12 PAGES-LAST EDITION

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THURSDAY MAY 28 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Yes, a "Want" Ad Can "Find the Money" to Push a Good Enter-

## WCOD PULP, PRINT PAPER AND TARIFF

Special Committee of House Appointed to Investigate Question Submits Two Reports.

MAJORITY WANT MORE TIME.

Passage of Stevens Bill in Present Form Might Spell "Ruin" For Paper Industry.

Minority Endorse the Measure in it Entirety and Recommend Its Enactment Into Law.

Washington, May 28 .- The special committee of six members of the house appointed upon complaint of the American Newspaper Publishers association to investigate the wood pulp and print paper situation in relation to the tariff and with regard to an alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, today submitted a majority and a minority report.

The majority report, which is sign ed by Representatives Mann of Illinois, Miller of Kansas, Stafford of Wisconsin, and Bannon of Ohio, is a preliminary report and recommends that no legislation affecting wood nuln and print paper be enacted until the committee has further investigated and reported.

The minority report, which is signed by Representatives Sims of Tennessee, and Ryan of New York, recommends passage of the Stevens bill to place wood pulp and print paper on the free list.

#### MAJORITY REPORT. The majority report is summed up

The majority report is summed up in the following words:

"As the present price of paper would not to any considerable degree be immediately affected by the repeal of the tariff and as the passage of the Stevens' bill in its present form might spell 'ruin' to the paper industry and ruinously high prices for paper in the near future, your committee believes it the part of wisdom before making recommendations for before making recommendations for positive legislation, to await until its investigation has been completed and thoroughly digested.

thoroughly digested.

"The committee listened with interest, attention and care from April 25 to May 14," says the report, "to the witnesses appearing in behalf of the contentions of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, and followed with painstaking care the statements made and evidence presented by John Norris, who appeared as the special representative of that association. Every opportunity has been given to the newspaper publishers to present evidence before the committee, though not all publishers who offered to appear or whom the committee would like to hear have yet been examined."

The report says that the tabulation of

The report says that the tabulation of The report says that the tabular by returned schedules of newspapers by the census office covers but few of the metropolitan dailies which are the metropolitan dailies which are the heavy consumers. "From these returns the average price at present, including in many cases freight charges, to 919 newspapers is \$2.86 per hundred: that of these 361 using paper in rolls have an average price of \$2.54, and 558 have an average of \$3.07 for papers in sheets, . . It seems probable that publishers paying high prices most readily responded to the inquiries of the com-

sponded to the inquiries of the com-

The report continues:

"While there appears to have been complaint on the part of the paper manufacturers that the selling price of paper for 1906 was too low to be fairly remunerative, yet we are inclined to think it was not until the summer of 1907 that there was a general in-crease in print paper prices. That a general increase was in fact put into contracts appears to be unquestioned.
As to the charge of the existence combination in restraint of trade

the report says:
"The evidence before the committee so far fails to prove any combination of print paper manufacturers to advance prices or otherwise in restraint of trade, but considerable evidence was resented which might excite suspicion at such a combination had been made and was in existence.'

REMOVAL OF THE TARIFF.

inder the sub-head "Removal of the Tariff," the report in part says:

"The question as to the removal of the tariff on print paper and wood pulp is intimately connected with the conservation of the forest resources of the United States as well as its effect upon the paper manufacturing industry and the paper manufacturing industry and the newspaper publishing industry. The committee is not yet prepared to make recommendation as to the permanent policy of the United States in regard to the duty on paper and pulp, except that the committee is firmly of the opinion that the tariff on news print paper and on wood pulp should not be removed as to paper or pulp coming from any country or place which prohibits the exportation of pulp wood or which levies any export duty on paper pulp or pulp wood, or makes any higher charge in any way upon wood and pulp or any way upon wood and pulp or up wood intended for exportation to

pulp wood intenued the United States, "The evidence taken so far would seem to indicate that the temporary to or entire removal of the seem to indicate that the temporary suspension or entire removal of the present tariff would not have any great immediate effect and if the tariff is removed at any time it should be coupled with the right of free exportation of wood pulp from the Canadian forests. The removal of the tariff on print paper and wood pulp, if followed by an export duty on pulp wood coming from Canada, would probably result in a considerable increase in the price of print paper and the earlly drain of the pulp wood forests in the United States. urain of the pulp wood forests in the United States.

