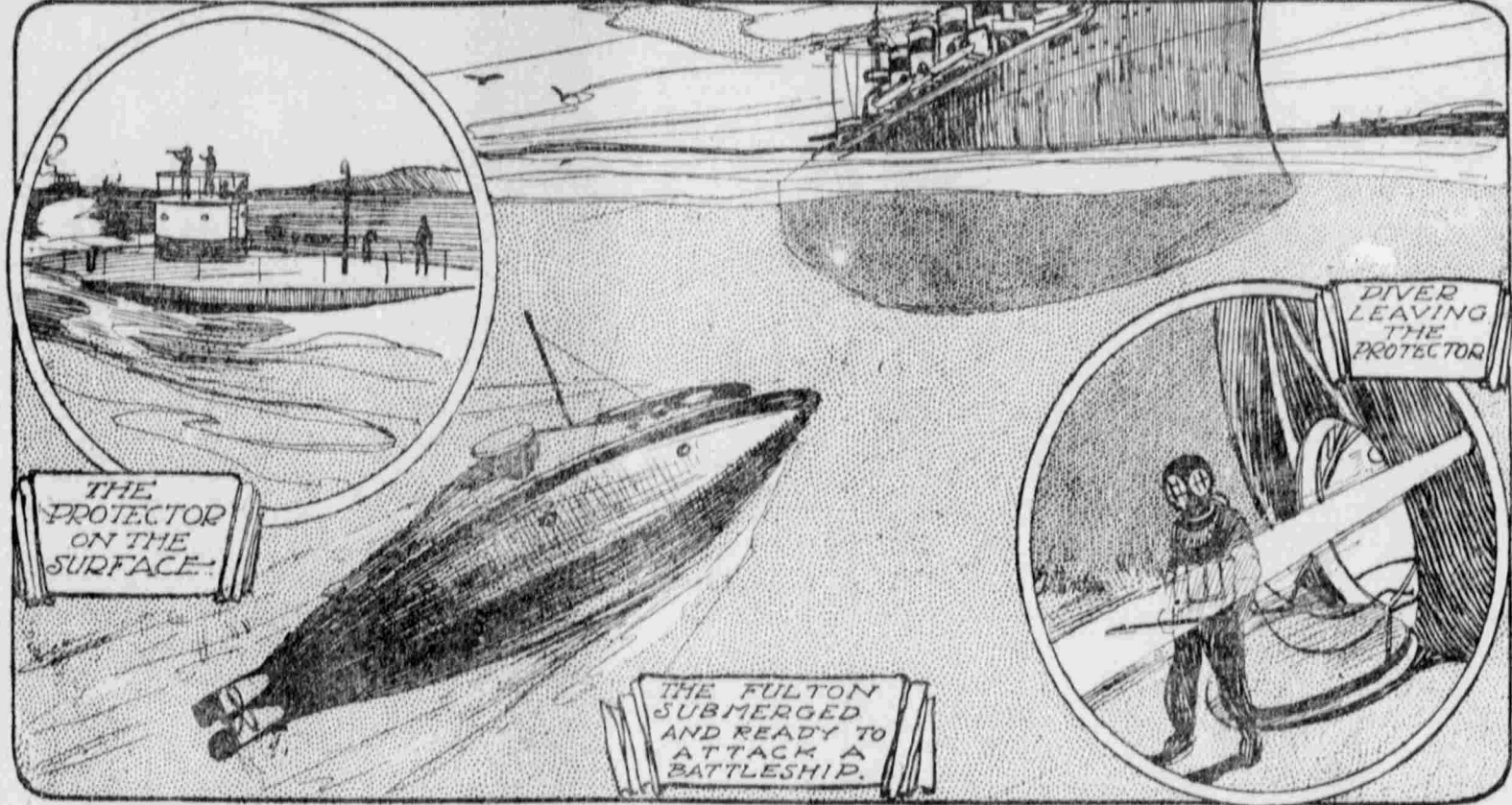


The Development of the Submarine In Naval Warfare; Tiny Craft Which May Put Battleships Out of Commission

