

## JOHN MITCHELL'S WORK RECOGNIZED

Montana and Wyoming Miners  
Force Him to Accept Twenty-Seven Hundred Dollars.

### TEARS COME TO HIS EYES.

In Thanking Them He Made the Most  
Eloquent Speech of  
His Life.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers made, perhaps, the most eloquent speech of his life this afternoon, when he was forced to accept a gift of \$2,700 tendered him by the miners of Montana and Wyoming as a token of their appreciation of his efforts to make their condition better.

Thomas Gibson, president of the Montana miners, had come to the platform carrying a draft for \$2,300. He said the draft was backed by a smaller amount, which would bring the amount up to \$2,700. "We do not come with a loving cup," he said, "but we feel it is our duty to give some testimony of our appreciation of what President Mitchell has done for us."

As Mr. Mitchell arose, tears rose in his eyes, and he spoke with emotion. "Gentlemen of the convention," he said, "and particularly the miners of Montana and Wyoming, I cannot explain how I appreciate this expression of good will and confidence in me. I do not know what to do—I don't want the money. If I could ask you to take it back and give it to the men who sent it here and feel sure that they would know I appreciate their confidence as much as though they had given me as many millions as they have hundreds I would feel better about it."

"I prefer that you take the money back, but if you cannot do that without danger of giving offense to the good people who sent it to me—then send it to Mrs. Mitchell and let her use it to educate our boys."

The draft will be sent to Mrs. Mitchell.

The reading of the report of the credentials committee occupied the entire morning session.

Union No. 859 of Belleville, Ill., presented John Mitchell with a loving cup.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

With his annual report President Mitchell submitted a series of statistical tables indicating the growth, progress and achievements of the organization during his presidency. The average paid-up membership has increased from 9,131 in 1937 to 263,726 in 1939. The increase last year was 35,306. The organization is in better condition, numerically, than ever before. The report said that to bring into the organization other miners will require much money and possibly the inauguration of some new policy. Bitter hostility of bituminous operators was mentioned as retarding factors. Attention was called to the approaching conference, Jan. 30, between operators and miners of the central competitive field to discuss the reestablishment of the interstate wage agreement, and Mr. Mitchell suggested that the miners' convention remain in session till that time, in order to determine upon a definite policy should the operators refuse to meet the miners in joint convention. The action of certain locals in violating their contracts was deplored. Attention was called to mine accidents and laws further protecting miners were recommended. Adoption of an insurance plan similar to that of the railroad brotherhood was advocated, with an indemnity of \$100. Attention was called to the need of child labor laws. The proposition to consolidate with the Western Federation of Miners was not favored. In bidding farewell officially to the convention and organization, President Mitchell referred to his service of nine years as seven months as president, during which the organization has increased in membership nearly 300,000, with an accumulated fund of \$9,000,000. He regretted his inability to serve longer in account of his health, and bade the organization his official farewell.

### MINE DISASTERS.

In his report, Vice President T. L. Lewis, speaking of mine disasters, said:

"With no organization, the individual miner who comes to the mining laws are not enforced, is discharged. The miners may know that he is in constant danger of death on account of the neglect of the mine owners; the same miner runs the risk as his life, rather than lose his job. The miner is prevented from organizing by the intimidation of the operators. He is prevented from organizing by the injunction of federal judges. He cannot insist on the enforcement of the mining laws, because he has no union to protect him. In the event of an explosion, under those conditions, I would ask in all seriousness, who is responsible for the loss of the miner's lives? This is a question that requires the serious consideration of every miner and every citizen of this country."

Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, in his report, says one year ago there was

## DRINK PLENTY OF GOOD WATER

Tells of a Valuable Prescription  
Which Anyone Can Pre-  
pare at Home.

### TRY THIS BEFORE ANYTHING.

Also Nature's Great Remedy for Stomach Troubles, Kidney and Bladder Disease and Rheumatism.

"The people here do not drink enough water to keep healthy," is claimed by a well known authority. "The numerous cases of stomach trouble, kidney and bladder disease and rheumatism are mainly due to the fact that the drinking of water, nature's greatest medicine, has been neglected."