MISTRUSTFUL OF CANADA. "It would seem that for American Publishers to be assured of low prices publishers to be assured of low prices for paper, it is essential to maintain paper mills in the United States. Any policy that would give the Canadian mills a preferential advantage over American mills in obtaining the raw material at a lower price must inevitably result in the dismantling of American paper machines and the ultimate dependence of American publishers on Canadian mills. Under such conditions Canada could levy export duties on print paper that would result in enhanced prices without the presence of comparition from American paper manufacturers.

Your committee proposes during the mmer vacation to continue its investigations and expects to be able to present to the house next session of Con-gress definite recommendations, based upon complete information thoroughly considered.

"The decreased consumption of paper consequent upon the general business conditions of the country means a lessened demand for pulp wood and we believe a consequent return to normal prices."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

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The minority report endorses the Stevens bill in its entirety and recommends its passage. Discussing the issues between the publishers and the paper manufacturers, the report states that an acute situation which might be termed "trade hysteria" was precipitated in 1907, in news print paper manufacture, when a group of 18 Wisconsin mills, known as the Wisconsin wood pulp association, bought 50,000 cords of pulp wood in the province of Quebec, Canada, which purchase entailed a transportation of that material a distance of 1,500 miles.

"It introduced a new and unlooked for factor into what was more or less of a speculative operation," says the report.

WOOD PULP MARKETS DEMORAL-IZED.

"It demoralized the wood pulp markets of the United States as well of Canada, where nearly 1,000,000 cords of pulp wood are bought for export to the United States.

to the United States.

"It started paper quotations upward until one paper trade journal reported that the current prices for news print paper on July 1, 1907, ranged from \$52.00 to \$62.00 per ton. This advance had been foretold by paper salesmen and others nearly a year prior to a so-called paper famine."

WOOD FROM CANADA.

WOOD FROM CANADA.

The report points out the fact that more than one half of the produce wood used in American mills for making news print paper comes from Canada, and states that at the time the Wisconsin purchase of Quebec wood caused the trade flurry, "the officials of the International Paper company, (a certain corporation producing about one-third of the supply of news print paper manufactured in the United States), computed that the United cost of their labor by reason of shorter hours had added \$300,000 per annum, or 60 cents per ton, to their expenses and that their wood cost cost of their labor by reason of shorter hours had added \$300,000 per annum, or 60 cents per ton, to their expenses and that their wood cost \$1,200,000 additional, or \$2.40 up on each ton of paper produced, a total of \$3 per ton upon their entire output of about 500,000 tons for news, Manila and other varieties of paper. They also figured that of their news print paper output, only 55 per cent could be taxed with these burdens because the other 45 per cent of their news print production had been tied up with low priced contracts covering the year. Accordingly they decided upon \$50 per ton delivered as their minimum upon all future sales which substantially fixed that price for the entire market. This figure carried with it an advance of \$10 per ton in a period of two year. The action was too abrupt. It provoked trouble and resentment at a time when newspaper revenues were shrinking because of depressed business conditions. It brought to the attention of the country a situation that demands rectification.

"Immediately following the panic of October, 1907, it is stated, newspaper publishers fought to off-set their losses caused by diminished advertising revenues and by increased cost of paper, by reducing the

caused by diminished advertising revenues and by increased cost of paper, by reducing the number of pages of their paper, resulting in a diminution of consumption. In consequence, the paper mills which had been taxed to supply the market soon found their stocks accumulating with a decreasing demand for their product. The market was soon glutted. Confronted with the alternative of reducing their prices or closing their mills and discharging their labor, the paper manufacturers, it is stated, chose to maintain the high prices. "They kept their prices so far above the normal level," says the report, "that by diminished advertising and by increased cos They kept their prices so har above the normal level," says the report, "that Canadian mills were able to pay the duty of \$6 a ton and undersell American mills in the American market, doing this while neither wages for lobor that compared favorably with wages paid by the American mills." that with the

The maintenance of high prices under such conditions, it is stated, brought about the unlooked for result of giving to Canadian labor some of that work production which otherwise would have one to American labor.

Many cases of hardship among pub-

lishers in consequence of the notifica-tion of a proposed increase in price are cited. It is pointed out that these pa-pers were forced to the alternative of contracting at the higher price or a suspension of publication.

