

The well-written Want Ad reminds one of the old German saying that "One quill is better in the hand than many geese cackling upon the sand."

WEATHER TODAY.
Fair Wednesday and Thursday.
Salt Lake Metal Prices.
Copper.....\$24.35
Silver.....\$16.35
Gold.....\$100.00
St. Louis, quiet.....\$5.10

LXXXVII, NO. 52.

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1913.

16 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

BYRON FINDS JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESIDENT

Declarer That "Socializing" at the National Capitol Is Carried on Extensively.

SITE VIEW IS TAKEN BY PENROSE

State Senator Says Lobbying at Washington Is a Thing of the Past.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—"Socializing" in Washington justifies every word that President Wilson uttered to the presence of an "insidious" lobby at the capital, Senator Byron of Iowa declared on the floor today before the senate committee. It was the senator's attitude since the inauguration began.

Senator Byron explained that he had the most "insidious" and "effusive" lobbying possible was the flattery of senators by having them out to dinners, to theaters, to automobile rides, ingratiating with the distinguished guests. He pointed to the sworn testimony of Hines, "a lumber king," before the Lorimer election committee, and to the statements of senators at a local dinner at a time when the schedule in the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the senate. Senator Byron declared that it was his belief that the "insidious" way at Washington was being entered into by the "insidious" way at Washington.

Senators Busy

Senator Byron denounced ex-senators for using their privileges of the senate to lobby. Referring to an ex-senator representing many states in Washington and often seen on the floor of the senate, he advocated legislation to prohibit ex-senators from being a lobbyist. Senator Hughes of New Jersey and Senator James of Kentucky told the senate for the first time of the tribulations of majority and minority of the finance committee with persons who had flocked to Washington to present their views. Senator Byron knew of any attempts to corrupt senators, but both suggested they do better work if they were bothered less. These senators, Senator La Follette, who had them on the stand, suggested legislation for the registration of senators. Senator Byron let it be known that he had received by mail what purported to be a letter from the American Growers' association of the states, sent to members asking contributions to a fund for the use of a large committee in Washington.

Communication

Copy was dated New Orleans, June 3, 1913, and read as follows: "Sirs:—Your association has a committee in Washington doing every effort possible to have the sugar industry. We have hesitated about calling you, but as we are now over the bank it is absolutely necessary that we have funds at once and therefore call on you to send one-half of your contribution, say 5 per cent per pound on the crop of sugar. This is very important, and would like to have remittance made. Yours very truly, CHARLES A. FARWELL, President."

Postmark

Copy came in an envelope postmarked Washington, on the back of the ink, was written the name of Randall, who received one of the letters, stated that the American Growers' association had assistance for ten years or more and maintained an office in Kansas and conducted an open office in a Washington sky-ward with its name over the door. The letter did not appear in the investigation today, but it probably continued on Page Four.)

HITCHCOCK DEFENDS HIS ADMINISTRATION

Former Postmaster General Answers Attack From Successors in Office.

SCORES NEW OFFICIALS

Claims to Have Raised Department to Standard of Efficiency Hard to Follow.

SILVER CITY, N. M., June 3.—On arriving at Silver City today from the Mogollon mountains, where he has been spending some weeks, former Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock was shown for the first time the statement issued a few days ago by Postmaster General Burleson, attacking his administration of the postoffice department. After reading the charges, Mr. Hitchcock issued the following statement:

A committee, composed in the main of newly appointed assistants, having less than three months' experience in the postoffice business, attempts in a report to the present head of the department to discredit the financial showing made by the postal service under President Taft's administration. After reporting alleged discrepancies that are insignificant when compared with the great sums known to have been saved by their predecessors, this committee of novitiates proceeds in its public statement to enlighten the American people as to the character of the postal service they have been receiving.

Efficiency Claimed

Their statement is as inaccurate as it is gratuitous, for the public well knows that never was the postal service conducted more efficiently or mail handled with greater precision and dispatch than in the closing years of the Taft administration. In that administration nearly 5000 new postoffices were established, delivery letter carriers were provided in about 300 additional cities, and over 2000 new rural routes, aggregating about 75,000 miles, were authorized.

Notwithstanding these great extensions of service and the heavy increase in expenditures they required, the postoffice department was placed on a self-sustaining basis, and that was its condition when, on the fourth of March, it passed into the hands of newly appointed officers, who seem thus far to have been exhausting their time and their energy in a vain attempt to detract from the record made by the devoted public servants they succeeded.

