

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

12 PAGES

LAST EDITION

BRYAN AND HEARST ADDRESS TOILERS.

Upon the Day That is Dedicated to the Laboring Man-All Work is Laid Aside That the Occasion May be Made Memorable in Fitting Style-Oratory and Pleasure on the Programs-Speakers Tell Workers Their Needs.

Their recent
Chicago, Sept. 7.—Before one of the largest gathering of laboring men in his reget gathering of laboring men in his start of Chicago, William Jen, the laboring man plays in the nation. He laboring man plays in the nation. He is speech, though a long one, was listered to to the end with attention. He was frequently stopped in the course of his remarks by continued applause and cheering. He spoke as follows.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle, though the wage-earners worthy to have a day specially set apart for the consideration of themes that concern hose who toll. I appreciate the compliment paid me by the program compliant is stopper position in the mation's deliberations is to be found in the costal start concern hose who toll. I appreciate the compliment paid me by the program compliant is a labor center it is scarcely see. This city in inviting me to participate in the ceremonies of this day. The was gladly accepted, because the as a labor center it is scarcely see. The was gladly accepted, because the as a labor center it is scarcely see, to any dity in the word.
Mr. Were proper to speak from any fix was gladly accepted, because the as labor center it is scarcely see, to any dity in the word.
Mr. Would select a pussage from the president's council has that furnished by the words of the set to the assistance which such an official could render him. T regard the opening of a new era in which those who toll will have a voice in the deliberation of the president's council has a labor on better on han that furnished by the words of the president's council has the tore of the president's council has the tore of the president's council has a labor to the set of the president's council has a labor to the set of the president's council has a labor to the set of the president's council has a labor to the set of the president's council has the tore of the president's council has a labor to the set of the president's council has the tore of the president's council has the tore

his remarks by contents follows. Mr. 'chairman, Ladies and Gentle-men: Labor day is a legal holiday and it was made so because the legislators thought the wage-carners worthy to have a day specially set apart for the consideration of themes that concern those who toll. I appreciate the compli-ment paid me by the program commit-tee of this city in inviting me to par-ticipate in the ceremonies of this day, and it was gladly accepted, because Chicago is the second city in the Union, and as a labor center it is scarcely sec-ond to any city in the world. If it were proper to speak from a text, I would select a passage from Proverbs, for I know of no better one than that furnished by the words of Solomon when he declared that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." This is Bible doctrine; it is common sense, and it is human experience. We think in our hearts as well as in our heads-out of the heart "are the issues of fife." It is a poor head that cannot find a plausible reason for doing what the heart wants to do. I begin my speech with this proposition because I want to impress it upon the minds of the neart wants to do. I begin my speech with this proposition because I want to impress it upon the minds of those who listen to me, and upon those who read what I say to you. The la-bor question is more a moral than an intellectual one. ntellectual one.

TOLSTOI'S REASON.

Tolsioi, the great Russian philoso-pher, in defining the doctrine of "bread abor," gives as one of the reasons in support of it, that personal contact with manual labor—not a recollection of former toll, but continued acquaintsympathy with these who work with helr hands. He contends—and is it not rue-that lack of sympathy, one with nother, is at the root of most of the roblems of society and government. The world is growing toward broth-rhood, and our nation is leading the ay. There is more altruism in this ountry than anywhere else in the orld, and more today than there ever as been before. There is more recogween us, more thought about the estions which concern a common huabor organization is a part of this reat movement of the masses toward loser fellowship. It has worked won-lers in the past and its work is only The labor organization helps those

the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, namely, their own labor, which, being necessary to their existence, is a part of them. The trust deals with dead matter: the labor organization deals with life and with intellectual and moral forces. No im-partial student of the subject will de-ny the right of the laboring man to ex-emption from the operation of the ex-isting anti-trust law. utside of it as its members because the percased wages and improved condi-ions are shared by non-union men as ell as by union men. ORGANIZATION NOT PERFECT.

