

LOOMIS-BOWEN CONTROVERSY UP

Ex-Asst. Secy. of State Writes
The President Complaining of
Things Said of Him

RECEIVES A FLATTERING REPLY

Secy. Hay Was Very Severe in His
Condemnation of Ex-Minister to
Venezuela.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In correspondence between President Roosevelt and Asst. Secy. of State Loomis, made public here tonight, the president says that Secy. Hay disagreed with him in the matter of his "mild censure" of Mr. Loomis in the Taft report on the investigation of the charges brought by Mr. Bowen, formerly minister to Venezuela, and adds that Secy. Hay very strongly condemned Mr. Bowen's course. The president quotes Mr. Hay as declaring that most of the charges were really against himself (Mr. Hay) "and not against Mr. Loomis at all," and that Mr. Bowen knew that.

The statement made public is as follows:

THE STATEMENT.

"In order to make known the real facts concerning a widely current misapprehension respecting certain views of the late secretary of state, Mr. Hay, the following correspondence was given to the Associated Press today:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1905.—Dear Mr. President:—For some time past there have appeared in various newspapers, including some of the journals published in New York, statements more or less direct, to the effect that grave differences of opinion existed between yourself and the late secretary of state, Mr. Hay, concerning both myself and the action to be taken by you on the findings and report of Secy. Taft in the matter of the charges made against me by Mr. Bowen, a former United States minister to Venezuela. I will cite a case in point:

Not long ago a responsible New York paper, to which I am reliably informed on the best of authority, Mr. Bowen has been freely offering material for use, printed the following paragraph:

"Practically the last official act of Mr. Hay's life was to visit the White House for the purpose of urging the president not to dismiss Bowen and to dismiss Loomis, but learning the president's mind was made up, he went away with his message unspoken."

Mr. Hay thoroughly disliked and distrusted him (myself), and told the president so, but was unable to produce any effect on the president's mind."

Similar suggestions, more or less hostile in form, have so frequently appeared in the public prints that I am constrained to inquire whether, also for as you are aware, they are supported by any basis of truth?

I do not know what private conversation may have taken place between yourself and Mr. Hay concerning me and my course of conduct while connected with the public service, but I do know from Mr. Hay's own lips something of his opinion concerning Mr. Bowen, and I know full well that the unfriendly courtesy with which Mr. Hay received my many suggestions concerning departmental matters and the personal cordiality which he always manifested toward me.

In December last I went to Mr. Hay's house and told him that I expected to resign from the department within the course of the next eight or nine months. He was good enough to say: "I am extremely sorry to hear this. I have always hoped you would remain in your present position as long as I remained in the cabinet."

On other occasions both before and since that time, Mr. Hay accorded me seemingly convincing proof of his confidence.

It may interest you to know that at Mr. Hay's request I went at his home which proved practically the last hour of his life in Washington. Having up to that occasion indicated to me fully and lucidly, as was my wish, what he wished me to do in the line of departmental action and the policy to be carried out during his absence, he referred to the recent Bowen episode with much feeling. Among other things he said he was disgusted with Bowen beyond expression, that vanity appeared to be the cause of him and that he was both disloyal and untruthful, and had been treacherous not only to him (Mr. Hay) but to the country.

In view of this conversation, to which I have adverted in the briefest possible manner, it is difficult for me to believe that there is any truth in either of the foregoing paragraphs which I have quoted, or any others which have been printed of similar import.

As I am very sorry to retire from the public service, I trust you will not feel that I am unduly or improperly trespassing on your time with this rather personal matter.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Sept. 27, 1905.—My Dear Mr. Loomis:—In answer to your letter of Sept. 25, I desire to state, in the broadest and most emphatic manner, that the statement you quote as appearing in certain New York newspapers, as to the supposed differences of opinion between myself and the late secretary of state, Mr. Hay, in respect to the action taken by me regarding Mr. Bowen in connection with the charges against him is not merely without foundation in fact, but is the direct reverse of the truth.

