

JAPAN REFINES HER POSITION.

Issues a Statement Telling the Reasons That Have Impelled Her to Her Present Course.

COREA'S INTEGRITY NECESSARY.

Her Proposition to Russia—Counter Proposals Received—Status Of Manchuria.

Tokio, Feb. 9.—The following is the text of the statement issued by the Japanese government, setting forth its position:

"It being indispensable to the welfare and safety of Japan to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and to safeguard her paramount interests therein, the Japanese government finds it impossible to view with indifference any action endangering the position of Korea, whereas, Russia, notwithstanding her solemn treaty with China and her repeated assurances to the powers, not only continues her occupation of Manchuria, but has taken aggressive measures in Korean territory. Should Manchuria be annexed to Russia the independence of Korea would naturally be impossible. The Japanese government, therefore, being desirous of securing permanent peace for eastern Asia by means of direct negotiations with Russia with a view of arriving at a friendly adjustment of their mutual interests in both Manchuria and Korea, where their interests meet, communicated towards the end of July last such desire to the Russian government and invited its adherence. To this the Russian government expressed a willing assent. Accordingly on the 12th of August the Japanese government proposed to Russia through its representative at St. Petersburg the basis of an agreement, which was substantially as follows:

First—A mutual agreement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean empires.

Second—A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of an equal opportunity for the commercial industry of all nations with the natives of those countries.

Third—A reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderant interests in Korea and that Russia has special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria and a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia therein.

"It was the intention of the Japanese government originally that a conference take place between their representatives at St. Petersburg and the Russian authorities, so as to facilitate progress as much as possible in reaching a solution of the situation but the Russian government absolutely refused to do so on the plea that the czar was on a trip abroad and for other reasons it was unavoidably decided to conduct the negotiations at Tokio.

"It was not until the 3rd of October that the Russian government presented counter-proposals and in them they declined to engage in respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and stipulated the maintenance of the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, and requested that Japan declare Manchuria and its littoral as being entirely outside of her sphere and interest.

"The further proposed restrictions upon Japan's freedom of action in Korea, for instance, while recognizing Japan's right to dispatch troops within necessary for the protection of her interests in Korea, Russia refused to allow her to use any portion of Korean territory for strategic purposes. In fact, Russia went so far as to propose to establish a neutral zone in Korean territory north of the thirty-ninth parallel.

"The Japanese government utterly failed to see why Russia, who professed no intention of absorbing Manchuria, should be disinclined to insert in the convention a clause in complete harmony with her own repeatedly declared principle respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China. Furthermore, this refusal of the Russian government impressed the Japanese government with the more with the necessity of the insertion of a clause to the effect that Japan has important commercial interests in Manchuria and entertains small hopes of their further development, and that politically Japan has even greater interest there. After a reason of its relations to Korea, so that it could not possibly recognize Manchuria as being entirely outside her sphere of influence. These reasons decided Japan to absolutely reject the Russian proposal. The Japanese government explained the above views, and at the same time introduced other necessary amendments in the Russian counter-proposal.

"The further proposed with regard to a neutral zone that if one was to be created it should be established on both Manchuria and Korea, with equal width, say 50 kilometers. After repeated discussions at Tokio, the Russian government finally presented the amendment on the 29th of October. The Japanese government frequently urged the Russian government to accept only delivered on the 11th of December. In that day Russia supposed clauses relating to Manchuria as to make the proposed convention apply entirely to Korea and maintained its original demand in regard to the non-employment of Chinese labor for strategic purposes, as well as a neutral zone, but the exclusion of Manchuria from the proposed convention being contrary to the original object of the negotiations."

M. KURINO'S STATEMENT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The following is the text of Mr. Kurino's statement of Feb. 5 to the foreign office here:

"The independence and territorial integrity of the Korean empire being regarded by the Japanese government as a security and repose, they cannot view with indifference any action tending to endanger the same."

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ing to render the position of Korea insecure. The Russian government has by means of inadmissible amendments successively rejected Japan's proposals respecting Korea, the adoption of which the Japanese government regards as indispensable to assuring the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean empire and to safeguarding Japan's preponderant interests in the peninsula.

