BIG CITY THRIVES WITHOUT LIQUOR

San Franciscans Get Away From Habit.

NO DRINKS FOR THREE MONTHS

Vice in All Forms Almost Entirely Eliminated.

NEW LICENSE IS HIGHER

Great-Rush of Applicants for Permits, Although the Figures Are Raised From \$84 to \$500 a Year.

RELIEF WORK SITUATION.

Complaint department instituted by three men in charge is cumbersome

and expensive. Sewing circles organized by society women cannot work in harmony with Policy of committee is to force

refugees to stand on their own feet as soon as possible. Barely enough to sustain life is doled out at soup kitchens.

Card system introduced tends unduly to humiliate the needy. People still sleeping without blank-

while supply depots are piled Men in charge of relief work are drawing enermous salaries.

Ten thousand in daily bread line. dependent on the chy for food, clothing and shelter.

Thirty thousand more are homeless, living in camps, but able to pay for

BY P. A. SINSHEIMER. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5 .- (Spe-

cial Correspondence.)-The saloons of San Francisco were opened today and the pre-dicted riot and rascality did not materialize. The police had made extensive preparations to handle a large crowd at the temporary jails, but the cases of inebriety were not in excess of the average for the past weeks. The only explanation is that the people have gotten away from the drink habit during the enforced spell of three months

For the first few weeks there was consternation in the ranks of those who regarded the bottle as their best friend, no one missed the saloons. It is pretty take San Francisco long to fall into its old ways. It has been proved beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that a without the liquor traffic. It was a worth any trouble which it may have cost,

The freedom from crime here has been a source of gratification to the municipal authorities. Vice in all of its manifold forms, was almost entirely eliminated. The writer, who has been about the city more than the average citizen, has not over half a dozen intoxicated persons on the street since April 18.

Rush for Saloon Licenses In placing the Hoense at \$600 a year the Supervisors were under the impression that they would reduce the number of saloons to about 1000, but already permits sanitation has set a new mark in the have been granted to 1000 applicants, and as many applications are still pending. Before the fire 3300 saloons operated in the city and paid only \$84 a year each into the treasury. The new order of things will help out municipal finances,

Reports have been circulated in th Eastern press that a sinister form of vice had been forced upon the friendless women remaining in the city. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Pubsentiment has been the strongest protection for the women.

A large percentage of the new saloons have located on Fillmore street, but scores have preferred to resume at their fermer locations in the burned district. It has been an unwritten law of the city to keep saloons from Van Ness avenue, tinue this practice.

The effect of the San Francisco dry spell has been far-reaching. In the smaller cities of the state the liquor liense has been generally advanced. In Porterville it has gone up to \$1000 a quarter, which is, of course, prohibitive.

The one phase of the saloon question which reflects discredit upon the city is the action of two members of the Police Commission. These men are Dr. Joseph Poheim and Alexander L. O'Grady. Before the earthquake Pohelm was practicing physician and O'Grady was as Since the earthquake, however, they have organized a company which deals in glassware and bar supplies. In addition they are reported to be members of a company organized to cell liquor at wholesale. When it is known that all liquor licenses are granted by the Pelice Commission, it will be understood what sort of a scheme these men have entered into. Their names appear boldly on the cards of the supply company, but the liquor establish conducted in the name of a third party, who whispers into the ears of applicants for saloon licenses that it will be to their rest to purchase their liquor from

The attention of Mayor Schmitz has 7:15 P. M.

been called to this brazen form of graft, but no official action has yet been taken. At the time Poheim and O'Grady were appointed on the commission it was understood that they were union labor sympathizers, but union labor has repudiated them and asked for their dismissal. Red Tape in Relief Work.