You were appointed assistant secretary of state on Mr. Hay's suggestion and request. He never spoke to me about you save with respect and cordial appreciation of the services you were rendering and he expressed to me very great regret that you were going to

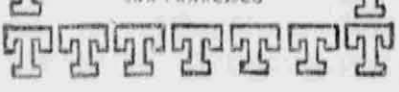
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Is more delicate, has a finer aroma and a far more delicious flavor than the average tea, because it is the choicest pickings of the young buds and leaves.

Ask for the package with the tea tree on it.

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leave the service and stated that he had hoped that you would stay as long as he did and that he would find it difficult to get any one in your place whom he would like so much.

Mr. Hay expressed himself very freely on the occasion of his last visit to Washington, including the last occasion when I ever saw him, as regards the action taken by me on the report of Mr. Taft concerning the charges made by Mr. Bowen against you.

Not only did he express himself about Mr. Bowen as having said at about the same time, in speaking of Mr. Bowen, but he also condemned Mr. Bowen in much stronger terms than those which you quote him as having used, and dwelt particularly on the fact of what he called the treachery and disloyalty of Mr. Bowen to the government and to you (Mr. Hay), repeating again and again that most of the charges Mr. Bowen made were really not charges against you at all, but against himself (Mr. Hay), and that Bowen of course knew this.

Moreover, Mr. Hay used about Mr. Bowen stronger language of condemnation than I have ever heard him use about any other man who had served under him. But this was not all. Mr. Hay then did what he very rarely did. He expressed his strong dissent from the action I had taken in endorsing Mr. Taft's report as regards even the mild censure of you which it contained, stating that he disagreed with both Mr. Taft and myself on this point, and felt that you were in no way whatever censurable and that the only action that had been called for was the dismissal of Bowen and the announcement of your entire vindication. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HEROIC RESCUE OF A SAILOR OF THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA

New York, Oct. 1.—A rescue, which the officers of the battleship Alabama declare was one of the most heroic that has taken place in the navy for many years was effected by three seamen of that battleship off Provincetown, Mass., Saturday.

The man who was rescued is Andrew Anderson, a seaman, and the man who saved him is Edward Wagner, William Brannon and E. V. Anderson.

The Alabama is the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, which arrived here yesterday.

When the order was given to the Alabama to weigh anchor and proceed to New York, the chain fouled the anchor and the ship was unable to unlash itself. The job fell to Anderson, Brannon and Wagner, who were on the deck at the time. Anderson was the first to jump into the water, and he was followed by Brannon and Wagner. They managed to free the anchor and the ship was able to proceed.

The sailor managed to free himself of the rope that was around his waist. Once free, Anderson tried to rise to the surface. Instead of doing so, he struck the bottom of the Alabama. Three times the sailor tried to rise, and then he lost consciousness. Capt. W. H. Reeder, who was on the ship, saw the sailor and ordered the ship to stop. The Alabama had cleared the spot where Anderson had gone down, the form of the sailor appeared on the water. Wagner was the first to jump into the water and he was followed by Brannon and Anderson. They managed to bring the sailor back to the ship and he was now in the hands of the medical staff.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Arthur E. Sargent Receives Bullet While Trying to Escape.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 1.—Arthur E. Sargent was shot and probably fatally wounded early this morning by Police Officer H. N. McCready while climbing a wall in an attempt to escape from the patrolman, who had halted him as a suspicious character.

Sargent had escaped last night at San Jose, from Constable J. S. Grider, of Palo Alto, who had taken him young man in custody from San Francisco, where he was arrested Friday for the alleged theft of a bicycle.

Sargent had fled the links of Grider's handcuffs by using a rasp, which was found in his coat pocket after he was shot. The locked gyves remained on his wrists. He had taken another bicycle and after freeing his shackled wrists by sawing the two manacles, fled to Oakland.