Do not understand me to say that

because they cannot meet the proposi-tion presented. Even Mr. Taft at-tempts to avoid the issue by saying that "no one has ever maintained that the fact that a dispute was industrial gave any basis for the issuing of an in-junction in reference thereto." If it is true that no one now maintains that, then why find fault with our platform on that subject? If nobody opposes our position, we ought to have no difficulty in securing the passage of a law in varmony with this plank. Upon the jury question Mr. Taft clearly takes issue with us. He is thoroughly aroused by what he re-gards as a menace to the courts. Here is his jament: "Notes in the bitters of the security is his lament: is his lament: "Never in the history of the country has there been such an insidious at-tack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interfect a jury trial be-tween all orders of the court made aft-er full hearing and the enforcement of such orders."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

This would come under the head of "Important, if true," But the fact is, our platform specifically declares that we favor a measure "which passed the United States senate in 1896, and which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact," etc., providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect con-tempt. Are not the proceedings of the tempt. Are not the proceedings of the united States senate a part of the his-tory of the country? This measure passed the United States senate more than 12 years ago, and the vote upon it was so nearly unanimous that no roll call was demanded. The bill was not smuggled through without discussion. It was amended is come senate add the an uggled through without discussion. It was amended in open senate and the members of the senate had ample op-portunity to understand it. It would have passed Congress and become a law long ago but for the fact that a few large corporate employers of labor have kept a lobby in Washington ever since, and have have back to converse and have been able to coerce Congress into ignoring the laboring men's plea. Mr. Taft is not an unbiased judge Mr. Taft is not an unbiased judge where the jury system is under consid-eration. He is not only known as the father of government by injunction, but he is prejudiced against the jury system. Every man is unconsciously influenced by his environment, and Mr. Taft's long service upon the bench has led him to undernote the incontenent.

I all's long service upon the bench has led him to underrate the importance of the jury system. In his address to the students of Yale, entitled, "A Judge on the Bench," he shows a decided leaning toward an increase of the authority of the judge, and praises the procedure in the federal court at the expense of the western courts even though he admits known as trusts. The proneness of trust defenders to use the labor organ-ization as an excuse for combinations in restraint of trade has aroused the suspicion that they have been classed together for the purpose of shielding the combinations of capital. As the re-sult of 18 years of anti-trust legisla-tion, only one man has been given a penal sentence for violating the fed-eral law on this subject, and that man was a member of a labor organization rather than a trust magnate. The la-boring man is justified in his demand that a distinction shall be drawn be-tween the labor organization and the industrial monopoly. The trust and the labor organization cannot be described in the same language. The trust magnates have used their power to amass swollen for-tunes, while no one will say that the labor organization has as yet secured far its members more than their share of the profits arising from their work. But there are fundame ta, differences. The trust is a combination of dollars; the labor of human beings. In a trust a few men attempt to control the pro-duct of others; in a labor organization, the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, mamely, their own labor, which, being necessary to the rederat court at the expense of the western courts, even though he admits that "the jury system popularizes the court and gives the people to under-stand that they have, not only an in-terest, but also a part, in the adminis-tration of justice." He has fallen into the error of assuming that, any im-provement in the method of court prothe error of assuming that any im-provement in the method of court pro-cedure is an attack upon the authority of the court. This is an ancient method of opposing reforms. Lord Macaulay had to encounter a similar objection when he favored the reform of the rot-ten borough system of England. Those who were opposed to the soferm com who were opposed to the reform con-strued it as an attack upon the throne and as a menace to the stability of and as a menace to the stability of government, but the reform was se-cured and the government of England was improved rather than impaired. So the reform attempted by the senate 12 years ago, and endorsed by three Democratic national conventions, is in the interest of justice and has for its object the strengthening of the court in public estimation.

FIRST BY JURY.

FIRST BY JURY. It is not a rerflection upon the judge of a criminal court to say that he shall not decide upon the guilt of the ac-cused. Our criminal courts are the bet-ter, not the worse, for the substitution of trial by jury. No common law judge feels that it is a reflection upon him when a party to a suit asks for a trial before a jury. It is the special func-tion of a jury to decide upon the credi-bility of witnesses, and the manner of a witness upon the stand is often as important as his words in determining the weight to be attached to his testi-mony. A judge is apt to be hampered by precedent. He wants this decision to harmonize with former decisions

Yachts, Autos and Trolley Cars Will Transport Candidate On Itinerary.

BEGINS SPEECHES TOMORROW

Addresses Soldiers in Non-Political Talk and Then Starts Out to Make Real Campaign Hay.

Middle Bass, Ohio, Sept. 7 .-- Yacht, automobile and trolley will be employed today in carrying out the itinerary of the Taft party in reaching Sandusky by way of Fremont, where a visit will be made to the home of the late Rutherford B. Hayes. The party left here shortly before 11 o'clock on Commodore Richardson's yacht Jessamine for the hour's sail to Port Clinton. The 16-mile automobile ride which is to begin there automobile ride which is to begin there is so timed as to bring the party to Spiegel grove, the Hayes' estate, at 1 o'clock. The visit to the Hayes' home carries out a desire of Mrs, Taft who from girthood has been an inti-mate friend of the family. Her father, John W. Herron, and President Hayes were warm personal friends and pro-fessional associates in Cinchnati. BEGINS SPEECHES TOMORROW.

