

TAFT FORMALLY OPENS CAMPAIGN

Expounds His Views on Relative Interests and Rights of Labor and Capital.

LIVE QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM.

Declined to Answer One About the Brownsville Incident and Rather Neatly Parried Next One.

New York, Jan. 10.—For the first time since he became a recognized candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Secy. of War William H. Taft tonight faced a New York audience, set forth in detail his stand on the question of the relative interests and rights of labor and capital, and in turn submitted to a rapid-fire attack from the audience, which quizzed him keenly and in a somewhat controversial spirit, according to the practice of the People's Institute, whose guest he was. The secretary proved equally effective in attack and defense, and his prompt and forcible replies and occasional witty sallies evoked the same demonstration of applause as greeted the salient points of his address proper. Two thousand persons, its capacity, had crowded into Cooper Union when police reserves were summoned to clear the walks in front of the building, where 1,000 or more had congregated.

CHEERS FOR TAFT.

As the form of the secretary of war made its way through the throng, a shout of "three cheers for the next president," was given, and a noisy ovation, that continued until Mr. Taft bowed his acknowledgment from the platform.

In his prepared address, the secretary pointed out the dependence, one upon the other, of capital and labor. He declared that great aggregations of wealth properly employed widened the field of labor and were to be welcomed, while wealth improperly used was to be condemned. He advocated unionism in so far as sympathy and the resultant co-operation made for the common good.

At the conclusion of his address, the audience had its turn. Chairman Charles Sprague Smith announced that Secy. Taft would read questions as they were handed up.

The first questioner desired to know if the secretary would state his political future on the attitude taken by the administration on the Brownsville incident.

Secy. Taft declined to answer the question, stating that the matter was now before the senate committee, and there had been no discussion in the senate.

"Do you think a laborer gets enough money?" was another question, to which Secy. Taft laughingly replied:

"I don't know what the laborer gets. I don't know what labor he performs, but I do know that some get more than they ought to have, and I think some should get more."

There was a loud shout when the secretary commenced to laugh while reading over a question which inquired why he had changed his attitude toward labor since he left the Ohio bench. The secretary declared that his attitude had not changed, and that the things he had said tonight he had always stood for.

"Is not an industrial situation based on a tariff a false one?" The secretary replied that if the tariff was abolished now there would be no business at all. Further, he said, he would not discuss the tariff issue at this time.

A question concerning the right of an employer to bring injunction proceedings induced the secretary to cite a case in which he had been involved. Counsel Moore & Co. had obtained a judgment of \$1,000 against a labor union, he said, and it took 10 years to obtain the money. The secretary added that if an injunction had been obtained by Moore & Co. they would not have suffered any damage. Shortly afterward a humorously inclined auditor sent up the following question, which caused a general laugh:

STANDARD OIL FINE.

"If it took Moore & Co. 10 years to collect \$1,000, how long would it take the United States to collect \$20,000,000 from the Standard Oil?"

The secretary said that the solution would require an advanced form of mathematics with which he was not familiar.

There was one query over which the secretary hesitated, while his face assumed a thoughtfully serious expression. Then he read:

"What is a man to do who is out of work in a financial crisis and is starving?"

"God knows," he replied. "They have my deepest sympathy, but they cannot get work. It is an awful case when a man is willing to work and is put in this position."

"I am asked," said the secretary, "if the government ownership of railroads and railroads would make disputes between labor and capital easier to settle?"

"I don't think so. Do you realize what a power you would put in Washington? You would put in the hands of one man or set of men that would make you tremble for the safety of the republic."

SPLENDID FOR THE OLD PEOPLE

A Harmless Prescription Which Anyone Can Mix at Home At Small Cost.

RELIEVES ALL RHEUMATISM.

Acts Promptly on the Kidneys and Bladder and Should be Given a Trial by All Sufferers Here.

Cut this out and put in some safe place, for it is valuable and worth more than anything else in the world if you should have an attack of rheumatism, or bladder trouble or any derangement of the kidneys whatever.

The prescription is simple, and can be made up by anyone at home. The ingredients can be had at any good prescription pharmacy and all that is necessary is to shake them well in a bottle.

Here it is: Fluid extract dandelion one-half ounce; compound Kargon, one ounce; compound syrup of sarsaparilla, three ounces.

"Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. A few doses is said to relieve almost any case of bladder trouble, frequent urination, pain and stinging, and the kidneys whatever, pain above the kidneys, etc. It is now claimed to be the method of curing chronic rheumatism, action upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys. It cleanses the blood, and gives them life and power to sift and strain the poisonous waste matter and uric acid from the blood relieving the worst forms of Rheumatism and kidney and bladder trouble. The extract dandelion acts upon the stomach and liver and is used also extensively for relieving constipation and indigestion. Compound sarsaparilla cleans and enriches the blood."

As you or anyone of your family, especially the old folks, may be attacked at any time it would be wise to cut this out and save it.

A well-known local druggist in authority that this prescription is safe to use at any time.

Mix it yourself.

Those and many other questions were volleyed at the secretary, who answered them with facility and great good humor, which reflected itself in the attitude of his audience. One questioner wanted to know if workingmen were ready to work so hard for private individuals, why they would not be ready to work as hard for the government under federal ownership. The secretary replied without hesitation: "Because human nature is not built along that line. It is not possible to carry on government the same as a business, yet individuals working for private gain. You cannot change the motive of enlightened selfishness into altruism."

Secy. Taft indicated clearly that he did not think the time had come for an income tax law. He was accorded another ovation when he finished, and many in the audience flocked to the platform to shake him by the hand.

EXPLAINS CAUSE OF PANIC.

Mr. Taft said in his address: "We are suffering now from a panic. It was brought on, in my judgment, by the restoration of free capital by the over, by the lack of an elastic system of currency and also by a lack of confidence in our business fabric produced in Europe through the revelations of certain great corporations of business dishonesty, corruption and unscrupulousness. It had been necessary for us to purify our business fabric, but the purification cannot stop the panic. It will doubtless make another in the far future less likely. Meantime, all must suffer, both innocent and guilty, and the innocent more than the guilty. Certainly the laborer who is thrown out of his employment by the hard times is innocent and suffers more than the capitalist who is guilty, but who has money to live on meantime until properly shall be restored."

"Discussing the difficulties in peaceful adjustment of controversies between capital and labor, Mr. Taft commended the work of such organizations as the civic federation in seeking to bring together capitalist and labor leaders, and expressed the hope that by reason of this friendly contact between employers and labor leaders, labor unions may be induced to assist the cause of honest industry to improve the 'sobriety, industry, skill and fidelity to the employer's interests of the employee.'"

LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

On the subject of arbitration, Mr. Taft argued for the adjustment of labor difficulties by submission to an impartial tribunal and agreement to abide its judgment, and in this connection, commended the "Massachusetts plan." This method, he declared, had practically been adopted by President Roosevelt, and had shown substantial and practical results. This is provision of law by which an impartial tribunal shall investigate all the conditions surrounding the dispute, take sworn evidence, and its conclusion in respect to the merits of the issue and publish it to the world.

On the question of the legal rights of the labor unions to strike, Secy. Taft said:

"Men have the right to leave the employment of their employer in a body in order to impose on him as great an inconvenience as possible to induce him to come to their terms. They have the right in their labor unions to delegate to their leaders the power to say when

to strike. They have the right in advance to accumulate by contributions from all members of the labor unions a fund which shall enable them to live during the pending strike. They have the right to use persuasion with all other laborers who are invited to take their places in order to convince them of the advantage to labor of united action. It is the business of the courts and of the police to respect these rights with the same degree of care that they respect the right of owners of capital to the protection of their property and business."

He added, however, that "a resort to violence, or other form of lawlessness, on behalf of a labor union, properly merits and receives the sharpest condemnation from the public, and is quite likely to lose the cause of labor its support in the particular controversy."

UNLAWFUL MONOPOLIES.

"The maintenance of such unlawful monopolies," said Mr. Taft, "is for the purpose of keeping up the prices of the necessities of life, and this necessarily reduces the purchasing power of the wages, which the wage earners receive. This is a serious detriment to them and a real reason why they should condemn such corporate abuses and endeavor to bring them to an end. It is not that they should sympathize with an effort to destroy such great corporate enterprises, because they employ enormous numbers of wage earners and lawfully and normally increase the capital from which the wage fund is drawn, but they should and do vigorously sustain the policy of the government in breaking these great corporations within the law and requiring them to conduct their business in accordance with the statutes of the country."

