

KOMURA'S POLICY

It is Maintenance of Peace and Development of Her National Resources.

FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA

Absolutely Essential for Welfare of Both Countries to be Maintained Unimpaired.

Speech Received With Applause by Government Side—Opposition Speaker Attacked It.

Tokio, Feb. 2.—Speaking before the lower house of the diet today, Foreign Minister Komura outlined the foreign policy of Japan in a carefully worded speech delivered before a full and attentive house. The opening sentence gave the keynote of the entire speech, when Count Komura said: "The foreign policy of this empire should have as an object the maintenance of peace and the development of national resources."

KOMURA'S SPEECH

The friendship of Japan and the United States is traditional, and it is absolutely essential that both maintain unimpaired those sentiments of amity and extend and strengthen them by every means. Notwithstanding the perfect accord which has always existed regarding the aims of our foreign policy in the far east and in the Pacific it appears that doubts have been entertained in some quarters concerning the sincerity of the intentions.

"In order to remove this misunderstanding, the true sentiments have been made it advisable to exchange diplomatic notes, officially announcing a common policy, which I am convinced will be largely instrumental in preserving the peace and the friendship between the two nations."

"Japan," the minister went on, "therefore being on cordial terms with all nations, including those who have not been mentioned, it must be admitted that the maintenance of peace, which is the one principal object of our foreign policy, is now practically assured; and we are enabled to devote our endeavors to the development of our national resources."

"In view of the new international conditions assigned to Japan it has become necessary that our people should concentrate in the far west, thus securing a united effort looking to legitimate activities in the development of international commerce and industry."

AS TO EMIGRANTS.

"These considerations have led the government to follow an active policy of inviting emigrants to Canada and the United States, and to place in perfect good faith the restrictions placed on emigration."

"Count Komura concluded his speech by announcing that the imperial government had decided to notify the various powers next year of the termination of existing commercial treaties, and to negotiate new ones after such notice was given. He said that it was the intention of the government to negotiate new treaties unhampered by unequal engagements."

The new compacts, he said, will be based entirely on the principle of reciprocity with a view to the free development of international commerce."

In beginning his address, Count Komura reviewed the relations of Japan with nations other than the United States. With reference to Great Britain he said that events of far-reaching importance in the relations of the two countries with other powers happily and uniformly contributed to the consolidation of the general peace east and west, and was one of the principal objects of the agreement. The alliance, he continued, had steadily gained strength and solidity and today stands on an enduring foundation."

CONCERNING CHINA.

Concerning China, Count Komura said: "It is evident that in view of our important and close relations the two nations should draw ties of sincere friendship and mutual consideration. It is satisfying to note that some long pending questions have been satisfactorily adjusted recently, and the solution of other problems is not altogether impossible if they are treated in a spirit of conciliation and accommodation."

Japan is watching naturally with keen interest and sympathy the progress of reforms in China and it is our earnest hope that the statesmen of China will preserve domestic order and stability. We have invariably made it a guiding rule to observe the open door principle with equal opportunity in China, and we are firmly determined to adhere to that principle with unswerving loyalty."

SPEECH CRITICIZED.

The foreign minister's speech was received with applause by the government side of the house, but Count Komura's opposition member, immediately began a bitter sensational attack on the foreign policy of the government.

INFLUENCE OF CAPTAINS

Captain of American Battleship At Gibraltar Charged With Being Under It.

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

His Name Not Divulged—Will be Court-Martialed—Affair Has Created Painful Impression.

Gibraltar, Feb. 2.—The captain of one of the battleships composing the fleet under Rear Admiral Sperry is today under arrest on board his own vessel and will be tried by court-martial on a charge preferred by one of the rear admirals of the fleet that he was under the influence of intoxicants at a reception given on shore a few days ago. This captain was relieved from duty by the rear admiral immediately after the reception and the executive officer was placed in command. The ship was brought into Gibraltar by the executive officer.

Admiral Sperry, after considering the report of the rear admiral, decided upon a court-martial trial of the members. The head of the court is Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, and Major Dion Williams, of the marine corps, is judge advocate. The court will meet on board one of the battleships tomorrow.

The captain in question denies the charge. His defense will be that fatigue was responsible for his appearance; that he was under a heavy strain during the last run of his vessel on account of rough weather; that on the day of the reception he had been on the bridge since 10 o'clock in the morning; that he did not drink anything during the day, and partook sparingly of the wine served at the dinner which preceded the reception. He also claims that he was not drunk, but none the less it has created a painful impression, as it is the first charge preferred against an officer of high rank since the beginning of the war. It is expected that the court will render a decision tomorrow, as only a few witnesses are to be examined.

