

LET YOUR WANTS BE KNOWN IN THE EVENING STANDARD

The Evening Standard.

WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE FAIR TONIGHT, WARMER IN SOUTH PORTION; TOMORROW FAIR.

A FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1912

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IS BAKED TO DEATH

Man Penned in by Dirt From Cave-in, Killed by Burning Gas.

Malden, Mass., May 15.—Penned in a trench by dirt and stones which caved in on him while he and a fellow laborer were at work, Daniel Smith, an employe of a local gas company, was slowly baked to death by flaming illuminating gas early today. His companion, William E. McLaughlin, was blown from the trench by an explosion and was so seriously burned that he may not recover. To keep the imprisoned man from breathing the poisoned air, a piece of garden hose was placed in his mouth and the other end run into the clearer atmosphere. In this manner rescuers were able to keep him alive for more than an hour, while they worked to extricate him. Nine firemen were overcome by the fumes. When it became apparent that there was little hope of saving the man, Father George O'Connor climbed down into the trench at the risk of his life and administered the last rites.

TAFT TIRED AND HOARSE

Zanesville, O., May 15.—Tired and hoarse, President Taft began his third day's campaign in Ohio at Roseville, 10 miles from here. The President was up at 6.30 o'clock and made his speech at Roseville at 7 o'clock to several hundred persons. His hoarseness was marked, but his doctor, Major Thomas L. Rhoades, was confident he would be able to get through handsomely and would be in fine shape to take up the campaign after his scheduled 12 hours rest at Cleveland tomorrow. Mr. Taft's physical condition, Major Rhoades said, was practically as good as that of a young man. Taft told his Roseville audience that he had pointed with pride to the record of trust prosecution by his administration. He then said he was feeling the effects of these prosecutions in his campaign.

"It is difficult to arouse any enthusiasm for your candidate among persons who are being prosecuted," he said. "Many of these gentlemen are very angry. There's Mr. Dan Hanna, of Cleveland, who is indicted for rebating. It has made him very angry and very active against me, and he thinks that I am no patriot and no good candidate for another term. But the undictated are in the majority and if they will stand by me I can afford to lose the indicted vote."

Labor Leader in England Sentenced to Imprisonment



Manchester, Eng., May 14.—Tom Mann, president of the Syndicalist Education League and a labor leader, was found guilty in the court of the charges of having endeavored to influence British soldiers from their duty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mann was arrested on March 21 after he had delivered a speech at Salford in sympathy with the coal strikers. Before being sentenced the labor leader addressed the court. He argued that when acting under the civil law the soldiers were only citizens and commands given them must, therefore, be lawful commands. He denied that he had endeavored to influence soldiers as soldiers but as citizens.

CALIFORNIA FOR TEDDY

Plurality Estimated Between Sixty and Sixty-five Thousand

San Francisco, May 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, on returns from 2,316 out of about 2,700 precincts in the state, was given California's 26 delegates to the Republican national convention yesterday, at the first presidential preference primary held in the state by a clear majority of 15,277 over his opponents, President William H. Taft and Senator Robert M. La Follette, who received respectively 55,334 and 32,310 votes. Roosevelt's vote in these precincts was 102,981, or 48,487 more than was cast for Taft.

Champ Clark scored a similarly decisive victory over Woodrow Wilson on the Democratic ticket, the figures being, in the same number of precincts, Wilson, 12,870; Clark, 28,215. Not one of the 58 counties in the state showed a majority for the Taft column today, La Follette having the better of the president in regard to capturing San Diego county. Roosevelt headquarters were jubilant today and Taft headquarters deserted. Senator La Follette left for the east yesterday without awaiting the result. The vote throughout the state was much lighter than the heated campaign, especially of the Republicans, had led the political managers to expect. In San Francisco, in spite of perfect weather, but 59,000 votes were cast out of a registration of 106,000. The women formed a good proportion of the visitors to the polls.

One of the surprises in the count was the fact that from 19,000 to 20,000 votes showed up across in the presidential preference space at the top of the ballot, the voters evidently having been satisfied to vote for the delegates pledged to the man of their choice. The total vote of the state is expected to approximate 350,000.