Even after he was shot Sargent made a desperate flight and gave the policeman a battle before he was subdued. The bullet that brought Sargent passed through the left side of his head.

From papers and letters found on the wounded man it was disclosed that he was formerly a student of the University of Oregon, and had recently an application for admission to the University of California and Stanford university.

Bon Ami

The Best Scouring Soap Made

A Scouring Soap
A Metal Polish
A Glass Cleaner

CANAL LABORERS DRIVEN OFF SHIP.

Did Not Like Conditions on Isthmus
and Insisted on Being Taken
Back to Martinique.

WERE BEATEN UNMERCIFULLY.

Bared Their Breasts and Said They
Preferred Death to Being Taken
Ashore.

Colon, Oct. 1.—Eight hundred and fifty laborers from Martinique, brought here Friday on the French steamer Versailles under contract to work on the canal, refused to disembark or to submit to vaccination, which is imperative under the American sanitary regulations. They clamored to be taken back to Martinique, asserting that they had been misinformed as to the conditions before they embarked and that later they learned these conditions were intolerable and deadly.

Yesterday morning, however, 500 of them were with difficulty persuaded to land, and these were sent to points along the line of the canal. One hundred and fifty remained on board and declined to leave the ship under any consideration. These were forcibly ejected from the vessel this afternoon by Panama and canal zone policemen, but not until nearly every one of them had been clubbed and several were bleeding from nasty wounds. All of yesterday and last night the Versailles was guarded by Panama policemen.

Early this morning the French consuls at Colon, Bonhomie, explained the men to listen to reason, explaining that they had left Martinique under contract with the canal zone emigration agent guaranteeing the payment of their wages here, and that while working on the canal they would have, in addition to their wages, the guarantee of free quarters and free medical attendance.

The men, however, were not amenable to this reasoning. Notwithstanding the efforts of the consul and of the Panama and American officials, and despite the information given them by several of the consanguineous that board and other conditions on the isthmus were satisfactory and that the terms of their employment would enable them to save money, they persistently refused to leave the ship, baring their breasts and invoking death in preference to going ashore.

The captain of the Versailles, who all through the trouble displayed an extraordinary amount of patience, told the men that they were to be taken back to Martinique all those who were able to pay their passage, but the men argued that the French government would be willing to reimburse the steamship company and that they themselves were penniless.

Before noon, at the instance of M. Rayer, the agent of the company, and a French consul, a squad of 12 police went on board and told the men that force would be used if they persisted in their refusal to disembark. Seeing that the police were armed with bayonets and guns, the men again bared their breasts and said they preferred death rather than to be taken ashore. Gov. Melendez, Mayor Aldon, the chief of police and others argued with the men, but again without effect.

Ten additional policemen arrived at the ship, but the government wishing to avoid bloodshed and considering that the police force was insufficient, telegraphed to President Amador, asking permission to use the canal zone police, which the president consented.

Meantime 12 policemen from the zone had arrived at the dock and were being held in readiness.

At 3 o'clock the laborers were informed that they were to be given two hours to reconsider their decision, and at 4 o'clock three of them consented to disembark, the others still holding out. Then the Panama police, armed with clubs, approached the laborers and, after refusing to quit the ship, began to club them right and left.

The zone police, a few minutes later, assisted in the clubbing, but with better judgment and less brutality. About 50 of the laborers leaped into the sea, but all of the men were able to swim. The captain, however, lowered a boat, which picked them up. Nearly every man had received lacerations and some of them were bleeding from ugly wounds.

Seeing that resistance was useless, the men yielded, came ashore and began to eat the food that had been placed on the dock in sight of them for several hours. Many of them had not eaten since Saturday. At 5 o'clock all the laborers, who were in a pitiable condition, were placed on board a train which left for Corozal, where they will be put to work.

Shot in Trench House Fight.

