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# MATTERS GROW WORSE IN RUSSIA

Premier Goremykin Said to Have Mandate for the Dissolution of Parliament.

LOWER HOUSE MUCH EXCITED.

Goremykin's Speech Unexpectedly Firm and Conflict Regarded as Inevitable.

General Amnesty is Impossible—The Council of the Empire Will Not Be Abolished.

S. Petersburg, May 26, 4:40 p. m.—It is rumored in the corridors of the lower house of parliament that Premier Goremykin, has in his pocket a mandate for the dissolution of parliament.

LOWER HOUSE EXCITED.

The expectation that Premier Goremykin's statement of the government's program would be utterly unfavorable caused great excitement at the opening of the lower house of parliament this afternoon.

Both the Constitutional Democrats and Labor groups, in anticipation of its unfavorable tenor, drafted resolutions expressing lack of confidence in the government which they are prepared to move as soon as the reading is finished. The resolution of the Constitutional Democrats, which was adopted at a caucus this morning, is as follows:

Inasmuch as the answer of the government contradicts the demands expressed in the address of the lower house of parliament, the party of the people's liberty, (Constitutional Democrats), expresses complete distrust in the cabinet and desires its immediate resignation and proceeds with the order of the day.

The labor party resolution is of similar purport but is couched in stronger terms, demanding instead of desiring the dismissal of the cabinet and the formation of a responsible ministry from the parliamentary majority.

GOREMYKIN VERY FIRM.

Premier Goremykin's speech, which was unexpectedly firm in tone produced such a vivid impression that a complete revolution in the lower house of parliament was completely impossible.

The demands made in the address of the lower house, in reply to the speech from the throne, it was almost a complete impossibility. It reiterated that general amnesty was impossible, but promised the release as rapidly as possible of those who had been arrested by administrative order.

There could be no question, it was pointed out, of the abolition of the council of the empire, or upper house, as there is no institution covered by the fundamental law and is beyond the competence of parliament.

Most important of all, the premier declared that the basis for a solution of the agrarian problem proposed by the lower house was completely impossible. There could be no forced expropriation of land. He promised, however, distribution of some of the arable lands of the state domain and outlined a broad program for popular education, the revision of the tax laws and the institution of political liberty.

GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION.

Before a house more crowded than on the opening day with every member in his seat, and the press and public galleries crowded to the rafters, Premier Goremykin read the address of the government to parliament. The expected declaration of the government's policy pronouncing the dismissal of the cabinet and the formation of a responsible ministry from the parliamentary majority, was not made.

GOREMYKIN MOUNTS TRIBUNE.

The think of President Montourmont called the session to order and without waiting for further preliminaries, Premier Goremykin reading to the tribune and began his governmental declaration. His address was not used to public speaking as he labored under a cold, his voice was hoarse and he spoke in a low, weak voice which at times, though deathly quiet, failed to reach the ears of the assembly. The reading of the address was interrupted only by a few minutes when several glasses of water. The speaker then continued his address, which was not interrupted by a single word of applause or a murmur of dissent. The speaker then began to distribute printed copies of his speech.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

The premier's statement was as follows: "The government, after examining the address of the lower house of parliament in accordance with the instructions of the emperor, is fully prepared to lend its entire support to the abolition of the council of the empire, and to the lower house, in so far as they lay beyond the limits of the legislative power. The government is fully prepared to extend to the lower house of parliament, although it is of the opinion that the question should not be the subject of immediate discussion, inasmuch as the lower house is not yet in a position to assume the need of such a change. "Special caution must be shown by the council of ministers in regard to the satisfaction of the lower house of the rural population, and placing the

# THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY. SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

peasants on a footing of equality with the other classes, of satisfying the requirements of the working people, of framing a measure providing for obligatory elementary education, of making the wealthiest classes liable to the payment of taxes, of reorganizing the provincial administration, and of introducing a system of self-government with special consideration for the peculiar conditions of the frontier provinces.