#### A THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN A TYPHOON

Victoria, B. C., May 28.—Steamer Shinono Maru, of the Japanese line, which arrived today, brought news of another disaster through a typhoon at Hankow, following on the disastrous freshet which involved the loss of more than 1,000 lives with the wrecking of 1,000 junks and stranging of many steamers including several of the for-eign river craft.

steamers including several of the for-eign river craft.

The typhoen came suddenly and in a few nours reduced hundreds of boats in the Kan river to splinters. Steam-ers broke away from their moorings and only those which could get up steam quickly escaped.

The steamer Wu Saig was driven ahore. The Klank Foo, a paddle steamer, and several other steamers, were dum-aged.

aged. The shores were thick with corpses

of river toople.
Hundreds were recovered before the
steamer left Shanghai.
News was also brought of a great
coal mining disaster in Kwang-Sa, where
1.000 lives were lost when the mine took

#### AMERICAN CARS RUN ON SO. MANCHURIAN RY.

Tokio, May 28.—The first broad gage train of American cars on the South Manchurian rallroad made a successful trip on May 27.

### NO RECORD THIS TRIP.

London, May 28.—The Cunard line steamer Mauretania, which left Liverpool yesterday four days later than her usual sailing schedule, owing to her disabled propeller, passed Fastnet at 6:19 o'clock this morning. The officials say there is no possibility of the Mauretania's making a record on this trip as only three propellers will be used during the voyage.

#### PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL FOR REORGANIZING MILITIA

Washington, May 28.—The president yesterday signed the bill providing for the reorganization of the militia of the United States and its arming and equipment at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000, and gave the pen he used for the purpose to Gen. J. A. Draiu, chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard association, who was active in the movement to secure the legislation.

legislation.

Asst. Secy. Oliver, of the war department, who has been specially charged with the execution of the provisions of the new law, said today that one of the first steps to be taken will be the appointment of a hoard composed of five representative officers of the organized militia to consuit with the secretary of war, regarding the condition and needs of that branch of the militia establishment. egistation the militia establishment.

### TARGET SHOOTING PROVES SERIOUS

Two Youths Practise With Rifle Gov. Cutler Tells of His Experi-And Bullet Hits Teamster.

IT WAS PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

Boys Gave Police Hard Chase Over Foot Hills Near City Cemetery Before Being Caught.

An angry man with a 22-caliber bullet in his right arm, two badly scared youths, three tired policemen and a couple of fagged horses is the result of careless shooting indulged in about 10 o'clock this morning near the north-

east corner of the city cemetery. The angry man is John B. Woods a teamster, residing at 831 Sixth avenue The scared youths are Fred Webb, aged 18 years, residing at 673 Third avenue and Horace Bourne, aged 17 years, residing at 167 K street. The tired nolicemen are Officers Moore, Seager and Burton, and the fagged horses are those used to haul the patrol wagon.

used to haul the patrol wagon.

For the balance of the afternoon Woods is nursing his sore arm, the boys are wondering what will be done with them. Burton and Seager are brushing the mud from their hitherto bright uniforms, and Moore is cleaning the patrol wagon and doing his best to console the jaded horses.

Before going any further it should be stated right here that the shooting of Woods was accidental, but of course

of Woods was accidental, but of course it hurt just the same. At 10 o'clock an excited individual

telephoned to police headquarters that a man had been shot and badly wound-ed. It was stated that the shooting occurred at the northeast corner of the city cemetery, and that the boys who did the shooting were "beating it" over the hills.

POLICE IN MAD DRIVE.

Patrol Driver Moore "picked up" Burton and Seager and started on a sensational run to the scene of bloodshed. If Moore missed a chuck hole or a boulder in the wild ride it is not known. Upon their arrival at the place the officers learned that the "fugitives" had gone over the hills about three miles distant, with the irate Woods and a friend "in hot pursuit." It was impossible for the wagon to go further so the brave minions of the law took up the trail just like Young Surefoot tracking a murderous redskin. Over sagebrush, gullies and boulders the faithful sleuths followed bravely and persistently. After traveling about three miles they spotted their quarry. Stealthily approaching, the officers demanded unconditional surrender. The boys were first surprised and then scared. POLICE IN MAD DRIVE.

officers action of the boys were and then scared.