San Francisco, May 15.—Delayed returns from remote districts of yesterday's state presidential preference primary were useful only to determine the exact pluralities rolled up by Theodore Roosevelt and Champ Clark over their respective opponents for the Republican and Democratic nominations. Roosevelt's plurality is estimated at between 60,000 and 65,000 over Taft and La Follette; Champ Clark leads Woodrow Wilson by probably 20,000 throughout the state the vote was comparatively light. This was regarded as surprising in view of the strenuous campaign waged for the Republican preference and the keen interest that everywhere was manifested by the huge crowds drawn by the campaign orators.

Roosevelt probably carried every county. Even San Francisco, which was expected to give a "thank you for the fair" vote to President Taft and where a determined effort was made by the Taft managers to make a show of voting for their candidate, favored the colonel by a plurality of 4,137. Roosevelt carried Los Angeles by more than 2 to 1 and other of the more important cities made him their choice. Senator La Follette found consolation only in San Diego county, which returned him only a plurality in any division of the state. The Industrial Workers of the World troubles there are said to have made sentiment for him in that section, the theory being that the citizens resented an investigation ordered by Governor Johnson, a Roosevelt supporter.

Champ Clark's victory over Woodrow Wilson was sufficiently sweeping to justify the pre-election claims of his campaign managers. He also probably carried every county and when the vote is counted it is expected that he will be found to lead Wilson by nearly 2 to 1. No organized effort was made in behalf of any other Democratic candidate and the contest between Clark and Wilson was tame beside the pyrotechnical campaign waged by the Republicans. A feature of the election was the vote of Vallejo. For the first time in the history of general elections there, government employes at the Mare Island navy yard were not given time off to vote and it is believed that resentment resulting from the government order to that effect had much to do with the result which stood: Roosevelt 752, La Follette 499, Taft 267. Taft's best showing was made in the northern California counties, notably in the San Joaquin valley, where anti-Japanese sentiment is strong and where the fight made against the Japanese attitude of the former president found reflection in the vote cast against him in many of the precincts. The delegates won by Roosevelt and Clark yesterday are pledged to

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CHINESE WOMAN VOTES.

San Francisco, May 15.—For the first time in the history of California, a Chinese woman expressed her choice for president at the polls here yesterday. The Leung, 21 years old, who was born in America, cast the first ballot. She reads and writes English and is conversant with American politics. The Leung declined to tell for whom she voted.

East Side, New York, bakers have made demands on the master bakers for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine a day.

BANDITS ARE SLAIN

Leaders of French Gang Wound Five Policemen in Battle

Paris, May 15.—The career of the last of France's notorious bandit gangs was dramatically ended this morning when eight hours' battle with police and troops, its leader, Octave Garnier, and his confederate, Vallet, were blown up by explosives in a small villa at Nogent-sur-Marne, where they had taken refuge. Shattered by shots of dynamite, their house fell in ruins when melinite was exploded under the wall. The police found Garnier dead and Vallet died when being taken to a hospital. Five policemen were wounded in the battle.

Inspectors Under Fire. Six lighters, protected by sheets of steel, approached the house. They encountered a heavy fire, but were not wounded. Three of the police, however, fell seriously wounded.

Meantime the police and spectators who had gathered on the viaduct heaved rocks on the roofs of the house, which stood adjacent to the viaduct. The roof was wrecked and fell in, but the bandits continued firing. When M. Lepine, the prefect of police, arrived he assumed command and held a council with the captain of the gendarmes and the zouaves and finally decided to blow up the bandits' lair. The zouave bugler sounded "cease firing," and then "retreat." The crowds were now almost overwhelming. With the piercing notes of the bugle, the noisy clamor of the multitude was hushed. Words were exchanged and the villa was to be blown up.