From Fremont the Taft party will reach Sandusky late today by trolley and will go directly to the home of Ed-

and will go directly to the home of Ed-ward Marsh, where they are to be guests until tomorrow. Tuesday morning at the Soldiers' home near Sandusky Mr. Taft begins a series of speeches which is to be continued until he reaches Clincinnati that night. After addressing the old soldiers with a non-political expression of sentiment he will appear before an audience at a local theater and talk politics. The trip to Clincinnati, which begins on the atternoon train of the Big Four, is to be a succession of rear platform talks. Speeches will be made at Tiffin, Carey, Wharton, Forest, Kenton, Bellefon-taine, Urbana, Springfield and Dayton. Before leaving the Middle Bass Fish-ing club, Mr. Taft said he had enjoyed himself during his week here most thoroughly. thoroughly.

LAST SESSION AT ROME **ON AMERICAN QUESTIONS**

Rome, Sept. 7 .- The last meeting of the congregation of the propaganda for the settlement of American questions was held today. Cardinals Vives Tuto, Casheld today. Cardinals Vives 1000, Cus-sett, Gennari, Satolli, Caviochioni, Seg-na and Martilli were present at the meeting which was presided over by Car-dinal Gotti. The discussion, which lasted over three hours, was almost entirely on the case of the co-adjutorship of San Finelisco. Finally, partly because of the irregularity with which the tick-et of cardinals was formed, the congre-gation decided to ask Archbishop Rior-dan to have new candidates proposed by the irremovable records and archbishops in the United States. The appointment of Bishop Muldoon of Chicago to the post of bishop of Rockport, Ill, was unanimously approv-ed. The congregation also advised the transfer of the seat of the Canadian-ec-clesiastic province of Victoria from Vic-toria to Vancouver: appointing Right Rev. Augustin Rontenwill, bishop of New Westminster, Archbishop of New Westminster, Archbishop of Vic-toria in succession to Archbishop Orth, resigned, and appointing the Very Rev. Alexander McDonald, vicar general of Antigonish, as the new bishop of Vic-toria. sett, Gennari, Satolli, Caviochioni, Seg-



Many People Take Advantage of Railway Up Emigration Canyon.

The Emigration canyon railroad did a land-office business yesterday. Two cars were operated between Mt. Olivet cemetery and Emigration Inn., and one ran up the canyon. The latter was crowded at each trip to repletion, with passen-gers hanging on the outside of the ves-tibule. The car runs up to within three-quarters of a mile of the first switch-back, but the track is really completed across the range to the quarries. Peo-ple were scattered all through the can-yon, in little partles, many having their funches with them, remaining in the deliciously cool atmosphere of the can-yon most of the day. The old Pioneer Trail was an object of Interest. Partles who said they knew, stated that there is a good horse trail all the way to Echo. 55 miles, and a wagon trail part of the way. The growth of brush is heavy all through the canyon, and yearly becom-ing heavier, although for a few yards on either side of the road, the sheep have cropped the undergrowth out prei-ty close. tery and Emigration Inn., and one rat

have cropped the undergrowth out pret-ty close. The lid was shut down tight at the brewery grove where only carbonic acid drinks were obtainable. The result was no drunkenness or disturbance of any sort; in fact, the subdued quiet was renomenal. Two baseball teams were engaged in bloodless conflict at the lnn grounds, but they did not have over 20 spectators, and the fielders seemed to put in most of their time in dreamy contemplation of what the philosophers would call the subjective ego. There was no demonstrative enthusiasm any-where on anything.

PASSING OF PIONEER.

Member of Handcart Company Dies At Home in Wellsville.

(Special to the "News.") Wellsville, Sept. 7 .- Mrs. Elizabeth Wellsville, Sept. 7.-Mrs. Elizabeth Green, wife of Isaac Green, and a pioneer of Cache valley, died this morn-ing. Mrs. Green came to Utah with a handcart party in 1852, and settled in Cache valley in 1863. She is survived by seven children. The funeral will be held over bednesday at 2 p. m.

ENDURANCE RACE.

Fifteen Autos Start Out on Long Run To Gunnison This Morning.