The name of the accused officer is Edward F. Qualtrough, who is captain of the battleship Georgia. The charges were preferred by Rear Admiral Walcott, commander of the Second division of the battleships, and the justice of the American people, together with the friendly disposition of the American government and is confident that the question will not lead to international complications.

JUDGE TAFT TO BE MADE MASON AT SIGHT

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 2.—The grand master of Ohio Masons, Charles S. Hoskinson of Zanesville, has tendered to William Howard Taft the rare and high honor of being made a Mason at sight. Judge Taft has accepted and will return to Cincinnati on Thursday, Feb. 18, when the grand master will convene a distinguished company of Masons in the Scottish rite cathedral and confer the high degree of Master Mason on the Ohio when in 1892 the Hon. Asa Bushnell of Springfield was made a Mason at sight.

In addition to prominent Ohio Masons, invitations will be extended to prominent business men of all the other states in the Union.

CALDWELL AM. NATIONAL.

Authorized to Begin Business With Capital of \$25,000. (Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—A certificate has been issued authorizing the American National Bank of Caldwell, Idaho, to begin business with a capital of \$25,000. S. D. Simpson, president; J. C. Nichols, vice president.

VOTE ON BROWNVILLE BILL.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The senate today voted on the Brownville bill, which provides for the removal of the city of Brownville, Texas, to a new site. The vote was 54 yeas and 36 nays.

CITY'S VITAL STATISTICS.

Total of 1,167 Deaths for Twelve Months Ending Dec. 31. The vital statistics of Salt Lake City for 1908 as compiled by the board of health and issued from the press today, show that during the year there were a total of 1,167 deaths for the 12 months ending Dec. 31. Of these 673 were males, 494 females. The average death rate per 1,000 is 13.7 per cent, but for 1907 it was 14.7 per cent. The total is only seven more than last year.

During the year there were 2,066 births; 1,066 males, 1,000 females. All but three were of white parents. There were 1,643 cases of contagious diseases, as follows: Diphtheria, 166; scarlet fever, 472; measles, 372; typhoid fever, 121; smallpox, 183; erysipelas, 21; simple pneumonia, 67; consumption, 1,000; whooping cough, 207; mumps, 1; tuberculosis, 18; pneumonia, 30.

The Bureau of Health, as shown by the county record, numbered 1,728. He said that Japan had no determined foreign policy and that this was shown by her present attitude toward America, where Japanese were denied an equal opportunity and were even abused by Americans. The recent events, he said, had proved that the anti-Japanese sentiment in America had not subsided. The speaker attacked particularly the recently concluded agreement between Japan and America, saying he believed the Japanese foreign office was forced by the American government to sign the agreement between Japan and America, in order to prevent competition by the Japanese on the Pacific coast. He declared that Japan's dignity had been injured thereby and he passionately urged the government to enforce the principle of equal opportunity which alone would solve the question of the rights of Japanese in foreign countries. He said that even the president of one country had denied Japanese the right to travel, a right which was theirs by treaty.

Count Matsu's speech was greeted by continued cheering by the opposition. Foreign Minister Komura replied with a few words, saying that he had outlined the fixed policy of the government and that he had nothing to add and nothing to retract.

The house then adjourned.

Senator E. T. Hulaniski's Interest in the Brewers.



Senator E. T. Hulaniski.

HELEN MALONEY'S ROMANCE ENDED

Her Parents Announce Her Marriage to Arthur Herbert Osborn of New York.

SHE ONCE ELOPED WITH HIM

That Alliance Annulled by the Courts—Present Union Has Sanction of Catholic Church.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—Miss Helen Maloney of this city and Arthur Herbert Osborn of New York were married today by Rev. Stephen M. Lyons at St. Catherine's Roman Catholic church, Spring Lake, N. J., where Martin Maloney, father of the bride, has a summer home.

The formal announcement of the marriage was made by Mr. Maloney to the Associated Press in the following statement: "Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maloney announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Arthur Herbert Osborn, of New York."

"The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Stephen Lyons, pastor at St. Catherine's church, Spring Lake, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 8 a. m., in the presence of the family."

"The above action on the part of Miss Maloney and Mr. Osborn is taken with the full sanction of the church."