Explosion Shakes Town. Soon there was an explosion. Inspectors and artillery lieutenants had thrown dynamite bombs from the viaduct. The explosion was so great that it shook the earth and gave the impression of an earthquake, but when the smoke and the dust cleared, the sharp cracks of rifles from the building showed the bombs had failed to accomplish their purpose. When the bandits resumed the aggressive, Mr. Lepine himself had a narrow escape from death. Although some distance from the villa, a bullet passed within an inch of his shoulder and buried itself in a wall. The prefect requisitioned extra dynamite bombs and cartridges from the military barracks at Paris and several detectives armed with a type of steel shield were able to approach within fifteen feet of the house. Holding shields with the left arms and crouched behind them they fired. One shield was pierced, but the man holding it was not wounded.

Sergeant Fleury, who was dangerously wounded earlier in the battle while protected by a steel shield, owed his injury to the fact that he turned, thus exposing his body. Fire From Attic. It was evident after the explosion that the bandits had taken refuge in the cellar. Later they mounted to an attic from which they directed a steady fusillade. By the uncertain glare of torches the scene was dramatic in the extreme. At 10:15 M. Lepine ordered electric searchlights turned on as there was danger in the darkness of the besiegers shooting their fellows. The captain of the gendarmes and several soldiers had a lucky escape, their heads being grazed by bullets fired by civilian members of the attacking party. Another bomb was exploded, followed by the clatter of broken windows and crumbling walls. Despite the fact that the villa was cracked and badly damaged, it remained standing, and a seemingly inexhaustible hail of lead continued to pour from within. Firing ceased for a time, the bandits either being exhausted or saving their ammunition, while the soldiers were forced to discontinue, pending the arrival of a new stock of cartridges from Fort Nogent.

At 11:5 o'clock two more dynamite cartridges were exploded and a portion of one wall toppled over. Nevertheless the bandits succeeded in finding shelter in what remained of the structure.

HUNDREDS FLEEING BEFORE THE FLOOD

New Orleans, La., May 15.—Hundreds of persons are fleeing before the flood in the country just north of New Orleans, on the opposite side of the Mississippi river. The break that came in the west levee last night is widening and thousands of persons are in the path of the flood. The danger of loss of life is small. Approximately sixty thousand persons will be affected. A stretch of territory adjacent to the Mississippi river, varying in width from ten to thirty miles and unbroken with few exceptions from the Arkansas state line south to the St. Charles-Jefferson parish, approximately 300,000 miles, probably will be inundated before the new crevasse is closed. Dozens of villages along the Texas and Pacific railroad, including Taft station, will be under water before another week passes. The news of the break was carried rapidly last night by couriers, telegraph and telephone to the thousands of persons in the affected district and throngs of women and children sought refuge on the levees above and below the break, awaiting the rescue boats.

DARROW ON TRIAL

Charged With Attempt to Bribe Jury in McNamara Case.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 15.—Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, chief counsel for the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles dynamiting case, and one of the best known criminal lawyers in the United States, was placed on trial before Judge George Hutton in the superior court today, under an indictment charging him with having attempted to bribe a juror in the McNamara trial. When he appeared in court Darrow said he was ready for trial, would ask no delay; that he was innocent of any wrongdoing and that he had no fear of the outcome of the case.

Darrow is being defended by Earl Rogers, former Judge Cyrus McNutt of Indiana. Will Anderson and by himself. He has announced that he will make application to the court to be recognized as an attorney of record in his own case.

The prosecution is in charge of District Attorney John D. Frederick, who conducted the McNamara prosecution. He declared today: "The evidence against Darrow is as strong as it was against the McNamaras."

It was the general opinion of attorneys for both sides that the first clash would come over the selection of a jury. The defense, it was stated, desired a jury of men past middle age, while the prosecution preferred to try Darrow with a jury of young men. Following the precedent established at the McNamara trial, it was announced the talesmen would be confined by the court from the time they were summoned until they were discharged.

Other witnesses to be called, attorneys for the prosecution declared, would be Mrs. Ortie E. McManigal, wife of the star witness in the McNamara case, provided she was willing to come from Chicago. It was agreed by both sides that Mrs. McManigal could not be compelled to come here and testify, but it was pointed out that since the climax came in the McNamara trial, during which she had become estranged from her husband, she had shown a disposition to become reconciled with him, and it was believed she would be a willing witness for the state.