"This attitude on the part of Russia coupled with their successive refusals to enter into an agreement with respect to China's territorial integrity in Manchuria, which is seriously menaced by Russia's continued occupation of that province, notwithstanding her treaty engagements with China and her repeated assurances to the other powers having interests in the same region, has rendered it necessary for the Japanese government to seriously consider what measures of self-defense they are called upon to take in the presence of the delay on the part of the Russian government in connection with the pending negotiations, which has remained largely unexplained, and of their naval and military activity, which it is difficult to reconcile with an entirely pacific aim.

"In the pending negotiations the Japanese government has exercised a degree of forbearance, which they believe affords abundant proof of their loyal desire to remove from the relations between Japan and Russia every cause for future misunderstandings; but, finding in their efforts no prospect of securing from the Russian government any admission either to Japan's moderate and unselfish proposals or to any other proposals likely to establish a firm and lasting policy in the east, the Japanese government has now no other alternative than to terminate the present futile negotiations. In adopting this course the Japanese government reserves to themselves the right to take such independent action as they may deem best to consolidate and defend Japan's menaced position, as well as to protect her rights and legitimate interests.

"The Japanese government, having exhausted in vain every means of conciliation with the view of removing from the relations two of the causes every cause for future complication, and finding that their just representations and moderate and unselfish proposals made in the interest of permanent peace in the far east, were not receiving from the Russian government the consideration which is due, have resolved to sever their diplomatic relations with the Russian government, which for the reason named has ceased to possess value."

At the Japanese legation here this was regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war, and it is believed that no other announcement will be made to the world.

PROBABLY AN INDIAN.

Interesting Report on the Skeleton Found in City Creek Canyon.

Readers of the "News" may recall that several months ago a human skeleton, almost entire, and still in a fair state of preservation, was dug up by the workmen who were excavating for Prof. Paul's residence just beyond Fourth street in City Creek canyon. The opinion of those who then saw the skeleton was that it had belonged to some white man, who had been drowned and washed down the stream in time of flood, perhaps half a century ago. The skeleton was lying a few feet below the surface, not perfectly straight, with the head to the northwest, as if the body had been washed down the stream. The bones were observable on the bones. Mr. A. Ramseyer of this city was requested by Prof. Paul to examine the skeleton with a view to having it mounted, as it had been presented to the L. D. S. university. While making this examination, Mr. Ramseyer became convinced that the skeleton was that of an aged Indian. It is decayed too far to permit mounting, and has probably been buried for a century or more. The following extract from a letter to Prof. Paul from Mr. Ramseyer concerning the skeleton will be read with interest:

"The skeleton found in City Creek canyon is, in my estimation, that of an Indian, buried a good many years ago, which is apparent from the brittle condition of the bones. There are no bullet marks anywhere, and the head of one of the bones is marked by a cut, as if a tomahawk had struck the knee, while the Indian was riding his pony. The fore head shows a small intellectual development, and would point out this was a Ute, the lowest class of Indians. Of the two teeth left, one has its crown worn out, showing that this man (which he undoubtedly was) died old; the conical shaped piece of root found with this skeleton would indicate that it was used to dig the grave with; it was no doubt the best kind of digging tool these low Indians possessed. It may have been that this Indian got disabled by old age or by his wound in the knee, and was made to dig his own grave, as a buried alive as was the custom among the Utes."

MR. POULTER'S POULTRY.

Gay Feather Was Plucked from the Tail of His Own Rooster.

Geo. A. Poulter has been vindicated. It had been demonstrated that the brown leghorn cockerel exhibited by him at the recent poultry show never had a white feather in his tail, consequently no other feather was substituted. The judges have arrived at the conclusion that the feather in question had become bent and that Mr. Poulter had put it in again with a washcloth and piece of black silk. Consequently the judges have reverted to their first finding and Mr. Poulter is entered on the record as taking third prize.

and second cockerel, first pen and first pullet.

In a communication relative to the incident Mr. Poulter quotes W. W. Browning, who is president of the Ogden Poultry association, and one of the best judges of poultry in the country, as saying:

"The action of the Salt Lake managers was entirely unwarranted. I scored Mr. Poulter's bird twice before he entered the Ogden show, and it was again scored at the Ogden show, and won first prize. Between the Ogden and Salt Lake shows the main tail feather became bent, and Mr. Poulter simply put the splint on to keep it from breaking off. The splint was in plain sight, and the judge of the show, J. Shellenbarger, of Iowa, who had been paid to come all the way to Salt Lake to make the awards, gave the first and second prizes to Mr. Poulter's bird. After Mr. Shellenbarger had gone home, the Salt Lake people discovered the splint and concocted the story that the bird had a white feather, which Mr. Poulter had broken off and substituted a brown one in its place. They then tore down Mr. Poulter's ribbons and refused to give him his prizes, and awarded them to a man who had taken a degree of dishonesty by substituting against the rules of the association, and makes them liable to suit. They did not even take the pains to see if the feather was broken, and give Mr. Poulter a chance to make an explanation. The matter will be brought before the association tomorrow evening and unless they make restitution, some action will be taken against them, as there are any number of witnesses in Ogden who will swear that the bird was in perfect condition at the Ogden show."