At the present time there is much activity among naval experts over the matter of submarine navigation. This is due in part, but not wholly, to the almost frantic efforts both of the Japanese and their opponents to secure an effective, craft which is likely to prove effective, for upward of a quarter of a century the interest in this branch of naval equipment has been subject to periodic stimulation. Until recently, however, the interest aroused by the heretofore of some coming submarine war, and the fact that it has not survived a test; failure in the past has not been sufficient to prevent the essential has relegated the problem to the realm of the improbable. The performance of the submarine torpedo boat, constructed by the Holland company and exploited off Newport for the benefit of the navy, has been the subject of much speculation and survey, goes far to re-establish public faith in this species of war agent. The recent tests, which were made by a board composed of six of the leading submarine experts of the navy, were for the purpose of establishing the fact as to whether or not any existing type of submarine boat showed sufficient merit to warrant the department in expending the \$250,000 appropriated by congress for that purpose. It was expected that the purpose of the competition, but a few weeks ago the Lake boat was taken away from Newport, and it is now thought that the Japanese government has purchased her.

There is no doubt that the Fulton is the most perfect specimen of the Holland type of submarine craft in existence. The most striking pains were taken during its construction to avoid structural complications, and for a year after completion the stanch little vessel was subjected to a variety of tests designed to prove her trustworthiness. According to the examining board, the Fulton possesses all of the merits of her predecessors. The Adder, the Shark, the Porpoise and others of the Holland type which the government already owns. The board is also of the opinion that she is superior to those boats in several important particulars.



The Fulton is formed on the principle of a table of the surface, with any object that may be upon it in plain view. The periscope is so slender and so long that the motion of the boat interferes with its steadiness. It may prove also to be a means of detection, and a well directed shot from a warship would be likely to render it ineffective. All submarine boats are fitted with small conning towers projecting a short distance above the hull and having glass covered portholes. These

towers can be used when cruising near the surface, and the top may be opened if the weather is fine. In most boats the opening in the conning tower forms the principal way of ingress and egress.

To secure a reasonable habitability in a submarine boat was a problem that baffled constructors for a long time. The recent test of that feature on the Fulton very badly damaged the fact that the little cabin of that craft is quite as safe as quarters on a battleship.

Until now there has been little effort made either to warm or cool these boats. Hitherto it has been possible to remain in a submarine craft only a short time without experiencing discomfort from the change of temperature. Besides this, there has been no adequate provision for eating and sleeping, and the light has not been good enough to admit of accurate observation. All this has been overcome. The Fulton went down in one of the slips at the torpedo station at a few

minutes before 11 o'clock one evening and reappeared next morning at a few minutes past 11, the test having covered a little over twelve hours. The nine men who spent the night at the bottom of the slip not only ate, drank, talked, read and played cards, but cooked, lighted their apartment brilliantly with electricity and might have warmed it with the same agent. The submarine revelers declared that they could have remained submerged for ten days.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty of all is to be encountered in the discharge of the torpedo. In addition to the confined space in which torpedoes are operated and the difficulty of giving them the correct direction at the time of firing, it is necessary that the boat should be nearly horizontal at the moment, else the torpedo will take too deep a dive or rise to the surface at the beginning of its run. The shock of firing also causes great longitudinal disturbance in the boat. The tests made with the Fulton show that much of the trouble formerly experienced from this cause has been overcome.

It is, of course, unfortunate that Lake's latest improvements in submarine navigation were not made public by the recent tests. The design of the department was to show the utmost fairness in the matter of a choice, and for that reason the competition was arranged. Since the eastern competition came to a close, and for a long time before that period, both Lake and the Holland company have had abundant opportunities to put their inventions into active service. It would be an interesting coincidence if the two little destructive agents should now see active service on opposing sides.

When or by whom the first submarine boat was built will probably never be known. Alexander the Great was interested in subaqueous navigation, and it was suggested in the thirteenth century. In 1372 some English ships were destroyed by a machine carrying fire under water. In the early part of the seventeenth century submarine boats were numerous, and by 1727 no less than fourteen types of submarines had been patented in England alone. In 1775 David Bushnell built his first boat, with which Sergeant Lee attacked the British ship Eagle in New York harbor. Lee actually got under the ship, and his attack failed only because the screw with which the torpedo was to be attached to the bottom of the Eagle was not sharp enough.

