

## PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

President Issues One Declaring  
That of United States in the  
Russo-Japanese War.

FRIENDLY WITH BOTH POWERS.

Acts Forbidden on American Soil—  
Fitting Out of Filibusters—Conduct  
Of Belligerent Ships.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President  
Roosevelt today issued the following  
proclamation declaring the neutrality  
of the United States in the Russo-Jap-  
anese war:

Whereas, A state of war unhappily  
exists between Japan, on one side, and  
Russia on the other side; and

Whereas, The United States is on  
terms of friendship and amity with  
both the contending powers and with  
the persons inhabiting their several  
dominions; and

Whereas, There are citizens of the  
United States residing within the terri-  
tories or dominions of each of the said  
belligerents and carrying on commerce,  
trade or other business or pursuits  
therein, protected by the faith of treat-  
ies; and

Whereas, There are subjects of each  
of the said belligerents residing within  
the territory or jurisdiction of the  
United States and carrying on com-  
merce, trade or other business pursuits  
therein; and

Whereas, The laws of the United  
States, without interfering with the free  
expression of opinion and sympathy or  
with the open manufacture or sale of  
arms or munitions of war, nevertheless  
impose upon all persons who may be  
within their territory and jurisdiction  
an impartial neutrality during the  
existence of the contest; and

Whereas, It is the duty of a neutral  
government not to permit or suffer the  
making of its waters subservient to the  
purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt,  
president of the United States of Amer-  
ica, in order to preserve the neutrality  
of the United States and of their citi-  
zens and of persons within their terri-  
tory and jurisdiction and to enforce their  
laws, and in order that all per-  
sons, being warned of the general tenor  
of the laws and treaties of the United  
States in this behalf and of the laws of  
the United States, may thus be prevented  
from an unintentional violation of the same,  
do hereby declare and proclaim that by  
the act passed on the 20th day of April,  
A. D. 1818, commonly known as the  
"neutrality law," the following acts are  
forbidden to be done, under severe pen-  
alties, within the territory and jurisdic-  
tion of the United States, to-wit:

### ACTS FORBIDDEN.

First—Accepting and exercising a  
commission to serve either of the said  
belligerents by land or by sea against  
the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into  
the service of either of the said belliger-  
ents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman  
on board of any vessel of war, letter  
of marque or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another  
person to enlist or enter himself in the  
service of either of the said belliger-  
ents as a soldier or as a marine or sea-  
man on board of any vessel of war, letter  
of marque or privateer.

Fourth—Hiring another person to go  
beyond the limits of the United States,  
with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth—Hiring another person to go  
beyond the limits of the United States,  
with intent to be entered into service  
as aforesaid.

Sixth—Retaining another person to go  
beyond the limits of the United States  
with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh—Retaining another person to  
go beyond the limits of the United States  
to be entered into the service as  
aforesaid. (But the said act is not to  
be construed to extend to a citizen of  
either belligerent, who being transiently  
within the United States, shall, on  
board of another vessel of war which  
at the time of its arrival within the  
United States was fitted and equipped  
as such vessel of war, enlist or enter  
himself or hire or retain another sub-  
ject or citizen of the same belligerent  
who is transiently within the United  
States, to enlist or enter himself to  
serve such belligerent on board such  
vessel of war, if the United States shall

Ayer's Pills, Ayer's Pills, Ayer's  
Pills, Ayer's Pills. Keep saying  
it over and over again. It means  
so much to so many people.

# Ayer's

It means an active liver, for one  
thing. And that means no consti-  
pation, no biliousness, no sick-  
headache, no dyspepsia.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs.  
AYER'S SANSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

then be at peace with such belligerent  
powers.)

### FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

Eighth—Fitting out and arming, or  
attempting to fit out and arm, or pro-  
curing to be fitted out and armed, or  
knowingly being concerned in the fur-  
nishing, fitting out or arming of any  
ship or vessel with intent that ship or  
vessel shall be employed in the service  
of either of the belligerents.

Ninth—Issuing or delivering a com-  
mission within the territory or jurisdic-  
tion of the United States for a ship  
or vessel to the intent that she may be  
employed as aforesaid.