M. RODITCHIEV REPLIES.

A wonderful scene followed when M. Roditchiev, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, mounted the rostrum to reply in behalf of the party the government's reply. With burning words, he flung down the gauntlet to the government, thunders of applause greeted his salient defiance.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich shrank back into a corner of the imperial box as the orator flayed imperial box as the orator flayed and the other members of the cabinet seemed to shrink lower down in their chairs.

When M. Roditchiev turned towards the benches occupied by the ministry and with a sarcastic, menacingly declared that "it is not the government, but the representatives of the people here assembled who must decide what is best for the welfare of the country," the members were wild with enthusiasm.

Time and again the house roared with laughter at the orator's sarcastic denunciations of the policy of the government.

M. Roditchiev concluded with a demand for the retirement of the bureaucratic cabinet and the creation of a responsible ministry from the people's chosen representatives. He said:

"The government can destroy the country alone, but it is impossible for the responsible ministry from the people's chosen representatives, to destroy the country, and we call upon you (turning again to the ministerial benches) to obey the dictates of your conscience and give way to a ministry in which the nation can have confidence."

As M. Roditchiev ended the members sprang to their feet and for three minutes wildly cheered him and his speech.

S. F. SAVINGS BANKS.

County Correspondents Get Money on Same Terms as City Depositors.

San Francisco, May 26.—Country correspondents of the city savings banks are receiving money on exactly the same terms as city depositors in the savings institutions.

The policy in this matter manifests the confidence of the bankers in the existing situation as strongly as possible. There is no limit to the amount which may be drawn out by the interior banks on accounts, and the other institutions to open will probably follow along the same lines.

The commercial banks of San Francisco are making loans to commercial men just as before, and are, in fact, conducting their business without any departure in method from the customary one. The volume of business at the commercial banks is represented by Willington Gregg, secretary of the Clearing House association, to be very large.

The demand for money at the savings banks is lessening. Inside of a week every savings bank in San Francisco will be paying depositors and all banks of both descriptions, commercial and savings, will be transacting business fully.

Grave news from the provinces. Assembling of Douma Marked by Alarming Increase of Revolutionary Agitation.

EXTREMISTS IN BOTH CAMPS.

Each Arming as Though They Were Preparing for Inevitable Civil War.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—Grave news comes from the provinces. Instead of acting as a sedative, the assembling of parliament has been marked by an alarming increase in revolutionary agitation and terrorist activity on the one hand and of "black hundred" activity on the other. The extremists of both sides are thus divided into two hostile camps and both are arming as if preparing for an inevitable civil war. Sanguinary conflicts continue to be reported.

A sequel of the clash on Archangel square May 24, when "black hundred" and "red" revolutionaries, fighting one another, seriously wounding three, came last night when a "black hundred" member who participated in the affair was waylaid and murdered by Social Revolutionaries.

The Social Democrats are working with might and main to cast discredit on parliament and produce an uprising of the lower classes. They have already precipitated an insubordinate strike in the industrial quarters of Moscow and at Odessa the longshoremen have struck. Not a single vessel left the harbor yesterday, the government's refusal to grant general amnesty to the political prisoners furnishes the proletariat organizations a powerful weapon and they threaten that unless tomorrow, the anniversary of the emperor's coronation, sees a general strike as a preliminary to an armed uprising, they will resort to a revolutionary coup d'etat the dispersal of parliament and the establishment of a dictatorship under Gen. Trepoff and the Reichstag will be dissolved.

The fear of another explosion in the country and its attendant crisis is beginning to overshadow the fight between crown and the lower house of parliament.

Gov. Gen. Skallon of Warsaw has telegraphed to Interior Minister Stolypin, that he has proof that the Polish members of the lower house have regular connection with the Polish Separatist organization and advises their prosecution for treason.

The emperor today decorated Gen. Orloff of Livonia and 20 officers who participated in the "pacification" of the Baltic provinces.

Fresh agrarian disorders are reported from Orel, Kazan and Simbirsk provinces. The Ekhor estate in Kazan province where a Cossack detachment is living under the surveillance of the police since her release from Schlusburg fortress where she was confined for 20 years as a result of participation in the plot to assassinate the life of Alexander II, has been completely destroyed and Cossacks with difficulty saved the estate of Prince Galitzin.