The new relief committee has not found its task the long sweet dream which \$6000 salaries might indicate. At the outset it has been found necesary to institute a complaint department and this is the ousiest part of the bureau. The system devised by the three men in charge is cumbersome and expensive. Moreover, it works with such friction that in operat-ing relief workers have been antagonized The local Red Cross has been counted out and the various sewing cirles instituted by society women are unable to work in harmony with the new ommittee. It is getting to the point where there is too much organization and

ot enough relief. While no statement has been made as to policy, it is clear that it is the plan of the committee to force the refugees to stand on their own feet with as little delay as possible. The same policy is being pursued in the camps at the Presidio which are under military control. At the soup kitchens just enough food is given each individual to allow him to subsist without feeling the pangs of hunger. When complaint was made to General Greeley he said:

"If you don't like it, get out." This method in general is recognized as the one best calculated to hurry normal conditions, but when indiscriminately applied is likely to work great hardship in quarters where the distress is very great.

Humiliation of the Needy.

Another method to force people from the relief camps has been the introduction of the card system by which every person receiving aid of any sort must answer a set of questions, which become a permanent record and tend to humiliate a sensitive person. Even after all these forms have been gone through, there is a mas of red tape to be unraveled before supplies can be distributed.

There are still persons in the camps who sleep on the ground without blank-ets, while in the supply depots the blankets are stored in piles towering to the ceiling. The relief committee has introduced this rigid system to prevent im-position, but it has served in many cases to keep aid from the deserving as well. The local Red Cross bureau workwell. ed on the theory that it was better to be imposed on in a few cases than to allow any case of distress to go unrelieved.

As these two methods were incompat ible the break had to come and the local contenting itself with administering such funds as have been placed in its hands. "Professional" Spirit Developed.

The spirit of relief work has become ional, local workers are crowded out and much graft is present. The cost is enormous. It was first estimated at \$102,000 per month but has been reduced to \$75,000 per month but the people are still dissatisfied. Dr. Devine at the head of the work receives \$6000 a year from the people of San Francisco, besides salaries from the Associated Charities in New York and an Eastern University, E. F. Moran, a local relief commissioner is drawing a double salary amounting to \$9,000.

but gradually the complaints ceased and 10,000 persons in the bread line. These At the present time there are about are the people who have absolutely noth-ing and are dependent upon the city for food, clothing and shelter. In addition to these 10,000 there are some 30,000 persons who are homeless and live in camps. large city like San Francisco can thrive These 30,000 persons are able to pay for their food but are unable to rent houses unique experiment and the result has been In the meantime they form with those of the bread line, an army of 40,000 living under canvas in the city parks and the Presidio.

Sanitation Is Expensive.

The most important feature is the health of the camps. The sanitation cannot be conducted as is the sanitation of a well ordered city. It must be rigid in the extreme, with inspectors constantly on the watch. All this costs money. The cost of the disinfectants alone amounts high into the thousands. So far the work of medical history of the world. The fight is by no means over. If the city can emerge from the crisis with a clean bill of health then all the triumphs of these trying days will fade into insignifi-

Nabob Row a Business Street.

It is believed that Van Ness avenue formerly the home of Jack London's second generation of nabobs," will beome a business street. The Southern Pacific has purchased a big warehouse and grounds at the foot of Van Ness and indications point to a terminal being erected there.

San Francisco wants to boom and It is succeeding fairly well, but the labor troubles are seriously impeding progress. The appeal still continues for more men. The United Rallroad says it could use 3000 laborers. In nearly all branches this shortage continues. As the primaries approach it is feared that the vote will not demonstrate the will of the people. Only 5000 voters are registered, as against 90,000 the fire. The Governorship is at stake and the vote of San Francisco will probably decide it. It is estimated that 1900 of the 6300 are followers of Abe Ruef, and that he will dominate Repub-

TRAGEDY AT PRESIDIO

lican polities in California.

Refugee Wounds His Wife and Shoots Off Top of His Head.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8-In a domesti quarrel last night, E. V. Lurppy, a refugee at the Presidio, shot and slightly wounded his wife and took his own life by shooting off the top of his head.

Kaiser Wilhelm II Reported. SABLE ISLAND, July 8.—The steame Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen, South ampton and Cherbourg, for New York, miles southeast of Sable Island at

BLIND FOLKS ARE NOT AN IDLE CLASS

Large Percentage in United States Are Engaged in Gainful Occupations.