The marriage was the culmination of a romance which began in October, 1907, when the social world was startled by the announcement that Helen Maloney had eloped from her father's beautiful summer home at Spring Lake, N. J., with Samuel R. Clark of London, who had been a guest at the Maloney home.

For a time after the elopement the young couple were missing, but Mr. Maloney finally located them in Europe and brought his daughter back home. In the meantime the discovery was made that Miss Maloney had gone through a marriage ceremony with Arthur Herbert Osborn of New York, who was then a student at Princeton university. The ceremony uniting Miss Maloney and Mr. Osborn was performed by Justice of the Peace Boyd at Mamaronock, N. Y., on Dec. 28, 1905. Miss Maloney took the name of Helen Eugene of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Osborn used the name of Herbert Ogden of Pittsburgh.

All of this made a newspaper sensation when it became known, but the Maloney family maintained silence. It was known, however, that Mr. Maloney had been highly honored by Pope Leo XIII, who conferred upon him the title of marquis, took up the question of the annulment of the marriage, both at Rome and at the archdiocese of the Catholic church in this city. Finally action was begun in the New York courts looking to the annulment of Miss Maloney's marriage to Osborn. The annulment was granted on the ground that they had never lived together. Miss Maloney was a witness in her own behalf. Mr. Osborn putting up only a passive defense. Miss Maloney testified that she never considered that the marriage joined her and Mr. Osborn together as man and wife, and that she went through the ceremony as a precautionary measure to save herself from the attentions of titled foreigners who were regarded favorably by Miss Maloney's parents.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

Dr. Russell H. Conwell Talks in University Assembly Hall Today.

The distinguished educator, lecturer and churchman, Dr. Russell H. Conwell is a visitor in the city where he arrived this morning from Ogden to fill a lecture engagement in the university lecture course. This morning he addressed the students at the University of Utah in a large and enthusiastic meeting in the assembly hall. President Kinnear introduced Dr. Conwell who in a most happy vein encouraged the students to study for life and not for four years. Throughout his address he kept the entire student body in a constant happy laugh, by many apt illustrations.

Dr. Conwell first visited Salt Lake City 28 years ago when he lectured in the tabernacle and he at that time wrote some very fair and honest articles in the Boston Traveler on the Mormon people. To him belongs the honor of having built the largest Protestant church in America. In addition to this enterprise he founded a university and established a hospital. The financial burdens of all three institutions rest upon his shoulders. He is a lecturer of international reputation, and it is said that he has addressed more people as a public speaker than any man living.

The lecture this evening will be given in Barratt hall and will commence at 8:15 p. m.

STATE SENATOR EDMUND T. HULANISKI is a member of the bar practicing in Ogden City. His offices are at room 407 First National Bank building. A back room adjoins the room in which his sign is hung. At the opening of the present political campaign, the National Brewers' association, through its local representatives, became keenly interested in setting back fires to stop the onrush of the movement for prohibition.

In the windows of many saloons appeared red letter arguments about the money value of the whisky business. THIS MASS OF LITERATURE WAS SHIPPED INTO UTAH TO BE DISTRIBUTED FROM THAT BACK ROOM IN THE LAW OFFICES OF EDMUND T. HULANISKI. Senator Hulaniski is a public servant who values highly dependence upon his word. None of those who oppose him in politics have ever accused him of speaking falsely for the purpose of creating deception.

Sensor Hulaniski therefore has made no secret of his employment by the National Brewers' association. The literature was received, was distributed, and served its purpose of making "argument" in the recent campaign. Senator Hulaniski personally appeared in the city editor's office of this paper with some of this literature, while there was still a desire to have it circulated through Utah.

In Ogden it is commonly understood that the compensation of Senator Hulaniski was \$250 per month. He made no secret of this any more than of the fact of his employment. BUT THE SALOON MEN TODAY COUNT SENATOR HULANISKI AS ONE OF THEIR BULWARKS OF HOPE, to the expectation of whose support they cling for consolation. It is not Attorney Hulaniski to whom they look—it is Senator Hulaniski. As a lawyer whose professional sense should point out to him the keen points of ethics involved in employment such as he accepted, he should know whether the National Brewers' association sought to employ Attorney Hulaniski, or Senator Hulaniski. And also whether under the conditions, he should feel at liberty to take in the senate an active part in settling the battle of the open saloon.

NOTICE TO PETITIONERS.

