

The horse may starve, waiting for the grass to grow, and you may starve waiting for the money to come. ENTIRELY READY TO ADVISE YOU.

SECRET EVENING NEWS.

If you are building a house to sell don't wait until it is finished before advertising it. You might as well have the first cash payment in hand by the time the painters and decorators are through.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION. TRUTH AND LIBERTY. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

A Remarkable Document—Nation Continues to Enjoy Great Prosperity—Administration's Policies Indorsed by the People—Much Attention Paid to the Relations of Capital and Labor—Should be Legislation to Prevent Railway Accidents—Corporations Necessary but Public Interest Must be Regarded—Highways of Commerce Must be Open to all on Equal Terms—City of Washington as an Example—Forest Reserves Are For Use—Should also be Game Preserves—Arid Land Reclamation Work Reviewed—Pension Bureau Well Managed—Progress of Indians Towards Civilization Fair.

Consular System Needs Improvement—National Quarantine Law Necessary—Silver Dollars Should Be Redeemable in Gold—Merchant Marine Should Be Encouraged—Good Citizenship Not Dependent on Place of Birth—Question of Expatriation—Law's Delay Should Be Overcome—Legislation for Alaska—Foreign Policy—Must Have a Large Navy with Battleships First—American Nations Assured United States Has No Land Hunger—Monroe Doctrine in Interest of America and Humanity—Army Sets Example in Disarmament—Russia's Course Towards American Jews Condemned—Philippines Not Yet Ready for Independence—Those Who Urge It Are Filipinos' Worst Enemies.

be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in the time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government, but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enforcement of law and in the protection of the rights of the individual wage-worker, the federal government should be an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve improper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrong doing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption, should not for one moment be tolerated. "Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, according to circumstances, to strike, or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to compel others upon those who are capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for such rule is intolerable in any form.

of speed and comfort of railway travel our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employees, yet the list of accidents avoidable accidents continues unduly large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block-signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly commend to all legislators the need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employee who by carelessness or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public.

SAFETY APPLIANCE LAW.

The safety-appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903 has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service is analogous to the work of inspection service, and deals with even more important interests. It has passed the experimental stage and demonstrated its utility, and should receive generous recognition by the Congress.

UNIONISM.

Government Will Not Discriminate Against Non-Unionists.

PROTECTION FOR WAGE-EARNERS.

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, or if engaged in any other industry, are in a position to be exploited by the power of the employer, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the national government has power, there should be a stronger employer's liability law, which should apply to the government itself where the government is an employer of labor.

MEDALS FOR HEROISM.

The government has recognized heroism upon the water, and bestows medals of honor upon those persons who by extreme and heroic daring have endangered their lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from the perils of the sea in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon an American vessel. This recognition should be extended to cover cases of conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the "and commerce of the nation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Their Great Increase Calls for Action by Congress.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter

SECOND TRIAL OF NAN PATTERSON.

More Time Will be Required for Preliminaries Than in First Trial.

SHE SCRUTINIZES TALES MEN.

Defendant Was Certain That the First Jury Would Have Acquitted Her.

New York, Dec. 6.—With only three jurors chosen as a result of the first day's work it was evident when the case of Nan Patterson for the murder of Caesar Young was resumed in the supreme court today that more time would be required for preliminaries than in the first trial. The examination of candidates for jury duty is being prosecuted with the greatest care and particular attention is being given to the conditions of health of the talesmen to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the occurrence which brought the previous trial to a sudden termination. In addition to this precaution medical experts are kept close at hand in case it becomes necessary to make an expert inquiry into the physical condition of the prospective jurors.

As one after another of the talesmen takes his place on the stand to undergo a searching examination by the attorneys for both the prosecution and the defense he is subjected to the searching scrutiny of the accused woman. His every act is noted by her and to her the attorney for the defense always looks for a nod of approval or a head-shake indicating her dissatisfaction before the final word is given. In the first trial it was noted by her and to her she chose her own jury. When the case came to a sudden and unexpected end she expressed regret. "I was sure that that jury would acquit me," she said as she was led away to a cell in the toms. From her attitude thus far it seems evident that she will do her best to select 12 men who will be as acceptable to her as were the others.

Aside from Miss Patterson herself, the most interesting figure in the case is her aged, gray-haired father, J. Russell Patterson of Washington. Ever since his daughter was charged with murder six months ago Mr. Patterson has given his whole time to her case. In the previous trial he was always among the first to enter the court room and through the long daily sessions he sat always at his daughter's side. He was the first to welcome her when she came from her cell in the morning and the last to bid her good-bye. In this trial the now familiar figure is to be seen each day in his accustomed place.

AMERICAN LAW.

Conan Doyle Severely Criticizes Its Administration.

London, Dec. 6.—Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was the principal guest at the dinner of the Authors' club last night. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who presided, referred to the laxity of the law and its administration in the United States, and said that that great nation had outgrown its legal strength with appalling results. While Great Britain in the United States was lost 22,000 lives, the United States lost, in the same three years, 32,000 lives through murder or homicide. This would be piteous to the high hopes of those who looked to America as the Utopia of the future, but he added, America would crush this foul growth by strengthening the machinery of the law and putting judges on a higher basis.