"We ain't done nothin'" they ex"We ain't done nothin' had hap-"We sin't done nothin'" they exclaimed. When told what had happened they explained they were simply shooting at a box and did not dream any one was in range of their rifle. The boys were brought to police headquarters and held for awhile rending further investigation. pending further investigation. Woods is not badly hurt.

# LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Kansas City, May 28 .- "Eight million six hundred thousand people abolished the saloon last year, including four entire states. The seven prohibition states have a population of over 10,000,000, while 27,000,000 more live in other prohibition territory, making about 45 per cent of the total population of the United States free from the blighting influence of the saloon. Of the 34 legislatures in session last year, 20 passed laws unfavorable to the liquor traffic, while not a legislature has been in session the present year that has not had one or more temperance bills before it. In recent years, no legislation favorable to the liquor traffic has been enacted."

Such was the language in which the passage of the temperance movement in the United States was reported to in the United States was reported to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America today. It was shown that the victories of the opponents of the liquor traffic was not confined to rural districts but included such cities as Kansas City, Kansas, Atlanta, Georgia, Birmingham, Ala., and Worcester. Mass., each with a population of over 100,000. Ten other cities of 45,000; 22 of over 20,000, and 76 having between 5,000 and 20,000 have banished the saloon.

the saloon.

The temperance committee reported that while there was a time when more states than at present had prohibitory laws, more than twice as many people today live under prohibition as at any previous time in the history of the United States. The committee referred to the legal status of the traffic, citing a decision of the United States supreme court to the effect that "no man has an inherent right to sell intoxicating liquor at retail," and the committee said that some lower courts had declared all liquir traffic unconstitutional. Church members were warned not only to refrain from the traffic but from everything which helps to encourage it.

The aim of the temperance work was

"First, to keep people away from strong drink, and, second, to keep strong drink away from the people. "The latter may be accomplished by law, so far as men, can be made to respect and obey the law. The former must be done mainly by education, moral suasion and religious influence. The committee reported much progress in the work of spreading the temperance movement among the foreign spaking people in this country.

### THREE MEN KILLED.

Two Americans and An Englishman By Bandits in Mexico.

Mexico City, May 25.—Two Americans and one Englishman were attacked by bandits and killed near Coaching, one of the mining camps of the Green Copper company near Doleres, Chinanhua. The report of the case was received by the British consul in this city yesterday, but no details were given.

# UTAH'S DEFAMERS LOSING GROUND

ences Among Washington . Officials.

ONCE READ ONLY TRIBUNE.

But Finding It Wholly Unreliable They Now Look Elsewhere For Their News.

Conservation of National Resources to Become a Matter of State as Well As National Concern.

Governor John C. Cutler, who left Salt Lake May 7 to attend the Washington conference of governors, returned home at 8 o'clock last night, and this morning took up the great bundle of official business that has accumulated n his absence.

Governor Cutler brought back to Salt Lake with him vivid memories of many things said in Utah's favor which caused him this morning to speak enhusiastically of the state's future.

"We have no need to worry about Utah's future," he declared when interviewed in his office. "The country's big men are looking this way, and looking with fairer minds than ver they have before. A great state is sure to result from the interest being manifested, and those who choose to live by spite and hatred and the spreading of false and defamatory stories are finding that they no longer find believers in the east any more than in the west,

"I wish to say something specific of the Salt Lake Tribune," declared the governor, "and," he continued, "it is to the effect that not one but many high officials of the government, told me that they had found it totally unworthy of belief, and that they no longer gave it any credence whatever, while a few years ago they gleaned their whole opinion of Utah from its columns. They named specific cases and instances in which they had believed the paper to their own sorrow and had learned from their own contact with it to discredit it, So many expressed this opinion that I am sure it is a general one in the capital."

"I met a family while in Washington of people who had taken the Tribune exclusively while living in Salt Lake, and had finally moved away be-Lake, and had finally moved away because of the fears engendered in the mind of the wife about the people here. That family today is a potent agent in breaking down any credence that may be given the Tribune, and its members are most frank in declaring they were deceived by falsehoods and through contact with other kinds of people from Utah, since leaving it, have learned to love the country and to look prop it as a fair and beautiful look upon it as a fair and beautiful state."

