

There are worse pains than those of
toothache, for example, and what good
dentists do for ailing
teeth, want ads. do for human
wants—all them.

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

You pay higher taxes on Pride than
you do on Property. For illustration:
Do you "need the money" and yet
hesitate to advertise for a barber
or lodger?

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

BIG FALL FAIR FORMALLY OPENED

Business of City Practically Sus-
pended and Large Crowds
Attend.

ARE MANY FREE ATTRACTIONS.

Weather Conditions Are the Best and
All Indications Point to a Most
Successful Exposition.

NEW PRESIDENT AT THE HELM.

This is Derby Day and Race Lovers
Are Governing Themselves Accord-
ingly—General Outlook.

The twenty-seventh exhibition of the
D. A. & M. society is now an accom-
plished fact. The voice of the speller
is heard in the land vying with the
screams of roosters across the way in
cracking the firmament. The big pump-
kins are all in place, the little pigs
quarreling over their dinner, while
fields are making a supreme effort
to be heard above the din.
The sun shining brightly over all this

for their courtesy and hearty goodwill,
and in stating his honest intention of
doing his whole duty towards the so-
ciety and the state fair, he called the
attention of the directors to the fact
that he would always be in need of
their help, and that he should expect it
if he was to do his duty as he should,
and as he wished to do it. Mr. Mc-
Donald's earnestness impressed the di-
rectors firmly with the idea that they
had a real, genuine, live executive—one
who they would always know where to
find, and when found, he would be
found with his lamp trimmed and burn-
ing and doing his level best.
On the motion of M. K. Parsons, J.
S. Bransford was unanimously chosen
vice president, which filled the vacan-
cy. The directors then decided that
carriages might be admitted across the
race track, as is the custom on the best
of eastern race tracks, at a charge of
25 cents. President McDonald is re-
ceiving wide congratulations on his
election, and it is generally conceded that
he is getting his just deserts. He has
for the last 20 years been connected
with the D. A. & M. society as exhibi-
tor, director, vice president, and now
president. The directors are sure the
best interests of the D. A. & M. society
will be safe in his hands.

IN MAIN BUILDING.

Splendid Display of Manufactured
Articles and the Fine Arts.

In the main building every foot of
ground is occupied and had there been
twice the room it is not saying too
much to assert that it would all be
taken up.

Upon approaching from the entrance
gates on either side of the big doors
are the old friends the carp, trout,
mountain herring and other dummy rep-
resentatives placed on exhibition by
State Fish and Game Commissioner
Sharp. Early in the day one of the
biggest carp became so awed up at
some of the remarks passed about him
by interested spectators that he
turned over on his back in his tank
and expired.

Once inside the building the visitor
is struck by the number of exhibits
within the confined limits. Overhead
bunting is strung from girder to

UTAH'S PLACE EDUCATIONALLY.

Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals
Awarded Home Schools at
World's Fair Today.

ONE FOR THE STATE NORMAL.

Grand Prize for Training School Ex-
hibit Has Not Yet Been
Announced.

(Special to the "News.")

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4.—The following
awards to Utah's educational exhibit,
were announced today: Collective ex-
hibit, silver medal; Salt Lake City ele-
mentary schools; gold medal; Utah
county schools; bronze medal; Salt
Lake City high school; silver medal;
State Normal school; bronze medal;
Utah county Indian schools; bronze
medal; state school for deaf and blind;
grand prize for training school exhibit
not yet announced.

The man who is not posted on the re-
sources of his state.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

In the educational department the
exhibit of the Salt Lake City schools
occupies a prominent position. (To the
uninitiated the display has rather a be-
wilder effect, but when once com-
prehended, it resolves itself into one
whole, of which each line of work rep-
resents a harmonious part.)

Three lines of school work are prom-
inently displayed in as many groups,
viz.: Manual training, including wood
work and mechanical drawing, for the
boys and sewing for the girls; drawing,
designing and modeling; and regular
class room work in the common
branches of study.

The first group occupies the east part
of the exhibit, and is a fine display.
Those who are inclined to call this work
a fair are especially urged to make this
exhibit a study. The plain, practical
utility displayed by the work of the
girls in sewing should make an ardent
advocate of the system of every old
bachelor in the city, as well as of tired
mothers, who have had to bear the
whole burden of the family mending in
the past.

