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LAST EDITION.

Philippines And the Army

President Tells What It Did, and How—Fitting Tribute to Soldiers of the Civil War—Americans Want No Large Standing Military Force, But Do Need a Small One, The Best That Can Be Produced.

PARIS, N. D., April 7.—Notwithstanding the severe blizzard yesterday was clear and bracing and the program for the reception and dinner of President Roosevelt was carried out according to plans. The special train arrived here during the early morning, and at 8:30 the local reception committee waited on the president, and a brief and informal reception at the train escorted him in carriages to the business portion of the city. The features of the day were the welcome of the children of the city, several of whom were assembled at the Waldorf hotel, where he was escorted to a stand in front of the Waldorf hotel, where he addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd on the Philippines.

My Fellow Citizens: The northwest, whose sons in the war added such brilliant pages to the honor roll of the republic, likewise have a full share in the struggle of the war with Spain. The heroism of the soldiers of the Philippine war is a struggle which will be a part of the history of the world, and of all proper to the smallest of the effort upon part.

FREE AN DA HALF YEARS AGO. Three and a half years ago President Roosevelt spoke in the adjoining state of Minnesota on the occasion of the release of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers from the Philippine Islands. He said that he had served with your own sons in the North Dakota regiment. After thinking of the valor and patriotism of the soldiers of the Philippine war, and their contemptuous refusal to be daunted or misled by the enemy, he said that he was proud of the faith which you showed us to abandon the path of civilization and progress. I confidently believe that they will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honest and without oppression, without tax without bribe, education without restriction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

GOOD TO LOOK BACK. It is a good thing to look back upon the past. It has been said that it is a good thing to look back upon the past. It has been said that it is a good thing to look back upon the past. It has been said that it is a good thing to look back upon the past.

THE FIRST DUTY. The first duty was to maintain order. The first duty was to maintain order. The first duty was to maintain order. The first duty was to maintain order. The first duty was to maintain order.

BEST THAT CAN BE DONE. The best thing that can be done in handling such a problem as that in the Philippines, so peculiar, so delicate, so difficult and so remote, is to put the best man possible in charge, and then give him the heartiest possible support. The best thing that can be done in handling such a problem as that in the Philippines, so peculiar, so delicate, so difficult and so remote, is to put the best man possible in charge, and then give him the heartiest possible support.

THE PATRIOT RIZAL. "Remember always that in the Philippines the American government has tried and is trying to carry out exactly what the greatest genius and most devoted patriot of the Philippines, Jose Rizal—steadfastly advocated. This man, shortly before his death, in a message to his countrymen, under date of Dec. 16, 1896, condemned unreservedly the insurrection of Aguinaldo, terminated just before our navy appeared upon the scene, and pointed out the path his people should follow to liberty and enlightenment. Speaking of the insurrection and of the pretense that Filipino independence of a wholesome character could thereby be obtained, he wrote:

RIZAL'S ADVICE. "When, in spite of my advice, a movement was begun, I offered of my own accord, not only my services, but my life and even my good name to be used in any way they might believe effective in stifling the rebellion. I thought of the disaster which would follow the success of the revolution, and I deemed myself fortunate if by any sacrifice I could block the progress of such a useless calamity."

My countrymen, I have given proof that I was one who sought liberty for our country and I still seek it. But as

a first step I insisted upon the development of the people in order that, by means of education and of labor, they might acquire the proper individual character and force which would make them worthy of it. In my writings I have commended to you study and civic virtue, without which our redemption does not exist. . . . I can not do less than condemn, and I do condemn, this absurd and savage insurrection planned behind my back, which dishonors us before the Philippines and dishonors us with those who otherwise would argue in our behalf. I abominate its cruelties and disavow any kind of connection with it, regretting with all the sorrow of my soul that these reckless men have allowed themselves to be deceived. Let them return, then, to their homes, and may God pardon those who have acted in bad faith."

AMERICAN POLICY.

"This message embodied precisely and exactly the avowed policy upon which the American government has acted in the Philippines. What the patriot Rizal said with such force in speaking of the insurrection before it came to the islands applies with tenfold greater force to those who foolishly or wickedly opposed the mild and beneficent government we were instituting in the islands. The judgment of the martyred patriot, Rizal, whose birthday the Philippine people celebrate, and whom they worship as their hero and ideal, sets forth the duty of American sovereignty: a duty from which the American people will never flinch."

"While we have been doing these great and beneficent works in the islands, we have yet been steadily reducing the cost at which they are done. The last Congress repeated the law for the regular army, and the department has reduced the army from the maximum number of one hundred thousand allowed under the law to very nearly the minimum of sixty thousand."