Lord Alverstone, replying, said he agreed with every word Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had spoken, and that his remarks were no stronger than he had heard from many morticians themselves. But in regard to the treatment and reclamation of convicted criminals Lord Alverstone said Great Britain had much to learn from America, and Americans were working hard to make their system not only humane but truly preventive of crime.

NON-PARTISAN

NOMINEES FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Ward—C. S. Martin. Second Ward—Arnold G. Glaucue. Third Ward—O. W. Moyle. Fourth Ward—H. C. Edwards and Mathoniah Thomas. Fifth Ward—G. B. Ploutz.

LOS ANGELES

Will be

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In the News best style in the

CHRISTMAS

ISSUE.

(Continued on page 3.)

BINGHAM CANYON FREE DELIVERY ROUTE.

Senator Smoot and Representative Howell Protest Against its Abandonment.

PRESENT SERVICE CONTINUES.

Rural Routes West of Salt Lake City May be Established—Utah Forest Reserve.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Smoot and Representative Howell called on the fourth assistant postmaster-general this morning to protest against the abandonment of the rural free delivery route up Bingham canyon. It was proposed to substitute the star route service and establish eight postoffices, but after listening to his visitors, Mr. Bristow desired to allow the present service to continue until some better arrangement can be devised. Mr. Bristow also promised to take up the matter of the establishment of rural routes west of Salt Lake City promptly; probably this service will be established early in the spring.

UTAH POSTMASTER.

Jonathan Page for Payson and James Clave for Provo.

THE SMOOT INQUIRY.

How Far Investigation Will Go is Not Known.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Just what scope the Smoot inquiry will take so far as an investigation into the ceremonies in the Endowment House is concerned, cannot be ascertained at this writing. Senator Dubois is quoted as saying that there will be a searching inquiry, and it is reported, too, that Charles Mottlyn Owen has furnished the names of witnesses who will reveal the Endowment House ceremonies. But the utmost reference is maintained here as to the names of any of the witnesses for whom subpoenas have been sent out. Senator Burrows declines to permit the names of any of the witnesses to be made public until advised by the federal court authorities in Utah that the subpoenas have been served. He expects this information within 24 hours, but until then secrecy will be maintained in order to prevent the departure of witnesses from the jurisdiction of the Utah marshal.

MRS. CHADWICK'S AFFAIRS GROW MORE INTERESTING.

New York, Dec. 6.—The startling admission by President Beckwith, of the Citizens' National bank of Oberlin, O., that he had authorized the cashier to cash a check for \$125,000 and that they bore what purported to be the signature of Andrew Carnegie, has aroused the various interests involved in a case which becomes more surprising with every new revelation. That President Beckwith's statement brings to light new and important phases of the case and brings much nearer the inevitable uncovering of the entire affair is the belief of a majority of the attorneys interested. The result of today's moves in the case are awaited with increased interest in the apprehension that the crisis is near and may be reached today.

FOUR SUBPOENAS.

Names of Those Witnesses in Smoot Investigation Who Are Served.

Up to 2 o'clock today United States Marshal Heywood had succeeded in serving only four subpoenas in the Smoot case, out of the 20 or more he is said to have received. The four served are for J. H. Hamlin, Mrs. F. Ellis, J. H. Wallis, and Bishop Robert Morris. Marshal Heywood said that beyond this statement, nothing could be given out at present. As the subpoenas are returnable on the 12th inst., it is thought that parties who have been served will leave immediately for Washington.

Geo. E. P. Dodge Dead.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—George E. P. Dodge, a retired shoe manufacturer of Chicago, and long one of the leading men in the industry in the west, is dead, aged 64 years. Mr. Dodge was born in Bennington, N. H., and came to Chicago in 1864, with Erskine Phelps, establishing the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Mr. Dodge was a member of the Chicago, Washington, Park and other prominent clubs.

YOUNG LADIES' PRESIDENT DEAD.

Mrs. Elmina S. Taylor, a Devoted Church Worker, is Called Home.

PASSED AWAY THIS MORNING.

As the Head of the Mutual Improvement Associations She Was Beloved By Thousands.

(Special to the "News.") Elmina Shepherd Taylor, president of the Y. L. M. I. A., passed away peacefully, at 11:15 this morning, surrounded by the members of her own immediate family. The news of the death of this prominent woman will come as a blow to thousands of the Latter-day Saints, for Mrs. Taylor was one of the best known among the leading women of the Church. To quote one who loved her, "There was but one woman in this generation, perhaps, who was greater than she and that was her friend and leader, Sister Eliza R. Snow, whose death occurred 17 years ago yesterday.