The value of the woodwork crafts dis-
played by the boys should no longer be
questioned, if we expect America to
maintain her industrial supremacy.

The work there displayed indicates
that the coming generation is capable
of doing its part in a big way.

The second group is at the west end
of the exhibit, and shows in a most
pleasing way the development of the
aesthetic side of the nature as the manual
training does the practical.

The drawings are excellent, and show
a dash and piquancy which does credit
to the schools.

Occupying the center of the display is
the exhibit of class work, but even here
the old time needs an interpreter, for
he is greeted with a bewildering array
of charts, including everything under
the sun, arranged in a red Liberty Bell.
Each and all have a place in the educa-
tional training of the city, and who has
to be thus introduced to the original
product and the various processes
through which it must pass before it
becomes a part of his or her luncheon
and supper, or adornment.

The three R's are represented by neat
packages and booklets of written work
placed on the tables.

Altogether this display does great
credit to the city schools, and deserves
careful study by every patron.

ART AND WOMAN'S WORK.

Following the wall along next comes
the art exhibit, which occupies the en-
tire east wall, and consists of pictures
and sketches by Utah artists, art china,
photography, metal engraving, pyro-
graphy and kindred arts. As the ex-
hibit was not completed until this morn-
ing, a more extended notice will be given
later. As it is, a cursory glance re-
veals that the display this year in-
cludes some pictures that will attract
attention. The scheme of decoration
includes fountains, fisherman's nets
and work floats hung from the gallery
and drop lights, from above behind re-
flectors.

In the immediate vicinity is the women's
art work department, wherein
are displayed articles that range from
dolls to lace work, patchwork quilts
to fancy sewing generally. This dis-
play extends to the north doorway.

HOME INDUSTRY.

On the opposite side of the doorway
is the exhibit of Z. C. M. I. of
home manufactured articles. The col-
or scheme of the big box is that of
green and white with electric globes
scattered throughout to lighten the
general effect. For three days past,
A. J. Swenson, Fred Brain and E. A.
Lambourne have been working on the
display with a result that does them cred-
it. Here are shown anything from a
dress shoe of the finest quality down
to the miner's brogan, overalls, leg-
gings, storm coats and dozens of ar-
ticles of apparel that are turned out
by the big factory.

Immediately opposite are the exhibits
of the various roller mills, including
some good displays by the Queen of
Valley roller mills, the Wasatch and
Layton mills. In addition to the sacks
of flour and breakfast foods, the stalls
are tastefully decorated with bunting
and wheat in the ear.

When it comes to saddlery and har-
nesses, J. G. Read & Bro. of Ogden has
some very creditable samples of the
firm's handiwork, especially in the form
of a Mexican hand-raised stamp saddle,
some very swell whips and one of the
newest light harnesses going.

The knitting industry is also well
shown by the exhibit of the Salt Lake
Knitting Works, the first show of the
consolidated Salt Lake company and the
Western works at the fair. In the
form of golf jackets, sweaters, hosiery,
underwear and other articles. Two
knitting machines in operation also add
interest to the display. This depart-
ment is under the supervision of Joseph
V. Smith, the general manager of the
company.

Immediately opposite is the big Eiffel
tower which has been erected for the
purpose of showing the public what
Utah can turn out in the way of en-
closures, baling powders and soft drinks
generally. This bears the legend,
(Continued on page 2.)

Fair and Conference Visitors.

All country subscribers of the
"News"—Daily, Saturday or
Semi-Weekly—who visit the Fair
and Conference, are invited to
call at the "News" office, and re-
ceive a free copy of the daily
during their stay.

Special Issue Saturday.

Next Saturday's "News" will
be of especial interest to city
and country people alike. Ad-
vertisers are requested to take
note of the heavy extra circula-
tion of the "News" all the pres-
ent week.

ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA.

It Was One of the Greatest Tri-
umphs of Civilization World
Has Ever Known.