Tenth—Increasing or augmenting, or  
procuring to be increased or augmented,  
or knowingly being concerned in in-  
creasing or augmenting the force of  
any ship of war, cruiser or other armed  
vessel, which at the time of her arrival  
within the United States was a ship  
of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the  
service of either of the said belliger-  
ents or belonging to the subjects of  
either, by adding to the number of guns  
of such vessels or by changing those  
on board of her for guns of larger  
caliber or by the addition thereto of any  
equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh—Beginning or setting on  
foot or preparing the means for any  
military expedition or enterprise to be  
carried from the territory or jurisdic-  
tion of the United States against the  
territory or dominions of either of  
the said belligerents. And I do hereby  
further declare and proclaim that any  
frequenting and use of the waters  
within the territorial jurisdiction of  
the United States by the armed vessels  
of either belligerent, whether public  
ships or privateers, for the purpose of  
preparing for hostile operations or as  
posts of observation upon the ships of  
war or privateers or merchant vessels  
of the other belligerent lying within or  
being able to enter the jurisdiction of  
the United States must be regarded as  
unfriendly and offensive and in viola-  
tion of that neutrality which it is the  
determination of this government to ob-  
serve; and to the end that the hazard  
and inconvenience of such apprehended  
practices may be avoided, I further  
proclaim and declare that from and  
after the 15th day of February, inst.,  
and during the continuance of the  
present hostilities between Japan and  
Russia, no ship of war or privateer of  
either belligerent shall be permitted to  
make use of any port, harbor, road-  
stead or waters subject to the jurisdic-  
tion of the United States from which a  
vessel of the other belligerent (whether  
the same shall be a ship of war, a pri-  
vateer or a merchant ship) shall have  
previously departed until after the ex-  
piration of at least 24 hours from the  
departure of such last-mentioned ship  
beyond the jurisdiction of the United  
States.

### BELLIGERENT VESSELS IN NEU- TRAL PORT.

If any ship of war or privateer of  
either belligerent shall, after the time  
of this notification takes effect, enter  
any port, harbor, roadstead or waters  
of the United States, such vessel shall  
be required to depart and put to sea  
within 24 hours after her entrance into  
such port or harbor, roadstead or  
waters, except in case of stress of  
weather or of her requiring provisions  
or things necessary for the subsistence  
of her crew, or for repairs; in either of  
which cases the authorities of the port  
or of the nearest port (as the case may  
be) shall require her to put to sea as  
soon as possible after the expiration

of such period of 24 hours, without per-  
mitting her to take in supplies beyond  
what may be necessary for her imme-  
diate use; and no such vessel which  
may have been permitted to remain  
within the waters of the United States  
for the purpose of repairs shall con-  
tinue within such port, harbor, road-  
stead or waters for a longer period than  
24 hours after the her necessary repairs  
shall have been completed, un-  
less within such 24 hours a ves-  
sel, whether ship-of-war, privateer or  
merchant ship of other belligerent shall  
have departed therefrom, in which  
case the time limit for the departure of  
such ship-of-war or privateer shall be  
extended so far as may be necessary to  
secure an interval of not less than 24  
hours between such departure and that  
of a ship-of-war, privateer or mer-  
chant ship of the other belligerent,  
which has previously quit the same  
port, harbor, roadstead or waters.

No ship-of-war or privateer of either  
belligerent shall be detained in any port,  
harbor, roadstead or waters of the United  
States more than 24 hours by reason of  
the successive departures from such  
port, harbor, roadstead or waters of  
more than one vessel of the other belliger-  
ent. But if there be several vessels  
of each of either of the two belligerents  
in the same port, harbor, roadstead or  
waters, the order of their departure  
therefrom shall be so arranged as to  
afford the opportunity of leaving alterna-  
tely to the vessels of the two belligerents,  
and to cause the least deten-  
tion consistent with the objects of  
this proclamation. No ship-of-war or  
privateer of either belligerent shall be  
permitted, while in any port, harbor,  
roadstead or waters of the United  
States, to take on any supplies, except provisions and such  
other things as may be required for the  
subsistence of her crew, and except so  
much coal as may be sufficient to carry  
such vessel, if without any sail power,  
to the nearest port of her own country;  
or in case the vessel is rigged to go under  
sail, and may also be propelled by  
steam power, then with half the quan-  
tity of coal which she would be entitled  
to receive if dependent upon steam  
alone, and no coal shall be again sup-  
plied to any such ship-of-war or pri-  
vateer in the same or in any other port,  
harbor, roadstead or waters of the United  
States without special permission,  
until after the expiration of three  
months from the time when such coal  
may have been last supplied to her  
within the waters of the United States,  
unless such ship-of-war or privateer  
shall, since last thus supplied, have en-  
tered a port of the government to which  
she belongs.