IS AGAINST BRYAN.

When asked if he had met the probable nominees for the presidency, Gov. Cutler replied that he has not met Taff, as he was absent in Panama during the conference of governors. He had however met both Bryan and Johnson, the two men in the race for the Democratic nomination, and of the two he liked Johnson much the bet-

"Johnson impressed me," he said, "so a clear-headed, strong and capable character. If I were a Democrat I would prefer him to Bryan, with whom I also talked while in the east. He favors a tariff for protection of home industries, and that is more than most Democrats do. I feel that from Democratic sentiment over that than most Democrats do. I feel that from Democratic sentiment over the east, so far as I could get in touch with it. Johnson will be a stronger candidate, too, than Bryan.

A STATE COMMISSION.

Concerning the conservation of natural resources, which was the object of the Washington conference, Gov. Cutler declared that he heartly fav-ored the administration plan in this matter, and that he would appoint here as soon as he could legally do so, a commission to take up the matter, and do all that could still he done in Utah to prevent the waste of resources. "The president," he says, "pald a high tribute to Gifford Pinchot while this conference was in session. while this conference was in session, declaring that he had taken hold of this forestry matter out of patriotism, and was tendering his services gratis to the country.'

CONCERNING "UNCLE JOE." "I feel safe in saying that Uncle Joe "I feel safe in saying that Uncle Joe Cannon will never be president of the United States," was the governor's way of suinming up a visit to the speaker of the house, "When I called it was while he was laying down the law on 'graft' to certain visitors who had been seeking favors, and the language he was using was picturesquely characteristic, but still so filled with profanity that sensitive people on such matters istic, but still so filled with profanity that sensitive psople on such matters would hardly support him for the presidency. He seemed to be the watchdog of the treasury, and to be opposed to anything that took much money unless it served some immediately practical purpose. He was willing to have national forests protected where the government owned the land, but not where it had to buy it. I took this as voicing his opposition to the Appalachian for set purchase."

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Cutler, with Newton C. Blanchard J. O. Davidson, M. F. Ansel and John F. Fort, was named on a committee appointed, and was one of a committee appointed by the president on credentials. "The feeling in Washington is kindly towards Itah," sand Gov. Cutler, "and there is complete harmony between state and national policies in all places where they were discussed. I spent an evening at Reed Smoot's home and I want to say that his family and himself are a credit to the country and to their state, and are so regarded everywhere in Washington." John F. Fort, was named on a committee appointed by the president on credentials. "The feeling in Washington is kindly towards Itah." sand Gov. Cutter, "and there is complete harmony between state and national policies in all places where they were discussed. I spent an evening at Reed Smoot's home and I want to say that his family and himself are a credit in the country and to their state, and are so regarded everywhere in Washington."

Among the important documents awaiting the governor's attention this morning was a report from A. W. Ivins on the San Juan Indian difficulties, which will be forwarded to the department of Indian affairs at once.

### TRIBUNE IN GRIEF ASSAILS REPORTER

Of Interview With Mrs. Cohen.

CLAMORS FOR MORE FACTS. DEATH FROM OVER-EXERTION MANY WILL SPEAK AGAINST IT

In Doing So Disregards Them Entirely To Discredit Man Who is Charged With Saying Unsaid Things.

An expose of the methods employed by the Women's American club to bring about the defeat of Senator Hopkins of Illinois contained in vesterday's "News," was subjected to two columns of criticism by the Tribune in today's issue. No complaint is made by the latter journal that Mrs. Cohen, an interview with whom formed the basis of the story, was misquoted, but fault is found because the "News" did not publish all that Mrs. Cohen said to its representatives. The reason for this failure is apparent-newspapers are restricted in the matter of space and to have printed all that was said pro and con would have been quite impossible in one issue.

The "News gave the main questions that were propounded to Mrs. Cohen and the gist of her answers thereto. It said nothing that she did not say, even if all her comments and argu-

ments were not given in detail. Two things that the "News" reporter did not say in the interview which Mrs. Cohen declares he did, if she was correctly quoted in the Trib-une, which may be doubted, were the following: He did not acquiesce in her statement that it is the purpose of the Church to force polygamy upon the people of the country; and he did not state that in the event of a crisis in Utah he would save a fellow Church member rather than the lady to whom he was talking.