LEGISLATION FOR ARMY.

"Moreover, the last Congress enacted a law which will enable the regular army, passing first of all the militia bill and then the bill to create a general staff. The militia bill represents the realization of a reform which had been championed ineffectively by Washington, and which had been agitated ever since. At last we have taken from the statute books the obsolete militia law of the revolutionary days and have provided for efficient aid to the national guard of the states. I believe that this great country has such fine natural material for volunteer soldiers as we have, and it is the obvious duty of the nation and of the states to make such provision as will enable this volunteer soldiery to be organized with all possible rapidity and efficiency in time of war; and, furthermore, to help in every way the national guard in time of peace. The militia law enacted by the Congress marks the first long step ever taken in this direction by the national government."

GENERAL STAFF LAW.

"The general staff law is of immense importance and benefit to the regular army. Individually, I would not admit that the American regular, either officer or enlisted man, is inferior to any other regular soldier in the world. In fact, if it were worth while to boast, I should be tempted to say that he was the best. But there must be proper training, proper organization and administration, in order to get the best service out of the best troops. This is particularly the case with such a small army as ours, scattered over so vast a country. We do not need a regular army, but we do need to have our small regular army very best that can possibly be produced. Under the worn-out and ineffective organization which his hitherto existed, a sudden strain is absolutely certain to produce the dislocation and confusion we saw at the outbreak of the war with Spain; and when such dislocation and confusion occurs it is easy and natural, but entirely improper, to blame the men who happen to be in office, instead of the system which is really responsible."

ARMY AND NAVY.

"Under the law just enacted by Congress this system will be changed immensely for the better, and every patriotic American ought to rejoice. For when we come to the army and the navy we deal with the honor and interests of all our people; and when such is the case party lines are as nothing, and we all stand shoulder to shoulder as Americans, moved only by pride in and love for our common country."

Election Day in Chicago.

Chicago, April 7.—Election day opened clear and cool and there is every indication that a heavy vote will be held. The fact that Harrison was conceded to be the logical Democratic candidate long before the polls opened, and the lively contest between Stewart and Harlan for the Republican nomination, aroused unusual interest in today's contest and it is believed will result in the largest vote ever cast at a local election. As the day progressed the expectations of the party leaders began to be realized. The labor vote is estimated to have been in a large measure polled between 5 and 8 o'clock and was unusually heavy. In many wards fully 50 per cent of the registered vote was said to have been cast by 11 o'clock. The ward workers were astir early and the 250,000 cards which are said to have been attached to door knobs throughout the city began to go to the polls. It is believed that the result will be a close one, and that the contest between Stewart and Harlan for the Republican nomination, aroused unusual interest in today's contest and it is believed will result in the largest vote ever cast at a local election.

Kaiser to King Christian.

Copenhagen, April 7.—On the departure of Emperor William from Copenhagen for Kiel, where he arrived yesterday, he sent a characteristic telegram to King Christian, as follows: "My heart prompts me to once again express my warmest thanks for the never-to-be-forgotten happy days I have been permitted to spend with you in the circle of all your dear ones. From the day of the splendid reception which you and the inhabitants of your beautiful capital prepared for me until the last moment when I had to bid farewell my visit afforded me unalloyed pleasure. Accept my special thanks for having received me in your family circle and rest assured I shall forever regard myself as a son of the house. I pray to God that he will make your approaching birthday a day of joy both to you and your house and your people and that he may long preserve you in unimpaired health."

Colorado Legislature Closed.

Denver, Colo., April 7.—The regular session of the fourteenth general assembly came to a close this morning by constitutional limitation. The general appropriation bill was passed by the senate after adjournment of the house. Some members claim that for this reason it is illegal, and an extra session will be necessary. No eight-hour law was enacted, although a constitutional amendment authorizing such an enactment was adopted at the last session.

ADVISED TO HOLD COMMON STOCK

Utah Sugar Company Makes Very Strong Showing.

HIGHER PRICES EXPECTED.