And I further declare and proclaim  
that by the first article of the conven-  
tion as to rights of neutrals at sea  
which was concluded between the United  
States of America and his majesty,  
the emperor of all the Russias, on the  
22nd day of July, A. D. 1856, the fol-  
lowing principles were recognized as per-  
manent and immutable, to-wit:

### CONTRABAND OF WAR.

First—That free ships make free  
goods; that is to say, that the effects or  
goods belonging to subjects or citizens  
of a power or state at war are free from  
capture and confiscation when found on  
board of neutral vessels, with the ex-  
ception of articles of contraband of war.

Second—That the property of neutrals  
on board an enemy's vessels is not sub-  
ject to confiscation unless the same be  
contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim  
that the statutes of the United States  
and the law of nations alike require  
that no person within the territory and  
jurisdiction of the United States shall  
take part, directly or indirectly, in the  
said war, but shall remain at peace with  
each of the said belligerents and shall  
maintain a strict and impartial neu-  
trality; and that whatever privileges  
shall be accorded to one belligerent  
within the ports of the United States  
shall be, in like manner, accorded to  
the other.

And I do hereby enjoin all the good  
citizens of the United States and all  
persons residing or being within the terri-  
tory or jurisdiction of the United  
States, to observe the laws thereof and  
to commit no act contrary to the pro-  
visions of the said statutes or in viola-  
tion of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of  
the United States and all persons re-  
siding or being within their territory  
or jurisdiction that while the free and  
full expression of sympathies in public  
or private is not restricted by the law  
of the United States, military forces in  
aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully  
be by the government or organized within  
their jurisdiction, and that while all  
persons may lawfully, and without re-  
striction by reason of the aforesaid  
state of war, manufacture and sell  
within the United States arms and mu-  
nitions of war and other articles ordi-  
narily known as contraband of war, yet  
they cannot carry such articles upon  
the high seas for the use or service of  
either belligerent, nor can they trans-  
port soldiers and officers of either, or  
attempt to break any blockade which  
may be lawfully established and main-  
tained during the war, without incur-  
ring the risk of hostile capture and the  
penalties denounced by the law of  
nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all  
citizens of the United States and others  
who may claim the protection of this  
government who do may conduct them-  
selves from the premises will do so at  
their peril, and that they can in no wise  
obtain any protection from the govern-  
ment of the United States against the  
consequences of their conduct.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: John Hay, Secre-  
tary of State.

### LITTLE ELMER ROSE.

Controversy Over Child of the Notori-  
ous Wife Murderer.

Before Judge Diehl issued the order  
yesterday, making the Children's Aid  
and Home Finding association the legal  
guardian of little Elmer Rose, the  
child of Frank Rose the wife murder-  
er, there was some trouble between  
Mrs. V. A. Stickney of the association  
and Miss Katherine Page of 24 Ninth  
East street. Miss Page had the child  
and refused to give it up to Mrs. Stick-  
ney. It is claimed by the latter that  
Miss Page asked permission to take  
the child home for a few days, and  
that when Mrs. Stickney called for the  
boy Miss Page refused to part with  
him, saying that she intended to adopt  
him.

Yesterday Judge Diehl issued the order  
referred to and gave Mrs. Stickney  
a copy of the same. But in spite of  
that ruling, Miss Page, it is said, re-  
fused to give up the child and the courts  
may be resorted to in order to settle the  
dispute.

Miss Page declares that Judge Hall  
told her that the father could give  
the child to whom he pleased, but Judge  
Hall said that Miss Page misunder-  
stood him and that he merely explain-  
ed her the law on adoption. But it  
would seem that the Home Finding  
association would have no trouble in  
securing possession of the child since  
Judge Diehl's order.

### HOTEL AND CORRIDOR.

Daniel Kane of Salmon City, Ida., is a  
guest at the Kenyon.

M. E. Lemmon of Payson is in the  
city.

E. J. Tobin, the well known mining  
man, accompanied by his wife, is here  
from Nevada.

A. D. Smith of Provo is among the  
guests at the Wilson.

Jackson McChrystal and wife are here  
from Eureka.

M. P. Colthorp, the well known Ver-  
nal merchant, is at the Wilson.

C. M. Madsen of Gunnison is at the  
Cullen.

Mrs. A. D. Ireland has returned from  
a stay of several months in New York  
and is at the Cullen.