A TRACT NOT SANCTIONED.

Mrs. Cohen advanced the idea that it was the intention of the leaders of the Church to rule this nation, and in support of her argument said that 20 years or more ago while living in Summit county she read a tract which told of a vision that someone had had of seeing the seats of the Congress of the United States filled with none but Mormon elders, and that the nation's

executive chair was occupied by the president of the Church.

Mrs. Cohen was told that the pamphlet was doubtless the result of a mind diseased or the product of some altographic control of the product of some altographic gether too visionary individual. The interviewer stated it to be his belief that such an effusion had never been sanctioned by the Church nor would be

sanctioned by the Church nor would be credited by sensible Church people.

When Mrs. Cohen had told of a statement made by a Mormon woman friend as to what would be her attitude in case of a crisis in Utah, no question was asked or answered as to what the reporter would do under similar circumstances. cumstances.

Mrs. Cohen reiterates, according to the Tribune that the Carthage mar-tyrdom was occasioned by the thievery and evil practises of the people of Nauview referred to that the lower element view referred to that the lower element of society in Illinois at the time gave that as the reason, while others attributed it to politics. As bearing upon this matter it may be well to quote the authority which was briefly summarized in Mrs. Cohen's hearing. Thos. Ford, governor of Illinois in 1844, who subsequently wrote a history of that commonwealth, speaking of conditions in and around Nauvoo, said:

NO PROOF ADVANCED.

"Nor were any such offenses committed at that time, except the stealing of some provisions, and there was never the least proof that this was done by a Mormon.

"Again, on my late visit to Hancock county, I was informed by some of their violent enemies that the larcentes of the Mormons had become unusually numerous and insufferable, They indeed admitted that but little had been done in this way in their in-They indeed admitted that but little had been done in this way in their immediate vicinity. But they insisted that 16 horses had been stolen by the Mormons in one night near Lima, in the county of Odams. At the close of the expedition, I called at this same town of Lima, and upo inquiry was told that no horses had been stolen in that neighborhood, but that 16 horses had been stolen in one night in Hancock county. This last information being told of the Hancock county story, again changed the venue to another distant settlement in the northern edge of Adams."

distant settlement in the northern edge of Adams."

Thus Governor Ford, an avowed enemy of the Mormon people, dissipates the very theory upon which members of the Women's American club assail their Mormon neighbors. Following is Governor Ford's own opinion of what caused the trouble leading up to the crime at Carthage: to the crime at Carthage:

EARLY POLITICAL ANTAGONISM "An election for Congress in the Mor-"An election for Congress in the Mormon district was to come off in August, 1843. Cyrus Walker was the candidate on the part of the Whigs, and Joseph P. Hoge on the part of the Democrats, both of them distinguished law yers. The Mormons very clearly decided to support Mr. Walker, the Whig, but owing to causes which I will relate, they were induced to change their resolution; and this was the cause in a great measure of that wonderful ecitement which subsequently prevailed against that people. against that people.

Whigs generally, and a part of the Democrats, determined upon driving the Mormons out of the state; and everything connected with the Mornons became political, and was considered almost entirely with reference to

#### BANK OF ENGLAND REDUCES DISCOUNT RATE

# TAPS SOUND FOR GEN. S. D. LEE

Organ of Crooks Demurs to Story | Commander-in-Chief of the Unit- | Fifteen Senators Will Oppose the ed Confederate Veterans Dies at Vicksburg.

He Was One of the Last Three Surviving Generals of the Confederacy -Served Through Civil War.

New Orleans, May 28 -A special from Vicksburg, Miss., says:

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander-inchief of the United Conferedate veterans and one of the last three sur viving lieutenant-generals of the con-federacy, died here today at the resi-dence of Capt. W. T. Ridby.