Fifteen automobiles started out for Gunnison this morning. The trip will be an endurance run in which a dozen and a half cars will have opportunities to a half cars will have opportunities to show what they can do on long runs. Gasoline and water consumption and such features will govern the awarding of points. The machine making the trip in the best, time and with the least trouble gets its owner a fine city lot with all rights in Gunnison and a second lot goes as second prize. Stop will be made at Nephi, where the night will be spent. Banquets and dances are being arranged for the autoists who have been prom-ised the best time of their lives by will be back in the city Wednesday worning. The run is being made under the auspices of the Utah Automobile club, newly organized by W. E. Macar-ton. The new club has over three-score members and this is their first outing.



Daniel James Mackintosh, Resident of Salt Lake Since 1852, Passes To Great Beyond.

Daniel James Mackintosh, who died

suddenly of heart failure at 1:30 o'clock a. m. Sunday was well known as one of the very old residents of Salt Lake and his death came as a complete sur-prise to his many friends and business associates.

Mr. Mackintosh was the eldest son of David James, and Elizabeth H. Mackintosh and



Two Thousand Mechanics in Line March to Martial Mu sic, While Cheering Citizens Line Salt Lake's Main Thoroughfares This Morning-Resorts Thronged-Attraction at Liberty Park is Address by Eugene V. Debs.

the city limits. No program will be followed strictly—each man will go where he pleases and do what he dc-sires. Lagoon is the gathering place for a great many, as a program of sports has been arranged for visitors ar bet with the strictly of the solution of the solution. that resort. Saltair and the Salt Pal-ace are offering special inducements for patronage, and are giving away severak hundred dollars in gold, but for



the Emigration canyon railroad started carrying cars of families up into the hills early this morning. Local trains went out heavily loaded with filshermon and nature lovers, to whom the gurgle of mountain brooks and the sighing of the wind in the pines are more alluring than the noisitst resort. Those who enjoy strenu-ous sport furnished by the other main, will go down to Walker's field and see the Occidentals and Murray play ball the Occidentals and Murriny play only or to Liberty park where two crack cricket teams meet. And tonight bi-cycle races will bid for patronage in opposition to theaters and dance halls. Perhaps a majority of laborers will gather at Liberty park, where Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for presi-dent of the United States is scheduled dent of the United States, is scheduled to deliver an address at 3 o'clock. The famous Socialist, in his "Red Special,"

Labor day is labor's day—it's a day of rest. Salt Lake laborers, thousands in number, are enjoying a vacation to-day, and with wives and children, sweethearts and friends are picknicking at the various resorts and parks in the followed strictly—each man will go where he pleases and do what he do sites. Lagoon is the gathering place for a great many, as a program of sports has been arranged for visitors ar that resort. Saltair and the Salt Pal-ace are offering special inducements for patromage, and are giving away severakhundred dollars in gold, but for that matter, every resort in the city is offering prizes and unusual attractions. other features, was enmarch but a very few minutes behind the time-tion o'clock-set for it to start in mo-tion. In detail the pageant was made tion.

up as follows: FIRST DIVISION.

First division, under command of A. H. Labhardt of the Sheet Metal Workers' union, Platoon of police, Band. Salt Lake Federation of Labor. Machinists' union Boilermakers' union. Boilermakers' Helpers' union. Blacksmiths' union. Blacksmiths union. Iron Molders' union. Carriage and Wagon Workers' union. Horseshoers' union. Railway Car Men's union. Switchmen's union. Cigarmakers' union. Federated Musicians. Leather Workers' union. Tailors' union. SECOND DIVISION SECOND DIVISION Second division, under command of F. W. Butler of the Street Railway Employes' union. Street Car Men's band. Street Railway Employes' union. Retail Clerks' union. Typographical union. Pressmen's union. Pressmen's Assistants' union. Stereotypers' Union. Bookbinders' union. Mailers' union.

Mailers' union. Brewery Workers' union No. 24. Beer Bottlers' union. Bartenders' union. Stage Employes' union. Barbers' union. THIRD DIVISION.

Third division, under command of S, J. Sawyers of the Structural Iron Workers' union. Band.

Structural Iron Workers' union. Hoisting and Stationary Engineers' mion.

