1847. After a brilliant career as a student of literature and history, he joined the ministry in 1871. He was minister of the interior in 1874 and was elected to the chamber of deputies and re-elected in 1876. He was one of the 321 deputies who refused to pass a vote of confidence in the Broglie ministry. He became under secretary of state in the ministry of the interior in 1876 and retained that post until the Faure cabinet went out of office in 1879. In 1883 M. Casimir Perier was appointed under secretary of state at the ministry of war, and in 1890 was elected vice president of the chamber and president of the budget committee. In the summer of 1894 he was elected president of the republic, immediately after the assassination of President Carnot. He was not popular, owing to his opposition to the agencies which threatened the national security. He was openly insulted in every possible manner. Eventually the government prosecuted M. Perier for his opposition to the agencies which threatened the national security. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This aroused a storm of popular disapproval and M. Perier was released. He was elected president of the republic in 1895. He was elected president of the republic in 1895. He was elected president of the republic in 1895.

During the Zola trial it developed that the real reason for M. Perier's resignation was the fact that his cabinet concealed material facts of policy from him, so that he nearly found himself in a serious quarrel with Germany. It was even said that private documents upon the Dreyfus affair from the German ambassador in Paris had been shown to M. Perier, and that he had been intimidated by the way to Berlin and it was added that in order to disassociate himself from such a charge, M. Perier retired from the presidency and from political life.

COL. H. G. SHAW DEAD.

In Striving Times He Was Editor of The Virginia City Enterprise.

San Francisco, March 12.—Col. Henry G. Shaw, formerly a newspaper man and of late years connected with the custom house, died at his home in Stockton, Cal., at the age of 65 years. During the stirring times on the Corn stock trade Col. Shaw was editor of the Virginia City "Enterprise." He was a citizen of the city and was a member of the stock exchange. He was a member of the stock exchange. He was a member of the stock exchange.

Mr. Shaw was a veteran of the Civil war and was wounded at Chickamauga. He afterward served as inspector of rifle practice in New York.

At issue, Mr. Delmas requested 15 minutes in order to consult with the associate counsel and the time was granted and a recess was ordered.

Mr. Jerome cited a number of authorities to support his contention that there would be no subject to cross-examine, and that it would be beneath the dignity of the senate to take official notice of the poorly chosen words in the last sentence.

ORDERED RETURNED.

On motion being put a majority favored sending the communication back to the stock exchange. The communication was returned to the stock exchange.

Mr. Lawrence then arose and read the communication of an article from the Intercontinental Republican, stating that this had been placed on his desk, and demanded for the sake of decency that this paper be censured for writing as it had, and that a communication be sent to the editor similar to the communication sent to the M. & M.

SEELY SLAPS BACK.

Seely jumped up with a characteristic brief speech. "When my constituents get to petitioning me," he declared, "I consider like I was petitioned, and I will do the same thing which these petitioners recite, in regard to giving away the rights of the people?"

JOHNSON WAS WARM.

"No," they have not, Senator Lawrence, and I don't think it would be a healthy occupation for any of them to attempt to make threats to me. I consider that the stock exchange is a threat, and I don't intend to allow any man to threaten me either in my official or my private capacity while I am a member of this body."

Mr. Lawrence: "I don't know why any legislator should be so thin skinned that he should object to criticism from his constituents. Haven't your constituents told you the same things which these petitioners recite, in regard to giving away the rights of the people?"

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## HOT SKIRMISH IN THE SENATE

Lawmakers of Upper House Return Petition of Merchants and Manufacturers.

WAS CONSTRUED AS A THREAT

Attempt to Censure Newspaper Organ of the Party Failed When Put to the Test.

Trouble Was Caused Over Railroad Measure Which Has the Right of Way This Afternoon.

The senate session this morning was a prelude to the more important sessions of this afternoon. Senate bill 95, known as the bill prepared by railroad attorneys to allow them to continue their present ownership of industries not directly connected with traffic matters, is the special order of business.

This morning rumblings and rumors of war preceded the taking up of the bill which had been through the chamber, and proved a source of interest to an otherwise colorless session.

The fire works were started by Hulaniski right after a few communications were read from the senate. As the result of his speech, a communication received from the Manufacturers and Merchants' association, asking the senate not to pass bill number 95, "as it was a measure designed to give away the rights of the people," was lifted from the record, and ordered sent back to the association with a letter of transmittal declaring that the senate would address the subject in such manner.

OFFENDING LETTER.

The offending letter is as follows:

Gentlemen: At a special meeting of the board of directors of this association, held this day, March 11, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the secretary was instructed to convey the same to your honorable body:

"That this association most earnestly and emphatically protests against the passage of senate bill 95, as introduced, inasmuch as the measure is calculated to place the coal fields of the state in the hands of a few men, and to give control of the railroads operating within the state."

"That the passage of the bill mentioned would draw the largest number of attorneys, will act as a most serious handicap to the best interests of every manufacturer, merchant and citizen within the state."

"That the coal fields of our state should be opened by all who desire to engage in that business. The passage of bill No. 95 will deter anyone but the railroads from entering the business, and place within their complete control, one of the largest resources of the state, a resource that belongs to the people. Any attempt on the part of the railroads to gain control of the same as an infringement of the rights of the people. Any member of the legislature thus giving away those rights must be prepared to answer his accountability. Yours very respectfully,

"MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF UTAH."

"Per C. O. HARRIS, Secretary."

CALLED IT A THREAT.

In speaking on the communication Hulaniski said: "Gentlemen of the senate, I arise to speak on a motion affecting the dignity of the body. I move that the communication yesterday received from the Manufacturers and Merchants' association of this city be taken from the files and returned to that body. I consider that the stock exchange is a threat, and I don't intend to allow any man to threaten me either in my official or my private capacity while I am a member of this body."

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## PHOTOGRAPHERS CONVENTION

First of Its Kind Ever Held in Salt Lake Now in Session.

CAMERA DEMONSTRATIONS.

Kodak Manipulators From as Far North as Blackfoot, Ida., and South To St. George Gather Here.