

GOMPERS WILL DEFY INJUNCTIONS

Announces His Determination to
Do So if Necessary to Uphold
What Regards as Rights.

HOW HE IS TO BE JUDGED.

If Not Upon What He Has Accom-
plished or Tried to Do, Upon
What Then Can He Be?

New York, June 17.—Samuel Gompers reiterated tonight his determination to defy court injunctions if necessary to uphold what he regarded as his constitutional rights.

Mr. Gompers sails on Saturday to Europe as an envoy to labor organizations there and as a student of conditions affecting immigration to this country and foreign competition with home industries.

His address was made at the banquet given by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers had been unexpectedly presented by the federation earlier in the evening with a purse of money, and one speaker after another had voiced his confidence in Mr. Gompers' discretion, uprightness and ability.

"I can only say this to you," he declared, "that not upon what I have accomplished or what I have tried to do can I be judged, but if an earnest effort can serve as measure, as God has given me the light, I have tried to serve my fellow men."

The speaker was glad, he said, that his fellow convicts, Mitchell and Morrison, as he named them, had spoken him and denied that he or they wished to be in any opposition to the courts.

"I have followed the Biblical precept," he continued, "that if you smite the right cheek, hold out to them the left, but if there are no more cheeks remaining to be smitten, you have to fight. When it comes to a choice of maintaining my rights as handed down to me by the constitution and disobeying an injunction which denied me those rights, I shall not hesitate."

Dist. Atty. Jerome, one of the speakers, launched into an unstinted eulogy of Gompers, the man.

WHOLE FAMILY CONVICTED OF SHOP LIFTING

New York, June 18.—Frank Wiley, his wife, Mary Wiley, and his sister, all of Jersey City, were in the hands of the law today for shop-lifting. One other member of the family, Wiley's 6-year-old daughter, who was said to be an important factor in the thefts, was not on

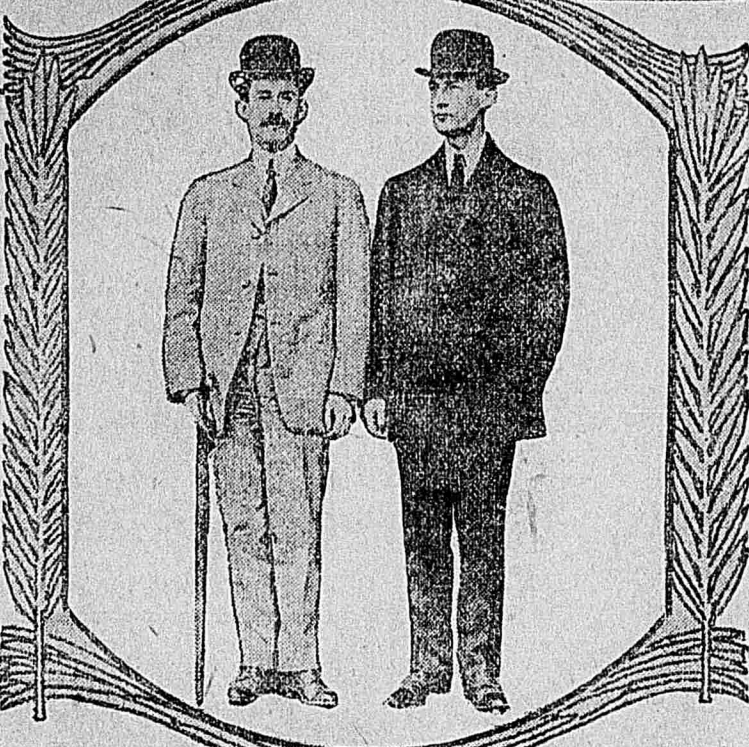


PHOTO. COPYRIGHT BY CLINEQUEST, WASH. D. C.