The Assets of the New Company Made Up of the Combined Properties of the Two Old Concerns.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Sugar company was held in the assembly hall of the Salt Lake Business college at 5 o'clock last evening. President Joseph F. Smith presiding, and H. G. Whitney acting as secretary. The election of officers only occurring once in five years, the only business transacted was the hearing of the financial reports, and the adoption of a code of by-laws. The reports of the president, general manager, and secretary and treasurer, were all of a highly satisfactory character. The main items in Manager Culley's reports were as follows:

	1901.	1902
Acres of beets harvested	7,150	8,147
Tons of beets sliced	35,302	88,900
Extraction of beets	15.24	15.05
Extraction of sugar	11.82	12.40
Days in operation	83	94
Actual days running	78	88
Tons of beets sliced per day	1,004	1,011
Average bag of sugar sacked each 24 hours	3357	2,363
Total sugar made in pounds	18,366,605	21,236,880
Pay for Beets	\$77,528,594	\$1,367,333
Coke used in tons	12,391	12,391
Lime rock in tons	470	470
Labor payroll	\$70,739.94	\$76,506.76

DIVIDENDS ON COMMON.

"You will also note," says the report, "that while your earnings would have easily justified the payment of dividends on the common stock, it has been deemed inadvisable to do so by the directors, at present, taking into consideration that we are building a large sugar factory and power plant in Bear River valley, which will tax your finances; we have also had to depart somewhat from our original intention of only putting in a 500-ton capacity of machinery in the sugar factory this season, and to install a 1,000-ton plant. In our former estimates, we had not figured that we should have to do this until we had had one sugar season. These plans, when completed, this fall, should swell your earning capacity greatly. You are, therefore, strongly advised to hold on to your common stock, which will, no doubt, advance in price very materially in the near future. Land and water rights in the Bear River valley are increasing in price very fast. It is expected that the power plant will be in operation not later than the first of July next, and the factory completed in time to work up the beets that are now being contracted for this season."

"The outlook for a good price for sugar is excellent. The decrease in the world's supply for the past season is now estimated at 14 millions of tons and the latest advice from Germany are to the effect that they expect to decrease their sowings this year to the extent of about 20 per cent under last year; and as Germany produces about 40 per cent of the world's supply of sugar, this decrease in the sowing in that country should materially help the sugar markets of the world."

"The excessive fall of snow has stored an adequate supply of moisture in the mountains that water give the farmer excellent results in all his crops this year, and we look for a very material increase in the tonnage per acre to his best crop; therefore taking the outlook generally, I feel to congratulate the stockholders on their prospects for the coming season."

ASSETS.

Plants at Lehi, Provo, Springville, Bingham Junction, Garland power plant, system, reservoirs, and real estate	\$5,587,380.75
Sugar on hand	742,305.83
Bills receivable and interest	140,303.49
Book accounts	36,927.09
Cattle, horses, implements, tools, etc.	31,050.02
Manufacturing material, seed, hay, grain, pulp, etc.	42,694.13
Office furniture and fixtures	2,558.08
Cash on hand	3,585.58
	\$6,094,114.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock (one-half preferred, one-half common)	\$6,000,000.00
Bonds	230,000.00
Notes	128,344.94
Sundry ledger accounts	10,037.67
Undivided profits	127,242.27
	\$6,594,114.88

The report of Secretary and Treasurer Whitney showed the receipt of over \$1,750,000, of which \$766,000 had been received from the sale of capital stock, and \$973,195.35 from the sale of sugar, pulp, etc. It was stated that in the course of the sugar collections not one dollar had been lost on bad accounts. The reports also showed that after paying the past year's dividends, and setting aside the balance shown in undivided profits to take care of the next two dividends on preferred stock, a substantial amount had remained which had been merged into the new capital.

PENNELL'S ATTORNEY TALKS ABOUT THE CASE.

Buffalo, N.Y., April 7.—Wallace Thayer, who was Arthur R. Pennell's friend and legal adviser in his life time, when seen today relative to a published statement quoting him as saying there was no doubt that the story of misappropriation was true, and that Pennell's brother, J. Frederick Pennell, had pleaded with him to destroy the trust papers, repudiated much that was attributed to him and made a brief statement which embodied, it is said, all that he cared to state at the present time. Mr. Thayer said: "J. Frederick Pennell, brother of Arthur R. Pennell, came to me last Friday to tell me Arthur had left large debts, and friends in the east. These debts, he

said, were large enough to practically consume all the insurance he advanced as a reason why I should turn over to him the \$25,000 in insurance which A. R. Pennell left in trust with me. He said 'Unless you do this, there will be practically nothing for me.' Then Mr. Thayer made this statement: 'I drew the inference from J. F. Pennell's statements that his brother must have made misappropriations of money. There is a vast amount of debts against the estate, some \$200,000, and I can't see how he could have got into debt to that amount unless he spent money belonging to others.'"

Thomas Penney, who has been acting as attorney for Pennell's estate, when seen today, was unwilling to disclose anything regarding Pennell's money transactions. When asked whether the statement regarding his relations with Burdick which Pennell is said to have written out just prior to his death, would be made public at the request, Mr. Penney said he knew nothing of any such statement.