In rare instances, corporate managers have entered into a course of violence to maintain their side of a labor controversy. They have justified it on the ground that they were simply fighting fire with fire, and that one labor union proceeded to use dynamite they would use dynamite in return. I cannot too strongly condemn this course of argument. No amount of lawlessness on the part of laborers will justify the lawlessness on the part of the employers. Such a course means a recurrence of civil war and anarchy."

BLACKLISTING.

"A second abuse which employers are sometimes guilty of, and which is known as 'blacklisting.' This is unlawful and should be condemned."

Mr. Taft condemned the "abuses of labor," such as violence, intimidation and the boycott, and as well as the legal remedies by which a person may be protected against the illegal acts of combinations of capital and combinations of labor. "In cases of unlawful combinations of capital and combinations of labor," he said, "the method in equity by securing an injunction seems to be preferred by those who are about to be injured."

He defended the injunction against the criticism that it places in the hands of a judge legislative, judicial and executive powers, and declared that "prevention is better than cure." He granted the contention, he said, that the injunction had been abused in labor disputes and favored amendment of the law to provide that no temporary restraining order should be issued after notice and a hearing, also requiring a different judge in contempt proceedings from the judge issuing the injunction.

"There is a class of capitalists who look upon labor as a mere cost, and a class of radical labor unionists who look upon capital as labor's natural enemy," declared Mr. Taft, in closing. "I believe, however, that the restoration of free capital is gradually becoming more conciliatory in their attitude, the one toward the other. Between them is a larger class, neither capitalist nor laborer, but a class of men who are well as of the future. I am one of those. The effects of the panic are not over. We must expect industrial depression. This may be a hard time, and a hearing. I earnestly hope that a more conservative and conciliatory attitude on both sides may avoid the destructive struggles of the past."

STOLE TAFT'S OVERCOAT.

New York, Jan. 10.—Following his speech at Cooper Union, Secy. of War William H. Taft visited several clubs and restaurants on the East side, and consequently was obliged to go home in the early hours of the morning without an overcoat. When he looked for the coat at the end of the Cooper Union meeting it was not to be found, and a search had been instituted for it when someone discovered a boy trying to get out of the building with it. The coat was recovered, but the boy escaped. The first stop was made at Hungarian club, where Secy. Taft has often been entertained and where he spoke briefly. Supper was served the party in a cafe on Avenue C, and the last stop of the trip was made at the Old Cafe Boulevard where Mr. Taft was greeted by a number of artists and other habitués of this Old Bohemian resort.

A CURE FOR MISERY.

"I have found a cure for the misery malaria poison produces," says R. M. James, of Louisville, S. C. "It's called Electric Bitters, and comes in 50-cent bottles. It breaks up a case of chills or bilious attack in almost an hour, and it puts yellow jaundice clean out of commission." This great tonic medicine and blood purifier gives quick relief in all stomach, liver and bowels troubles, complaints and the misery of lame back. Sold under guarantee at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 Main, Salt Lake City.

BEST SKATING "MAMMOTH"

Rink, New Sleek Ice, State near Ninth South.

Got to go—uncalled for suits, half price. Daniels, 57 West Second South.

FOUR FIREMEN MEET THEIR DEATH

Perished in One of Most Spectacular and Disastrous Fires in Recent Years in New York.

HALF OF FORCE CALLED OUT.

Floor After Floor Gave Way, Beneath Which and Crumbling Walls Thirty Firemen Were Caught.

New York, Jan. 10.—Four firemen went to their deaths tonight when they responded to a fire that rained the Parker building, a 12-story business structure occupying the block between East Eighth and Ninth streets on Fourth avenue. Fought by half the firemen of Manhattan and apparatus that blocked the streets, the flames were never controlled, and only with difficulty were they confined to the building in which they originated. Floor after floor gave way and dropped to the basement, and beneath these and crumbling walls no less than 30 firemen were caught and either killed or seriously injured.

When the fire had burned itself out and the firemen's roll was called, three men of Engine company No. 72 and one from Fire Patrol No. 3 failed to respond.

THE DEAD.

Thomas Phillips, Thomas O'Connor, John Lynch, John Allen.

Tim Hutchinson of Patrol No. 3 was removed dying to the hospital. Capts. Weldon and Darvan of Engine company Nos. 24 and 72 were injured internally.

THE FIRE.

The fire was one of the most spectacular as well as disastrous in recent years. From start to finish, its course was marked by heartrending scenes, sensational escapes and flashes of heroism.

The building was occupied chiefly by publishing houses, though a score of other businesses had workrooms or offices there.