MANY IN THE PROFESSIONS

Proportion of Sightless Males Is Much Greater Compared With the Females. According to the United States Census,

ŧ	BLIND AND DEAF IN UNITED
1	STATES.
ļ	Total blind
ţ	Total64,763
į	Blind men
	Totally deaf
l	Total

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- About one person in every 1200 was blind and one in every 850 persons was deaf in the United States in 1900, according to a special census report on the blind and deaf bulletin just issued by the Census Bu-reau. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who determined the scope of the investigation and wrote the text of the

report on the deaf. The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 64,763, of whom 35,365 were totally blind and 29,398 partially blind. These figures, however, the report says, cannot be only considered as the minimum, as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators. Of the total blind, 37,064 were males and 2709 females.

The blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life, almost 65 per cent of the blind becoming so after 30 years of ago. About one-tenth of the total number of blind were born so. The number of blind per 1000 of population was greater among the negroes than among the whites greater among the foreign born whites than among the native whites.

Parents of Blind Were Cousins. In about 5 per cent of the cases blindness reported, the parents of the blind were cousins. Of the blind whose parents who were so related 25 per cent were congenitally blind, while among the blind whose parents were not cousins the proportion congenitally blind was 6.8 per

Of the blind at least 10 per cent were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentage of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical industries are larger among the totally blind than among the general population

Deafness, on the whole, the report says, is more common in the Northern part of the United States than in the Southern, and there are more deaf males than females. The total number of deaf in the United States is given as 89,679, of whom 37,826 were totally deaf and 51,853 partially deaf. From the latter classes are eliminated those merely "hard of hearing." The census report of 1890 gave the number of persons deaf as 121.178 and the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive while those for 1900 are deficient.

Greater Percentage of Male Deaf.

Of the totally deaf 52.5 per cent were males. Negroes constitute II.6 per cent of the general population and only 5.2 per cent of the deaf. That the negro seem less susceptible to deafness the whites, the report cays, is particularly due in part to less complete returns m the negro deaf.

Of the totally deaf 91 per cent were so from childhood (under 20 years of age) and 36 per cent from birth. Of the 89 679 to speak well, 9417 imperfectly and the remainder not at all. The report presents figures to show that the schools for the deaf are doing excellent work

in teaching articulate speech. When the subject of deafness is considered from the point of view of consanguinity, it may seem heredity has played an important part in producing congenital deafness and the deafness occurred in adult life; whereas deafness occurring in early childhood, after birth and under age of 5 is probably to a large extent adventitious. Of those at least 10 years among the deaf 38.5 per cent were gainfully employed as compared lation. Of the deaf who were gainfully employed, 89.7 per cent were found in occupations in which perfect or even par hearing is not essential

WILL STRIKE AT BIG MEN

Action of Government in Interstate Commerce Cases in Rebates

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, July 8.-Federal officials announced today that G. J. Grammar, traffic manager of the New York Central Lines west of Buffalo, would not be called as a witness before the grand jury which meets tomorrow to ferret out violators of the interstate com-

nerce laws. The announcement that Grammar w not be called was accompanied with the statement that the Government would not be put in a position where any high rail-way official could claim immunity from prosecution on the part of the Govern-ment because he had been compelled to give testimony before the grand jury.

Service was secured today on N. H.

Anspach, head of the tariff and schedule

EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

Plans for putting into effect the new 'ederal meat inspection law will be discussed in Chicago this week by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, and superintendents of Inspection from various packing-houses. The Secretary may visit other cities to look into the methods to be pur-sued in enforcing the new law.