NOT MARKED BY BLOODSHED

Gen. Odell Delivers a Great Oration
On it at Celebration of New
York Day.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—One of the most
successful state day celebrations at the
exposition, both in point of interest and
attendance, was that of New York
state, observed today. Beautifully de-
corated and crowded with a brilliant
assemblage, the New York building was
the scene of the plateau of states.

The Garde Republicque band of
France commenced the exercises with a
concert. Addresses were made by Di-
rector of Exhibits Skiff and Com-
missioner Bill, to which Gov. Odell
responded. Gov. Odell said in part:

"The diplomacy which led up to the
acquisition of the Louisiana territory
furnishes one of the most interesting
incidents in the world's history.

"That the acquisition of this terri-
tory was accomplished through peace-
ful means rather than by
bloodshed, was another tri-
umph for civilization. While
wars have come since and may come in
the future, the plan of arbitration
which has been adopted so generally
by this and other nations may perhaps
have had its inception in this peace-
ful solution of a burning and important
question to this country. Our union
now is one that is composed of com-
monwealths bound together by all that
means common interest, the common
good and common protection of all the
people. It leads to the hope that when
the representatives of all of the states
have decided by a majority for that
which is for the best interests of the
whole country then these questions
should no longer be the subject of nar-
row party differences, but the
government should have the legal sup-
port of all who believe in America and
her future. The same laws govern us,
the same protection should be and is
accorded to every citizen and there is
no individual or isolated community
that does not share in the property of
all others whose interests are not on
the same plane of equality. For a time
natural advantages may unduly favor
one section of the country, but the ac-
cumulation of wealth brings about the
development of the natural resources
by which other sections are built up,
and their people share in the general
prosperity.

"In the division of society, those who
labor and those who represent capital
should always be in accord, and the
demands of either should never tres-
pass upon the rights of the other. We
are reaching a point in our history
when conservative and wise judgment
must prevail, and the common sense of
the people indicate such a solution to
these problems as will meet every de-
mand that is in harmony with sound
conclusion."

"This exposition stands not only as a
monument to our progress, but to our
unity and determined effort to take
advantage of every opportunity to take
advancement of mankind and the pros-
perity of the whole world. To be broad
and conservative in our conception of
our duties and responsibilities should be
our purpose."

The day closed with a reception and
banquet given by the New York com-
mission in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Odell.

Chicago and Alton Election.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—At the annual meeting
of the Chicago & Alton railroad here to-
day J. H. Moore, D. G. Reid and Robert
Mather were elected directors in place
of P. P. Winston, C. H. Chappell and
Mortimer L. Cliff. The meeting was en-
tirely harmonious. The new directors
were chosen by unanimous vote. Their elec-
tion brought out the fact that the Rock
Island interests of which the new direc-
tors are representatives, came into the
meeting with a strong vote of 33,000
shares out of a total of 200,000 shares.

J. H. Moore stated after the election
that the road would be operated in
harmony with the present management
and that no change in the executive
staff would be made during next year
at least.

There was but one objection to the
proceedings. A shareholder, Julius A.
Johnson, who owns 100 shares of the
common stock, objected to the passing
of the resolution sanctioning the work
of the executive committee and the di-
rectors during the past year.

Bryan Touring Nebraska.

Omaha, Oct. 4.—William Jennings
Bryan left Omaha early today, speaking
briefly at the small towns between Omaha
and Emerson, Neb., where he delivered a
lengthy speech this afternoon.

FINLANDERS BUSY WITH ELECTIONS.

Evident That the Days of Strife
Between the Old and Young
Parties Are Numbered.

WANT NO PARTISAN CAMPAIGN.

Peasants and Workmen Have De-
clared Against It—Desire
Progress.

Helsingfors, Finland, Oct. 4.—The in-
habitants of Finland are busy with
the elections to the forthcoming diet.
It is already evident that the days of
strife between the Swenoman, (old) and
the Fenoman (young) parties are num-
bered. The peasants and the workmen
have declared against a partisan
campaign. The peasant electoral col-
lege are electing delegates instructed
to choose deputies who are free from
party trammels and pledged to vote
for the development of railroads, the
extension of temperance and the preser-
vation of the forests. The workmen
are disappointed with the Swedish
Young Finnish party and were at first
inclined to abstain entirely from the
elections, but a meeting of labor dele-
gates at Helsingfors has just decided
by 44 against 29 to participate on a
strictly non-partisan basis, voting only
for deputies pledged to promote the
interests of labor. The election cam-
paign is not restricted in any way by
the authorities.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINS.