Stop loading your system with patent medicines and cure-alls; but get on the water wagon. If you are really sick, why, of course, take the proper medicine—plain common vegetable treatment which will not shatter the nerves or ruin the stomach. When requested for such a prescription for the cure of rheumatism and kidney trouble, the answer was: "You must make the kidneys do their work; they are the filters of the blood. They must be made to strain out of the blood the waste matter and acids that cause rheumatism and urine must be neutralized so it will no longer be a source of irritation to the bladder, and, most of all, you must keep these acids from forming in the stomach. This is the cause of stomach trouble and poor digestion. For these conditions, I suggest the following prescription, which is composed of only vegetable ingredients, which can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy. Any one can mix them by shaking well in a bottle: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Elixir, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. To be taken in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime, but don't forget the water. Drink plenty and often." This valuable information and simple prescription should be used at the first sign of an attack of rheumatism, backache or urinary trouble, no matter how slight.

on hand \$327,960 in the treasury. There is now on hand \$864,890. Large as this sum is, Mr. Wilson said, there should be in the treasury not less than \$10,000,000 in case of a general strike. The increase in the treasury was due to peaceful conditions during the year. The receipts during the year were \$319,742. The expenditures were \$383,812.

### OUTRAGES IN PHILIPPINES.

McCall Wants Tax to Explain Certain Alleged Ones.

Washington, Jan. 21.—A resolution by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, calling on the secretary of war to explain "the perpetration of certain outrages in the Philippines," was offered in the house today. The resolution cites the Manila Opinion, an American newspaper, issue of Dec. 7, 1906, as authority for the statement that in the previous year, "in the course of an attempt to capture or kill one Isio, alleged to be a leader of bandits, Capt. Walter A. Smith, senior inspector of the constabulary of Negros, issued headquarters orders to Lieut. Brindley to lay waste by fire and sword all the country around Marasah, Manjaya and Magtagay, turn over all captured persons to Lieut. Brindley for work, and take lots of ammunition and kill everything that runs from the constabulary, except women and children."

Mr. McCall's resolution requests the secretary of war to transmit to the house any information he has touching the issuance of such orders, and if such orders were issued to inform the house by what authority of law, and what, if any, steps have been taken to punish the issuing of such orders and the perpetration of such outrages upon peaceful inhabitants."

### TONOPAH SECTION HANDS GO ON STRIKE.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 21.—The strike of the section hands on the Tonopah and Goldfield and the Las Vegas & Tonopah railroads, because of a reduction in wages from \$4 to \$3 for a day of eight hours, went into effect last night. Trains are running as usual, and the places of the strikers are being filled without trouble, according to the railroad managers. It is claimed that the reduction was made necessary by the recent reduction in freight and passenger rates. The Salt Lake line pays \$1.44 for 10 hours; the Las Vegas & Tonopah, \$2 for 10 hours; and the Santa Fe line, \$1.50 for 10 hours; and the Nevada-California line, \$2 for 10 hours. The strike affects only the section between Goldfield and Beatty.

### REBATES FIXED.

Kansas City, Jan. 21.—David S. Kresky and William A. McGowan, who pleaded guilty to obtaining rebates in violation of the United States laws last December, were fined \$1,000 each today by Judge Smith McPherson in the federal court. They were indicted two years ago. Kresky was an agent for the Howard Milling company of Wichita, Kan., and McGowan was agent for the Nickel Plate Railway company.

## SENATORS START THEIR CAMPAIGN

Champ Clark Announces in House  
That Bryan Will Be Demo-  
cratic Nominee.

### CANNON THE REPUBLICAN ONE

Boutell of Illinois Says Speaker Will  
Be Named at the Chicago  
Convention.

Washington, Jan. 21.—At the close of a day of excitement in the house of representatives an amendment was added to the penal code bill making it a criminal offense for any officer or employee of the government to give out advance information regarding any crop statistics authorized by law to be prepared. The original amendment was by Mr. Burleson of Texas, who made a strong plea for its passage, but a substitute by Mr. Shirley of Kentucky, with a brief addition by Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, was accepted. The necessity for an amendment was conceded by nearly every member who addressed the house, and its sale running of the gauntlet was greeted with applause.