The Minneapolis Tribune  
Managing Editor, The News,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.  
My dear Sir:  
My attention was called, the other day, to the fact that The News is printing the best half-tones of any paper in the country. Will you kindly send me two or three copies of your recent issues, containing half-tones? I would very much like to see the work you are doing.  
Thanking you in advance for the courtesy,  
Yours very respectfully,  
Charles H. Hamblin  
Managing Editor & Business Manager,

## SPLENDID COMPLIMENT TO THE DESERET NEWS

Managing Editor of a Great Newspaper Writes He Has Learned "That the 'News' is Printing the Best Half-Tones in the Country"—Wants to Know the Secret.

The general excellence of the Deseret News as an up-to-date and reliable purveyor of information is becoming more and more recognized. The manner in which it obtained and published the first pictures of the San Francisco disaster, beating by hours every other newspaper of the world in that feat, and the superiority of its special news service over all competitors is still being commented upon by the public, and particularly by experienced journalists throughout the United States. Now comes the managing editor and business manager of the Minneapolis Tribune, "The Northwest's Greatest Newspaper" who frankly states that he has heard of the fame of the Deseret News, particularly its matchless half-tone service, and wants to learn the secret of its success. A facsimile of his letter is reproduced above and the text follows below:

## CHURCH BUYS HISTORIC PRESS.

One on Which First Book of Mormon Was Printed Coming To Salt Lake.

A MOST INTERESTING RELIC.

Bought by President Smith From Fred W. Clemens Who Offered It To Him for \$250.

Newark, N. J., May 26.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of Salt Lake City, Utah, yesterday purchased the old Washington press upon which the first edition of the Book of Mormon was printed. The price paid to Col. Fred Clemens is said to be \$250.

Inquiry at the office of the First Presidency today elicited the information that the above described press, in so far as it pertains to the purchase of the press in question. The price paid for it, however, was \$250, instead of the amount named in the Newark account of the transaction.

OFFER BY OWNER.

Some time ago an offer was made by Mr. Fred W. Clemens for the sale of the historic press to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. A deal was consummated some time ago by which the relic passed into the hands of the Church. It was securely packed and shipped to Salt Lake, via the New York Central railroad, on the 22nd inst, and may be expected to arrive here any day.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT SMITH.

In a letter from Mr. Clemens to President Joseph F. Smith, an affidavit was enclosed sworn to by John H. Gilbert, the man who, as an employee of Egbert Grandon, set the type of the first edition of the Book of Mormon. Following is the affidavit:

John H. Gilbert, a resident of Palmyra, said county and state, came before the undersigned and, being duly sworn, says that his age is 40 years; that he was born on the 18th day of April, 1862; that he is well acquainted with the printing press owned by C. L. and E. R. Barless, editors of the Farmers' Counsel and Times, and upon which said Farmers' Counsel and Times is printed in Rose, said county and state, and that there can be no question as to the identification of said printing press owned by said C. L. and E. R. Barless as to its being the identical printing press which was used in the printing of the original Book of Mormon bible.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1906, and I hereby certify that said John H. Gilbert that he represents himself to be.

R. C. BARLESS, Notary Public.

WHERE IT SHOULD BE.

In his letter to President Smith, Mr. Clemens says:

"I had the acquaintance of Mr. Gilbert for 30 years. When asked to go personally to inspect the press, he said: 'Unnecessary; if it bears certain plate, marks and repairs, it is the press beyond all question.'"

"When prevailed upon to make a personal visit, he pointed out at once these marks and evidences, and made affidavit of a most valuable, unique and interesting relic, and congratulate your people upon its possession. It is where it should be—in the hands of its friends."

Mr. Gilbert died at Palmyra, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1896, aged nearly 55 years.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Were Held in the Grade Schools of City Yesterday.

Services in honor of Memorial day were held in the grade schools of the city yesterday, and in each the chil-

"Idleness is the holiday of fools," and the prudent worker may abolish "fool's holidays" from his calendar by looking for work in "the want ad. way."

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## FROM LOWEST TO SEVENTH PLACE.

Utah National Guard Standard Increasing Despite All Obstacles.