Sheet Metal Workers' union. Plumbers' and Gas Filters' union. Plasterers' union. Bricklayers' union. Stonemasons' unl

Stonecutters' union. Building Laborers' union. FOURTH DIVISION Fourth division, under command of S. A. Birkhous of the Electrical Workunion. Band. Painters and Decorators' union. Sign Writers' union. Sign Writers' union. Electrical Workers' union, No. 57. Electrical Workers' union, No. 354. Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 184. led by R. E. Currie, marshal of the

is perfect: "the ing can do no wrong" can no more spoken of a group than of individe spoken of a group than of individ-ials. The labor organization is com-osed of men; its affairs are controlled by human beings, and human beings are not perfect. All that man touches is stained with man's imperfections, and his frailty can be traced through all his works. But, fortunately for the laboring man, the judgment pro-nounced against his mistakes must be tempered by the fact that those with whom the laboring man comes into tempered by the fact that those with whom the laboring man comes into contact are also likely to err. When the employe deals with the employer, he is dealing with one of like pas-sions with himself. Each is likely to be insistent upon what he believes to be right, and the opinion of each, as to what is right, is likely to be colored by selfish interests and affect-ad by incomplete information as to he facts. If the employer has some-lines resorted to violence to enforce his wishes, the employer has some-times employed his position to se-ure an unfair share of the joint pro-luct. It is the province of the law o place limitations upon both, and he security of our government is ound in the fact that beth amplage o place limitations upon both, and he security of our government is ound in the fact that both employer and employe, in their calmer moments vill join in the enactment of laws which will restrain them in moments of temptation. Some assume that la-ior is lawless and that to settle the abor question permanently we need any enforce the law rigorously. I yield to none in insistence upon obed-ence to the law. Law is necessary in

essential to peace and order, but essential to peace and order, but must remedy abuses by law if we wild insure respect for, and obedi-ice to, law. nce to, law

SHIELD AND SWORD.

The important lesson to be learned The important lesson to be learned by the citizen in a government like ours is that the ballot is both shield and sword—it protects him from in-jury and enforces his rights. The first thing that is needed for a better understanding of labor ques-tions is the recognition of the equal fights of all, and, second, more in-timate acquaintance. We have rights that may be called natural rights: they are inherent; we have them be-cause we are human beings. The gov-ernment did not bestow them upon us "the government cannot rightfully withdraw them from us. We all come into the world without our voll-tion; the environment of youth large-ly determines the course of our lives, and this environment is not of our choosing. We live under the same y determines the course of our lives, and this environment is not of our thoosing. We live under the same moral obligations, and are responsible to the same Supreme Being. We have our needs that must be supplied; we require food, clothing, shelter, com-nationship. We have our domestic is, and the tenderness of these ties a not measured by wealth or position a society. Man has used petty dis-inctions to separate society into dif-ferent classes, but these distinctions he finginificant when compared with the great similarities that unite us ha common destiny and impel us to-ward a common end. ard a common end.

FEEL INDEPENDENCE.

On this day it is well to emphasize the fact that we are linked together by bonds which we could not break if we would and should not weaken if we could. It ought to be easy to learn this lesson in the United States, 'for here more than anywhere else, peo-ple leel their independence. We have no law of primogeniture to separate law of primogeniture to separate e oldest son from his brothers and ters; and we have no law of entail prevent the allenation of an estate. lere is no aristocracy resting upon orth or kingly favor; and if the peoisters; and birth or kingly favor; and if the peo-

LAW OF MAN AND MAN. If the labor organization needs to be regulated by law, let it be regulated by a law which deals with man as man, and not by a law that was almed to prevent the cornering of a commodity or the forestalling of the market. I shall not speak of the eight-hour day, or of the employer's liability act, because both of the leading parties have endorsed these reforms; the only queestion to be considered is: which party can best be trusted to secure these reforms? I need hardly assure you that I am heartily in favor of both you that I am heartily in favor of both reforms.

LAW OF MAN AND MAN.

YOKED WITH TRUSTS.

The labor organization has been ser-iously handicapped by the fact that it has been—and I am not sure that it has not been done unwittingly—yoked up with the industrial combinations known as trusts. The proneness of trust defenders to use the labor organ-ization as an excuse for combinations

There are two questions, however, There are two questions, however, intimately connected with the labor problem upon which the Democratic and Republican parties do not agree, and I not only feel at liberty to discuss these, but, under the circumstances, I have no right to ignore them. One re-lates to the issue of injunctions, and the other to contempt cases arising un-der injunctions. The Republican con-vention did not deal candidly with the laboring man on the subject of the writ of injunction. Secy. Taft has endeavlaboring man on the subject of the writ of injunction. Secy. Taft has endeav-ored to amend his platform in this re-spect and to make some promises, which are not supported by his plat-form, but his promises offer nothing substantial in the way of reform, and are not binding on Republican senators and members. The Republican Con-gress has already made a record on labor questions, and the Republican party cannot escape from that record. party cannot escape from that record.