EDGAR W. JONES.

BRYAN DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Sets Forth Reasons Why He Will Vote for Parker and Davis, the Democratic Nominees.

ARE OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Roosevelt is Injecting Race Issue Into Politics and Stands for The War Spirit.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—William J. Bryan today gave out the following statement:

"I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the Democratic national convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALISM.

"First—Because the Democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism while the Republican ticket stands for imperialism. On this question, which was the paramount issue of 1898, and which must remain an important issue so long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—on this issue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidates will carry out the platform.

THE RACE ISSUE.

"Second—Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics, and this issue, if it becomes national, will make it impossible to consider anything but demand solution. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a question on this subject.

THE SPIRIT OF WAR.

"Third—Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends present him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and muscularity for warlike things. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason, for arbitration, rather than for force, conquest and slaughter.

SUPPORTS THE TICKET.

"For these reasons I feel justified in supporting the ticket. A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element. Mr. Parker, the nominee of the Democratic party, is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt. If he does not go as far as the Republicans in retreating from the banks in enlarging the power of the national bank, and in the subsequent currency, it will be because he is restrained by the Democrats in the house and senate. Nothing greater can be expected from him on the money question. On the trust question, the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank. Unless in his letter of acceptance he commits himself to anti-trust legislation, we need not expect him to pursue

IS YOUR COAT DUSTY?

You Probably Have the White Scab of Dandruff on It.

If your coat or shoulders have a white dust upon it, the chances are that it is from dandruff. The only way to the cure, which is a germ. Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ. Every toilet that contains such a hair-dressing should contain also the destroyer of the dandruff and hair falling germs. It stops all irritation, keeps the scalp clean, pure and wholesome. Remember that something claimed to be "just as good" will not do the work of genuine Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send for the stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents, 12

LABOR QUESTION.

"So far as the labor question is concerned, we must wait until Judge Parker's letter before we shall know whether the laboring men have anything to expect from his election. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was a straddling, meaningless plank. In the full committee planks were adopted in favor of arbitration and the eight-hour day against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation. If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects it will mean that the men back of him will not permit him to take the labor side on this disputed question.

TARIFF ISSUE.

"On the tariff question some little progress may be hoped for. But the Parker men on the committee were nearly all in favor of a very conservative plank, and it remains to be seen whether Judge Parker will carry out the definite plank which was substituted by the full committee.

WHAT PARKER STANDS FOR.

"This is the situation: Judge Parker stands for much that is good, but good to justify me in giving him my vote, but as I have tried to point out for several months, the triumph of the Wall street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions. I have nothing to take back. I have nothing to withdraw of things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless and purposely so, because Mr. Parker's friends were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. If he had sent to the Albany convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis convention he would have had very few instructed delegates from the south and no possible chance for his nomination. But he and his managers admitted, and purposely concealed his position, that he had relented on the basis on which the delegates had been corralled. Then his friends attempted to secure a gold plank, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had relented on the basis secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon my reason for so doing. I think it due to the Democrats of the nation to say that, while the fight on economic questions is postponed, it is not abandoned. As soon as the election is over I shall, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize before the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the Democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive policy to make the Democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the economic ills that afflict the Republic, and for the fact that the Republican party and the fact that the Democratic party is in control of the Democratic party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon. It is only mentioned at this time that the voters of the commonwealth may know that the contest for economic and political effort will begin again as soon as the election is over, and be continued until the success is achieved."

ECONOMIC CONTEST.

"After having stated that I shall support the ticket, and after having given my reason for so doing, I think it due to the Democrats of the nation to say that, while the fight on economic questions is postponed, it is not abandoned. As soon as the election is over I shall, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize before the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the Democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive policy to make the Democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the economic ills that afflict the Republic, and for the fact that the Republican party and the fact that the Democratic party is in control of the Democratic party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon. It is only mentioned at this time that the voters of the commonwealth may know that the contest for economic and political effort will begin again as soon as the election is over, and be continued until the success is achieved."