The loss to the tenants is total. The fire started on the fifth floor in the offices of Koper and Jackson, publishers, and before a stream of water had fallen upon it, the flames had shot up through the elevator shafts and presently all of the upper floors were ablaze.

On the fifth floor where the watchman discovered the fire five girls employed by the Dittmar Woolen company were at work. As the flames rose above them the girls hurried down stairs to the street. On the top floor in the Suffolk Engraving company's establishment six men were working. Their escape was cut off and they fled to the roof. Flames had surrounded them on three sides and they were in imminent danger of death when rescued by means of a life line shot from a mortar gun and manned by a hook and ladder company on the roof of the Florence hotel adjoining on Eighteenth street. The hotel is seven stories in height and from its roof a rope was fired across the top of the burning building. There it was seen by the imperiled men and the free end made fast about a chimney. Down this rope handover hand dropped the six men to safety.

Meantime the Florence hotel had been emptied of its 200 guests, and nearby houses were also vacated.

ESCAPE CUT OFF.

Seven firemen of engine company No. 72, which first arrived, ran up to the first floor of the burning building after 55-foot extension ladders had been raised to the windows of that story to make possible the frequent retreat. After a fruitless effort to stay the flames at the place of origin, the firemen were driven to the windows, and to climb out at the tops of the ladders had been burned, cutting off their only retreat. Three of the seven made a desperate effort to reach the roof. They were not seen again, and are supposed to be dead in the ruins. The other four were rescued by men of hook and ladder company No. 7, who at the risk of their own lives, ran up scaling ladders and dragged the more or less burned men from the windows. These men had barely reached the ground when the great masses of steel and brickwork came crashing down to the ground, carrying with it everything below the seventh floor.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

John Fallon, Tim Hutchinson and Sergeant Kelley went down in the wreckage. Fallon was sent again. Hutchinson and Kelley, fighting desperately against the plaster and ceiling in an attempt to save lives, managed to reach the street, though frightfully injured. Hutchinson was able only to say that his partner, Fallon, was in the debris, when he collapsed and was removed in a dying condition. More than a score of firemen were working within the wall or near enough to be struck, when they collapsed.

Battalion Chief Shea was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head, and received a gash in the cheek. Dep-



UTAH'S GOLD MEDAL DEPOT.

Mrs. Alice L. Nichols, who can be distinguished standing in front of the Farmington, Davis county, station herewith depicted, was this week awarded a gold medal by the Oregon Short Line company for the best kept station and grounds on the Utah division of the system.

FORAKER-DICK FORCES TO FIGHT

Issue Call for Convention at Which Executive or Controlling Committee Will be Elected.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 10.—A call was issued today by the Foraker-Dick faction of the Republican party in this Cuyahoga county, for a convention Saturday afternoon, at which it is stated an executive or controlling committee for the party will be chosen. Earlier in the day the leaders of the Taft faction filed a request with the board of elections asking that a primary be held to select 63 delegates to the state convention. The Foraker-Dick faction leaders allege that the present county executive committee composed of Taft adherents, is without power to act, because it was chosen for one year and has served two years without reelection.

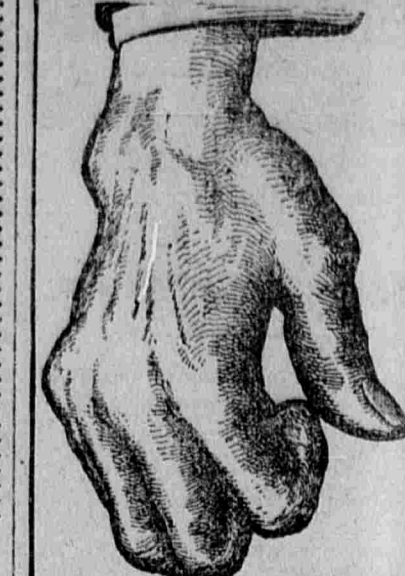
Each faction desires to control the executive committee, because the committee alone has power to call a primary election for the selection of delegates to the state convention.

The so-called regular committee in its call filed with the county board of elections, asks for primaries to be held Feb. 11 to select delegates to the state convention. The followers of Foraker, who hold to the belief that the present committee is working exclusively in the interest of Secy. Taft, and arranging matters so that the voters will have no choice in the matter, filed a protest. It will be the duty of the board of elections to determine which of the two committees is official and which call is to be endorsed. The situation was further complicated tonight by a hurried convention of still another element, which chose a committee and a list of delegates instructed to act in behalf of Foraker.