Earlier in the day interest attached to a tit between Mr. Daltzell of Pennsylvania and Mr. Randall of Texas over the latter's amendments prohibiting senators or members from being employed by public service corporations. Believing that Mr. Randall had insinuated that he represented such corporations at this time, Mr. Daltzell grew indignant and declared that he had not been employed in such capacity for 20 years.

### CLIMAX REACHED.

The climax of the debate came when Mr. Clark of Missouri announced, amid thunderous Democratic applause, that William J. Bryan would be nominated at the Denver convention, and Mr. Boutell of Illinois aroused the members on his side of the house to a high pitch of enthusiasm by stating that speaker Cannon would be the Republican nominee at the Chicago convention in June.

Consideration of the penal code bill was resumed immediately after the houses convened. The discussion was opened by Mr. Randall, who spoke on his amendment which was pending when the bill was laid aside last week, proposing temporary of senators or representatives by public service corporations. Mr. Randall argued that members of Congress should legislate with absolute disinterestedness. It was well known, he said, that senators and representatives had violated the proprieties in this respect and had received presents in the way of privilege and franchises which were well known to be such. He asserted that should have been spurned as an insult.

Mr. Daltzell soon demurred to the granting of any further time to Mr. Randall. "This so-called disinterestedness," he said, "is a chair not to recognize anybody to object to his remarks. 'If that man is the representative of any public service corporation,' he said, 'then that kind of disinterestedness is a tag and therefore, we need this legislation, because we cannot tell who they are.'"

"If the gentleman from Texas," said Mr. Daltzell, "with evident feeling, means to insinuate that I have any connection—"

His sentence was not completed, because of Mr. Randall's disavowal of personal reference. "I do not want anybody to interrupt me who represents a public service corporation," continued Mr. Randall. "If the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not do so, the remark does not apply to him. If he does, it applies."

The explanation was not satisfactory to Mr. Daltzell. "I do understand the gentleman to insinuate," said he, "and I protest against any such insult to the gentleman who has some knowledge that justified him."

"But the gentleman disavows any such insinuation," intimated Mr. Currier, trying to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"The gentleman's disavowal and his language don't go together," sharply retorted Mr. Daltzell.

"Does the gentleman say he does not?" inquired Mr. Randall.

"I represent no corporation of any kind," indignantly replied Mr. Daltzell, amid Republican applause, "nor have I for 20 years."

"I am glad to hear that," Mr. Randall replied, and the incident was closed.

Mr. Payne of New York, the majority leader, got the floor and denounced the amendment. He said he had not lost confidence in the character of men sent to Congress. "I don't like to see a gentleman who happens to have a seat here," said he, "get up with an amendment like this that casts a slur upon gentlemen that hold places of honor even engaging, even in the average and ordinary vocations in life."

Mr. Payne said it was painfully evident that there were "some first-termers from Missouri" who feared that Missouri would be landed permanently on the Republican side and who wanted to be returned and returned to Congress.

"They have not moved away," he said, "and they did not join the Republican party, because Roosevelt only got 7,000 more votes than McKinley in 1904."

The next moment he threw the house into an uproar when he declared that "on the 8th of July next we intend to nominate William J. Bryan for president."

The Democrats applauded, shrieked and pounded their desks, and later the Republicans, in derision, joined in the demonstration, which lasted for some minutes. Continuing his attack, Mr. Clark challenged the Republicans to name their man. "I will bet my head on the proposition," he said, "that there are not men on that side that will dare stand up and say who their candidate will be."

Tumultuous Democratic applause and laughter greeted this remark. "I can tell you who the gentleman from Illinois is for," intimated Mr. Boutell of Illinois, who took up the challenge.

"You are for 'Uncle Joe' Cannon," suggested Mr. Clark.

"I am for him," replied Mr. Boutell, amid Republican applause. "You may nominate your Bryan in July, but we will elect Cannon in November."

