

Store-spirit shines through store-advertising. In modern stores it's no longer "Sell—and forget it!" but it is "Sell—and stand back of it."

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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BLACK FRIDAY WORSE THAN RED SUNDAY.

Estimated Two Thousand Persons Were Killed and Wounded At Lodz, Poland.

TRouble WORK OF REVENGE.

Was Started by Social Democrats and Jewish Bund to Avenge Dead Comrades.

REIGN OF TERROR BEGAN AT DAWN

City Given Up to Bloodshed—Anarchy And Fierce Street Fighting Prevailed All Day.

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 24.—Yesterday "Black Friday" in Lodz, surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. While it is not yet possible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, estimates place the killed and wounded as high as 2,000.

The troubles here were initiated by the Social Democrats and Jewish Bund, who determined to avenge their comrades killed in the rioting on Wednesday. Thursday, the feast of Corpus Christi, passed off quietly, but during the night workmen attacked the patriotic. In this fighting two officers and seven Cossacks were killed. One of the latter was shot by a girl of 14 years.

At dawn Friday commenced a day of terror.

The city was given up to bloodshed, anarchy and fierce street fighting prevailed all day. Barricades were hurriedly constructed in the Jewish quarter at dawn. Men climbed to the roofs of houses, cutting telephone and telegraph wires to use for entanglements in the street, while others cut down telegraph poles and used them in strengthening their barricades which already had been constructed and in building others.

Early in the day, two bombs were thrown from the crowd into the barricades, killing or wounding 20 soldiers. This started the shedding of blood which continued until after nightfall.

At 11 o'clock all the factory hands struck and flock into the streets. Cossacks, dragoons and infantry charged the dense, surging mob time after time, firing volley after volley into the sordid mass. The rioters later replied with revolvers while their comrades ran roofs and in windows joined in the fusillade. Some dashed vitriol from points of vantage upon the troops in the streets below. The burning fluid drove its victims into a frenzy and led to scenes of a terrible character. Fighting continued throughout the day and only diminished in its intensity at nightfall when the city was plunged into utter darkness, as practically all the street lamps had been destroyed. Even then, occasionally volleys and isolated rifle shots were heard in different quarters, the troops having received orders to shoot any person appearing in the streets.

The dead were carted off to the cemeteries in military wagons, the troops acting as undertakers. But this morning many dead and wounded were still lying in the streets and courtyards. Terrible, indeed, is the plight of the wounded for medical aid is unobtainable and many are dying from the lack thereof.

There was a renewal of bloodshed this morning. A regiment of dragoons and one of infantry have been ordered here from Warsaw.

The casualties up to noon add 18 killed or wounded to yesterday's appalling total. So far as yet ascertained 130 persons were killed outright during the fighting of Friday and 40 more died in the hospitals during the night. Of the wounded 220 sustained only slight injuries which were attended to on the spot by the ambulance surgeons. All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing and owing to the insufficient number of beds many of the wounded are lying on the floors.

All the shops, stores and factories are closed and business is at a complete deadlock.

The rioters this morning attempted to set fire to the government offices but were scattered by a strong force of troops.

Wedding in High Life.

Paris, June 24.—The marriage of Prince Henry Calard de Bearnet de Chalais to Miss Beatrice Winans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans of Baltimore, was celebrated at noon

today in the church of St. Clotilde. There was a large and fashionable attendance, including Ambassador McCormick and Mrs. McCormick, and many members of the old French aristocracy. The groom is the head of the ancient family of Bern-Brisac. A wedding breakfast followed. The prince and princess received many beautiful presents.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Man Who Threw Bomb Into Prague Police Station.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, June 24.—Stephen Okjela, the locksmith who threw the bomb into the Prague police station March 26, injuring six policemen, has been sentenced to death. The workmen threatened a general strike as a consequence, and further serious disorder is anticipated. The streets are heavily patrolled by Cossacks and infantry.

A workman was murdered in the streets during the night for refusing to strike.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCES.

Prest. Cabrera of Guatemala to Establish One.

Guatemala City, June 24.—President Cabrera, out of his personal funds, has decided to establish a practical school of sciences, arts and agriculture under American professors. The tuition will be given in the English language.

PATRIOTIC NORWEGIAN.

Capt. Nilsen Erased Word Sweden From His Ship's Papers.

New York, June 24.—Capt. Nilsen, commander of the Norwegian ship Tjome, has demonstrated his patriotism and recorded his good ship as the first to clear this port with papers from which all reference to Sweden had been eliminated. The biggest Norwegian ship Nilsen could find was flying from the port when the Tjome passed through the bay.

Capt. Nilsen reached port Monday last and showed his patriotism by ignoring the Swedish consulate until the customhouse officials made him go there and enter his ship. Then he went through the formalities of presenting his papers to the consul, who finally agreed to pass under the consul's control.

The captain decided to make another effort at recognition when he visited the consulate to get his papers back and obtain his clearance papers. He sought Vice Consul Hansen and the latter filed on the papers, but again the word Sweden, and the curse, himself a Norwegian, did not answer the question. He allowed the erasures to stand, signed the papers as many times as were necessary and then shook hands with the skipper.

Champion Scullers Sail.

New York, June 24.—John F. Mulligan and William Varley, the champion double scull oarsmen of America, sailed on the steamer Patria today to compete in the Royal International regatta at Hamburg.

Babonic Plague on Isthmus.

Panama, June 24.—A fatal case of bubonic plague occurred at La Boca yesterday. The constant arrival of steamer from infected South American ports which are received at La Boca without any extra precautions being taken must be a source of concern. The steamer had been en route to the British Honduras, and the curse, himself a Norwegian, did not answer the question. He allowed the erasures to stand, signed the papers as many times as were necessary and then shook hands with the skipper.

ASST. SECY. LOOMIS GOES TO EUROPE ON SECRET MISSION

New York, June 24.—On a secret mission for the state department for which he was commissioned by President Roosevelt, Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, sailed for Southampton today on the steamer Patria.

Concerning the mission Mr. Loomis would only say that he is a special ambassador to receive Paul Jones' body but also have been commissioned by the president to perform a secret mission for the state department while abroad. I must decline positively to name what my mission is.

"Have anything to do with peace?" was asked.

"I can say nothing," he replied.

Mr. Loomis said he expected that his secret mission would prevent him from returning with the warship squadron which will bring the body of Admiral Paul Jones, as he had expected, to the United States.

Mr. Loomis added that the exercises attending the departure of the body of Admiral Jones from France probably would be held on July 7 or 8 in the American church in Paris.

PURPOSE OF MISSION.

Washington, June 24.—The assignment of Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, who sailed from New York today for Europe as a special ambassador of the United States formally to receive from the French government the remains of John Paul Jones will conflict in no respects with the purpose he had imposed upon himself in about a month. Mr. Loomis added that the appointment of a special ambassador was made as a mark of particular respect to the memory of the great naval officer and as a tribute of honor to the French government for the interest it had manifested in the recovery of the body.

Mr. Loomis will not return to the United States with the remains of John Paul Jones. So far as they are concerned, his ambassadorial term will terminate with the reception of the remains by President Roosevelt or by Francis B. Loomis or with those of the visiting ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter. The appointment of a special ambassador was made as a mark of particular respect to the memory of the great naval officer and as a tribute of honor to the French government for the interest it had manifested in the recovery of the body.

Mr. Loomis will remain in Europe as long as possible, and will terminate his mission with the reception of the remains by President Roosevelt or by Francis B. Loomis or with those of the visiting ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter.

The subject already is under consideration by the president and members of his cabinet, and a solution of the problem, it is regarded as certain, will be worked out. Secy. McRae had a long conference about the matter to-day with the president.

Strike Stops Work on Bridge.

New York, June 24.—A general strike of the structural iron workers has stopped progress on the Blackwell's Island bridge across the East river. According to President of Association of structural iron workers, one now on at the contracting company's main plant at Harrington, Beverly hundred men are involved.

New York Birth Rate.

New York, June 24.—Births in this city at the rate of one every five minutes are recorded by the health department for the past week during which period 2,001 were reported. It was announced at the department that the birth rate in New York has now risen to about 31 per 1,000 and is higher than any other city in the United States. Five or six years ago when there was so much talk about race suicide, the birth rate here was only 26 per 1,000. Last year the rate was 26 per 1,000. The prospect is now that in 1906 it will be 32.

PANAMA CANAL.

Consulting Engineers Will Review Plans for Construction.

Washington, June 24.—A meeting of the consulting engineers of the Isthmian canal commission was called today to meet in Washington Sept. 1 to review all plans for the construction of the Panama canal and make recommendations. The consulting engineers are authorized to go to the Isthmus if they deem it necessary and minority reports are requested to be made. They will be appointed at the hands of the president as soon as certain now, but it has not been determined yet what the appointment will be.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Mrs. Aggie Meyers Who Murdered Her Husband.

Kansas City, June 24.—Mrs. Aggie Meyers, who, at Liberty, Mo., recently was found guilty of murder in the first degree, was today refused a new trial and was sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 11. An appeal will be taken to the state supreme court. Mrs. Meyers was convicted by Justice H. L. Johnson, who was instructed with the killing of her husband, Clarence Meyers, a printer, at their home in this city in May, 1904.

The crime was most cold-blooded. Hotman, who is now under sentence of death for his part in the crime, testified that he had planned to kill Meyers, had got his gun and loaded it, and urged him to kill Meyers, had let him into their home on the night of the murder, had given her husband a sedative to put him to sleep and then, while he cried to her for help she first struck him over the head with a bed-slat and then struck him great blows with a switch and a cane. Hotman had first stumpled Meyers with a

GERMANY STILL WATCHING FRANCE.

Berlin Anxious Lest French Opposition Leaders Inflame Passions of People.

STUDYING NOTE ON MOROCCO.

Rouvier Has Left Many Points Open For Discussion—No Trouble Anticipated.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCES.

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BERLIN.

Berlin, June 24.—The foreign office officials are busily engaged in studying the French note on Morocco, the unusual length of which will necessarily delay answering it. Emperor William's absence at Kiel, the foreign office says, will cause no delay in the negotiations inasmuch as he is daily informed on all points, and his decisions are promptly given.

As the study of Premier Bonvieu's answer progresses, the fact becomes evident that he has left many points open for discussion and from which further negotiations can continue. The greatest difference now seems to be in agreeing on whether Germany and France shall seek to reach a separate agreement before the meeting of the conference, thus eliminating many matters from international action. Germany apparently holds the view that it would be an act of discourtesy to the powers which have already agreed to attend the conference if she arranged any meeting beforehand with France, the official claim here continues to follow the official with a view to doing out anything like extenuation, much less leniency. They watch closely the movements of public opinion in France, and while it is recognized that the French people at large have grown much less chauvinistic toward Germany in the last few years, concerning the war, the influence of the national-chauvinist school of thought in France still prevails in Berlin less than in the rest of Europe.

Concerning the note, whose names were said to be in the salutary list of the Equitable society though no longer in the service of the company, Chairman Paul Morton, today made public the following statement:

"Dr. E. W. Lambert was the first medical director of the Equitable. He died July 14, 1904, having served for 45 years as chief medical director. His salary was \$25,000 per annum and it was continued and paid to his widow up to and including December, 1904, since which time nothing has been paid.

Dr. Edward Smith was elected medical director in September, 1904, and was reelected in February, 1905, on account of a stroke of paralysis, but with the understanding that the society could avail itself of his services as consulting medical director. As medical director he received a salary of \$15,000 a year, which was discontinued until June, 1905, when he accepted a position with the Equitable, and including December, 1904, since which time nothing has been paid.

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