GERMAN SYRUP.

We want to impress on our readers that Bosche's German Syrup is positively the only preparation on the market today that does relieve and cure consumption. It contains the specific, such as pure extract of licorice, etc., which have been so highly endorsed for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption by the great medical congresses. The consumptive, whether in the first, second or third stage, must have rest at night, and be free from the spasm of dry and racking cough in the morning. The diseased parts want rest, healing and soothing treatment, and the patient needs fresh air, good food, etc. German Syrup will give free and easy expectation in the morning with speedy and permanent relief. Small bottles, 25 cents; regular size, containing nearly four times as much, 75 cents. At all druggists. G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

A HARD WINTER TRIP.

Terrific Experiences of a Mother and Children En Route to California.

Mrs. Amelia Simpson and five small children, who left Salt Lake about two months ago for lower California, following in a wagon the dangerous route of the San Pedro line, have arrived at San Bernardino, Cal., after the extremely harrowing experiences so frequently encountered in the crossing of the desert.

For several days at a time they were entirely without food, and the mother's anguish at hearing her children beg for something to drink drove her almost out of her senses. Near Cottonwood, close to the muddy river, they found two bodies and a treacherous Indian, cutting that the unfortunate, having found the river, drank too much after their long thirst, and perished. At another place, near the spot where survivors of the Salt Lake route found several bodies, Mrs. Simpson came upon a dead man.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

In Store For Those Who Doubt.

When you read that a sufferer of many years' standing has been completely restored to health by using Smith's Cure-all, you are inclined to doubt the statement, and in your mind no belief in it whatever. The reason for this is that it is impossible for anyone to believe it; if the advertiser confined his claim to the cure of a single disease, as do the proprietors of Pyramid Pile Cure, readers would have much faith in published testimonials. Those familiar with this great remedy know that testimonies as to its merit may be relied upon implicitly, also that the cures brought about by its use are little short of marvelous. The genuineness of the testimonial here given is evidenced by the fact that it is one of thousands received:

"I wish to write you and tell you what your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I have been troubled with piles for the past year, and used every remedy that was recommended to me. While some would give me relief for a while they never have cured. I was so bad this summer I could not get up or down without pain, could not attend to my household duties. Finally I got a 50-cent box of your Pyramid Pile Cure at the druggist's and it is now two months since I used the last of the box, and have had no trouble since. I can say it is really and truly a good remedy."

"I am so thankful I tried it as I know it had cured me, and if at any time I should have any trouble again I would use it at once. Since I am cured I have recommended it to my friends, whom I know to be afflicted as I was, and I know they will use it too. I am so thankful, ever, yours, Mrs. F. Hatt, 44 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

across a number of corpses that had been exhumed by wild animals. The woman's pluck did not give out. She was fighting the terrible conditions valiantly, but the time when all they had was a cup of water that had been saved for the baby, two years old. It was at this time, fortunately, that the party met other travelers who gave their assistance and made possible the arrival at San Bernardino of the mother and family.

A FREAK DOG.

"Wycalopitris" is the name of a small yellow cur, known as the postal dog, which was aboard the westbound passenger train yesterday, en route from Boston to Manila, P. I. The animal is possessed of remarkable canine intelligence and it is said by the sense of scent can tell a postal clerk from any other individual, having been so much connected with that class of men. Quite an interest was taken in the poodle at this point. There seems to be something in a name after all.—Wyoming Press.

Amusements

The large audience that turned out to see "David Harum" at the Salt Lake theater last night told an eloquent story of the hold the quaint tale has upon local people. Of course the play that Turner as David, was no more like Crane than a pear is like a peach. Nevertheless he was a long way from being bad and the interpretation he gives is worth seeing if only by way of contrast. It is true too that his support does not support him very much except in one or two instances. Still the characters represent fairly well the types they deal with and are in complete harmony with the humor and simple philosophy that prevail throughout. The engagement closes tonight.