Dewey Soon Due at Manlla, The steel floating drydock Dewey is due to reach Manila July 12, when she will have covered a distance of something like 12,000 miles. Dewey, which is destined to dock the largest ships of the American naval force in the Far East, started from Solomon's Island, Md., December 28

Championship Golf Tournament. The National amateur golf cham-donship will be decided on the links it Englewood this week, with H. Chandler Egan, of Chicago, who won the championship two years in succession, as one of the contestanta Others who will play are Watter J.
Travis, who was American champion
three years; Jerome D. Travers, of
Princeton, the Metropolitan champion;
D. E. Sawyer, of Chicago; Harold
Webst, of Toledo, and A. L. White,

Canadian Sharpshooters in England. The Bisley rifle tournament will open n England tomorrow, when the Queen's Westminsters will be pitted against a strong Canadian team. The latter includes members from all over Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario, and

bureau of the Lake Shore Railway. Anspach will be asked to bring tariff sheets running back a number of years. The action of today reveals definitely the plans of the Government officials to strike at some of the biggest and most influential railway men in the country.

DRILLED CHINESE TROOPS

SMART APPEARANCE PRESENT-ED IN SHANGHAI STREETS.

Volunteers to the Number of 4000 Were Trained Within a Few Months.

SHANGHAI, July 8.-An unprecedente and spectacular spectacle was witnessed here today when 4000 Chinese volunteers who have been drilling assiduously for the past few months, paraded through the flag-decked streets of the settlement. The men were gressed in khaki and presented a smart appearance. Only the of-floers wore swords. After the parade the soldiers were entertained at the Yamer of the taotal.

THAW READS THE PAPERS

Then He Attends Services With the Other Prisoners

NEW YORK, July 8 .- Harry K. Thaw spent a quiet day in the Tombs today. He had no visitors. He arose at 7 o'clock and remained in his cell reading the Sunand remained in his cell reading the Sun-day newspapers until 10 o'clock, when he attended the prison services conducted by Chapiain Wade. After services he exer-cised with other male prisoners in the

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was at his office today working on the Thaw case. Shortly before 5 o'clock he was visited by Miss Edna McCure, an actress playing at present in a Broadway production. She was accompanied by her mother, and the three were closeted together for nearly an hour. Mr. Garvan refused to discuss what was the subject of the con-ference or what information had been

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YESTERDAY'S-Maximum temperature, 82 deg.; minimum, 55. TODAY'S Fair with nearly stationary tem-perature. Northwest winds.

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San Francisco saloankespers make great rush for licenses raised from \$84 to \$500 per annum. Page I. Forty thousand people are without shelter and 10,000 without housand people are without shelter

Page 1 Domestic. Utah business men fall easy prey to pro-moter with dazzling schemes. Page 1. Interesting statistics in the deaf return from Census Bureau. Page 1.

National. Cruiser Charleston makes record run to San Juan with Secretary Root's party. Page 2. Speaker Cannon takes sides with the West against the Hansbrough swamp bill.

iain comes too late to save Russian crops and peasants are fighting for food Page 3. Russia.

list paragraph of proposed agrarian law agreed upon in the house. Page J. Foreign. Emperor William arrives at Trondhjem and is greated by King Haakon. Page 3. Amnesty to be proclaimed at christening of heir to Hohenzollern throne. Page 3.

Sport, Garvin takes revenge by nearly shutting out old team-mates at Seattle. Page 7. Multnomah and University of Oregon want to send Kelly to the big A. A. U. meet in Chicago. Page 5.

Pacific Const. Pacific Const.

Holy Roller would succeed to leadership of Creffield and take fanatics to British Columbia. Page 2.

I Judge Emory recovers. Chester Thompson may escape term in prison. Page 4.

Fine flow of stressan water struck in a Rogue River orchard. Page 4.

Decision of Idaho Supreme Court in Day divorce case has bearing on Stounenberg murder case. Page 4.

Portland and Vicinity. Dr. Small of the First Universalist Church flays dogmatic clergy. Page 8. Governor Cutter of Utah welcomes Orego-nian contest girls to Salt Lake. Page 7. Hundreds hear the opening band concert for the Summer at the City Park. Page 8. Woman suffragists will try again for the ballot. Page 12.

FOR PRESIDENCY

Opens Campaign of Attack on Senators Who Opposed Railroad Rate Amendment.