C. Fred Howe, the mining operator, is  
here from Colton. He is at the Knute-  
ford.

A. Kendall, a well known business  
man of Rock Springs, is at the Knute-  
ford, accompanied by Mrs. Kendall.

William E. Grimschaw, deputy United  
States marshal of St. Paul, is here for  
a short stay. Mr. Grimschaw is explain-  
ing from the coast, where he landed a  
number of Chinese candidates for de-  
portation.

Inspector Hampton of the bureau of  
immigration visited Salt Lake today on  
business. Mr. Hampton is a son of  
General Wade Hampton of Confed-  
erate fame.

## DECLARATION OF WAR BY JAPAN.

Army and Navy Commanded to  
Carry on Hostilities Against  
Russia.

### THE REASONS FOR MAKING IT

Integrity of Korea is Essential to the  
Welfare of the Mikado's  
Kingdom.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—The following is the  
text of the imperial rescript declaring  
war against Russia, which was issued  
in Japan yesterday:

"We, by the grace of heaven, emperor  
of Japan, seated on the throne, occu-  
pied by the same dynasty since time  
immemorial, hereby make proclamation  
to all our loyal and brave subjects as  
follows:

"We hereby declare war against Rus-  
sia, and we command our army and  
navy to carry on hostilities against her,  
in obedience to their duty, with all their  
strength and we also command our  
competent authorities to make every  
effort in pursuance of their duties, to  
attain the national aim with all the  
means within the limits of the law of  
nations.

"We have always deemed it essential  
in international relations, and have  
made it our constant aim to promote  
the pacific progress of our empire in  
civilization, to strengthen our friendly  
ties with other states and to establish  
a state of things which would maintain  
enduring peace in the far east and as-  
sure the future security of our domi-  
nion without injury to the rights or in-  
terests of other powers.

"Our competent authorities have also  
performed their duties in obedience to  
our will, so that our relations with all  
the powers had been steadily growing  
in cordiality. It was thus entirely  
against our expectation that we have  
unhappily come to open hostilities  
against Russia. The integrity of Korea  
is a matter of the gravest concern to  
this empire, not only because of our  
traditional relations with that country,  
but because the separate existence of  
Korea is essential to the safety of our  
realm. Nevertheless, Russia, in dis-  
regard of her solemn treaty pledges to  
China and her repeated assurances to  
other powers, is still in occupation of  
Manchuria, has consolidated and  
strengthened her hold on those prov-  
inces and is bent on their final annex-  
ation. And, since the absorption of  
Manchuria by Russia would render it  
impossible to maintain the integrity of  
China, and would in addition compel  
the abandonment of all hope of peace  
in the far east, we were determined  
in those circumstances to settle the ques-  
tion by negotiations and to secure  
thereby permanent peace. With that  
object in view, our competent authori-  
ties by our order made proposals to  
Russia and frequent conferences were  
held during the last six months.

"Russia, however, never met such  
proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but  
by wanton delays put off a settlement  
of the six questions and by ostentatiously  
advocating peace on one hand, while  
on the other extending her navy and  
military operations so as to accom-  
plish her own selfish designs. We can-  
not in the least admit that Russia had  
from the first any serious or genuine  
desires for peace. She rejected the pro-  
posals of our government. The safety  
of Korea was in danger, and the inter-  
ests of our empire were menaced. The  
guarantees for the future which we  
failed to secure by peaceful negotia-  
tions can now only be obtained by an appeal  
to arms.

"It is our earnest wish that by the  
loyal view of our faithful sub-  
jects peace may soon be permanently  
restored and the glory of our empire  
preserved."

### BETTER PAY AND SERVICE

California Proposition With Reference  
To Calling of School Teachers.

State Supt. of Schools Nelson has  
received a communication from D. R.  
Jones, chairman of the legislative com-  
mittee of the Alameda County Teach-  
ers' club of Berkeley, Cal., suggesting  
that a movement be launched in this  
state to increase the efficiency of  
schools by so increasing the salaries of  
teachers as to induce competent teach-  
ers to remain in the profession and  
to offer some future in the line of  
teaching to promising students so that  
there would be some inducement for



# Great Sale

...OF...  
**LACES.**

## CLOSING OUT SALE

OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

# LACES.

Comprising CLUNY, ORIENTAL, CHANTILLY, POINT  
OF PARIS, ORIENTAL APPLIQUES, CHIFFON AP-  
PLIQUES and VALENCIENNES, at Most Extraordinary Re-  
ductions. Sale starts