"Two Married Women," which opened an engagement at the Grand last night, has a redeeming feature. It is short. With singing and dancing specialties interjected in each act the curtain finally went down promptly at 10 o'clock. The farce, however, is endowed with plenty of action. It also contains a good deal of humor and true standbys, a hopelessly husband, who develops a "load" of large and generous proportions, an uncle home from a foreign clime unexpectedly, a colored servant who breaks forth into song and dance without any provocation and other incidents to the modern knock-about farce. Just why it should be named "Two Married Women," however, does not appear, for it is the two married men, aided and abetted by a bachelor uncle, who are responsible for the laughs. The company is evenly balanced, none being excessively brilliant and none being excessively dull. The same will go on to night, tomorrow night and matinee.

J. J. McCarthy, representing George H. Brennan's attractions in Salt Lake for a few days in the interest of How and Kyla in "Rosemary," which he says is doing immense business all along the line.

LET ME SAY I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth, N. J.

I TRIED Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long have suffered have entirely disappeared. Major W. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen. Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 58 Warren St., New York.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Noble-Robinson wedding today, the assembly tonight, and several dinners and other social functions make the day one to be specially remembered in the week. Tomorrow the marriages of several well known and popular young couples will take place. Thursday will see the University club reception, Friday the German at the Ladies' Literary club house and Saturday a dancing and card party at the same place, so that the week itself will make a notable one in the season's social records.

Mrs. Will Folland entertained at a china shower yesterday, in honor of Miss Mabelle Snow, whose marriage takes place tomorrow.

Miss Snow was guest of honor at an exceedingly pretty dinner on Sunday night given by Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Tennyson. The decorations were in purple, in commemoration of the Elks' carnival in which Miss Snow acted as queen.

Miss Kiesel of Ogden is the guest of Miss Margaret Park.

Tonight Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Glosz will entertain at dinner in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Rosemary Glosz-Whitney.

Miss Olive Jennings will entertain informally at tea tomorrow.

Mrs. Fred Earl and Miss Winnie Weibly leave on Thursday for Denver, where they will make their home.

Mr. Clem Schramm will give a dinner at the Commercial club tonight, preceding the assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. Benner X. Smith have returned from their wedding trip.

Miss Gertrude Hanson, who has been visiting Miss Georgia Vaden in California, has returned.

Miss Lawson will entertain at her home (morning) in honor of Miss June McIntyre.

WORMS
If your child is restless at night, grinds its teeth, wets the bed, is constipated, craves indigestible food, is nervous and peevish, you can be sure it has worms. Killapoo Worm Killer will expel them and restore the child's health. These tablets are pleasant to swallow and do not hurt the bowels. Send for a box of Killapoo Worm Killer at once. Write this firm for their book describing the cause and cure of piles.

THE MAYOR NAMES NEW OFFICIALS.

List is Referred to a Special Committee of Five Council Members

LOOKS LIKE CONFIRMATION.

Majority of Council and Mayor Apparently Get Together on Common Ground.

LIST OF MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Chief Fire Department—W. H. Bywater, Democrat, Fourth precinct.
City Engineer—George W. Snow, Democrat, First precinct.
City Sexton—Richard L. Shannon, Republican, Second precinct.
Superintendent of Waterworks—Eli A. Folland, Democrat, Third precinct.
Building Inspector—Heber H. Davis, Democrat, Third precinct.
Health Commissioner—Dr. C. I. Douglas, Democrat, Fifth precinct.
Oil Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures—T. A. Reamer, Republican, Second precinct.
Humane Officer—H. B. Mann, Republican, First precinct.
Land and Water Commission—Leon D. Lane, Democrat, Second precinct.
Plumbing Inspector—Henry C. James, Democrat, First precinct.
Estuary Poundkeeper—G. H. Morris, Democrat, First precinct.
Member Board of Health—George D. Alder, Democrat, Fourth precinct.
Member Board of Health—R. H. Browne, Republican, Fifth precinct.
HOLDOVERS.
Chief of Police—William J. Lynch, Republican, First precinct.
Superintendent of Streets and Irrigation—Peter S. Condie, Republican, Second precinct.
Superintendent of Parks—Carl A. Erickson, Republican, First precinct.
Food Inspector—J. J. Meyers.