To be Used in German East Africa
to Feed the Railroads.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Automobile trains are
to be run on the wagon roads in To-
go and German East Africa as feeders
to the railway lines. The colonial ad-
ministration is now improving the wagon
building bridges with this object in view.

Chauffeur Was Killed.

New York, Oct. 4.—Chauffeur Rights,
of Toledo, O., was injured in an auto-
mobile accident at Hicksville, L. I., and died
a few hours later.

THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

No Attempt Was Made to Blow
It Up.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 4.—The authorities
of the police department make absolute
denial of the story published in Vienna on
the authority of Polish newspapers, that
an attempt was made to blow up the
train on which Emperor Nicholas was
traveling during his recent visit to south-
ern Russia.

American Jockey Fatally Injured.

Roseton-on-the-Don, Oct. 4.—The Ameri-
can jockey, "Joe" Pigott, has been fatal-
ly injured in the races here.

BARTHOLOMEW DEAD.

Was Famous Sculptor Who Made
The Statue of Liberty.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Frederick Auguste Bartho-
lome, the sculptor, died at 8 o'clock this
morning.

Bartholome, developed three years
ago and showed violent symptoms of the
last few months, but Bartholome insisted
on continuing work in his studio. Dur-
ing the last days of his work he fully
recognized the fatality of the disease
and began to design his own tombstone.
Bartholome, who was a great artist, was
holding out a laurel wreath. The change
completed before Bartholome took to his
bed. He leaves an uncompleted im-
portant group intended to be erected in
Paris in honor of the aeronauts who
distinguished themselves at the siege of
Paris. The group portrays some of the
of the uniqueness and magnitude of
the statue of Liberty and shows a huge
balloon rising above the figures.
The interment will be in the cemetery
of Montparnasse.

Baseball Challenge.

New York, Oct. 4.—President Gordon of
the New York American League baseball
club, has issued a formal challenge to
John T. Brush for a series of seven
games between the American and National
league teams, to settle the champion-
ship of the United States. The challenge
contains the proviso that its effectiveness
shall depend upon the New York Ameri-
can league team winning the pennant.

Gen. Wade Sails Oct. 15.

Manila, Oct. 4.—Maj.-Gen. James P.
Wade, the retiring commander of the
Philippine division, will sail for home on
the transport Thomas Oct. 15. Pending the ar-
rival of Maj.-Gen. Corbin, who succeeds
to the command of the division, Gen.
Leonard Wood will act as commanding
general.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS TO STANFORD STUDENTS.

Palo Alto, Cal., Oct. 4.—The first meet-
ing addressed by Senator Fairbanks to-
day was held at this point at 8 o'clock.
Notwithstanding the early hour there
were many people awaiting the train
when it pulled into the station, and as
the meeting progressed many others
arrived on foot, in carriages, and on
bicycles. In his speech, Senator Fair-
banks took cognizance of the location
here of the Stanford university, and
addressed himself largely to the stu-
dents, dwelling upon the opportunities
afforded to youth by the present age.
"It is a great privilege," he said, "that the
tendency of the Republican party is to
deprive youth and young manhood of
its opportunities. On the contrary it
adds to them and under its administra-
tion the people enjoy better chances
for advancement than ever before. Now
the child may be wiser than the sage
of ancient times."

He also referred to the growth of the
country during the past seven years,
saying that the flag of the United
States is now the greatest emblem of
power on the earth. "This," he said,
"is not due to accident, but to the fact
that our government is conducted on
correct principles and in accordance
with rules of righteousness and jus-
tice."

He contended also that the Republi-
can party is better calculated than any
other party to uphold and advance
those principles.

Hence he invited close investigation
into the claims of that party, with the
full assurance, he said, that such in-
vestigation would insure support.