AS TO MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft's speech may be considered as binding upon him, but the con-vention which selected the Republican candidates endorsed the Republican platform—not Mr. Taft's personal platform—not Mr. Tart's personal views. The Republican platform, while pretending to pledge some modifica-tion of the law, contains an exception clause which reiterates the very lang-uage of the law. Whether this excep-tion clause was inserted by accident or design, the effect is the same. It mere-ly provides, in substance, that restrain-ing orders shall not issue without notice except where such order can now issue without notice. The platnow issue without notice. The plat-form was a triumph for those who have been opposing the laboring man, and they have been boasting of their

victory. The Democratic platform on this subject copies the language which the labor organizations submitted to the Republican and Democratic conven-tions. Mr. Taft, in his notification speech, objects to the language. He charges that the anti-injunction plank was "loosely drawn," and framed for "the especial purpose of rendering it susceptible to one interpretation by one set of men and a diametrically oppovictory set of men, and a diametrically oppo-site interpretation by another." As Mr. Taft has bad long experience on the bench, and is therefore skilled in the interpretation of language, I ask him to interpretation of language, 1 ask him to give us, if he can, two opposite in-terpretations of the language. That plank demands that "all parties to all judicial proceedings shall be treated with rigid impartiality." Surely he can-not find two interpretations to the phrase "rigid impartiality."

THE INJUNCTION PLANK.

Speaking of industrial disputes, the platform declares that "injunctions shall not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." How can that language be miscon-strued or misinterpreted? If words mean anything, that plank means that an industrial dispute shall not, in itsell, be regarded as a sufficient cause for an injunction. If an injunction is-sues in an industrial dispute, it must be based upon acts which would justify an injunction if there were no industrial dispute involved. There is nothing ambiguous about it: there is nothing ambiguous about it; there is nothing that can be misconstrued or misinterpreted, even by one desiring to find a double meaning. Why do the Republican leaders attempt to read ambiguity into those words? Simply,

to harmonize with former decisions rendered by him, although the facts are never the same in two cases. The jury s better able to decide each case upon its merits.

It must be remembered, too, that fu cases of indirect contempt, the charge cases of indirect contempt, the charge is a criminal one and that the punish-ment is by fine or imprisonment. All the reasons that apply to criminal cases apply to these cases of indirect contempt, and the abuses to be re-moved by the proposed law are those that have grown up because of the increased tendency of the great cor-porations to use the writ of injunction to avoid the jury trial. The Democratic platform proposes

to avoid the jury trial. The Democratic platform proposes no interference with the right of the judge to decided the cases of direct contempt—contempt committed in the presence of the court; neither is it proposed to interfere with the right of the judge to determine the punishment for indirect contempt. All that is sought is the substitution of trial by jury for trial by judge when the viola-tion of the court's decree must be es-tablished by evidence.

IN CONTEMPT CASES. Not only is the prosecution for con-

tempt a criminal prosecution, but there is even more reason for a jury than in the ordinary criminal case. In the criminal court the judge acts in a judicial capacity only. He is not responsible for the law which is beresponsible for the law which is be-ing enforced in his court, and therefore he has no personal grievance against the defendant, and not being the prosecutor in the case, he does not feel a personal interest in the result of the trial; but in a contempt proceeding the judge is the lawmaker and public prosecutor as well as the judge. It is the judge's order which the accused is charged with violating, and it is the judge who appears to prosecute the case, upon which he is to render a decision. In our federal and state constitutions we have care-fully separated the three departments of government, and each department is jealous of any encroachment upon its sphere of activity. The judge resents any attempt of the legislator or of the any attempt of the legislator or of the executive to usurp the functions of the court; the executive resents any attempt of the court or of the law-maker to enter his domain, and the lawmaker is equally insistent upon the preservation of his independence. If there is any time or place where a jury is needed, it is in a case of in-direct contempt. It is not strange that abuses have crept in, for a man would have to be more than human to unite in himself the deliberation of the logislator. the zeal of the public prothe zeal of the public legislator. secutor and the impartiality of the

NOT A LABOR QUESTION.

judge.

While the laboring, men have been the first to complain of this denial of the right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, it ought not to be considered a labor question. The jury system is so essential to the adminissystem is so essential to the adminis-tration of justice that the subject ought to appeal to all who make a study of the science of government. If citi-zens would only be on their guard against the beginnings of evils, it would be very easy to apply necessary remedies, but in the struggle for ex-istence the voters are often indifferent stence the voters are often indifferent to the application of an erroneous prin-ciple until repeated applications estab-lish a custom, and in time a custom crystallizes into law. It behooves us, as lovers of our country and as the friends of liberty, to insist upon the independence of the different depart-

(Continued on page two.)