Owing to the fact that the Anti-Saloon league sent broadcast over the state of Utah blank petitions for the enactment of state-wide prohibition the signers of the same have been returning the pleas to the anti-saloon headquarters. Several members of the legislature have expressed surprise that the lengthy petitions that have been received were not sent direct to them by their constituents. Instead of coming through the representatives of the Anti-Saloon league in this city. In this connection it has been suggested that it would be just as well to send resolutions or petitions direct to the legislators. Personal deputations to deliver such petitions would be still better.

NEARLY A MILLION FOR EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS

Governor Spry Receives Communication from Chairman of the Red Cross Society.

Mad. Gen. George W. Davis, chairman of the central committee of the American National Red Cross society, has written to Gov. William Spry, thanking the people of Utah for their contributions to the Italian relief fund. Says the writer: "American Red Cross desires to express through you to the people of Utah its acknowledgments and thanks for their contributions toward the relief of the unfortunate victims of the Sicilian and Calabrian earthquake in Italy. The fund raised in 1908, amounting to \$4,906,090, including upwards of \$900,000 for the Sicilian relief."

The 11 states contributing most largely to the Italian relief fund, as reported by the Red Cross, up to and including Jan. 22, were as follows: New York \$306,617.13; California 198,967.90; Illinois 91,699.99; Missouri 37,994.69; Connecticut 34,733.99; Massachusetts 31,671.59; Wisconsin 25,337.24; Rhode Island 22,428.29; Pennsylvania 18,152.82; Maryland 14,747.25; Washington 10,847.43.

At the time the Red Cross report closed, as indicated, only one small amount had been credited to Utah. The fund in this state has passed the \$10,000 mark, and by this time the society is in possession of that amount.

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount.

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GREATEST ISSUE IN THE NATION TODAY

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 1.—The Southern Anti-Saloon league conference opened here tonight. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor B. B. Comer, who said:

"I hasten to give credit to the man who did more than any other for the cause in the south—the lamented, the noble, the true, the brave E. W. Carmack. They killed him to get rid of him but they forgot that out of martyrs is the seed of the church. The Tennessee legislature carried out that for which he lived and died."

"The whole south will be prohibition territory within five years and the entire Union in 35 years. It will not be many years until we will see some think of returning to slavery as to the open saloon."

Former Gov. E. M. Cunningham of Alabama, prohibition is the greatest issue in the nation today—greater than tariff, trusts, railroad regulations or any of the other questions confronting the people for solution.

PREST. ROOSEVELT SOUNDS WARNING

Against Irritating Anti-Japanese Legislation by the Legislature of California.

NEVADA'S PROPOSED ACTION.

Discussed at White House—Committee Resolution Very Drastic—Would Have State Ignore President.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Japanese situation, in view of the action of the Nevada legislature in criticizing the president for interfering with California legislation and strongly denouncing the Japanese, together with the renewed efforts in the California legislature to secure legislation, was under consideration at the White House today. The president talked with three or four of his callers, among them being former Mayor Philan of San Francisco. The president repeated his former warnings against irritating legislation. He expressed the hope that the California legislature would not proceed further than the Drew bill, which prevented the ownership of lands by aliens except under certain conditions.

The president believes that this bill would not be offensive to Japan, but any other legislation more drastic would prove exceedingly troublesome. So far the president does not contemplate any further letters, feeling that he has sufficiently enlightened the public as to the propriety of such action. The president reiterated to his callers his confident belief that decreased immigration brought about by Japan in this country would solve the question.

NEVADA RESOLUTIONS.

Carson City, Nevada, Feb. 2.—The Nevada legislature will vote this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the anti-Japanese resolutions. The session will be prolonged until well into the night. The complete resolution as favorably reported by the committee of the whole, yesterday, after being introduced by Speaker Gilpin, follows:

"Whereas, The people of the state of Nevada view with alarming apprehension the gradual encroachments on, and increase of population in, the territory of the United States, particularly of the western states, by the Japanese; and

"Whereas, It seems to be the definite and settled policy of the Japanese to acquire lands in this country, and particularly in the western states; and

"Whereas, Nevada is the fourth largest state, territorially, in the Union, with more vacant land for tillage and agricultural benefits than any state in the Union, and is so situated that its lands appeal to these classes; and

"Whereas, Agents of the Japanese government are acquiring wheat and grain lands, of which Nevada is so abundantly supplied; and