Senator Fulton also addressed him-

self especially to the college students.
After the political meeting, Senator
Fairbanks was given a reception by the
Phi Gamma Delta college society, of
which he is a member, and he and his
party were driven over the university
grounds.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

Routed by a Body of Japanese
Scouts.

Tokio, Oct. 4, 4 p. m.—The following of-
ficial report has been issued:
"The Manchurian headquarters reports
by telegraph that a body of scouts sent
to advance detachment on Oct. 2,
consisting of a company of infantry and
a troop of cavalry, attacked and routed a
detachment of the enemy's cavalry, 60
strong, occupying Pao Hsing Tun, 25
miles north of Liao Yang and nine miles
west of the Mukden road. While further
reconnoitering in the vicinity, a force of
Russian cavalry, 25 strong, attacked the
Japanese scouts. After fighting for some
time the Japanese retired. The enemy's
loss was about 30. We sustained no casu-
alties."
"The state of affairs at the front of our
enemy remains unchanged."

UNREST IN CHINA.

Further News from Shantung
Province is Reassuring.

Peking, Oct. 4, afternoon.—Further in-
formation regarding the unrest in the
northwestern part of Shantung province
is of a reassuring nature. The British
legation in the capital has received an ac-
count from a British official who is in the
province for anxiety. This official is con-
firmed by Bishop Xavier of the French
mission, who is exceptionally well ac-
quainted with the Chinese.

A dispatch from Shanghai Sept. 31 said
that the Shao-Yuan Boxers were openly
distributing prospectuses colored in the
same language as those circulated before
the uprising of 1900. These prospectuses
declared that the next day would be the ex-
termination of all foreigners.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

New York, Oct. 4.—William Ran-
dolph Hearst, president of the Na-
tional Association of Democratic clubs,
has issued an address to that associa-
tion urging upon its members "special
activity and untiring energy from now
until the closing of the polls."

Mr. Hearst's address says in part:
"I hope that every official and every
individual member of every club in our
association will do all that he can, and
more than ever before—to promote and
expound the interests and the beliefs
of genuine Jeffersonian Democracy."

"I call upon all members of the clubs
to begin earnest campaign work im-
mediately, to re-organize where re-organi-
zation is necessary, and especially to
respond promptly and energetically to
every suggestion that may come from
the national management of the Demo-
cratic party."

"I have offered my services and those
of my newspapers to the managers of
the Democracy and in so far as I have
felt justified in my position, I have
done I have offered the much greater
influence of the National Association
of Democratic clubs, pledging the hon-
est co-operation of all the members to
further effort on the lines of that gen-
uine Democracy in which a majority of
the American people believe."

"There are special reasons why the
Democrats of the United States should
assert themselves and work energeti-
cally in this campaign.

"First and foremost there is the per-
manent duty before us all—we must
rescue the government of this country
to the hands of the people for whom
and by whom the government
was created."

"As Democrats we are interested es-
pecially this year in repudiating and
disproving by earnest, sincere work
the charges of corruption and corrup-
tion which have been heaped upon us.
The president of the United States
in his formal letter of acceptance,
calls all Democrats hypocrites and
time servers. He says that they are
compelled to improve their convic-
tions, and that it is no wonder they
foster their convictions all night."

"It is the duty of the members of the
National Association of Democratic
clubs and of all Democrats to unite
in proving that Democrats have prin-
ciples, and permanent principles.

"We should unite to preach our
Democratic beliefs from now until elec-
tion day and to vote for those principles
on that day."

"The Democratic party has a great
respect for vested rights—it has also
a great hatred of vested wrongs, no mat-
ter how long or respectable their ante-
cedents. Democrats believe in the
statement of their platform that the
"rights of labor" are certainly no less
"vested, no less sacred" and "no less in-
alienable" than the "rights of capital."

"Democrats denounce the exportation
without process of law of workmen
and women from the state of Colorado
or from any other parts of American
soil. The Democracy detests all kinds
of anarchy and especially that which
puts the executive of a state, backed
by the militia, above the laws and
above the courts."

"The Democracy believes in putting
the thieves out of the postoffice and all
other branches of public service, from
the United States senate all the way
down."