New York, Oct. 1.—Three Italians were shot and seriously wounded in a fight in a tenement house in Oliver street tonight, the culmination of a merry party that had been going on since early in the evening. The fight followed the shooting there was a brisk battle between policemen and a number of Italians who had participated in the affray and policeman John Reilly was twice stabbed in the shoulder, while two detectives were knocked down and beaten.

Mitchell Will Visit President.

Saratoga, Pa., Oct. 1.—By invitation President John Mitchell of the United States Mine Workers will on Tuesday next call on President Roosevelt. He does not know particularly what the president has to say about the laborer, but he surmised that it is to look over the possibility of averting a strike in the anthracite region next spring.

ARMY UNDERPAID.

Paymaster Dodge Says Because of It Can't Get Recruits Desired.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The report of Francis A. S. Dodge, the paymaster-general of the army, that the government points out that the enlisted men have no every chance to put away money for their own savings by the deposit system which guarantees them absolute safety. During the year the amount deposited by the men was \$1,335,000 making the total amount due the establishment of the system \$2,245,000.

Gen. Dodge states that the present law against permanent appointments in the staff corps and departments will result in course of time in all the grades in the pay department being filled by officers detailed from the line. He recommends that the law be amended so as to limit details to vacancies occurring in the grade of captain or below, and that all grades above captain should be made permanent appointments.

The amount expended on account of the pay of the army during the year was \$1,335,000.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the
Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting capsules, containing pure vegetable and fruit essences, pure aspeptic (government test), golden seal and cascara. The capsules are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels as cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect what ever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be reined and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, and indigestion is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

Thus it is seen, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its moderate and digestive pure and simple, because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and which lack is supplied. It is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "bills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, scalds, electric shocks, instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. At any drug store.

RICHARDS FAMILY REUNION

The descendants of Phineas Richards, Levi Richards and Willard Richards and their husbands and wives are invited to attend a reunion of the Richards family to be held at Room 31 Brigham Young Memorial Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 7:30 p. m., on Thursday, October 26, 1905, for the purpose of perfecting an organization for the Richards family, including the adoption of a constitution, the election of officers, appointment of committees, etc.

HENRY P. RICHARDS,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

PRESTON RICHARDS,
Secretary.

"That Good Coal," 2,000 lbs. in Every Ton.

BAMBERGER,
161 Melhorn Street.

THE GAME OF PENALTIES.

Watched from a certain angle, the affairs and business of daily life resemble a game which might be called "PENALTIES."

Those players who are most alert, most adept, who have sharpest wits, rarely pay a "penalty," while the careless players are constantly "paying up."

There are no set rules in the game of "penalties." It is a mere matter of "blundering and paying the fines." Take the case of a man who buys a horse—knowing little about horses and less about what they should cost, he pays about twenty-five dollars more than he would have needed to pay for the animal, and the horse is sold, and in effect, his \$25 penalty paid for this neglect.

Another man owns a house, and he is in a fix. He inquires who has bought his house out since he put up the picture. He is not quite satisfied with the man's responsibility, and is a little reluctant about knocking off a few dollars from the already low rent—but there is no one to turn to in sight, and he accepts the doubtful one. His "penalty" is the eventual loss of two months' rent income, the cost of repapering the house, and of making heavy repairs—all of which he could have avoided by spending a dollar or two in the first place for "To Let" ads, which would have placed prospective tenants in competition for the house, and would have enabled him to "take his choice."

The housewife blunders into "paying penalties" by asking her neighbor's servant to secure a servant for her—because she gets herself no room for CHOICE in selecting a servant—virtually delegating the selection to someone else. A "Help Wanted" ad, run for a few days, would have changed the affair from one of blind chance to one of intelligent selection.

The person who works for too small wages, who makes too little rent, who "gives away" things which have a market value, or that could have been exchanged for more useful articles—that person is always a loser in the game of "Penalties," and whose because he doesn't realize the nature of the game.