Ellen Terry Coming.

London, July 12.—Miss Ellen Terry will appear next season under the management of Charles Frohman in London and in the United States. J. M. Barry is writing a modern comedy in which Miss Terry will be seen, and the author is greatly delighted at the prospect of his new heroine will be created by the distinguished English actress. This puts an end to the rumors that an arrangement was being made by which Miss Terry and Henry Irving were again to appear together.

United Mine Workers.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 12.—At this morning's session of the United Mine Workers' convention at Pitston, the auditing committee made its report and various committees were appointed. The convention, in the afternoon, was addressed by Frank McCafferty of the "Little Creek district, Colorado, with reference to the miners' union there. The convention was in session nearly all day with closed doors. The reported refusal of President Roosevelt to meet a committee sent from the Central Labor union was not brought before the convention, but it was discussed by the delegates outside of the hall. Many expressed indignation.

ANGLO-GERMAN ARBITRATION TREATY

Announcement of Its Conclusions A Not Altogether Pleasant Surprise to English Public.

KING EDWARD CONGRATULATED

By Chief Opposition Paper, While Government Papers Condemn Arrangement.

London, July 12.—The announcement that an arbitration treaty between Germany and Great Britain was signed yesterday by Foreign Minister Lansdowne and Count Wolff-Meternich, the German ambassador, comes as a complete and not altogether pleasant surprise to the English press and public. It was against such an agreement that the Spectator and other powerful organs urged the government prior to the King Edward's visit to Emperor William at Kiel. By the papers which echoed that warning the news of the signing of the arbitration treaty is swallowed either with palpable dislike or with ill-concealed disappointment.

The only whole-souled appreciation comes, curiously enough, from opposition papers. The Daily News, the government's bitter opponent, warmly congratulates King Edward on his latest achievement. The Chronicle and the Leader follow suit, while such a stanch mouthpiece of the government as the Telegraph expresses the belief that the Anglo-German treaty cannot compare in importance with the convention concluded with France.

A similar method of evading criticism is pursued by the Standard, but the Post frankly deserts the government, characterizing Lord Lansdowne's latest diplomatic stroke as a "policy of unsettled convictions and of promiscuous amity."

The Mail and other papers accentuate the fact that the agreement is very limited in scope and deals with minor matters. The Mail declares that "unhappily" is no indication whatever of the part of Germany of such an amiable disposition as exhibited by France," and adds that if only German naval progress were reduced could both governments be congratulated on the arrangement.

Special attention is given to the editorial stress on the priority of the Anglo-French treaty by the fact that almost the moment when Lord Lansdowne and Count Wolff-Meternich were signing the document at the foreign office Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, was laying the last stone of the new pier at Folkestone. There the French ambassador made a speech, in which he declared he was cementing the good fellowship and friendship of the two nations created by the Anglo-French treaty. These expressions are used "with much effect in the editorials of the government organs in order to offset the fear, not expressed except by the Post, that the French public may entertain, in view of the present development, grave doubts of British sincerity in the recent Cambon-Lansdowne treaty.

The Telegraph, undoubtedly voicing official opinion here, says: "Every person of common sense must rejoice in the elimination of petty friction from the diplomatic intercourse of Great Britain and any other great powers. We should desire above all things a similar arrangement with our kindred, the United States, and there is nothing in the world to prevent an identical agreement with Russia."

In support of its criticism, the Post says that those who welcomed the Anglo-French treaty as a master stroke laid stress on the fact that it left Germany isolated. "Now an agreement with Germany and the presence of a German squadron at Plymouth are proofs that Germany is not isolated."

The Standard, while not taking the treaty as an outcome of King Edward's visit to Kiel, says it is an appropriate sequel to that meeting. With a few such sentences the Standard proceeds to dilate on the stability and advantages of the Anglo-French entente. The Times makes no comment on the Anglo-German treaty.

Kansas Waters Falling.

Topeka, Kan., July 12.—Reports received tonight from Salina and Junction City say that the Smoky Hill river

is slowly falling. It will take several days yet for the rivers to reach their normal state. All the railroads are getting back into running order. The tracks are soft, and this makes the schedules behind.