Other witnesses to be called include Bert H. Franklin, formerly chief investigator for Darrow, and who recently was fined \$4,000 for having attempted to bribe one of the McNamara jurors. Another indictment still is pending against him. At his trial Franklin testified that Darrow ordered him to bribe the jurors and gave him the necessary money to do it. The \$4,000 found on his person when he was arrested, he testified, was part of the funds Darrow had given him. To corroborate Franklin's testimony it was expected the state would introduce evidence secured through the use of a telephone device placed in Darrow's room, which is alleged to have recorded portions of the attorney's conversation during the time Franklin was on trial.

Detective Guy Biddinger of Chicago, who, the prosecution declared, was offered a bribe by Darrow to make reports on the prosecution's work, Attorney John R. Harrington, formerly of the McNamara defense, to whom the state declared Darrow admitted his guilt, also will be called as a witness for the prosecution. It is expected that the next ten days or two weeks will be required to secure a jury.

FEDERALS ADVANCING

Gaps in Railroad Left by Rebels Hinder Army's Progress

El Paso, May 15.—General Huerta's army of federals advanced slowly north from Yermo today toward the rebel base at Rellano, 45 miles away. Advances in the zone of federal operations were meager and told of the slow progress of the federals because of gaps in the railroad made by the retreating insurgents. The troop trains of the government are nearly five miles long and are preceded by pilot engine with a number of engineers aboard, who carefully examine the road for mines. Many trestles were repaired today, but it is not anticipated that the federals will encounter any of the rebel advance guard before tomorrow.

Mrs. Inez Salazar, wife of the rebel general, who yesterday was reported wounded, declared today that she had every reason to believe her husband well. General Salazar is with the rebel advance guard. General Campa's column of 1,600 rebels sent by General Orozco early last Sunday to flank the federals and attack Torreón from the south has been checked by a federal force at Velardena, 35 miles southwest of Torreón, according to advices received here today by Alberto Madero, uncle of the president of Mexico.

ROOSEVELT CIGARETTE TRAIN IS SPEAKING

Opens Ohio Campaign at Home Town of McKinley

Canton, Ohio, May 15.—Colonel Roosevelt last night, in his first speech in this state prior to the Ohio primaries, said that it was his desire to open the campaign in the home town of the late President McKinley. He renewed his attack on President Taft and the men directing the president's campaign. He referred to Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, as "Mr. Taft's lieutenant." He strongly criticized Representative William B. McKinley, manager of the president's campaign for reffering the Colonel said, in a public statement, to the men who opposed President Taft in the Maryland campaign as "the rabble of the cities."

"We, who stand for real progress and before the Republican party, have been accused of preaching discontent and class hatred. I do not believe that even those who make the accusation believe what they assert. As for the allegation that I stir up class hatred, I can only answer that there is not a class in this country against whom I war except the class of crooks, financial crooks and political crooks, big crooks and little crooks. Against all these I do preach war."

More Than Factional Fight. "Friends, I hold that this is infinitely more than a mere factional fight; I hold that this is infinitely more than an ordinary party contest. I insist that we who stand for the principles of Progressive Republicanism, and who therefore stand for making the principles of Abraham Lincoln living principles applied to the living principles of today, are fighting the cause, not only of sound Republicanism, but of good citizenship."

"I believe that the constitution was conceived by the representatives of

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ROOSEVELT CIGARETTE TRAIN IS SPEAKING

Flames Destroy Portion of Kansas City Stock Yards.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—A cigarette thrown into a pile of hay by a tramp is believed to have started a fire which swept a portion of the Kansas City stockyards early today, causing damage estimated at \$50,000. Fanned by a high north wind the flames for a time threatened the entire yards. The government tuberculosis testing station was destroyed. For nearly three hours every available fire company fought the flames fearing they would spread to the new ten story livestock exchange building.