The above list of appointments, with the exception of the holdovers, was submitted to the city council last night by Mayor Richard P. Morris, and was referred to a special committee of five councilmen, one from each precinct, to consider the proposition, and report to the council. The motion to refer to a special committee was made by Preece, but all of the other Republican members, except President Hewlett, fought against the proposition, and wanted each appointment referred to its respective committee. After quite a fight the motion to refer to a special committee was carried by a vote of 5 to 5. Preece, however, secured a majority and thereby removed Chief Devine and submitted the appointment of Mr. Bywater as chief of the department.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by President Hewlett to consider the appointments consists of the following members: Preece, Second precinct; Hobday, First precinct; Barnes, Third precinct; Hartenstein, Fourth precinct; A. J. Davis, Fifth precinct. The committee stands three Republicans and two Democrats, but it is believed that Preece will vote with the Democrats in favor of confirming the appointments, so that a favorable report from the committee will probably be forthcoming next Monday night. Then of course the matter will be fought out on the floor of the council. Several of the Republican members have expressed themselves as being tired of the delay in regard to the appointments and, in view of the fact that a number of the appointments are copublicans, it is believed that they will vote with the Democrats and confirm all of the appointments as soon as the committee reports.

TRYING TO BLOCK THE WAY.

As soon as the list of appointments was read by Recorder Critchlow last night, Preece moved that they be referred to a special committee as stated above. Neuhausen objected to referring them to a committee of just one from each precinct. He thought that every member of the council should have something to say about them, so he favored referring them to the committee of the whole. Hartenstein said that if they were referred to a special committee that would guard against them being pigeon-holed and delayed. He, therefore, favored Preece's motion.

DAVIS WAS OPPOSED.

A. J. Davis was opposed to referring them to a special committee. He thought they should be referred to their respective committees and offered an amendment to the original motion to that effect. Fernstrom thought that the mayor had favored both parties in his appointments and he was in favor of referring them to a special committee. He argued that if they

were referred to separate committees it would permit of too much filibustering and delay. Wells also favored Preece's motion.

MARTIN'S SLIM OBJECTION.

Martin stated that he did not think it was fair for the mayor to ask the council to confirm the appointments when they are not all in. He said that the majority of the council wanted to know who the rest of the appointees are going to be. "I don't see the names of any men who helped to elect me," he said, "but there are a lot of them who called themselves Republicans, but who voted against the ticket just because they were beaten at the primaries, and I will vote against them if I am the last man in the ditch."

WHERE PREECE STANDS.

Preece said that he didn't ask anyone to confirm the appointments, but that he wanted the council to refer to a special committee so that they could not be pigeon-holed, as he was tired of the delay in this matter.

MARTIN'S SUBSTITUTE.

Martin offered as a substitute motion for the whole that the appointments be referred to their respective committees with instructions to them

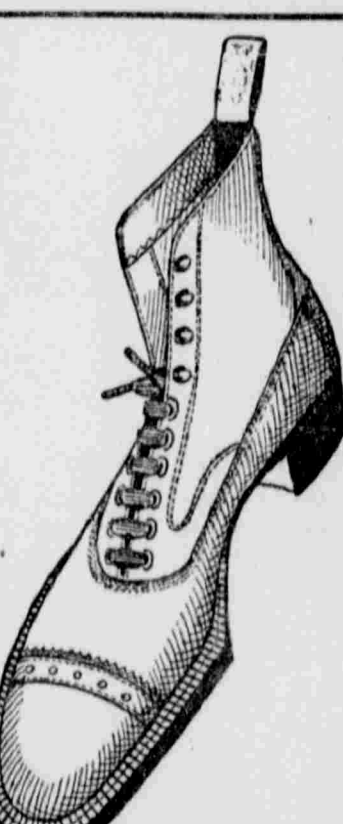
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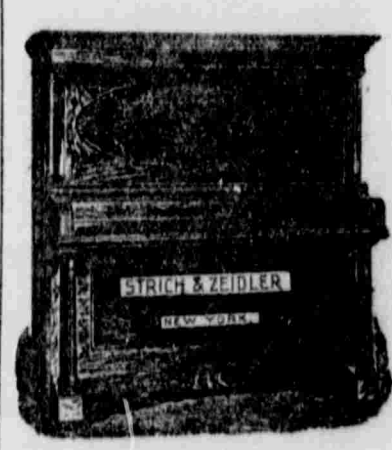
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