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS

State Soldiery Will Go to oFrt Russell for Encampment During Coming Summer.

War Department Has Provided the Means and Governor Cutler is Asked for Estimate.

The fact that the Utah National Guard is growing more rapidly than it has been losing through the resignations on account of recent events, is evidenced from the new government report on national guards throughout the Union. For a long time it was Utah's place to be the bottom of the list in point of strength, except for the low exception of Nevada, which footed the list as a permanent honorary position.

SEVENTH IN LINE.

Now, however, the state is seventh in line, counting up from the bottom, and with prospective growth in sight, it will not be long before it has the 900 or 1,000 men which it once had, and which it ought to support, to carry out the purposes of the national government in building up national guards in each state, as a first reserve to the army.

FIRST CONSIDERATION.

The fact is hardly understood in many parts of Utah, that officers and men of the national guard will get the first consideration in case of any national call for troops, and that under the new regulations officers and men must in at once from the guard, whenever they can pass the physical examinations, and to make this possible there is a strong movement towards more rigid physical examination for enlistment in the guard. The guardsmen in the future will have decidedly the first call on commissions and preference in the military service, as the conspicuous failure of the "sons of their father" policy in the Spanish war has resulted in a determination not to follow the policy of civil appointments again, but to recognize the guard work by promotion into the volunteer service in time of war.

This year newspapers have dealt rather freely with the guard, in a way that suggests a "school for the reporter" should be established along with the "school for the soldier" to enable reports to go in without driving entirely away from the facts.

While the impression was given out before the last encampment that hardly any troops were on hand to go, the figures showed a larger attendance than at the two previous camps, and later when the government inspection for 1906 was made it was asserted that the guard would lose its government appropriation, apparently on the authority of ex-guardsmen who had felt the heel of discipline, and were not in a pleasant mood towards the organization. Now, however, that the appropriation is found to be coming along as usual, the situation is relieved again.

WHERE UTAH STANDS.

The latest report from the war department shows the following strength of the guards in states which rank below Utah. It will be seen that Utah has 38 men, and to participate in the usual government appropriations, 100 of each representative in Congress, or 360 men are required:

Arizona ..... 374  
Delaware ..... 275  
Montana ..... 235  
Nevada ..... 145  
New Mexico ..... 319  
Wyoming ..... 334  
Utah ..... 38

NEW COMPANIES.

The companies which are to be added to the guard within a year, and which will increase its strength to a substantial showing are to be located at Provo, Ogden, and at one of several towns which desire a company, in which officers are referred to by order, leaving the sorry spectacle of half a troop of cavalry to represent the state's available military force, not in a state of insurrection.

GOING TO FORT RUSSELL.

A new item that is helping in the net growth upward is the invitation from the government for the guard this year to participate in the regular army maneuvers at Fort D. A. Russell. A recent bill passed by Congress provides money for the defraying of expenses, and Gov. Cutler is in receipt of a request from the secretary of war to send in his estimate. Col. Lund has made the necessary estimates, and they have been forwarded. It is now practically certain that the guard will go to Ft. Russell, and that in itself is a big incentive for enlistment.

FRICK IS GENEROUS.

Gives \$200,000 to Allegheny and Pittsburgh C. Y. W. C. A.

Chicago, May 26.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

At the annual commencement exercises of the Central Young Women's Christian association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, held in Allegheny Carnegie music hall last night, it was announced that H. C. Frick has notified the association he will subscribe \$200,000 to a building fund and \$100,000 to an endowment fund. The association must raise in addition \$200,000 for the building fund by July 1, 1907, and \$100,000 for the endowment fund within two years after the completion of the proposed new home for the association.

CHICAGO TRACTION COMPANIES' AGREEMENT.

New York, May 26.—Representatives of the North and West Side Railway companies of Chicago and the Chicago Traction company of that city, after a series of conferences here came to an agreement yesterday, according to a morning paper, which will permit the early completion of negotiations for the sale of the properties of all the companies of the city. The agreement does not settle the differences between the companies taking part in it, but places the properties of all the companies in such shape that it can be sold to the city with a clear title. The agreement was brought about by concessions by the Union Traction company to its underlying companies, the North and West Side companies. The detailed terms of the agreement will be announced in Chicago today. It was stated, however, that though the North and West Side companies appear to have an advantage, the superior company granted concessions because it considered it best for all concerned to bring about an early rehabilitation of the properties.