For a time it was feared the flames would reach the livestock exchange building, but a change in the wind saved the building. The fire started at about 3 o'clock and before the fire apparatus reached the scene it had swept into the cattle pens and was beyond control. Shortly after four o'clock the fire was brought under control.

IMPRISONED MEN SAVED FROM MINE

Ironwood, Mich., May 15.—After nearly 24 hours, six of the thirteen miners who were imprisoned in the Norrie mine of the Oliver mining company, were rescued last night, the last man being taken from the shaft about 11 o'clock. Those rescued are: Frank Jaszczak, Jacob Anderson, Oscar Kangas, George Kronkin, Frank Zambrowitz and August Clya. The bodies of two miners who were killed were recovered. Five men still are missing and are believed to be dead.

A union of hotel and restaurant employes was recently organized in Calgary, Canada. (Continued on Page Seven.)

TRAIN IS HELD UP

Express Car Dynamited and Robbers Escape With \$140,000.

New Orleans, La., May 15.—Southern Express company officials here today declined to vouchsafe any information as to the amount of money taken by robbers who early today held up a Queen & Crescent flyer south of Hattiesburg and dynamited the express car. It was denied, however, that the robbers obtained a sum approaching \$140,000, the loss first reported. The passengers were not molested and no one was hurt. The train proceeded to Hattiesburg, where the city and county officials were notified. Poses formed and mounted on horses in pursuit of the robbers, who, it is said, took a northeasterly direction, evidently heading for the Alabama state line.

The train had stopped at a water tank just north of Richland when the men boarded the express car. At the time nearly all the passengers except a few who were to leave the train at Hattiesburg were asleep in their berths.

The men first forced the engineer and fireman to leave the engine and, together with the conductor, flagman and other members of the train crew, they were lined up against the train and covered with a revolver by one of the robbers, while the other entered the express car and forced the express messenger and a guard, said to be watching the government money on the train, to get out and join the lineup. The messenger and guard were relieved of their weapons before they had a chance to make any resistance. After the guards and messenger had disembarked, the robber guarding the crew sent one of them back through the coaches with instructions to inform passengers the train was being held up "for a certain purpose."

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UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST DRYDOCK TAKES IN UTAH, BIGGEST BATTLESHIP, WHICH WILL HAVE DENTS IN ARMOR STRAIGHTENED OUT



New York, May 14.—The battleship Utah, the largest warship in commission in the world, is in dry dock 4 at the Brooklyn navy yard, thus helping that dock to live down the name of the "hoodoo dock" which it acquired because of the many accidents during its construction. The Utah is in the navy hospital because of a British tramp steamship trying to get to sea in a fog denied a few of her bow plates as she lay off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on the same day that the Titanic foundered. It will cost about \$15,000 to put her in shape again. The Confor knocked a dent in the port side of the Utah between her bowse holes, fifteen feet above the water line and twenty feet forward of the armor belt, where her skin was tender. Two plates five-eighths of an inch thick were smashed. The blow punched a hole also in the port trimming tank just below the water line. By the time they pumped the water from around the Utah the big ship looked small enough. A midshipman standing at the sea end of the dock remarked that the battleship didn't seem to be such a whacking big ship after all. When the navy gets a 45,000 ton battleship the dock can take her safely in. It is the highest navy dock on either of the coasts. Yet it wouldn't have been nearly big enough to hold the Titanic if that ship had been able to limp into port. Captain F. R. Harris of the navy, the man who built the dock, was on hand to see that the dock stood up to the racket. He said he hadn't feared anything, but he was glad nevertheless that the dock wasn't a hoodoo any longer. It took about twelve years from the time the first appropriation was made for a new big drydock at the Brooklyn navy yard to be finished, and they were twelve worrisome years. All along the water edge at the navy yard is tricky quicksand, and time and again the quicksand boiled, as the engineers say, throwing the contractors into frenzy. Some of them gave up, and their places were taken by others, and these, too, had to confess that the quicksand had got the better of them. But Harris drove 102 pneumatic caissons beneath where the dry dock was to rest and fifty-two more at the sides. The forward ones went to hardpan and the others sank ninety-five feet through the quicksand to solid bottom.