Over-exertion last Thursday in the cere monies attending upon the reunion of Iowa and Wisconsin veterans of the G. A. R., at Vicksburg, brought about Gen. Lee's illness. Following the reception of the northern visitors, in which Gen. Lee took a leading pare, he suffered an attack of acute indigestion, but later rallied and during Yesterday afternoon he again

lapsed and grew gradually weaker, un-til death relieved his sufferings shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. Gen. Lee was born in South Carolina in 1833. He received his appointment to the U. S. military academy at West Point, and graduated at that institution,

Point, and graduated at that institution, receiving his commission in the artillery. At the outbreak of the Clvil war Gen. Lee resigned his commission in the U.S. army and entered the confederacy. He served the confederate army in Virginia until after the battle of Antietam, when he was made 2 bregadier-general and sent to Vicks-

Gen. Lee played a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and following the fall of that city was taken prisoner. He was later exchanged and promoted to the rank of majorgeneral and ordered to the southwest. He was subsequently assigned to the army of the Tennessee, with the rank lieutenant general and served untiof heutenani general and served until the close of hostilities. At the close of the war, Gen. Lee devoted himself to the education of southern youths as president of the Mississippi agricultur-al and mechanical college. On the death of Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Lee was unanimously

chosen commander-in-chief of the United Confederate veterans and was always the most conspicuous figure at the annual re-unions. Just before his death he was preparing for the re-union June 8 at Birmingham and had already completed the task of assignment of the commanders and spousers for ing commanders and sponsors for those positions which are appointive on such occasions. Gen. Lee held under the U. S. gov-

ernment the office of commissioner of Vicksburg National Military park. It was in this park that several hun-dred handsome monuments were unveiled by the Iowa and Wisconsin vet-

veiled by the lowg and Wisconsin vet-erans last Thursday. Gen. Lee's home was at Columbus, Miss., and the body probably will be taken there for interment.

# CHURCH CONTRACT

The contract for the paving of Main street from the Pioneer monument to North Temple street was today awarded to P. J. Moran by the Presiding Bishopric on behalf of the Church. The amount involved in the contract is a lit-tle over \$12,000. Work is to be started on the improvement on upper Main street within a few days.

### A ROCKEFELLER HOSPITAL.

One May be Conducted in Connection

With the Rockefeller Institute.

New York May 28.—Tentative plans have been made for a large hospital to be conducted in connection with the Rockefeller institute for medical research, it is underspood that the idea has been approved by John D. Rockefeller and that the funds will be provided by him. The institute was founded primarily for investigation of cerebro spinal meningitis. Mr. Rockefeller was prompted to this through the death of a favorite grandson from the malady. The hospital will be unique. The patients will be those suffering from obscure diseases, either chronic of which have been a puzzle to medical science. The objects will be, first, to cure patients which have failed to respond to the ordinary order of treatment, second, to afford material for observation by the scientists, who are at work in the institute. With the Rockefeller Institute.

### A HEAVY SENTENCE.

Banker Ross of Portland, Or., Gets Five Years and Fine of \$576,095.

Salem, Or., May 28 .- Judge Burnett it the circuit court today sentenced J Thornburn Ross, the Portland banker to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$576,094. Boss was recently convicted of wrongful conversion of state school funds in his capacity as president of the Title Guarantee & Trust company.

### JUSTICE FOR POLICEMAN AFTER MANY YEARS

New York, May 28.-Richard Dillon, a policeman of the old Brooklyn force, who was "broken" before the consulthas been reinstated by Commis-Bingham. The case is one of ost unusual in the history of the

nt. mad been on the Brooklyn force then he shot in the leg a man was trying to arrest. He was d for using unnecessary violat the time of the consolidation violating as whichman in a factory. He had no thought g back on the force and had loams.

# DEMOGRATS WILL STAND TOGETHER

Aldrich-Vreeland Compromise Currency Bill.

This is Not to be Understood That They Will Start Any Filibustering.

Uncertain Whether They Will Back Up LaFollette Should He be In. clined to Prolong Fight.

Washington, May 28.-Fifteen Demo cratic senators, all that remain in the city, conferred for one and a half hours today and agreed that they would hours today and agreed that they would stand together in opposition to the Aldrich Vreeland compromise currency bill. Many of them will speak against the passage of the bill, but there was nothing to indicate that the opposition would take the form of a fillbuster. The absence of such an inclination was best illustrated by the prediction after the conference that "Congress probably will be able to adjourn tomorrow, certainly not later than Sunday." This opinion was expressed by several Democrats.