Former Attack Made

The postal committee of a Democratic house of congress endeavored last year in a similar manner to attack the audited accounts of the postal service, but after investigation that committee was fair enough to admit that the department had become substantially self-sustaining. The returns as to surplus or deficit are made up not by the postoffice department, but by the treasury department, where all postal income is received and all postal accounts finally audited.

The secretary of the treasury reported the wiping out of the postal deficit and the record thus certified to in his fiscal report is likely to stand in history. If the postoffice department could have received a

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WILSON WANTS TO PLACE MEAT ON FREE LIST

It Is Also Probable That Livestock, Wheat, Oats and Flour Will Be Allowed to Come in Free.

SIMMONS HAS TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT

Wool and Sugar Schedules as They Passed the House Will Be Recommended by Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Reversing its former action in voting to place wheat flour, oatmeal and fresh meats on the dutiable list, the senate finance subcommittee in charge of the agricultural schedule voted late today to place livestock, wheat and oats on the free list.

This action, it was authoritatively stated, was taken to meet the view of President Wilson. Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and other administration leaders, who disapproved the decision announced yesterday to tax meats 10 per cent as a compensatory duty on cattle and to establish a compensatory duty on both flour and oatmeal.

The vote to reconsider was taken in the subcommittee on a motion made by Senator Simmons, ex-officio member of all the subcommittees handling the tariff schedules, when he returned to the capitol from a conference with the president.

In this enlargement of the free list, President Wilson is known to have taken a leading part, as he did in the matter of raw wool and sugar before the ways and means committee. As he still is standing uncompromisingly with the wool and sugar schedules, so, it is declared, he will stand firmly for free cattle, sheep and hogs, and free wheat and oats, now that this has been determined upon as the party policy.

Confers With President

When the subcommittee's tentative action was announced this morning, Senator Simmons went immediately to the White house. "I told the president," he said later, "that members of the finance committee in informal conference had agreed that there should not be a tax on meats and flour. It was true that the subcommittee had taken different action, but I informed the president that the majority of the finance committee felt and said we should vote instead to place cattle and other livestock and wheat and oats on the free list. This President Wilson agreed to and said it would be all right."

After leaving the White house, Senator Simmons called on Senator Williams, chairman of the subcommittee, and told him of the sentiment for free cattle and free wheat. Then the subcommittee was called together and its former action reversed.

"The matter is settled now," said Senator Simmons, "and that is the way the schedule will go to the senate."