Harvesting is being pushed on the uplands. It will commence in the lowlands within a few days. The wheat on the lowlands is very badly damaged by the flood, while that on the uplands is in fair shape. Unfavorable reports are received as to the condition of the corn crop.

MAYOR JONES DEAD.

Was Famous the Country Over As "Golden Rule" Jones.

Toledo, July 12.—Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule Mayor," died at his home this evening at 5:07 o'clock as the result of a complication of diseases. The immediate cause of his death was an abscess on his lungs. When this abscess broke the mayor was not strong enough to throw off the poison from his system, and death resulted. The mayor had suffered for years from asthma, and this was the primary cause of his fatal illness.

The death of Mayor Jones has caused the greatest sorrow all over the city. Although many did not believe in his ideas on sociological problems, everybody loved and respected him. His one great stronghold with the people of Toledo was his honesty. The mayor was taken ill two weeks ago last Saturday and for the last 48 hours passed to his death in a comatose condition. He did not regain consciousness during that time. All the members of his family were at his bedside at the time of his death. He left a widow and three sons, Percy, Paul and Mason Jones. He will be succeeded as mayor by Robert Finch, president of the city council.

PHIL CASEY DEAD.

For Twenty-Two Years Champion Handball Player.

New York, July 12.—Philip Casey, who for 22 years held the title of champion handball player of the world, is dead at his home in Brooklyn. He was born 56 years ago, in Ireland.

Casey's first important match was in 1876, when he won the American championship from Bernhard McQuade. With another player he toured Europe later and defeated the best teams.

It's Easier To Cure, Than Endure Pain.

It is needless to suffer pain. It is easier to take a Pains Expeller and be cured. If you will prove yourself with a 50c package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills you have the means of preventing attacks of pain, as well as a positive cure. If you are subject to nervous or sick headaches, neuralgia, lumbago, menstrual pains, stomach ache, indigestion, nervousness; if you have dizzy spells, sick stomach or headache while traveling—car-sickness—all that is necessary is to take one of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when first symptoms appear, or just before starting out to visit or travel, and they will soothe the irritated nerves, and free you from all these disagreeable affections.

In doing this you take no risks, because they are perfectly harmless, and you will have no other evidence of having taken them than the knowledge that you are free from pain. They relieve and cure by reinvigorating and allaying the irritation of the nerves, and by stimulating the secretions. "I am glad to find the relief that comes with the knowledge that I am free from those terrible headaches that I have had all my life. All I have to do when I feel the approach of pain is to take one or two of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and I am free from my sufferings of three, six or twelve hours duration." J. E. DAVIS, Prof. Nurse, and Health Officer, Turtle Lake, Wis. 25c a package. Never sold in bulk.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to treat it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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SAMPLE LINE

INFANTS' WEAR

ON SALE
THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.

A NOTABLE PURCHASE of children's little clothes enables us to offer Salt Lake mothers an opportunity to supply "baby's" wardrobe with rare and beautiful things at tiniest prices. Long and short dresses, skirts, sacques, Africans and booties, everything for taste and comfort. Prices Never So Low.

ALL INFANTS' CAPS HALF PRICE.

DUCK SKIRTS

Worth up to \$2.25.

One lot perfect fitting wash skirts, faultlessly fashioned from superior quality duck. Come in two styles; strap trimmings over navy and black grounds with white dots. Thursday only—

\$1.25

Laces Reduced

Worth 15c to 25c.

A handsome line of point de Paris and plat val laces join the special selling Thursday. They are shown in a large variety of patterns from one to six inches wide, insertions and edgings to match. Thursday only, per yard—

7 cts.

PRETTY DRESS LINENS

Less Than Cost Price.

Tasty dressers will at once appreciate this summer texture. It is of a soft filmy nature that clings gracefully to the figure, giving a swag effect most sought after. Dances linen suitings and linen voiles in blue, black, green and tan effects. Thursday only, per yard—

15c

McDonald's Nut Sundae--
Another new one, 'twill be ready for the market August 15. The style of package and name is being registered.

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