Senator Lafollette's position was considered at the conference and the question arose as to whether it would be advisable to stand by him if he should be disposed to prolong his fight against the adoption of the conference report on the bill. The discussion did not result in a decision, but the sentiment appeared to be against that course. Most of the Democrats seemed to be of the opinion that from a political point of view it would be best for the Democrats to register merely their objection to the bill, such as cared to do so, making speeches against it and then yote as a unit. Of course, it cannot be said positively that all of the Democrats will vote against the bill as the session was a conference and not a caucus and therefore there could be no decision of a binding nature, nor instructions given. Practically all of the Democrats present took part in the discussion. The senators present were Messrs, Culberson, Teller, Bacon, Bankhead, Johnston, Simmons, Clay, Garry, Taylor, Overman, Frazier, Newlands, Owen, Gore and McLaurin. Senator Lafollette's position was con-Taylor, Overman, Frazier, Owen, Gore and McLaurin.

### MARGARET HAMILTON

Sentenced to 18 Months' Penal Servitude for Perjury.

London, May 28.—Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who was one of the principal witnesses to the alleged identity of the Duke of Portland with T. C. Druce, was today sentenced to 18 months penal servitude for perjury, her appeal having been disallowed.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who is 70 years old, was arrested March 7 last, charged with wilful perjury and conspiracy in connection with the Druce case.

She was found guilty at the Old Bailey, April 9, but sentence was post-poned pending an appeal on points of

### BURNS AND LANG.

Australian Syndicate Arranging Match

Has Deposited \$10,000. Sydney, May 28 .- The syndicate which Sydney, May 28.—The syndicate which is arranging for the visit to Australia of "Temmy" Burns, the heavy-weight puglist, has deposited \$10,000 to bind the match between Burns and Lang the Australian boxer. The fight is to take place at Sydney in August. The syndicate also has the option of arranging two additional fights at \$7,500 each.

JOHNSON MUST WAIT. London, May 28.—On being asked to-day whether his Australian visit would interfere with the negotiations for a fight with Jack Johnson, the colored heavy-weight, "Tommy" Burns replied that Johnson would have to wait until his Australian engagements were con-

### CONCRETE BUILDINGS

Fire Protection Assn. Makes Some Important Recommendations.

chicago, May 28.—At yesterday's session of the National Fire Protective association, the committee on re-enforced concrete fire buildings, recommended strict adherence to national building code rules governing this class of construction. Several fires have demonstrated the fact that the surface of concrete can be cracked and otherwise damaged so that the steel members are exposed, thus destroying the fire resisting qualities of the mass. The committee found that the contractors are antito overlook the necessity of covering the steel re-enforcing rods with suffacionate depth of concrete. It also finds that thin glass and ordinary wood sash wireless are being used, which is considered a serious defect, as fire can be conducted from one floor to another by their.

The committee recommended that the use of concrete blocks be limited to small buildings, where the heat will not be intense. It also disapproves of the blocks being used in the construction of firewalls in large buildings.

### COLLECTION OF BULLDOGS.

COLLECTION OF BULLDOGS.

New York, May 28,—What is expected to be the best collection of buildogs ever seen in the country will be exhibited today when the Buildog club show opens in West Forty-second street. As the result of competition being thrown open to all sections of the country, some notable entries have been made, including most of the cracks in the buildog world. Among these are William Carman's champion Kentish Lilly, from Providence, P. L. and her gival chiantelm, Leone Enzelwan, as well as the lightweights. Mrs. Hamilton's Dundee Pandora, Richard Crocker, Jr.'s. Helanshie, and Tyler Morse's Mime, Mortelis, Among the heavyweight celebrities are Thomas Grisdnic's champion Gotham Odin, F. H. McCouncils Lord Chancellor, and Thomas W. Lawsen's champion Fashion.

### AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS AND JAPANESE FRATERNIZE

of getting back on the force and had filed no claims.

When the bill was passed empowering the police commissioner to take back a man who should prove to have been illegally dismissed, Dillon applied for responsible for his dismissal. His victim of it vesus ago, testified in Dillon's favor. Mayer McClellan and used been responsible for his dismissal. His victim of it vesus ago, testified in Dillon's favor. Mayer McClellan and used bins and Commissioner Bingham target fore redustated him. He will receive \$1,400 a year, and in a few years and; relive, just as if he had been on the force all along and will get a pension of a steel the force all along and will get a pension of the american battleship fleet will be the greatest demonstration of international friendliness ever attempted by Japan.