The properties and franchises of the three companies are to be trusted with a new company which will be incorporated at once. The new company will have full power to dispose of all the properties and will not be hampered by the lawsuits between the three companies.

In case the new company comes to terms with the city, it will hold the money secured for the properties and franchises until the respective rights of the stock and bondholders of the Union Traction, North Side and West Side companies are determined by the courts or amply adjusted out of court. Then and not until then will it distribute the proceeds of the sale to the city.

New York financiers interested in the properties and the Chicago men taking part in the conference, seemed pleased with the outcome.

"The agreement is also a good thing for the city," said one of the conferees. "The city can now get the properties at an early date and the work of building them up can begin at once. The city will have a more valuable property than if the wrangling had continued, and the public will more speedily get better service."

HERMANN'S TRIAL.

U. S. Atty. Bristol Advised It Will Come up June 5.

Portland, May 25.—United States Dist. Atty. Bristol has received a telegram from Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor in the land fraud cases, advising him of the fact that the suit of the government againstlinger Hermann, involving the alleged destruction of 30 letter press copy-books belonging to a general land office, would come up for trial at Washington, D. C., not earlier than June 5, and not later than June 10.

Mr. Heney expected that the taking of testimony would not last longer than five days, and that in any event he would reach here between June 15 and 20, and be prepared to take up the first of the Hermann cases before Judge Hunt without further delay.

LINGLE STARTED TROUBLE.

Claims Heavy Damages and United States Government May Have to Pay—Squabble Over Canal.

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 26.—A big fight, which may involve the government reclamation service in a scandal, is now on between S. J. Lingle, of Denver, owner of the Whalen Falls or Lingle canal in northwestern Laramie county, and John E. Field, the government engineer in charge of construction of the interstate canal, which is an extension of the Whalen Falls or Lingle ditch.

Over a year ago the government entered into a contract with Mr. Lingle, he having control of the only feasible water way through a section desired to be crossed by the government in constructing a ditch from the Platte river to lands in Nebraska and eastern Wyoming, whereby the government would do certain things at a certain time in return for a right to use the Lingle ditch.

Under the agreement between Lingle and the reclamation service, the interstate canal, through the Carey lands controlled by Lingle, who is operating under the Carey act, was to have been completed by the 1st of May. The inspectors of the reclamation service had a big celebration at the head of the canal the day the water was turned into the canal, but no headgate was provided and the water only ran down about half a mile. After replacing a temporary earthen dam with sacks filled with sand, the water was shut off, but a few days later it got away, ran down the canal about six miles, swept away a temporary wooden flume, and destroyed about a quarter of a mile of the ditch.

When the celebration was held at the headgate, they were making preparations at Rushville, he having the portion of the canal supposed to be finished. Lingle set off about a ton and a half of powder at one point in the canal, and it is estimated that it will take six weeks or two months to complete this particular portion; yet the government inspectors claim the canal was finished the 1st of May. The question now is between the government and the Lingle people, as to what is to be done to furnish the irrigators under the canal with water. There is a contract entered into between Lingle and the reclamation service, and it is under this special contract the canal had to be finished by the 1st of May. The reclamation service, in order to have it finished, had to pay a bonus of \$75,000. The question now is as to whether the money goes to the contractor and the government is liable for the damages to Lingle.

Utah Construction Company Asks for \$89,770.14 From O. S. L.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, May 26.—A big damage suit was filed in the district court here today by the Utah Construction company against the Oregon Short Line, in which the construction company asks for damages in the sum of \$89,770.14, for alleged breach of contract.

The complaint alleges that plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract whereby the plaintiff was to do certain construction work in Tooele county; that it was agreed that all differences would be arbitrated by the resident engineer, and that the latter should issue certificates for work done. It is then alleged that the engineer left out particulars of certain work performed, thereby defrauding plaintiff. Hence, damages in the sum named are asked.

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