Some amusement was created when Mr. Clark inquired of Mr. Boutell if he was certain that the challenge was for "Uncle Joe" or not.

"Every Republican in the United States will be," said Mr. Boutell. "I don't see how anybody can stuff as that," said Mr. Clark, whose retort called for more Democratic applause, which broke out again when Mr. Clark inquired of Mr. Boutell "Were you at the trillion dinner here when Roosevelt and Foraker had that 'fuss'?"

"That," replied Boutell, "was simply one of those little ebullitions of spirit that will be entirely forgotten and every Republican in the country will vote for the Republican nominee."

"One lone fisherman," remarked Mr. Clark, with a sigh as he took his seat, amid shouts of laughter from the Democratic side.

The debate on the flandell amendment was brought to a close by Mr. Randall, who challenged any man in the body favoring the acceptance of gifts by senators or members from corporations "to stand up and show his hand." They came hurrying in through every door. The Republicans had rallied their forces and the amendment was lost—88 to 109.

Loud Democratic applause greeted the vote. Mr. Moon of Pennsylvania, was prompt to call for tellers and messengers were sent out by both sides to count the votes. They came hurrying in through every door. The Republicans had rallied their forces and the amendment was lost—88 to 109.

"His expression anywhere else but on this floor would simply be the unmasking of graft."

The Randall amendment in relation to the acceptance of gifts, or division, was carried—88 to 109.

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### TIRED OF LIFE, AGED COUPLE COMMIT SUICIDE

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Tired of life's battle, John F. Ryan, aged 68, and his wife, Mary, aged 77, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid.

The old couple it is said, had been living on the kindness of neighbors for some time and occasionally getting a supply of food from the county.

Yesterday the old man made a will in which he left his household goods and some trinkets to his two children, residence unknown, and then he and his wife prepared to carry out a suicide compact. They dressed themselves in their best clothes, drank the poison, and lay down on the bed. When found they were clasping hands.

### OLD LINE DEMOCRATS.

Proposed Conference of Them Is Indefinitely Postponed.

New York, Jan. 21.—The proposed conference of old-line Democrats from all parts of the United States, which was to have been held in this city next Thursday to discuss issues that might be urged at the Democratic national convention, has been indefinitely postponed. Suggestions were forthcoming from the old-line Democrats for the conference was made that the availability of possible candidates for the presidency on the Democratic ticket would be tentatively considered.

The official statement issued tonight postponing the conference is signed by Sherman M. Craiger and is as follows:

"I have been deemed advisable by certain gentlemen interested in the success of the Democratic party that a conference should be held by men representing the different views as to the issues that should be urged on the Democratic national convention, the purpose being to secure unity of action and strength for the party. Accordingly, invitations were sent out for a conference to be held in this city on the 23rd instant.

"In view of the fact that it was not the purpose of those interested in the conference to propose to retard the prospects of any of the candidates mentioned for the nomination for the presidency, it is thought advisable to postpone the conference to a later date."

### "BLACK HAND" ACTIVITY.

Three Bombs Are Exploded in Italian Quarter of New York.

New York, Jan. 21.—The explosion of three bombs today attested to the activity of the so-called "Black Hand" gangs which extort money from the Italians in this city.

One bomb was exploded, evidently by mistake, in front of the Home Garden settlement at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue. It blew in the doors and windows and smashed every window in several tenement blocks across the street, but injured no one. Another bomb was exploded in the hallway of a tenement in East Thirtieth street, the owner of which had received letters demanding \$5,000. The building was damaged, but the tenants were uninjured.

A milk wagon ran over a third bomb that was lying in East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street. It exploded and demolished the wagon. The driver was uninjured.

### KANSAS IS FOR TAFT.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—In the house of representatives today a motion offered by Stubbs declaring William H. Taft the choice of Kansas for president of the United States was unanimously carried.

### ARMY CANTEN.

Gen. Bell Says Were Fewer Desertions When It Existed.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Maj.-Gen. Bell, chief of staff, in the course of his annual report, filed today, said:

"When the canteen was in operation there were fewer desertions, fewer fines and forfeits imposed by sentences of court-martial, less alcoholism and less venereal disease than prior to its establishment. The morals and discipline of the army have suffered, the result, of course, no one should be so narrow as to ascribe to the abolition of the canteen feature all evil effects observable."