St. Louis City Election.

St. Louis, April 7.—Owing to the recent boodle convictions, more than ordinary interest is shown in the election today by the members of the city council and house of delegates. Members of the board of education are also being voted for. A bright, clear day promises to bring out a fuller vote than is usually cast at off-year city elections in St. Louis. There are five tickets in the field.

PRESENT FOR PRESIDENT.

Anti Race Suicide—Family Group Picture Given Mr. Roosevelt.

St. Paul, April 7.—While in this city Saturday President Roosevelt was presented by Mayor Smith with a picture of the family of J. P. Rhein of Washington county, the picture including Mr. and Mrs. Rhein, their nine children, 48 grandchildren and two great grand children. All reside within 50 miles of the Rhein homestead. Mayor Smith received the following letter from President Roosevelt: "St. Paul, Minn., April 7.—My Dear Mr. Smith: Will you congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Rhein for me? I am proud of them and am glad to be placed in possible with the two pictures of their children and grandchildren. That is the stuff out of which we make good American citizens. 'Thinking you for your courtesy during my recent visit in St. Paul, I am sincerely yours, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'"

RESULT IN OHIO.

Parties Break Almost Even on Local Administration Changes.

Cincinnati, O., April 7.—While the aggregate of pluralities in Ohio cities yesterday showed Republican gains the parties break almost even on the changes of local administration. The most noted changes from the Democrats to the Republicans were at Columbus, Mansfield, Zanesville, Defiance, Delphos, Van Wert and Shelby; the Republicans carrying Shelby for the first time. Among the cities that changed from Republican to Democratic mayors were Youngstown, Springfield, Akron, Troy and Napoleon. Findlay, while there were many fusion tickets in the field, notably at Cincinnati, the only successful ones were at Wellington, Marietta and Norwood. At East Liverpool, Mead, Newark, and all the rest of the prohibition candidates were elected. In several of the larger cities the Socialists made gains and in most of the municipalities the liquor question was less of a factor than ever before. At Oxford there were two tickets, both non-partisan and the liquor element was successful. There are 71 cities and 615 villages in Ohio. Of the 60 largest cities heard from officially it is noted that the Republicans show a net gain of 30. In the notable exception of Toledo, Jones, the Independent mayor, will have little authority as the Republicans control all the city government except the office of mayor.

Murderer Chapman Hanged.

London, April 7.—Kishchewski, alias Chapman, the South American desperado, who murdered by poison three women who lived with him as his wives in different parts of London, was hanged in Wandsworth jail. He was in a state of complete collapse and had to be supported by wardens. He protested his innocence to the end, declaring his real name was Chapman and said he was an American by birth.

Dynamite Bombs Exploded.

Madrid, April 7.—Three dynamite bombs were exploded yesterday evening at the Villa Riquelme. Considerable damage was done but no one was injured. Slight student disturbances continue at Saragossa, where the prefecture and Jesuit college were stoned.

Cleveland Election Returns.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 7.—Complete returns from yesterday's council election in this city gave Johnson (Dem.) for mayor a plurality of 5,985. Lapp (Dem.) for president of council, has a plurality of 14,436 over Southwell, the Republican candidate. The Republicans elected Schreiner for police clerk and four members of the school council. Otherwise the Democrats made a clean sweep. In the city council the Democrats will have 11 and the Republicans nine members.

City Elections in Colorado.

Denver, Colo., April 7.—Elections for local officers are being held today in all Colorado cities except Denver. The weather is clear and warm. The election in this city was postponed by the R. R. home rule bill until after the adoption of a new charter.

Tillman Indicted for Gonzales' Death.

Columbia, S. C., April 7.—The grand jury today returned a true bill against James H. Tillman, charging him with the murder of N. G. Gonzales last January. Tillman's case will be called next Monday.

Robbers Frightened Away.

Osmund, Neb., April 7.—Robbers entered the Security State bank of Osmund early today and blew open the constitution, by trying to fan away by citizens before they could secure any money. There was \$4,500 in the safe.

Josephite General Conference.

Kansas City, April 7.—The general conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is in session in the tabernacle of the church at Independence. Jos. Smith, president, presiding. Delegates are here from almost every state in the union, Iowa leading, and among the members of the church present are R. C. Evans of London, Canada; W. H. Kelly, president of the quorum of twelve; Bishop E. L. Kelly and G. T. Griffith, of the missionary work in England; Elder T. W. Williams, of Los Angeles, examined the articles of the constitution, by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation. Affairs in the Balkans, the king adds, are

School Board And Tuition.