**Saturday 9 a.m. Notice Window.**

Comprising CLUNY, ORIENTAL, CHANTILLY, POINT  
OF PARIS, ORIENTAL APPLIQUES, CHIFFON AP-  
PLIQUES and VALENCIENNES, at Most Extraordinary Re-  
ductions. Sale starts

**Saturday 9 a.m. Notice Window.**

## SPECIAL SALE

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, TWO  
DAYS ONLY,

Of Our Entire Stock of

## Child's Winter Coats

In Ages 2 to 6 Years

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

CHILD'S \$3.50 COATS	\$1.50
for .....	
CHILD'S \$4.50 COATS	\$1.95
for .....	
CHILD'S \$6.00 COATS	\$2.95
for .....	
CHILD'S \$8.50 COATS	\$3.95
for .....	
CHILD'S \$1.75 EIDERDOWN COATS	95 cts
for .....	
CHILD'S \$2.75 EIDERDOWN COATS	\$1.25
for .....	

SEE WINDOW.

them to make more thorough prepara-  
tions for such work.

Supt. Nelson's reply to the sugges-  
tion is in part as follows:

"The average monthly salary for  
male teachers throughout the entire  
State of Utah for the school year en-  
ding June 30, 1903, was \$71.11; for fe-  
males, \$48.31.

"The only provision of law bearing  
on this question is recorded in section  
183 of the revised statutes of Utah. It  
reads as follows: 'Females employed  
as teachers in the public schools of  
this state shall in all cases receive the  
same compensation as is allowed to  
male teachers for like services, when  
holding the same grade certificates.'

"The county superintendents \* \* \*  
are among those who are desirous of  
higher salaries for teachers. Most of  
them will be in close touch with the  
legislators who will convene in legis-  
lative assembly next January. The  
superintendents believe, however, that  
the teachers' scholarship and ability to  
teach well must justify her demands  
for increased salaries. In the biennial  
convention of city and county public  
school superintendents, which convened  
last week, a resolution was passed fa-  
voring a higher degree of efficiency on  
the part of the teacher. The conven-  
tion favored an amendment to the law  
which would require all teachers in  
the state entering the profession to be  
graduates of good normal schools or  
else to successfully pass an examina-  
tion in subjects of normal school grade.  
While the superintendents, therefore,  
are enthusiastically in favor of higher

salaries for teachers, they are also in  
favor of school boards' valuable ser-  
vices for higher salaries. In fact, they  
believe that one of the best methods  
for increasing the salaries of teachers  
consists in securing a high standard  
of efficiency of the teacher."

Supt. Nelson has also received a sug-  
gestion from W. T. Felts of the South-  
ern Illinois State Normal school, that  
a course in agriculture be adopted in  
the public schools of the state. In re-  
ply to the communication Supt. Nelson  
stated that the proposition had been dis-  
cussed here in times past but no defi-  
nite plans had been inaugurated to in-  
troduce such a course in the public  
schools.

### SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL.

Monte Gothe and Harry Tietjen Are  
Deemed to be Incurable.

Monte Gothe, aged 12, and Harry  
Tietjen, aged 17, were committed to the  
State Industrial school yesterday after-  
noon by Judge Morse for incorrigibility.  
The boys were beyond the control of  
their parents and had to be taken in  
charge by the officials. Lawrence Mar-  
tin, aged 13, was also tried for incor-  
rigibility and sentence was suspend-  
ed upon him pending his good behavior.  
His father promised the court to keep  
a close watch on the boy and keep him  
out of trouble.



# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

## Has Cured More Women Than Any Other Medicine in the World.

Its annual sales are greater than those of any other medicine exclusively for women.

It holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested by hundreds of thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory, and which are constantly being published.

Merit alone can produce such results. Good advertising serves to call attention for a time, but merit alone can stand the test of time.

The ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to medicine.

All sick women should note these facts, and placing all possible prejudices aside, should realize the truthfulness of these statements, and that a cure for their troubles actually exists.

Wise is the woman who has faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for health and happiness is sure to follow its use.

### —YOU CAN GET HELPFUL ADVICE FREE—

If there is anything about your illness you do not understand, Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will be glad to receive a letter from you telling her all the details. She will send you promptly a reply which may save you years of suffering and pain. She has helped thousands of women. For all this she will not charge you a cent; besides, she will keep your letter strictly confidential. Write her to-day; don't wait.