"Whereas, The people of our sister state of California, who are the most accessible to this Japanese peril, are attempting through their legislature to exert the inherent state right of protection themselves against any class or race, which is detrimental to its happiness and prosperity; and

"Whereas, There is certain legislation pending in the state of California attacking and believing California to be the world from acquiring a foothold in this country; and

"Whereas, We of Nevada, are interested in seeing this Japanese invasion stopped and believing California to be justified in its action in attempting to exclude these people, and believing it to be the best interest of our nation and state that immediate action should be taken to stop the encroachment of the Japanese; and

"Whereas, The president of the United States, not fully realizing the serious conditions which exist in the west, and the menace which the Japanese are to our country, has seen fit to take advantage of his high office to the extent of attempting to coerce or intimidate legislation, in California upon this subject; and

"Whereas, We view with alarm this attempted encroachment of the government on a state's rights, therefore,

"Be it resolved that we, the people of the state of Nevada, represented in senate and assembly, do hereby recommend to the state of California, to pay attention whatever to the admonition of the president in this particular, to stand aside and enact such stringent measures as will absolutely stop forthwith the encroachment of the Japanese, and the further acquiring of a foothold in this territory; and

"We believe there is no danger of war with Japan, as is advanced by those who oppose our view; but, we believe that if we must have war with Japan, we should have it now, and a better time than ever in the past to the terms that empire and teach those arrogant people that American rights cannot be encroached on, and

WOMEN'S MEETING IN UPE PROTEST

Gathering at Salt Lake Theater Today With Prohibition as Their Demand.

WHERE BUSINESSMEN STAND

"Hurt the Town" Argument is Regarded as a Mere Brewery Slogan Intended Beyond Refutation.

"Today is Woman's Prohibition Day!" The big mass meeting of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters is on at the Salt Lake theater this afternoon, and women from all parties, classes and creeds, by tens and hundreds are met together to voice their protest against a further continuance of the evil that has brought more suffering to women than all other evil agencies combined. Mrs. C. H. McManis, president of the Woman's Civic league, is presiding over the gathering, and some of the best musical talent in the city is being secured for the occasion.

Neptik L. Murray, Roy L. S. Fuller, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of Utah, and Mrs. Ruth M. Fox, and Mrs. Peter Simpson, are the principal speakers. It is the hope of the women in charge of the protest gathering that seeing and hearing of the interest being manifested by the women of the capital, other women in the various cities of the state will be led to call similar meetings, and thereby create such a sentiment in favor of prohibition that the unethical members of the legislature will be forced to yield to the voice of the women. This feeling is perhaps best shown in the remark of a prominent business man living in Utah county. "The women have been much more interested in circulating petitions down our way calling upon the legislature to enact a prohibition law, and only one person thus far has declined to sign them, so the women are a much lighter lot than they are in other parts of the state. The women of the legislature will be forced to yield to the voice of the women of the state."

There are approximately 35,000 petitions down our way calling upon the legislature to enact a prohibition law, and only one person thus far has declined to sign them, so the women are a much lighter lot than they are in other parts of the state. The women of the legislature will be forced to yield to the voice of the women of the state."

REAL ESTATE MAN'S VIEW.

The persistent cant about the direful effect of prohibition upon Salt Lake city is shown in a business statement of a real estate man in the city. He says that the real estate dealers of the city, a man who has devoted many years of his life to buying, selling and renting property, by his every word in the place, has been telling the many buildings there would be little if prohibition were enacted into law, why, we have on file in our office right today over 50 applications for every room on Main street in this city. Some of these people are so anxious to get room that only yesterday we offered one business man \$1,000, as a premium, besides agreeing to let him have a room for a year, and he is paying now, if he would relinquish his place, and the man refused. We have three letters from eastern men on file at the present time in which they tell us that they are not so serious considering but if we can possibly get them a room on Main street in this city, to secure it at once. Now if all the saloons in this city were closed two weeks would not the business men of the city be so anxious to get room that only yesterday we offered one business man \$1,000, as a premium, besides agreeing to let him have a room for a year, and he is paying now, if he would relinquish his place, and the man refused. We have three letters from eastern men on file at the present time in which they tell us that they are not so serious considering but if we can possibly get them a room on Main street in this city, to secure it at once. Now if all the saloons in this city were closed two weeks would not the business men of the city be so anxious to get room that only yesterday we offered one business man \$1,000, as a premium, besides agreeing to let him have a room for a year, and he is paying now, if he would relinquish his place, and the man refused. 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