Former Will Consider Old System to Keep School Open for Another Month—Twenty-four Thousand Dollars Wanted—If Plan is Adopted Parents Will Have to Pay About \$2 Per Pupil for the Thirty Days.

The Matter of Closing the Schools on

May 1 instead of allowing them to run the full term, will again be discussed tonight by the board of education in regular session. The finances of the school board point strongly to the necessity of closing the schools a month earlier than usual. Such action would certainly be deplorable as there could be no promotions in the schools at the close of this year and would necessitate the loss of half a year in the course. City Superintendent of Schools Christensen stated today that the sentiment among the patrons of the schools was strongly opposed to cutting the term

short. They favor running the full term even if they are compelled to pay tuition for their children for the last month. There are now over 12,000 pupils in the schools of the city and the cost of running the schools is about \$24,000 per month. Should the tuition plan be adopted it will cost parents about \$2 for each child for the month's schooling. The proposition will probably be discussed at length at the board meeting tonight.

It is rumored that the teachers will stand together on the matter of demanding a guarantee of nine months' employment before they sign a contract for the next school year. They feel that the public cannot expect good teachers to come here under an eight-month's contract.

S. W. SEARS CLAIMED BY DEATH.

Secretary of the D. A. & M. Society Falls a Victim to Bright's Disease—His Passing Removes a Prominent Figure From the Field of Local Activities.



SEPTIMUS W. SEARS.

Death this morning claimed Hon. S. W. Sears, secretary of the D. A. & M. society. His demise was the direct result of Bright's disease from which he had been suffering for a considerable time. While friends were aware of the fact that he was far from a well man, many of them realized that his condition was such that he might be called hence on so short notice. His funeral will take place from the family residence on Sunday afternoon next. Interment, which will be at the city cemetery, will be private.

The passing of Mr. Sears means the removal from public life of a man who has played a very active part in local affairs. Not many citizens were better or more widely known than he. Mr. Sears was a native of England. He was born in March, 1844, and became identified with "Mormonism" while he was very young. His faith was earnest and his enthusiasm unbounded. He was a zealous worker in all respects and when, but eighteen years of age was made president of the Liverpool con-

ference. He came to Utah in 1866 and was soon associated in the mercantile business with Goodie and Mitchell. Later he went into the service of Z. C. M. I. That was in 1869, the year the institute was organized. He was made superintendent of the Ogden branch of the same year and afterwards made assistant superintendent of the Salt Lake branch. This was at the time the late Horace Eldredge was superintendent. Soon after his retirement from Z. C. M. I. he went to California and took the management of a large tea house. Later he returned to Salt Lake and was made secretary of the chamber of commerce and served in that capacity with marked ability. He was a member of the Legislature in 1894 and in that year was made secretary of the D. A. & M. society and continued to fill this place up to the time of his death, and to act recently as a director of the same board. Mr. Sears leaves a large family. All but three of his children are in Salt Lake at present, the three who are absent are his son Eugene, who is attending an electrical college in Chicago, his daughter, Mrs. Emily Roberts, who is a resident of the same city and John Sears, the artist, who went to New York last week on a business trip. All have been notified of his death.

KING ALEXANDER'S COUP D'ETAT

Issues Two Proclamations, One Suspends the Constitution—Second One Restores it to Its Former Validity—Internal Affairs of Serbia Are Intimately Affected.

Belgrade, Serbia, April 7.—King Alexander today executed coup d'etat. He issued two proclamations, the first decreeing a suspension of the constitution, adopted April 19, 1901, repealing objectionable laws passed thereunder, and the second proclamation restoring the constitution to its former validity. In the first proclamation the king created the senate and the skupstina created under the constitution granted by him in 1901, passed laws which proved impracticable. Furthermore the constitution, by tending to fan political passions, prejudiced the interests of the fatherland and hindered its development as a state and nation. Affairs in the Balkans, the king adds, are

very serious and Serbia needs order, unity and peace. She should offer a bright example of a peace-loving state and at the same time always be ready to defend her own true interests should this become necessary for the purpose of restoring the unity, strength and order of this country. The king then suspends the constitution of 1901 and declares the mandates of the senators to be null and void and the proclamation goes on to announce that the councilors of state are retired and the skupstina is dissolved. Several of the laws, including the press laws, the communal law and the act governing the electoral system are annulled and replaced by laws previously existing. Immediately after the proclamation, ordinances appointing new senators and councilors of state were issued and the king renewed a second proclamation in which the constitution of April 19, 1901, was restored to its full validity.