FULTON IS ON THE LIST

Tactics Followed With Great Succes in Wisconsin Will Be Used in Addresses Before the Chautauqua Assemblies This Summer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8 .- (Special.) Senator Robert M. La Follette has begun in earnest his open fight for the Presidency. He has opened a campaign against every Senator who opposed his amendment to the railroad rate bill, including among the leaders Senator Fulton, of Oregon.

The Senate stood out against the La Foliette amendments as being too radi-cal and so ragged in a technical way that they would vitiate the measure if attached to it. Senator La Follette, however, has determined upon his revenge and will take the risk of incurring the undying enmity of practically every Republican Senator by a series of open attacks, naming the leaders in the Senate

his new campaign. In taking this step he is taking a leaf out of the book of Wisconsin politics, which contains the story of his fight for the Governorship of Wisconsin, It was his custom to assail by name in their home districts those Assemblymen and State Senators who failed to vote as he directed.

This is his method to be adopted against Senator Fulton and Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. In his Chautauqua address La Follette declares that the corporations and railroads corrupted Congress and concludes by dramatically reading the names of those who voted against his measures. He has already done this bit of campaigning four or five times, most notably at Evansville, Ind., and will repeat the system when he lectures in the

HEARING BY COMMISSION

Postal Matters Will Be Considered in New York, October 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.-Henry H, Glauste, secretary of the commission to inquire into and report to Congress its conclusions concerning the laws relative to second-class mail matter, today issued an announcement that the first session will be held at the Holland House, New York, October 1. The angouncement in part follows:

The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, ows that the cost of maintai

proximately two-thirds of the matte handled, while it yielded but \$6,186,467 or about one-twenty-fourth of the re enuc derived from postage. Not only has the postal revenue suffered by reason of the undue expansion of this class of matter as compared with other classes but in dealing with the matter itself, the postal service is hampered at every step by differences and perplexities of administration.

The system as a whole, the report says, lacks uniformity and is confusing to publisher and official alike.

The report says the inquiry will be especially directed towards determining whether the revenue from the second-class mall matter should not I made commensurate with the acturest of the service rendered in handlin It; if not, what limitations should I placed upon the matter which may properly be embraced in that class. Owing to the great number of pub-lications concerned, the committee deemed it impracticable to extend the privilege of the hearing to individual publishers. Each National organization will be heard orally by not to exceed three representatives designated by the organizations, and those classes of pub-lications not having regular organiza-tions will be heard through persons who may be regarded as fairly repre-

PLANNED A REVOLUTION

Cabrera Induced Dr. Alfaro to Enter Into a Plot.

MEXICO CITY, July 8.-Documents are

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Documents are being published by which it is claimed it will be proven that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, in 1993, entered into negotia-tions with Dr. Prudencia Alfaro, who had been Vice-President of Salvador, whereby it was agreed that Alfaro should organ-ize a revolution in Salvador against the administration of President Thomas Re-resiand.

One of the most important documents One of the most important documents in the case is a letter from Alfaro to President Cabrera, dated June 9, 1903, wherein Alfara says that on the establishment of a new government in Salvador, an alliance, offensive and defensive, shall be entered into between Salvador and Guatemala. It is charged that two years later, or in 1905, President Cabrera grew suspictous of Alfarca and feared he would publish these compromising documents, and it was only through the efents, and it was only through the ef orts of the American Consul that he ould leave Guatemala

The explanation of Cabrera's change of purpose is that he was afraid to carry out his Presidential campaign alone.

Enter United States by Mexico. MEXICO CITY, July &-A large number of immigrants from Europe, classified as "Turks," but often Armenians and Araba, have recently been arriving by German and Spanish steamers at Vera Cruz. A large portion of them come here and go the City Jall. During the pursuit a numnorth into the interior to work on rail-

ways, and not a few of them eventually cross over into the United States. During the past six months several thousand so-called Turks have reached this country. Many of them are said to be of the class likely to be rejected at American ports, and take this way of getting entrance to the United States.