For several years she had been afflicted with throat troubles, and a lung affection was lately complicated with this. For years she has been a silent and uncomplaining sufferer; her greatest affliction was her own inability to do the strenuous work which had been her wont. But to the last she was able to give counsel, and to listen to the work going forward under her direction. Her family had acknowledged for years that her life had been prolonged because of the mighty faith of the young women in Zion. The pure, high principle which kept the love and respect of those who vied with her, since her death, was the keynote to her whole character. She was appointed secretary in the Fourteenth Ward Relief society, Dec. 12, 1867, and held that office for years after being called to the more exalted position she has since occupied. When the early work of the Y. L. M. I. A. was focused into one great head in 1880, Mrs. Taylor was chosen under the direction of President John Taylor, and by the counsel and choice of Eliza R. Snow, to act as president of that association. Margaret Y. Taylor and Mattie Horn Thorpe were chosen as her counselors. Mrs. Taylor resigned two years later, and Maria Y. Douglis was selected to fill the vacancy. From an association numbering hundreds, Mrs. Taylor lived to direct and guide them until today, when over 30,000 are enrolled on the books of the associations.

Her Jewels Stolen.

New York, Dec. 6.—Jewels valued at \$10,000 are reported to have been stolen from the apartments of J. K. Weiner, a wealthy merchant, in Manhattan Square near West 14th street. The jewels were the property of Mrs. Weiner and her daughter. They were left in a secret repository while the family were driving and were not missed for some hours.

The apartment apparently had been entered by the use of duplicate keys as there were no signs of the burglary. The French police, who have been searching the pawnshops, have thus far found no clew to the thieves or the missing gems. They attribute the robbery to a gang of sneak thieves who have recently made many rich hauls on the upper West Side in this city.

Studying Women's Education.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Two members of the international council for the promotion of women's education, Ernestina and Elvira Lopez of the Argentine republic have arrived in Cornell, where they will study the system of co-education of women. They will remain as students in the university for several weeks, when they will go to Harvard to study the system there.

AROUND THE HORN.

First Attempt to Tow a Tank Barge Around It.

New York, Dec. 6.—The Standard oil tank steamer Atlas will sail on Monday for Cape Horn. The Atlas is a new tow steel tank barge No. 34. The distance to be covered is 12,000 miles, and it is the first attempt ever made to tow a barge around the Horn.

Registry Lists Stolen.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 6.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Dawson City says the greatest excitement prevails over the theft of the registration lists. Information is being taken in the election of candidates for the Dominion parliament, Thompson, Independent, charges that the friends of Congdon, government candidate, are responsible for the theft. The secretary of the registration board has applied to the police for protection. An appeal has been made to the cabinet at Ottawa.

THINKS SENATOR SMOOT WILL RETAIN HIS SEAT IN SENATE

Special to the "News." Boston, Dec. 6.—The Herald says editorially: "Mr. Smoot's right to a seat in the Senate probably will be finally settled at the present session of Congress. We imagine the chances are that he will not be unseated, and this without too much regard to the legal status of the problem.

STILL ASSAULTING 203-METER HILL.

Russians Sacrifice Three Thousand Men in an Attempt to Retake It.

THE JAPANESE ARE CONFIDENT.

They Feel That They Will be Able to Hold the Ground They Have Taken.

BOMBARD RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS

Capture of the Hill Makes Port Arthur Harbor a Precarious and Untenable Place for Them.

Tokyo, Dec. 6 Noon.—The Russians are nightly attacking 203-Meter hill in a determined endeavor to retake the summit of the ground in contention. The Japanese are increasing their defense of their position, and have succeeded so far in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heaviest losses, and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 2,000 men in an effort to recapture the ground, which the Japanese are confident in their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men.

The works against the forts on Song Shu mountain and the forts eastward, are progressing steadily, and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret.

It is expected that the next general assault will prove successful.

The effective bombardment of the Russian battleships in Port Arthur, which began on Saturday last, was one of the results of the capture of 203-Meter hill. Up to that time the warships had been unable to seek shelter from the Japanese fire under Pelu mountain, but the capture of 203-Meter hill, Nov. 29-30 enabled the Japanese to train their guns on the Russian vessels, with the result that a number of others have been set on fire and suffer irreparable damage.

FOUGHT A DUEL.

M. DeRouille and M. Jaures; No One Hurt.

Hendaye, France, Dec. 6.—M. DeRouille and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the French chamber of deputies, fought a duel with pistols here today. The exchange of shots had no result. Two shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

The political prominence of the participants in the meeting attracted great interest. The Spanish government warned the parties not to take to the streets so the French government allowed M. DeRouille to enter France and meet M. Jaures. The seconds of both parties were prominent members of the chamber. Deputy Jaures telegraphed a challenge to Paul DeRouille, a former deputy and has been in political exile in Spain since his participation in the plot to overthrow the French government. The challenge drew out of the attention of the students of Paris resulting from the alleged health of a professor of history at Lyons made by a French agent. M. DeRouille telegraphed from Lyons to M. Jaures, saying that he was responsible for the challenge. M. Jaures, who is a member of the French chamber, was the most conspicuous of her detractors.

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CORPORATIONS.

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(Continued on page 3.)

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