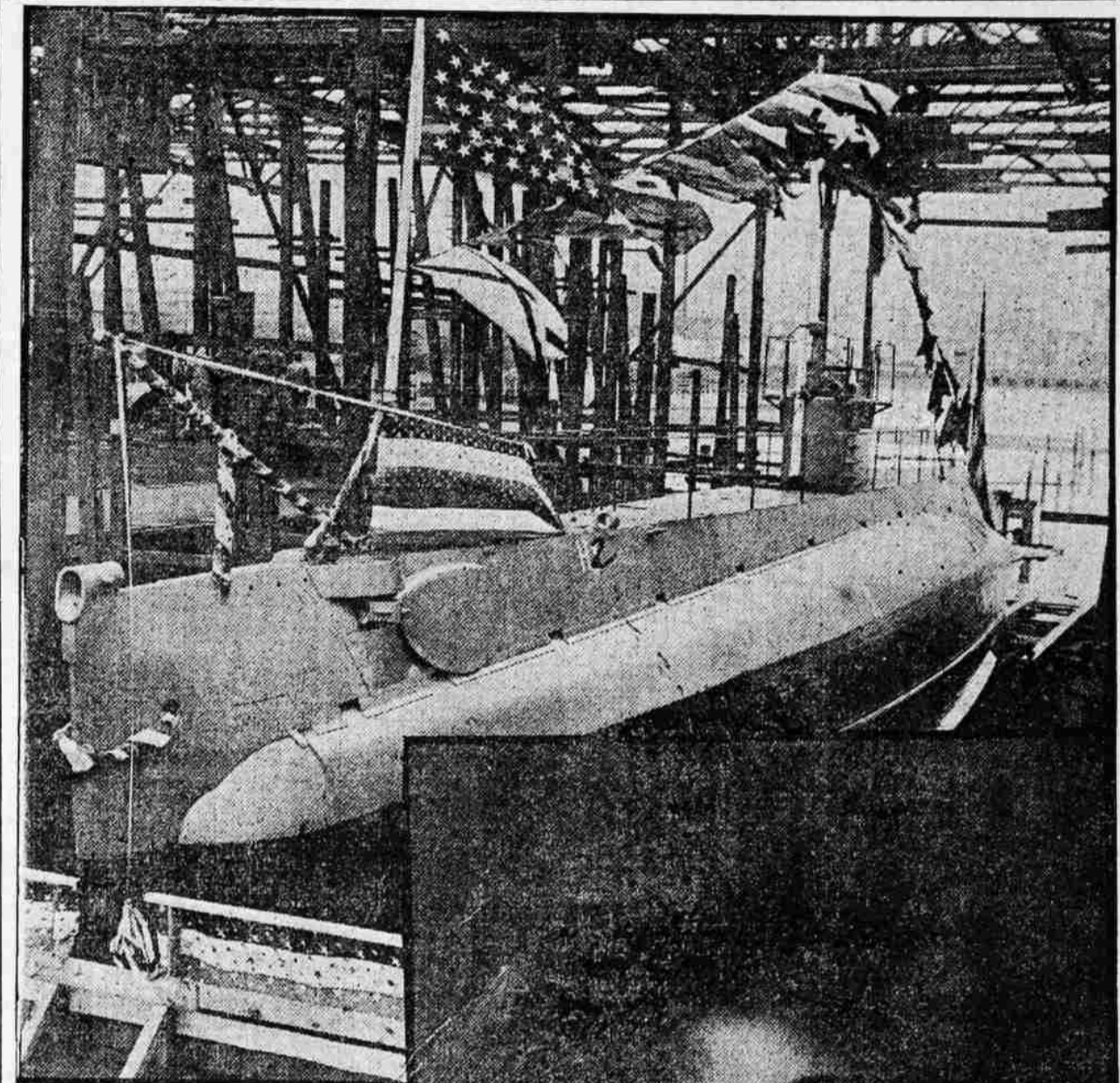
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Salt Lake Woman To Sponsor Submarine

New Type Craft Will Be Launched Today

MRS. W. RANNEY SANDS AND U. S. SUBMARINE H-2.



Vessel Has Wider Radius and Greater Speed Than Any of Its Kind.

Special to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—Mrs. W. Ranney Sands, who will act as sponsor for the United States submarine H-2, which will be launched here tomorrow, was formerly Miss Cora B. Cady of Salt Lake City. Her husband, W. Ranney Sands, has charge of the building of submarines on the Pacific coast as the representative of the Electric Boat company of New Jersey and will direct the launching of the submarine.

The United States submarine H-2 is the second vessel of the H type which has been built in San Francisco, and when delivered to the navy department both vessels will proceed to join the submarine fleet which is now in San Diego harbor.

The latest development of the submarine is to be seen in the H class, which will have higher speed and wider radius of action than any other vessel of the kind thus far constructed. Use of heavy oil for fuel and the Diesel engine have made this possible. All danger of explosions has also been eliminated by the use of the heavy oil and the elimination of gasoline. The H type vessels are 151 feet long and have a submerged displacement of 500 tons.

Four torpedo tubes and six spare torpedoes form part of the equipment of each of these new submarines and each is propelled by heavy oil engines of 950-horsepower when running on the surface. For submerged work, storage batteries and powerful electric motors are used.

After her official trials and deep submerged test, the vessel will be delivered to the Mare Island navy yard, where she will be officially placed in commission, after which she will join the fleet at San Diego.

Hulls for the vessels were built by the Union Iron Works company of San Francisco, which company also placed the machinery after it had been manufactured by the Electric Boat company and shipped to San Francisco from the eastern shops.

WITHDRAW UTAH LAND FOR POWER PURPOSES

Large Area Along Huntington Creek Will Be Devoted to Sites for Operating Plants.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Lane today ordered 14,600 acres of land along Huntington creek, Utah, withdrawn for power site purposes. Also 7270 acres along Salmon river in Nez Perce forest, Idaho.

He modified Utah coal withdrawal No. 11 involving 860 acres.

Many West Point Vacancies

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There are ninety vacancies in the incoming class of cadets at the military academy at West Point, occasioned by the failure of candidates previously examined. Secretary Garrison has directed that an additional examination of candidates be held at designated army posts on July 1, for admission to the military academy August 1.