Gen. Bell makes a strong plea for the creation of a reserve of 50,000 men to be paid from \$15 to \$22 per annum and to be held subject to call with 10 days' training each year.

Gen. Bell also urged an increase of army pay provision for extra officers and enlargement of the coast artillery and the medical corps. The report embraces a complete plan for the reorganization of the army so as to permit mobilization of 50,000 men without demobilizing every military station.

U. S. ARMY RECRUITS.

Gen. Greeley Criticizes Their Pay and Treatment.

Los Angeles, Jan. 21.—Maj. Gen. A. Greeley, commanding the department of the Dakotas, is quoted tonight as criticizing the pay and treatment of the United States army recruit. After declining to express an opinion regarding coast defenses, Gen. Greeley said:

"I can speak with propriety, however, on the subject of the recruit problem of the army. All the world knows, of course, that our army is confronted with a serious problem in the lack of men. We will never get them until we improve the pay and food. The kind of men we demand nowadays won't go into the army for \$15 a month. The order of intelligence required of them is very high and the compensation too disproportionate with the available occupations of civil life."

"The ration is entirely insufficient. It might, it is true, keep life in the human frame, but the kind of men we want to get into the army can't get accustomed to coffee without milk and sugar and bread without butter. The navy is not fed in this scanty way; the discrimination is unjust."

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CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC."

16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.

To The Orient

February 6 to April 11, 1904.

Seventy days, only \$140 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 12 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.

40 TOURS TO EUROPE most comprehensive and attractive ever.

F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

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239 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

If it's made of Gold we make it

Pineules

For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kidney

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 112-4 Main.

DISCOUNTS.

Diamond Cluster Rings - 33 1/2%

Diamond Cluster Brooches - 33 1/2%

Watches - 20%

Gold and Diamond Jewelry - 25%

Silverware—all kinds - 20%

Leather Goods - 50%

Toilet Articles—all sorts - 25%

Clocks - 33 1/2%

Novelties and Fancy Jewelry - 33 1/2%

Lamps - 25%

All Other Lines from - 20 to 33 1/2%

Suppose you wanted a certain corner lot.

The owner wanted \$10,000 for it and you knew it was worth the price asked but could not afford to pay it. Suppose some day the owner needed the cash and told you that for spot cash he would sell you the lot for \$8,000.

You buy it and the rest of your life you will tell your friends how you bought your corner lot for 20% below its actual value because a fellow was hard up.

Ten thousand people are going up and down in Salt Lake today telling the same story regarding bargains they have gotten during the past two weeks for spot cash at our 20 to 50% discount sale.

We don't mind the "hard-up" clause if, because of it, our patrons can convince others that we "need the money" and that we will sell our entire stock, which covers all the leading makes of fine watches, jewelry, silverware, diamonds and kindred lines at large discounts for cash.

The sale now drawing to its close has been unprecedented in the jewelry trade of the west. In a short time we will put up the bars and our one-price system will again prevail.

Do not be skeptical and buy anything elsewhere that can be bought of us, as the saving we offer is great.

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**THE QUESTION**  
of quality is settled  
when you buy "Money  
Back" Shoes. Its  
your money's worth  
or your money back.  
As to price, you can  
save 10 to 50% on  
every shoe, oxford or  
slipper, in all styles,  
sizes and widths, fitted by men who know how.  
There are still choice numbers to be found at

**\$1.00**  
for "Money-Back" Shoes that sold from \$3.50 to \$10.00. It's the last week of the "Money-Back" Shoe Sale which happens every winter.

**Davis Shoe Co.**

**ONCE IN A LIFE TIME  
YOU BUY A PIANO**

Then why not insist on getting one that will be a life long joy.

We can assist you in making your selection.

**The New York & Western  
Piano Company.**

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**DISCOUNTS.**

**A Good Investment**

Suppose you wanted a certain corner lot