Salvador Will Give Right of Way. MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Reports from Salvador indicate that the Pan-American Rallway will soon be granted a concession and a subsidy for the extension of the line through that country. J. M. Neeland, vice-president and general manager of the road, is in Central America. He has received every assurance that the concession asked from the Government of Salvador will be granted as soon as the present disturbance in Guatemala is settled.

Rurales Quartered at Cananca.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 8.—As the result of labor riots last month at Cananea, Mexico, the mining camp of W. C. Greens has been converted into a military greene has been converted into a mattary stronghold, and hereafter 1000 Mexican ru-rales will be quartered there. This ac-tion was taken by the military Governor of Sonora to serve as a precaution against further outbreaks.

NOT A DRINK WAS SOLD OFF FOR GREENER FIELDS

DRYEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

Law Passed by Legislature Made Penalty Too Heavy "to Take a Chance."

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 8 .- (Spec ial.)-The best ambition of the temperance reform has at last been attained and for the first time in its history the entire state of New Jersey was "dry" today. There was not a glass of intox-icants sold in a regularly licensed saloon in the state during today, according to advices received tonight and the victory

of reformers is a most complete one.

The cause was the enforcement of the new Sunday-closing law, enacted at the last session of the legislature, and which went into effect today for the first time. Under the law the entire interior of all saloons must be exposed to public view and any saloon-keeper violating it forfeits his license. Not only that, but it is impossible to obtain a license for the same place for a period of a year and this latter penalty is one that assured the saloon-keepers living up to the law.

With large sums of money invested in her fixtures, etc., they were not willing to take a chance, so they just let matters rest and those who like to drink once in a while and who failed to lay in a supply on Saturday either went thirsty or went to New York. Under the law the entire interior of all

CAUGHT UNDER ENGINE

Fireman Is Scalded to Death in Wreck Near Flagstaff.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, July 8.—Passenger train No. 4, the limited, on the Atenison, Topeka & Santa Fe, was partially derailed at 2 o'clock this morning at a point four miles west of here.
None of the passengers were injured.
Ed Hillsbury, the fireman, was caught
under the engine and scalded to death.
Engineer Goldsworthy was scalded
about the legs and was injured in the

chest.

The accident was caused by a front truck on the engine leaving the track. The engine turned over on its side and a composite car and a dining car slipped over the crest of an embankment. The three Pullman sleepers remained on the track. on the track.

on the track.

The presence of mind of Engineer Goldsworthy probably prevented additional fatalities. He applied the brakes and remained at his post until the engine started to turn over, when he jumped.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 8.—According to advices received here, the only pas-senger injured in the Santa Fe wreck at Flagstaff taff was Mrs. Roberts, or Cal., who sustained a severe sprain of the ankle

ENGINEER BURNS IN WRECK Freight Trains in Collision Seven

Miles From Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 8.-In a collision between two freight trains on the Western & Atlantic seven miles south of this city early today four trainmen were killed and four others slightly in-

W. P. HAMILTON, engineer. H. F. PINSON, fireman ROBERT ATKINSON, engineer.

A. O. GENTRY, fireman.

Fire broke out, consuming two cars, one of which was laden with cattle, and burned the body of Engineer Atkinse

Panic in Coney-Island Car.

NEW YORK, July 8.-Fire following a NEW YORK, July 8.—Fire following a collision in Coney Island today between the elevated railroad express train and a local trolley car, caused a panic in which six persons were injured, three severely, by being trampled upon. Bound for Coney Island, and going at high speed, the express had just turned the curve in the road near the Sea Beach Palace, when just ahead the motorman saw the local stationary, and passengers alighting from it. He was unable to stop his train and it crashed into the local.

By the force of the impact a fuse of the local was blown out and flames threat-

local was blown out and flames threat-ened the car. The passengers fought flercely with each other to escape.