I

FOREST FIRES STILL ALARM MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 7.—The forest fires are still menacing the town of Wrenshall, 25 miles west of Duluth. John Lowry of Duluth, who returned last night from Wrenshall, states that the flames are raging between Carlton and Wrenshall, and that many settlers have been burned out. The Great Northern trains vesterday stopped several times between stations to pick up settlers who have been left homeless. The village of Holman, near Grand Rapids, is also re-ported to be threatened.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7,-A telephone message from Minneiska, Minn., 16 miles from Winona, says that Paris Fletcher,

RUBBER HEELED MAN

TELLS OF DIRE PLOT

Letter to Secy. Taft Tells of a Conspiracy to Kill Him. In Chicago.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 7 .- The Topeka State Journal today prints an unsigned letter, mailed in Topeka in the latter part of August and addressed to Judge William H. Taft, in which the writer warns the Republican presidential nominee of an alleged plot to assassinate him. The letter, which was remailed to the chief of police by direction of Judge Taft, was made public here today by the latter official. It follows:

"Topeka, Kan., Aug. 28. "Secretary of War W. H. Taft: "Dear Sir-I feel it is my duty to enlighten you on some of the facts that deeply concern you. Four or five suspicious looking men were seen in close conversa. tion in a box car, which was standing in the Rock Island railroad yards. I was very close to the car, and having rubber heels, they did not notice my approach. They were busy formulating plans to assassinate the next president, who, they said, would be you, and, moreover, they were going to try then best to implicate some negro men. One of the men was very desperate and swore he would do it at Chicago the next time you came: but that he would do so with a rifle from the top of some skyscraper.

"Yours respectfully, "YOUR UNKNOWN FRIEND."

American company,

was born Jan will hurry down from Ogden to me Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill. Before the Liberty park engagement. Mr. Debs spoke to Socialists of the Junction city and upon complealing his talk start-



The big event of today, as is the case every Labor day, was the annual parade of unions and their hundreds - of mem-

Main street was the main street of Main street was the main street of circus days by 9:30 o'clock. Thorsands of persons crowded the shady side of the thoroughfare, and when the shady side could hold no more, the crowd stood in the hot sun, perspiring but destood in the hot sun, perspiring but de-termined to see the parade. At 10:20 martial music was heard coming up Main, and as mounted policemen rooe into sight, the crowd broke into cheers. "Uncle John" Hempel led a squad of policemen in single line behind the marshal of the day, and the mounted blue coats. Officers of the Utah Fed-eration of Labor were in carriages.

MACHINISTS FIRST.

Lodge No. 106 local of the Interna-tional Machinists led the labor organzations with a float containing ; izations with a float containing a min-iature locomotive, the "Sylman Limit-ed," with full steam up. The boiler makers, helpers and apprentices, in-cluding the D. & R. G. strikers and blacksmiths' unions, came next. Dress-ed in black trousers and white hats the from moulders presented an attractive generative makers followed appearance. Carriage makers followed in buggles, Cigar makers, all smoking their favorite products trudged behind the carriage makers' conveyances.

STRIKING TURNOUT.

A striking portion of the parade came A striking portion of the phase endow next: the horseshears in leather aprons and red shirts, were led by a prancing pony with a pretty little girl on its back. The miss sat in a foral horse-shoe. The Federated Musiclans rode in an automobile. The street car men, headed by their band were out in great numbers

DEBS BANNER OUSTED. The typographical unions followed. When a boy carrying a Debs placard fell in the typos promptly put him out and escorted him to the other side of the street. The crowd clapped at this the street. The crowd clapped at this significant occurrence. Local 151, I. B. of B. followed. The brewery workers with crowns of hops, got a hand as they marched along. Members of the mall-ers' union rode in carriages. The stage employes had a float made hand-some with theatrical "drops." The J. B. I. (barbers') union came next, its marchers in white jackets Led by the state band and a float containing a steel bridge, the Struc-

Led by the state band and a float containing a steel bridge, the Struc-tural Steel Workers in blue shirts, black hats and yellow overalls appeared to great advantage. The I, U, of S, E. (stationary engineers) had several hun-dred men in line. Sheet Metal Workers also had a fine representation,

WHITE COSTUMES A'PLENTY. Plasterers-a half a block of them-were in while from cap to shoes. All carried canes with American colors on them. The Y. M. C. A. had a float con-taining the winners of the McBurney cup. Another section of Held's band, ted the paper hangers, all in white. Electrical workmen and inside wiremen were just behind. The latter were dressed in overalls and black caps. Carpenters marched four deep and cov-ered a block. Fire Chief Glore in his carriage, and the department, each wagon fully manned, received many compliments. The engineers and all other wagons were dazzling, so bright were their metal and paint, Plasterers-a half a block of them were their metal and paint.