MINERS EXCURSION RATES.

For the Mining Center of the West via "The Salt Lake Route."

Commencing October 1st, daily excursions will be run from Salt Lake to Nevada's great mineral belt at following rates:

Children and return \$15.00
Men and return 24.00
Ladies and return 24.00
Good Springs and return 31.00
Nippeno and return 33.00
Final Limit 30 days from date of sale.

City Ticket Office, 17 W. 2nd South.

J. L. MOORE,
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SALT LAKE PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

Developing, Finishing, Mfn and 3rd St.

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235 South Main Street

ALBERT S. REISER.

JEWELER.

12 E. 1ST SO. BELL TEL 240-K.

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

Repair Work a Specialty.



Who was ever dissatisfied with a purchase he made here and remained so.

We make good every reasonable claim that is brought to our notice and sell the kind of clothing in which is embodied refinement, elegance, and dignity.

We honestly believe in our clothing and if anything we sell is wrong we want to make it right.

Poulton, Madsen, Owen & Co.,
111-113 Main Street,
"Where the Clothes Fit."

Y. M. C. A.

Opening of Night School

AUDITORIUM, TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 3rd, at 8 P.M.

Addresses by members of Faculty and others.

Music, Orpheus Club.

Organization and Enrollment of Classes.

It is important that all desiring membership should be present.

CALL, OR 'PHONE 2900
for Complete Prospectus

LEE KIM YING

The Celebrated Chinese Physician.
123 West South Temple Street.
Thousands of Testimonials of Cures
Cured of Consumption, Catarrh,
Hemorrhages, and Every
Likewise and Sick-
ness.
Herbs Used. No Poisonous Drugs.

Victor Talking Machines, \$17.50.

\$5.00 Down, \$2.50 a Month. No Interest.

Daynes & Romney Piano Co.

25-27 E. First South.

Clayton Music Co.

Utah's Leading Music House,

100-11-13 Main Street.

CALL FOR, GET.

Use and Take No Other.

Social Bread and Cakes

SUIT CASES

AT OLIVER R. MEREDITH,

155 Main Street.

SCOTT

\$3 Special For September.

That you may have a sample of our PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK in your possession, we will make during September, ONE DOZEN 5x6 CABINETS for \$3.00. BEST WORK. We can please you.

SCOTT STUDIO,

Phone, Ind. 348.

Remember the place. Remember the price.

Don't forget Baby Day every Wednesday.

TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

AND RETURN VIA

\$30

Tickets on Sale October 9th. Final return limit 30 days from date of Sale. October 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Final return limit November 30th, 1905.

OBSERVATION, STANDARD PULLMAN, TOURIST, DINING and CHAIR CARS.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

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J. L. MOORE,
Dist. Pass. Agt.

W. W. Hall, JEWELER,

227 Main Street.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware. Everything new. All kinds of manufacturing and repairing. J. H. Knickerbocker, the well-known optician, manager.

Both Phones.

"The Lagoon Road"

Salt Lake & Ogden Railway.
SIMON BAMBERGER,
Pres't & Gen'l Manager.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 5, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE
6, 9, 11 a. m.; 2, 4, 6 p. m.

LEAVE OGDEN:
7, 10 a. m.; 12 m.; 3, 5, 7 p. m.

Time Table

IN EFFECT
June 1st, 1905.

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver 5:15 a. m.

No. 6—From Ogden, Portland, Butte and San Francisco 5:30 a. m.

No. 8—From Ogden, Chicago, intermediate points 9:30 a. m.

No. 10—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco 11:45 a. m.

No. 12—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco 4:45 p. m.

No. 14—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco 7:00 p. m.

DEPART.

No. 5—For Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver 7:10 a. m.

No. 7—For Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco and intermediate points 10:00 a. m.

No. 9—For Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco 1:40 p. m.

No. 11—For Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco