

PRESIDENT IN "LITTLE HUNGARY"

Guest at Dinner of the Hungarian
Republican Club on the East,
Side, New York.

UNUSUAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Guarded by Mounted Police and Secret Service Men, Went Through Streets Cleared and Condoned.

New York, Feb. 14.—After two days of receptions and dinners, President Roosevelt left tonight for the Pennsylvania road for Washington. The events of today included a reception at the University club, and tonight the event of his visit—the dinner given by the Hungarian Republican club, at the restaurant "Little Hungary," on the East Side, where a president has never been before.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt was to visit places where he has not been since he was governor of New York, and where no other president, while in office has ever been, led to unusual police precautions, but nothing untoward happened.

The president left the Hungarian club dinner after making a brief speech, in which he told of the duties of an American citizen as he saw them, and was driven directly to the Desbrosses street station, accompanied by a squad of mounted police, the ferryboat across the river at Jersey City at 11:30 and some minutes afterward he boarded his special train.

For the first time since the days when he was governor of New York, President Roosevelt revisited the heart of the East Side, where, as guest of the Hungarian Republican club, he dined and spoke at the restaurant "Little Hungary," which is a small, cozy place, and was guarded by mounted police and secret service men, through streets cleared and cordoned by patrolmen, he drove from upper Fifth avenue into the crowded district which lies around Second avenue and East Houston street, a region of small shops and tenements and largely populated by foreign-born citizens.

GIVEN AN OVATION.

From the moment his carriage entered the district, he received an ovation. Never before has a president of the United States visited this little-known part of New York, and never before had a fraction of the thousands that cheer him seen a nation's ruler. Electric lights winked and blazed, and the crowd, with banners and flags, and in the wind, and the great East Side showed its enthusiasm in every imaginable way. Across Second avenue at Sixth street a huge electric light was hoisted, and the word "Delighted," a word frequently used in the decorations.

The district through which the president drove and in which he dined is not the safest in the great city, and the police took no chance. So stringent were the precautions that not a flash-light photograph was allowed to be taken, and uniformed police, plain clothes men and detectives fairly swarmed inside and out of "Little Hungary." They were stationed on the roofs and fire escapes in the neighborhood, and for two blocks on either side of East Houston street a cordon of police cut off the crowds. The ordinary police cards, permitting entry into fire lines and similar places were suspended by order of Police Commissioner McAdoo, and no one without an invitation to the dinner or a specially issued police card was permitted to "pass the line" of the patrolmen.

The night was almost the coldest of the winter, but it did not depress the spirits of the crowd. Before dusk the East Side streets began to pour forth their thousands of people, and "Little Hungary," and these were swelled by thousands from all over the city, the latter perhaps more anxious to see the glimpse of the president. The snow of many storms, ice-coated by alternate thaws and freezes, was breast high in the side streets and over these the crowds scrambled and over these they slipped to secure a vantage point. They stood uncomplainingly on the icy crests and lingers through the long hours of the banquet to again cheer the president on his departure.

A COSMOPOLITAN CROWD.

East Houston street and adjoining thoroughfares in all directions were blocked by as cosmopolitan a crowd as could be gathered in any city in the world. At that hour the police began to clear the streets and draw their lines, through which admission was gained only by special ticket. A troop of police rode into the crowd, and working east and west, gradually moved the sightseers into the side streets, where another line was established to keep the back. The crowds were in the best of humor and no disorder or resistance occurred.

Every entrance to a residence or store within the police line was guarded by an officer, while the house opposite the cafes stood policemen to keep these vantage points clear of any ill-disposed person. The men took up their stations with the certainty of well-arranged plans, and whenever some belated homecomer whose residence was within the guarded zone appeared he was accompanied to his door by an officer and left with the caution to remain indoors.

The tenants of the near-by houses had been warned in the afternoon by the police to get home before the lines were drawn and most of them appeared to have done so. Driven from the streets they crowded the front of the tenements. They were posted in this way by the hundred. The buildings were bristling with faces from every point of vantage, and a hurried conference of police officials was held. They evidently did not like the situation. As a result every one was driven from the fire escapes and

ANOTHER GERM DESTROYER.

Herpicide is Death to Dandruff Germs. The germ burrows into the scalp, throwing up the cuticle in thin scales, called dandruff, or scurf, and digging at the root of the hair where it seeps the hair's vitality. First comes brittle hair, then lusterless and dead-like hair, then falling hair, and, finally baldness. Nine-tenths of the hair troubles are caused by dandruff. Without dandruff, hair will grow luxuriantly, as nature intended. "Herpicide" kills the dandruff germ, leaving the hair to grow unhampered, as it does with the American red man. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents. 35

from the open windows, which were ordered locked, but no objection was made to the occupants looking through the glass.

OFFICERS ON GUARD.

On every fire escape, with orders to watch the people in the houses, was a uniformed fireman. From the entrance of "Little Hungary" could be seen more than 50 policemen in uniform on the numerous fire escapes, while others peered over the cornices and still others were stationed in the hallways of the tenement tenements.

President Roosevelt was punctual to his schedule. He was due at 7:30, and his minutes before that time cheering began on Avenue B. The police lines began to attention and a band stationed near the cafe struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." But after the opening of the horn could be heard. The wave of cheering swept ahead of the presidential party, and grew into a roar such as East Side tenement walls never echoed before. The window or door was not closed. The sashes went up simultaneously.

A POLYGLOT GREETING.

Waving from his carriage window and smiling, the president returned the polyglot greeting. There was no delay. A lane was made quickly through the people massed at the police line in Avenue A, a block from its intersection with East Houston street, and the carriage with the mounted police escort swept up to the door of the restaurant. At the entrance to the cafe there was a welcoming cheer and the president bowed to the cheering crowd. The carriage lined up opposite the entrance until the party entered the cafe.

In the carriage with the president was Marcus Braun, president of the Hungarian Republican club, whose guest Mr. Roosevelt was. Police Commissioner McAdoo and Secy. Loeb. As the president stepped from the carriage he paused and shook hands with several of the crowd, who stood near.

CALED HIM "MR. COMMISSIONER."

Six years ago Gov. Roosevelt was entertained at the same place, and when he was police commissioner he became familiar with every turn of the narrow streets through which he passed tonight. In his police escort tonight there were some of the men who were his badges under him when he headed "the force," and who still address him as "Mr. Commissioner."

"When the president drove up to 'Little Hungary' tonight he fulfilled a promise made to members of the Hungarian Republican club several years ago, that he would be their guest at the dinner. He kept his promise, and he was ever true to the word he gave to the White House. This, the concluding function of the president's two-day visit to New York, was the most picturesque that he has attended. In his trip to the city of wealth and fashion which surrounded him last night at the Lincoln dinner were surroundings amid which the president spoke tonight. He met old friends, many of whom he had known when he was police commissioner.

It was interesting to see how well his memory served him at the reception which preceded the banquet, for when Mr. Braun, president of the club, and his wife, Mrs. Braun, were introduced to Mr. Roosevelt, he exclaimed: "No need of an introduction here, and quickly call the name and grasp the hand of the individual. To him, the president, the name was not new, and he was anxious to ask him some questions about his speech last night, the president good-naturedly replied: "Read the speech, my friend, and you won't ask any questions."

IN THE BANQUET HALL.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the president left the reception room, and, escorted by Mr. Braun, descended to the basement and past the little bar into the cafe. He stood for several minutes at his place at the center of the head table, gazing upon the elaborate decorations. The ceiling, the walls and the pillars were completely covered with evergreen, and this covering was relieved by flags and shields. Red carnations were arranged in profusion along the front of the president's table, which extended across one side of the room.

The president sat at the right of Mr. Braun, the president of the club, and the other guests at this table were Gen. Francis V. Greene, William Barnes, Jr., Rear Admiral Coghlan, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Nevada M. Stranahan, Secy. Loeb, W. Travers Jerome, Commissioner McAdoo, Robert B. Armstrong, James Shoups, Jr., and Frank H. Tyson, while near by were many other men prominent in various walks of life.

A Hungarian orchestra especially pleased the president with its inspiring music throughout the dinner. An amusing incident of the early part of the dinner was furnished by Mr. Thurgis, a prominent member of the club. He is a tall man with long black hair and a rather striking countenance. He was sitting down in front of the president and started up to shake hands with him, when there was an immediate rush of secret service men to the rescue.

The cause of great amusement among the members of the club, and the president gave him a most cordial greeting. Among the telegrams read at the dinner was one from the Hungarian club of Kansas City to President Roosevelt, which said: "Hungarian hearts, they beat for you because they always find you true. We hope you find the Tokay right and God will bless your appetite."

It was 10:20 o'clock when Mr. Braun rapped for order that he might introduce the president. Amid loud cries of "Eisen," and the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Mr. Braun proposed the president's health.

The applause was deafening as the president arose and faced the crowded room. When silence was obtained, he said, in part:

"It is nearly 10 years ago that I first took dinner here. In the immediate neighborhood where I am dining now and at that time I remember perfectly

TEA

Don't be shy; your grocer wants to return your money, if you don't like Schilling's Best.

When I was brought here, it was by Mr. Jacob Rits and Mr. Jim Reynolds and I was told that I would get an award of honor and hear some very good music, and both prophecies proved true. And it was about that time that I grew to be acquainted with so many of my hosts and fellow-guests of this evening. The other I fully know before. With one of my fellow guests, Gen. Grant, I was then working in common, and at different times I spoke at meetings presided over by him held in the clubhouses of various of the gentlemen here present, sometimes on political subjects, much more often on matters of good citizenship affecting us all as citizens.

I grew in these years, gentlemen, to have a very close feeling of sympathy and affection and regard for the men and women of the great East Side of this city, and I needed no introduction to I was invited to come and be the guest at a club of the East Side this evening. President Braun has described how the preliminary invitation took place. It was six years ago that this club gave me a dinner, after I had been elected governor, and they then said that they intended to elect me president, and that I must then accept the dinner with them again. I told them certainly that if they would carry out their part of the contract I would carry out mine. I am not perfectly certain that they anticipated that their offer would be closed with so soon.

"But you see, gentlemen, I closed with them; and tonight I wish to greet you most warmly and to say that I doubt if we could find a more typical American gathering than this. Americanism is not a matter of birthplace, of ancestry, of creed, of occupation; Americanism is a matter of the spirit that is within the man's soul. From the time I saw my first American independent nation to the present moment there has never been a generation in which some of the distinguished and most useful men were not men who had been born on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is peculiarly appropriate, and to me peculiarly pleasant, that in addressing this club of the men upon which efforts much of the future welfare of this city, of this state, and of this nation depends, I should be addressing men who show by their actions that they know the difference between Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, native-born and foreign-born; provided only the man, whatever his creed, whatever his birthplace, strives to live as to do his duty by his neighbor and by the country as a whole."

It was impossible to hear the concluding paragraphs of the president's speech because of the enthusiasm of the secret service men. They swarmed around the main table, and with a wedge formation, took the president through a narrow hallway and up the stairs to the reception room, where his coat and hat had been left. Then a police sergeant in uniform, with half a dozen patrolmen, was sent to keep the stairs clear. Ten minutes later the president and escort left the building. There was continuous cheering when the president appeared at the door of the restaurant to take his carriage to the Jersey City ferry. He raised his hat several times in response to the cheers and was driven west rapidly to the Desbrosses street ferry, where he arrived at 11:30 o'clock, and boarded the ferry and was taken to Jersey City.

SULZER EULOGIZES HIM.

After the president had left the restaurant Congressman William Sulzer eulogized Mr. Roosevelt and criticized the senatorial election. He said: "I shall stand by the president in his fight against the senate of the United States. He is right in the senatorial election, and I believe the American people will uphold and sustain him in his fair and just contention. The senate of the United States is today an aristocratic, autocratic and plutocratic body. It is the most undemocratic, the most unrepresentative, the most un-American institution in our political system. Some of the senators are all right, but most of them are generally wrong, and try to stay wrong. Just think of my friends: Forty men in the United States senate practically control and run the government of the United States, spurn the executive, spit on the house of representatives and bid defiance to the American people."

"We can never secure the reforms the American people want and demand; we can never change the plutocratic system, nor entrench and make powerful throughout the country, until we reform the senate of the United States."

SENATE WILL TAKE NO ACTION ON PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator Lodge presented to the senate today in executive session a list of all the general and particular arbitration treaties, of arbitration articles of treaties containing other provisions that have been submitted to the senate. The senator has compiled also a statement showing the constitutional methods of making and ratifying treaties in certain foreign countries. The statement was ordered printed as a public document.

The disposition of each arbitration treaty is given by the statement. It shows that the great majority of which are ratified and one—the Olney-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain—rejected. Of the treaties ratified 37 were not amended and six were amended.

Seven arbitration agreements have been entered into without being submitted to the senate. They all provided for the settlement of private claims, and were with Brazil, Colombia, Spain, Mexico (plus and case) Domingo and two with Hayti.

The Dominican is the San Domingo Improvement company case, inquired into by Senator Bacon's resolution introduced yesterday.

The compilation of the laws covering the ratification of arbitration agreements of all the countries with whom the United States has negotiated such treaties shows that in every instance the executive must secure the approval of at least one, and in most instances both parliamentary bodies, and except in the cases of Switzerland, where and parliamentary body is supreme in treaty making, the executive having none of the power, and of Great Britain, where the king must secure the approval of a committee of parliament analogous with the foreign relations committee of the senate of the United States.

The announcement is made by Senator Lodge that he will not make any statement in answer to the letter of the president which charged that the ratification of the arbitration treaties with the amendment adopted was a step backward and not a step forward.

"So far as I know, no one is going to make a statement on that subject," said the senator.

ARMY CANTINE QUESTION.

War Department Issues Circular Giving Both Sides.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A circular issued by the war department to the army today gives the text of a letter received by the secretary of war from Representative Littlefield of Maine, relative to the anti-canteen act, and the secretary's reply, together with instructions to officers with respect to

their reports on the subject. In his letter Mr. Littlefield stated that he is the author of the anti-canteen amendment and adds:

"I regret to say that an impression prevails that the officers of the army are not in favor of this legislation, but are prejudiced against it. If it is true, it has created an unhealthy atmosphere that not only will impair the efficiency of the recreation and amusement features, but will itself practically defeat the object of the legislation."

Secy. Taft, in reply, said: "I think you are correct in assuming that a great majority of the officers in the army regard the anti-canteen amendment as ill-advised, and as likely to increase rather than decrease drunkenness in the ranks. Indeed, I must admit to you that, as at present advised, I share their opinion."

The secretary then says he recognizes that it was the intention of those who favored the amendment to substitute for the canteen a commodious post exchange, and that the question whether the present system is to be maintained or the canteen restored with the privilege of drinking beer and light wines only, will be settled by Congress after a careful investigation.

Continuing, the secretary said that while he recognizes the danger of forming opinions coloring more or less judgment as to results, obedience to orders is with army officers the first soldierly virtue, and that if cautioned to report facts impartially they will obey the direction of constitutional authority. He then informed Mr. Littlefield that he would transmit the correspondence, together with a caution to all officers, asking them to show no bias in their statements.

CORRUPTION IN COLORADO.

House Committee of Five to Make An Investigation.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 14.—Under a resolution adopted by the Colorado house of representatives today a committee of five was appointed by Speaker Dickerson to investigate charges of corruption and intimidation made by Representatives J. E. Melton of San Juan county, and Claude Street of Park county, Democrats, in connection with the eight-hour bill. Several Republican representatives declared in course of an exciting debate that members making charges against fellow members since they knew no difference between the charges.

In the discussion of the eight-hour bill yesterday, Representative Melton mentioned the charges heard in talk around the capital building, and that money was distributed among members to secure the passage of an eight-hour bill in a form satisfactory to the corporations. Today Representative Street declared that members were intimidated by outside influences and added that he would prove his charges.

EX-GOV. HORACE BOLES III.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 14.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boles is lying critically ill at a hotel in Hot Springs, Ark., where he went for the health some weeks ago. From his general condition before his departure his relatives in Waterloo fear he will not recover. His family has been called to his bedside.

Iri Reynolds Very Ill.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 14.—Iri Reynolds, who held a package said to contain \$50,000 in securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick, is seriously ill. Mr. Reynolds has been confined to his bed for several days when a severe attack of grip and malaria.

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Painkiller
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No Case of Pneumonia on Record

There is no case on record of a cold resulting in Pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, after

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It stops the cough and heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold.

Do not take chances on a cold wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation that costs you the same as Foley's Honey and Tar.

Remember the name and get the genuine.

A Severe Cold for Three Months.

The following letter from A. J. Nussbaum, of Batesville, Ind., tells its own story: "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A doctor prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00. The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the \$1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

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Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors.

In the midst of one of the most brilliant social functions of the season, a noted society woman started suddenly from her chair with a scream of agony and fell insensible to the floor.

A few hours later the distinguished physician told her anxious husband that she was suffering from an acute case of nervous prostration brought on by female trouble, and hinted at an operation. Fortunately a friend advised her to try

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman.

The derangement of the delicate female organism sets every nerve in the body quivering with pain. Headaches, backaches, torturing bearing down pains and dragging sensations make women nervous and hysterical.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled for eight years with irregularities which broke down my system and brought on extreme nervousness and hysteria. I could neither enjoy my meals nor sleep nights, became easily irritated and nervous and very despondent. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved to be the only medicine which helped me. After taking the third bottle, my general health began to improve. At the end of the fifth month I was well and could attend to my household and social duties and enjoy life.

Mrs. CURRY, whose portrait appears on the right, is the leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra. The following letter is from Miss Goode, President of the Bryn Mawr Lawn Tennis Club of Chicago:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I tried many different remedies to try to build up my system, which had become run down from loss of proper rest and unseasonable hours, but nothing seemed to help me. Mother is a great advocate of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles, having used it herself some years ago with great success. So I began to take it, and in less than a month I was able to be out of bed and out of doors, and in three months I was entirely well. Really I have never felt so strong and well as I have since.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free to all. Her address is Lynn, Mass.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

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Also a Positive Cure for—
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For Sale at all Druggists.
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Worth three times what we ask for them, and are offered at this price simply because we are closing out the matter with them; first class in every respect; guaranteed. But we are closing the line out and want to move them.

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