WRIGHT BROTHERS AND MEDAL VOTED TO THEM BY CONGRESS

During the big celebration in their home city of Dayton the Wright brothers will receive the medals voted to them by Congress. The medals were made at the Philadelphia mint, and President Taft gave personal directions to the mint officials to have the souvenirs ready for presentation at the Dayton celebration on June 18. This picture of one of the medals was made from a photograph of the cast made at the mint. The picture of the inventors of the aeroplane was taken when they went to Washington recently to receive the Aero club medals from President Taft. Besides the congressional medals, the brothers will also receive trophies from the state of Ohio and the city of Dayton.

trial, but her case will probably come up in the children's court later. Department store detectives testified that the two women and the child visited the store and selected the booty while the man waited in a convenient place and took the articles from them after each robbery.

Wiley said that he and his family came from Topeka, Kas., three weeks ago.

A private safe may be rented in the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., 32-34 Main street, \$2.00 per year.

WOOD PULP AND PRINT PAPER

Fight to Place Them Upon the
Free List Opened in Senate
By Senator Brown.

MANN REPORT UNRELIABLE.

So Insisted Aldrich and Hale—Tillman
Took Whack at Protective News-
papers Advocating Free Pulp.

Washington, June 17.—The fight to place wood pulp and print paper upon the free list was opened up in the senate today under the leadership of Senator Brown of Nebraska. Going over to the portion of the chamber in which Senators Aldrich, Hale, Frye, Lodge, Gallinger, Smoot and other leaders have their seats, the Nebraskan stood in the midst of the opposing force, and with good nature parried thrusts that came to him from all quarters as he delivered a telling speech in behalf of the cause he had espoused.

Showing familiarity with all available information on the wood pulp and paper schedule, Mr. Brown frequently quoted from various authorities to sustain his contention that wood pulp and print paper are both produced in the United States with cheaper labor and cheaper material, resulting in a cheaper product than can be obtained in Canada.

Turning to his Republican colleagues, he asked them how, in view of that fact, they could justify a duty on these products for the "protection of labor."

CONTRADICTED BY ALDRICH.

Senator Aldrich and Senator Hale flatly contradicted these statements in reference to wages and cost of production. They insisted that the Mann committee of the house of representatives, from which Mr. Brown quoted, was lacking in accurate testimony, and contended that, even accepting that report, it could not be maintained that the United States had an advantage in the production. This dispute ran along for two hours.

A THREAT FROM TILLMAN.

There was a large attendance of Democrats. Senator Tillman asked how it was that newspapers advocating a protective tariff desired free trade in the materials they use.

"They are humbugs," the South Carolinian declared.

Senator Bailey suggested that an amendment should be drawn giving the benefit of free paper to free trade papers and levying a duty on paper used by protective tariff journals.

Mr. Brown still held the floor when the senate adjourned, earlier than usual, to permit a Democratic caucus. He



COME IN SATURDAY

This will be the closing day of
our big special on all trimmed hats
displayed on our main floor.

A score of charming new hats will
be added for your selection tomorrow
at
ONE-HALF PRICE.

Banks'
MILLINERY.
116 Main St.

will resume consideration of his amendment for free paper tomorrow.

The senate adopted the window glass schedule, placing a lower duty than is provided by the Dingley law or the house bill.

Because of intense competition by German manufacturers the duty on illustrated postcards was increased 325 per cent above the Dingley law.

The schedules relating to lithographic papers, calendars, cigar bands and such products were adopted.

SENATOR BROWN'S SPEECH.

Denouncing as inexcusable and indefensible any proposition of the finance committee to increase the low rate fixed by the free list for the protection of the print paper industry, Senator Brown of Nebraska declared that that industry needs no protection.

"These paper mills," he insisted, "have an advantage over every foreign print mill, whether they are in Scandinavia, Germany or Canada."

"Canada is our only competitor in this market," said Mr. Brown. "The seas and the interior product of other countries than Canada protect the mills of the United States against all competition worth mentioning. This question depends on the cost of production at home and abroad. If the foreigners can manufacture print paper for less than it costs Americans, that amendment of the finance committee might find justification. If the fact be, as I shall prove it is, that print paper is being made at a less cost here than elsewhere, then any duty in any amount is wholly wrong in principle and unendurable and extortionate in practice."

"Canada had an investigation into the subject in 1901, which showed that the American mills had an advantage of \$5 per ton in the cost of production of print paper. Following that report, the manufacturers of Canada petitioned their government to continue the 25 per cent ad valorem duty on paper importations."

"The statement of the Booth mills in Canada shows the cost of production to be \$34.11 per ton. The testimony before the house committee shows the cost per ton of the print paper made by the International Paper company of the United States to be \$27.77. Another significant fact shown in the hearings before the house committee, is that western publishers testified that they bought paper from the Booth mills in Canada and paid the duty and then got it for less than they could have purchased it from the trust."

"Our consul in the province of Quebec reported that the laborers in the Canadian mills receive as high, if not higher wages than those in American mills. It is undisputed by the testimony taken by this committee that many of the workmen in the Canadian mills are American citizens and receive higher wages than when in the United States."

In 59 news print paper mills in this country, he said, there are 19,449 employees, while the newspapers and periodicals using their output employ 145,638 persons.

Every one of these newspaper employees, he said, is affected by the increase in the price of paper which has taken place in the last few years. The print paper mills in 1908 had an annual payroll of \$10,330,632, while the payroll of the newspapers and periodicals in 1907 was \$10,849,129.

"The testimony before the house committee," said Mr. Brown, "shows that the International Paper company itself went into Canada and purchased the higher wages than those in American mills. It is undisputed by the testimony taken by this committee that they bought paper from the Booth mills in Canada and paid the duty and then got it for less than they could have purchased it from the trust."

"The paper industry has grown and prospered, he said, until today American mills produce more than 1,200,000 tons of print paper annually and are able to supply the American market."

"Ground wood pulp is made very largely from the spruce tree, which is a limited amount from the hemlock tree," he said.

"The spruce is already nearly exhausted in the United States. The government forest service estimates that there are 15,000,000 acres of spruce forests east of the Rocky mountains. The spruce on the Pacific coast is more valuable for lumber, and is used only in limited quantities for making paper."

Senator Brown drew the following conclusions at the end of his argument: "Our pulp supply is nearly exhausted. The pulp wood supply of Canada is apparently inexhaustible. Free pulp would tend to conserve our pulp wood."

"The production cost of pulp paper is less in the United States than it is in Canada."

"A ton of news print paper costs in Canada \$29.54 to manufacture; in the United States it costs \$27.74 per ton."

"The print paper market is controlled in the United States by a combination, and whatever duty the law may fix will assist the combination in that control in violation of the law to the injury and outrage of the public."

"By reason of such control, the cost of print paper to the consumer has been arbitrarily advanced to an unreasonable and unconscionable price profit to the manufacturer."

"Print paper advanced from \$28 in 1907 to \$42 and \$50 per ton in 1908."

"The importation of print paper for all time has been negligible. The proposed duty on pulp and print paper is therefore not necessary for protective purposes nor useful for revenue purposes. It is therefore an outlaw duty and should be stricken from the bill."

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WE SHIP ANYWHERE IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN COUNTRY

THE BIGGEST THE FRESHEST

Too Hot to Bake

Now, Bake in the winter time, if you must bake at all. In the summer when the mind rebels at the very thoughts of a heated kitchen—you should enjoy the incomparable goodness of Royal

TABLE QUEEN BREAD
5c

Always Look for this Label of Quality

The Average Man demands that there be just as much Style and Snap in his Underwear as in his other Wearing Apparel.

Our Union Suits and two piece Suits are the masterpieces of the best Makers in the land.

Read these prices—then come in and see the goods.

Men's Fine Lisle Union Suits—light, airy, yet strong and fine fitting, the suit..... \$1.50

Men's Balbriggan Suits, union and two-piece suits—the Suit..... \$1.25

The famous Poros Knee Union Suit—an excellent article for this hot weather—the suit..... \$1.00

These come also in 2-piece suits at the garment..... 50c

A \$4.00 SUIT FOR \$2.00

Saturday we will feature a special line of Men's mercerized Union Suits—regular \$4 values—**\$2.00**

Your choice as long as they last.....

The best opportunity of the Season to get an elegant Suit of this Underwear at just 1/2 price.

Hot Weather Requisites in Hosiery

Our line of Men's Hosiery defies competition in variety, quality and price.

We offer a fine line of plain and fancy hosiery, all the wanted shades, the pair—**25c and 35c**

Ask to see our guaranteed Buster Brown's hosiery for men and youths—4 pairs to the box—the cast-iron kind, yet not heavy for this season's wear. The box, \$1.00.

Salt Lake Knitting Store
58 MAIN STREET

Boys' Summer Weight Balbriggan Underwear

A splendid assortment of perfectly made, finely finished underwear for boys—broken lots we must close in two days.

Friday and Saturday we offer these regular 75c and \$1 qualities at

40c the suit—20c the garment

Three suits for \$1.00

Siegel's
228-230 MAIN STREET.

Corset cover embroideries in beautiful range of rich designs—Worth 35c the yard—Saturday..... 19c

Knit underwear—women's summer weight knit vests—low neck—sleeveless. Worth 15c each, Saturday..... 8 1/2c

Cohn's
DRY GOODS STORE
222-224 MAIN ST.

Children's rompers—Light striped gingham—Worth 50c the suit, Saturday..... 39c

Carved barettes—our entire line of beautiful barettes to go Saturday at—**One-Third Off**

Saturday--Children's Day at Cohn's

The ready-to-wear section will devote its entire attention Saturday to the wants of the little folks—they will have a day of their own. Beautiful white dresses in hundreds of daintiest styles—white and colored cotton suits for little boys—pique and serge coats for babies—also a splendid line of coats in novelty weaves for little girls—prices quoted are such as to bring every mother hurrying to Cohn's to take advantage of the great savings on wanted wearables for children.

Children's dresses

Made of plain and fancy gingham—dotted percale and chambray, in jumper, sailor and high neck styles. Sizes 6 to 14 years—values to \$1.50 each—Saturday your pick..... 98c



Colored dresses

Made of fine white lawn—daintiest yokes of pin tucks and insertion—finished with narrow lace trimmed ruffle—sizes 6 to 12 years. Worth \$1.50 each—Choice Saturday..... 98c

White pique coats for the little folks—some in plain box style—others with collars finished with embroidered edge. Special at

\$2.95 and \$3.95 each

Children's light wool coats in box styles of plain colored serge and novelty weaves—silk and braid trimmings. Sizes 3 to 14 years—**\$5.00 values at \$3.50**

Children's gimpes of fine white lawn—lace trimmed—Come in sizes from 6 to 14 years—Special Saturday at

39c at 98c

Boys' White Pique Suits

A splendid assortment. Buster Brown style, with handsome embroidery insertion. Sizes 5 and 6 years—Worth \$5.00 each. Choice..... **\$3.59**

Fine white dresses for Misses and Children—dainty lace and embroidery trimmings—new designs. Specially priced for Saturday at

\$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.25, \$6.50 and \$7.50

Dainty White Dresses at \$1.98

Made of sheerest white lawns with fancy tucked yoke, lace and embroidery trimmed—long and short sleeves. Sizes 6 to 14 years—**\$1.98** worth \$3.50 each. Choice.....



Children's Serge Coats

Stylish little coats with silk collars, and cuffs—Silk Soutache braid and pearl button trimmed—Very special at each..... **\$3.95**

Cotton suits for boys—very neatly made little suits in Buster Brown style—made of fine percale and Galatea cloth with embroidered pique front—stitched belt, cuffs and collar. Sizes 4, 5 and 6 years. Choose at only..... **\$1.75**

Pretty Colored Dresses at \$1.98

Well made dresses of fine chambray, gingham and percale. Trimmed neatly with stitched bands of plain and plaid materials, pipings, buttons and braid—6 to 14 year sizes. \$3.50 values. **\$1.98** Choice.....

A Quartet of Strong Wash Goods Attractions

Linen suitings—all our 50c and 60c grade—plain colors and stripes—Saturday 29c all day.

White Turkish towels—29c values—Saturday—one day—they're going at each..... 18c

Zephyr gingham—32 inches wide; worth 25c the yard—Saturday only..... 15c

Turkish bath mats in all colors—the Star and Crescent line—worth \$1.50 each..... 75c