This committee will also have to be taken into consideration by the board of elections.

While tomorrow's convention is expected to be a Foraker affair, the Taft followers have sent out word to their workers to be on hand and take a part in the work. As a result, the Foraker followers appealed to the police this afternoon and asked for protection against the Taft workers, who they allege may force an entrance and attempt to manipulate the convention.

RHEUMATISM



The form of rheumatism known as inflammatory means that the rheumatic poison in the blood has affected the joints. It is characterized by excruciating pain and fever and the hands and wrists are often distorted and crippled.

Mr. John Blake, a veteran of the Civil War, now a prosperous farmer, whose address is R. F. D. No. 2, Verona, N. Y., says:

"I was so afflicted with rheumatism that life was a misery. The pain was mostly in my limbs and my hands were so crippled that I could not close them. I suffered like this for years and there seemed to be no chance to get well. One day I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I gave them a thorough trial and was completely cured."

No external remedy will cure rheumatism for the poison is in the blood and the best blood medicine to combat rheumatism is

Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50c. per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

CHARRED REMAINS.

Florence, Colo., Jan. 11.—The finding of charred portions of human bones yesterday in a cabin adjoining that in which he lived added another link to the chain of evidence being forged by the police against Anton Bavar, the Italian charged with murdering Joseph Minichello, and suspected of having foully dealt with two other fellow countrymen, as well as an Italian woman with whom he was enamored, all of whom have disappeared within the last month. Mrs. Joseph Minichello, who swore to the complaint against Bavar, yesterday told the police of a quarrel her husband had with Bavar on the night of the former's disappearance, dramatically closing her interview with the statement: "I believe Tony Bavar killed my husband on that night."

TEA

Moneyback means that the tea is good and well worth the money.

Can't mean anything else.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.

Yes, It's a SNAP We're Offering!

READ THIS LIST AND COMPARE OUR INDUCEMENTS WITH ANY OTHER OFFER IN SALT LAKE.

Shirts \$1.25 to \$2.00 values	95c
for 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and \$1.00 values, going	\$1.55
Four-in-hand ties, 75c and \$1.00 values, going	50c
at	25c
Four-in-hand ties, 35c and 50c values,	just

25% Less Than Actual Cost On All WOOL UNDERWEAR.

Big reduction on suspenders, hose, handkerchiefs, and everything else in Gent's furnishings.

THIS BIG SALE BEGINS MONDAY AT 9 A. M. BE ON HAND AND MAKE AN EARLY SELECTION.

=TURK, GENTS' FURNISHINGS=

172 South State, 2 Doors North of Second South.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

A COMPLETE CLEARANCE OF ALL WINTER CLOTHES

The interest in this bargain-giving event the past week was even more than we anticipated, a generous response to an earnest invitation to participate in a determined distribution of the greatest clothing values ever offered at such a seasonable period. Hundreds of the most stylish garments yet remain; every one full worth the regular Gardner price—and the economical man should profit by buying now.

Big Values For Men.

\$10.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 7.00	\$25.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$19.00	\$25.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$18.50	\$ 6.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 4.50
\$12.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 9.00	\$30.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$22.50	\$30.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$22.50	\$ 7.50 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 5.75
\$15.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$11.00	\$35.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$26.50	\$35.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$26.50	\$10.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 7.00
\$20.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$15.00	\$40.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$30.00	\$40.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$30.00	\$12.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 9.00
		\$50.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$36.50	\$50.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$36.50	\$15.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$10.00

Big Values For Boys.

\$2.50 Suit or Overcoat for	\$1.85	\$ 6.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 4.50
\$3.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$2.25	\$ 7.50 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 5.75
\$3.50 Suit or Overcoat for	\$2.50	\$10.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 7.00
\$4.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$3.00	\$12.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$ 9.00
\$5.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$3.75	\$15.00 Suit or Overcoat for	\$10.00

BIG VALUE THIS.

Several hundred fancy stiff bosom shirts, including many Manhattan, Wilson Bros. and Cluett makes, regular values \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50, reduced in the sale to.....\$1.00

\$1 values reduced to.....75

\$25 fancy hose go at.....25

75c neckwear goes at.....50

Bargains in men's dark fancy vests, lined mitts and gloves, silk mufflers, misses' and children's Tum O'Shanter's and men's smoking jackets.

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