PARADE'S FORMATION. The procession contained in the ing, where they were photographed en

Amalgamated Carpenters' union. Team Owners' union. Salt Lake fire department.

WITH THE WORKERS.

A committee of fiver judges stood on the Kenyon hotel porch and reviewed the various unions as they passed by. The committee included iLeuts. Water-man and Butcher of the Fifteenth inman and Butcher of the Fifteenth in-fantry, and one reporter from each of the morning dailies. At the close of the parade the following awards were announced: Best representation of craft: Horse shoers, first; Structural Iron Workers, second; Machinists, third, and best appearance on march: Iron Moulders, first; Painters and De-carators second; Plasterers third

Ton Mounters, mist, rankers and De-corators, second; Plasterers, third. Some astonishment was expressed at the fine showing made by the street car men's band. The explanation is that of the 17 members, 11 were formerby in United States army bands, and one came from the English army. So the majority are "old hands at it." The leader is Lamont, one of the officials of the union. One player wore his Twenty-ninth infantry band uniform. The men were "right up" in marching, as might be expected.

'The "finest in the world," Sait Lake's policemen, did not distinguish themelves in their manner of step for the first two or three blocks. It was "route step," or "go as you please," with a weary look as though the men had been marching 10 miles and were foot sore.

The parade was just eight blocks long, the grand marshal reaching Fourth South street on the counter-march, first as the last piece of fire apparatus passed up the street.

The drive wheels of the miniature locomotive on the float were set on rolls, so that while they revolved at a furious rate, the machine, of course stood still. It was noticed that the ten-der was of the Vanderbilt, tubular pattern. This feature attracted spe-cial attention all along the route.

An absent minded woman, evidently looking for a street car, stood vacant-y for several moments in the street between the marching columns. The men looked at her as they went by, but she paid no attention to anybody. She happened to remember where she was finally and hurried to the side lines.

The Utah State band musicians pre-sented quite an attractive appearance n their new maroon colored caps.

Bridge Workers made a very neat ap-pearance in their brown corduroy pants, blue shirts, black hats and black uspenders. They drew out much com-plimentary comment from the side ines.

Of course the carpenters turned out the largest section, numbering just 200 men. Last year they made some pre-tention towards uniform, but this year each man was sattired as suited him.

At the conclusion of the parade, several of the best dressed of the unions adjourned to the city and county build-

DANIEL JAMES MCINTOSH. he was a year old his parents with the rest of the saints were driven from that city and forced to seek shelter at Florence, now Council Bluffs, until the spring of 1852 when they crossed the plains and settled in Salt Lake City. When the deceased was but 15 years old his father died leaving him to provide for the family. He found his first employment with the Deseret News as an apprentice where he remained until

went to work as bookkeper for the old Utah Central railroad and its suc-cessors, the Oregon Short Line railroad, which position he has held for the last 30 years. He was a prominent and faithful worker in the Sixteenth ward and for a season was president of the elders' quorum. He has resided in Salt Lake continuously for the past 48 years and was a member of the Home Dra-matic company back in the 76's.

Mr. Mackintosh returned from world about 10 o'clock Saturday night; took a bath and retired. In the course of an hour he was awakened through difficulty in respiration and called his wife to the bedside. For a short time he seemed to improve then suddenly turn-ed over and passed away.

He is survived by two brothers and two sisters, Mr. William Mackintosh of Salt Lake, and Mr. David Mackin-tosh of Seattle and Mrs. George Snel-

grove and Mrs. Edward Snelgrove, both of Salt Lake City. The funeral will be held from the Sixteenth ward meetinghouse Wednesday at 4 p. m.



President of American Smelting & Refining Co. En Route to Idaho.

Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting & Refining compa-American Smering & Reming compa-ny, is in the city today en route to Is-land Park. Idaho, where he will spend ten days, the guest of Silas W. Eccles. Mr. Guggenheim is accompanied by Mrs. Guggenheim, their daughter, Miss Gladys, a sister of Mrs. Guggenheim, and maids. When the vacation is anded accom-

When the vacation is ended, accompanied by Mr. Eccles, the smelting magnate will begin his tour of inspection of all the western plants of the