BULGARIAN TROOPS INSULTS WOMAN, EVACUATE RODOSTO THEN KILLS MAN

News That Bulgarian Cabinet George Painter, Innocent By-stander at Quarrel, Fatally Stabbed by A. I. Rucker.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Bulgarian troops began today the evacuation of the Turkish seaport of Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora.

LONDON, June 3.—News of the resignation of the Bulgarian cabinet was received in London tonight. If true, it is likely to serve the ends of peace. Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian peace delegate, on his arrival at Sofia, is expected to reconstitute the cabinet. Probably his hasty summons home yesterday was for that purpose, for the fall of the Guechoff cabinet was not unexpected.

It was thought that the new ministry would consist of a coalition representing all parties.

The agreement for the establishment of a neutral zone between the Greeks and Bulgars at Saloniki removes the tinder which was liable at any moment to cause a conflagration. The neutral line is purely provisional and is not intended to influence the future delimitation of the frontiers.

Premiers of the four Balkan states expect to meet first at some Balkan town, and if they fail to reach an agreement will adjourn to St. Petersburg.

Greece and Turkey still are deadlocked regarding the renewal of antebellum treaties, on which Greece insists before continuing the peace settlement.

MATAMORAS IS TAKEN AFTER FIERCE FIGHT

Gen. Lucio Blanco, Constitutionalist Commander, Attacks the Federal Forces and Captures Town.

REBELS HAVE MUCH BETTER OF BATTLE

Customs Officers Also Captured by the Attacking Forces; General Estaban Ramos Killed.

By International News Service.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 3.—In a spectacular battle, which lasted from 10 a. m. until late this afternoon, federal troops were driven from every position they occupied in and around Matamoros by constitutionalists, and the city is practically in the hands of the rebels tonight. Reports indicate that the losses on both sides were heavy. The fighting was desperate.

The federals are now entrenched within the city, but it is believed that they cannot hold out much longer, as the constitutionalists are constantly receiving reinforcements.

Matamoros is the Mexican port of entry opposite Brownsville. Major Estaban Ramos, federal commander of the garrison, was so badly wounded in the fight that he died in a Brownsville hospital tonight. Captain Velez, two lieutenants and a score of other federal officers also were killed, it is reported.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 3.—While a handful of men still was offering dogged resistance to the rebel troops of General Lucio Blanco, "constitutionalist" commander-in-chief of the state of Tamaulipas, at 10 o'clock tonight, Matamoros, Mex., practically is in the hands of the revolutionists, after a battle waged without interruption since 10:30 o'clock this morning. Colonel Esceratasta, with 100 volunteers, remnants of the federal garrison, is making the last stand from the roofs of the cathedral and theater in Hidalgo plaza, but their subjection before morning is regarded as certain.

Early tonight flames in several sections of the battle-scarred city lighted the sky for miles around, and for a time it was feared that the town was doomed.

At 10 o'clock, however, the fires had burned down. The toll of death on both sides has been heavy.

U. S. Soldier Wounded

A soldier of the United States cavalry was wounded by a stray shot while patrolling the border on the American side of the Rio Grande, and rumors are persistent that Miguel Barragan, mayor of Matamoros, was shot and killed late today. These could not be confirmed. Authentic estimates of the dead and wounded will not be available before tomorrow. One report brought by refugees was that between 200 and 300 of the combatants had been killed and double that number wounded.

The United States consulate, where Consul J. H. Johnson and his staff remained throughout the fighting, was in the direct line of fire the greater part of the day, but it was stated that none of those in the building was wounded.

One hundred and twelve of the federal troops crossed to Brownsville this afternoon and surrendered to the United States military authorities.

Dynamite Is Used

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight the firing slackened, but the rebels continued to hurl dynamite at intervals in an effort to dislodge the Escherta force. The rebels began a general advance toward the main part of Matamoros at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Within an hour they had taken the customs office at the terminus of the international bridge and almost simultaneously the customs house at the ferry connecting Brownsville and Santa Cruz, a suburb of Matamoros. After that the fight was gradually narrowed to Hidalgo plaza.

Among the buildings ignited by rebel shells and destroyed were twelve dwelling houses in the center of the city, including the home of Mayor Barragan.

It was estimated that Blanco's army numbered about 1800 men, while the federal garrison was composed of less than a third of that number.

Several thousand spectators viewed the battle from the United States side

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