"The Democracy believes that public
prosperity is public property, and that
not even the occupant of the White
House should turn men-of-war into
private yachts or make of the officers
and sailors of the navy the domestic
servants of the president's household."

"The Democratic party believes in
expansion—it is the party of expansion,
as Jefferson was America's greatest ex-
pansionist. But it is opposed to im-
perialism."

"The Democratic platform says:
"We denounce protection as a rob-
bery of the many to enrich the few,"
and Democrats mean exactly what the
platform says."

"They know that through protection
the trusts rob the public, workmen
and businessmen alike. And Democrats,
if elected, will find a way to pull away
from the trusts their protecting cloak-
the tariff."

"These, with a heartily pledged sup-
port of the Monroe doctrine, a demand
that the service of the old soldier be
fairly and generously recognized, and a
vigorous protest against the attempt of
President Roosevelt to stir up race ha-
tred as an engine of political advance-
ment, constitute the main features of
the latest Democratic platform worded
to meet our special conditions and
emergencies of the day."

"We Democrats hold now in what we
did 100 years ago to the doctrine of
equal rights for all and special privi-
leges for none; while Mr. Roosevelt's
party and Mr. Roosevelt with every ap-
pointment in his gift bestowed upon
some trust puppet for those who can
and will pay."
(Signed)
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

PEACE PEOPLE ARE ALARMED.

American Republic Has Yielded to
Temptation to Become a Great
Naval Power.

SO DECLARES EDWIN D. MEAD.

In an Address Delivered Before the
International Peace Con-
gress.

AMERICAN PEOPLE WAKING UP.

"Will Declare that All Playing With
The Fire of Militarism in the Re-
public Must Cease Forever."

Boston, Oct. 4.—Robert Treat Paine,
of Boston, was today elected president
of the International Peace congress.
Benjamin F. Trushood of Boston was
chosen secretary.

The first formal business meeting of
the Thirteenth International Peace con-
gress was held today. Three delibera-
tive sessions at which the delegates are
expected to enter into a free discus-
sion of subjects looking toward the
general attainment of peace, will con-
tinue through Friday.

Edwin D. Mead of Boston made the
opening address today.

A special matter to be brought up
for consideration was the cablegram
received last night from Sir Thomas
Barclay, of England, by President Rob-
ert T. Paine, Sr., of the American Peace
society, referring to the desirability
of a treaty of arbitration between
Great Britain and America.

Mr. Mead, in opening the meeting,
reviewed the connection of Tremont
Temple with the peace movement es-
pecially in 1899, when the principal
American meetings were held there to
promote interest in The Hague con-
ferences.

Mr. Mead continued:
"We do not forget to be sure, none
remember so constantly, that our own
republic from which it was indeed your
right not to expect it, has yielded in
these days to the temptation to make
herself also a great naval power and
indulge the hoary old ambitions of
commanding respect by force instead of
by ideas and the neighborly hand. We
acknowledge the justice of your warn-
ings and reproaches. We do not resent
them; we thank you for them. If in the
great temptations of our opinion and
power some of us are in danger of
forgetfulness and faithlessness may the
presence of so many of you here from
nations whose burdens and dangers are
so much greater than ours and who need the
support of every influence of ours upon
the right side and not the wrong side
help to call us back to our great na-
tional ideals and better selves. You
have a right to ask us to check the
building of a great navy. We must say
to you that the real way to help us
by such organization at home as shall
check the increase of our own. Our
president has assured you that he shall
take steps for the calling of a second
Hague conference to push the work
which the first could not fully achieve.
I believe that he will do it. Of this
be sure, that the American people are
waking up. They will declare that all
playing with the fire of militarism in
this republic must forever cease."

FROM SIR THOMAS BARCLAY.

London, Oct. 4.—Sir Thomas Barclay
asked the Associated Press to com-
municate the following message to the
Boston peace conference:

"I am very sorry I am unable to at-
tend the Boston conference. I attach
immense importance to that conference
because such a number of distin-
guished, practical men have taken an
interest in it. The next great atten-
tion in the history of international re-
lations, will, I expect, be a treaty of ar-
bitration between Great Britain and
America. I wish the conference great
success in their meeting."