Killed in Machine Explosion. BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, July 8,-In the factory of the Portland Cement Company today a coal-grinding machine exploded, killing John Scott, the superin-

MOB CHASES A NEGRO

Black Had Murdered His Wife in Crowded Indianapolis Street.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.-Aaron Morton

a negro, shot and killed his wife on a crowded downtown street tonight and wa pursued several blocks by a mob of 100 persons, bent on lynching him. Morton led in reaching a police station

VICTIMS DAZZLED BY BIG SCHEMES

Mormons Give Money With a Smile.

PROMOTER HAS DISAPPEARED

Beresford Hope Said He Was Going for British Capital.

Letterheads Bore the Names of Titled Englishmen and Letters Written by the Bunco Man Himself Put His Credit High.

SALT LAKE, Utab. July 8 - (Special.)-Salt Lake and Ogden business men would be glad to hear some cort of explanation from Beresford Hope, a man who represented himself to be an English gentleman, and who, by presenting credentials which looked good on their face, succeeded in "promoting" several schemes in which they were financially interested. Hope was suave in his manner and plausible with his credentials. The result was that he succeeded in relieving Utah's dominant church members of sums of money that may run into thousands of

dollars. Just how much money was advanced to the alleged scion of nobility, on his various schemes, is not known, because of the natural reticence of his victims in discussing a subject so delicate. The green fields in which he is now located are in the city of culture, Boston, Mass.

Hope worked on a large scale. His

were no petty schemes. He came to Ufah with a letter from the "British-American Securities, Limited, London." The letter-head of this concern, believed now to be fictitious, set forth that the company was capitalized at £10,000,000, or approximately \$50,000,000. It had as its directors, among others, Lord Rothschild, who bore the title of treasurer; Lord Deerhurst, the chairman; Rt.-Hon. Lord Vaux, Lord Talbot, Lord Vincent, Sir Alexander McKenzle and some more

prominent in the world of finance. Gave Himself Large Credit.

London does not know of such a company, a fact which was learned by the investors hereabout, only after they had nade their investments.

Hope's letter from the "British-American Securities" was to the effect that his credit was good up to \$500,000. It helped view here today with his former stenog rapher, he used to dictate letters ad-dressed to himself on the letter-heads of this company, with Boston date lines, and

other men's signatures affixed. aging, as they gave him carte blanche in the matter of investing the money of the company. "Go ahead and we will back you" was the purport of the letters written by Hope to himself on the letterreads of the fictitious "British-American

Securities. Used Name of Mormon President.

With this as a working basis, Hope began to talk to people about his schemes, He found many willing ears. Among those who listened to the scion's tale were many prominent Mormons, President Joseph F. Smith, the head of the church, was approached and his name was used by Hope as director of one corporation. President Smith repudiates Hope.

David Eccles, a Mormon millionaire of Ogden, went sponser for Hope in one of his enterprises, vouching for him on others. The enterprises which Hope pronoted aggregated in their entirety over \$100,000,000. Principal among his concerns was the Great Western Coal and Iron Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000. purpose of this organization was to acquire coal deposits 121/2 miles square in Chihuahua, Mexico, and to build a railroad through this coal belt. While getting Salt Lakers interested in his scheme, Hope represented that John Hill, a mil-lionaire of Colorado Springs, Colo., was his "warm friend" and would "go in." He then spoke of a trip he had just made to Colorado Springs and showed a check for \$75,000 with the name of John Hill in the place where the signature should

Denounces Signature as Forgery. Hill now avers that he does not know Hope and that the signature was a rank had advertised Hill as president of the company and each prettily engraved piece of stock that went out to bore the alleged signature of Hill. This also was a forgery, according to Hill. It was for the purpose of obtaining money from the British American Se

Company that Hope left Salt Lake for Boston recently. Before he left he had stated to various people interested that he would secure money for the following For the financing of the Intermountain

Railroad Company, \$24,009,000; this is a company without assets. For the sale of improvement bonds for the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, conbona fide enterprise, for which Hope prom-

sed to provide additional cash. Some Schemes Were Bona Fide.

For the Western Iron and Coal Company, with necessary railroads, \$5,000,000;

(Concluded on Page 2.)

Double life of Kansas City man disclose by his sudden death. Page 3.