

Shakespeare advises to "give to a gracious message an host of tongues; but if your message is a rant Adv. you can only do this by printing it in a paper with a host of readers."

DESERET EVENING NEWS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Someone is making a half-failure in a business in this city in which you could make your fortune. Get hold of that business through a "Business Opportunity" advertisement.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION

CHILDREN FLOCK TO CITY SCHOOLS.

Opening Today Was Under Most Auspicious Circumstances For Good Year.

TWELVE THOUSAND PUPILS.

Increase in Attendance Estimated in The Neighborhood of from 300 to 500.

LAFAYETTE'S DOORS SWING OPEN

Conditions Semewhat Crowded at the Grant, Sumner, Wasatch and Fremont Institutions.

The opening of the schools of Salt Lake City this morning was under the most auspicious circumstances and the outlook for a very successful school year is indeed flattering. It is estimated by Supt. D. H. Christensen that the total attendance in all the schools today was more than 12,000 children. The increase in attendance over the opening day of last year is estimated at between 300 and 500 pupils. On that day the attendance was 11,600. Not only is the attendance of pupils greater but the teaching force of the schools has been materially increased and the attendance of teachers is greater than ever before on an opening day. The principal feature of the opening of the schools today was the opening of the new Lafayette school which was attended with a short musical program at the building this afternoon followed by a reception to the patrons of the school and all other citizens interested in school work. The two high schools opened up in good order with an increased attendance of between 75 and 100 pupils. The exact attendance in any of the schools will not be known until after tonight after the day's work is completed.

At the Grant Sumner, Wasatch and Fremont schools conditions were rather crowded today but Supt. Christensen says that there is no doubt but that all of the pupils will be provided for by tomorrow and the crowded condition relieved. A marked improvement will be noted in the manual training work of the various schools, as the board has provided additional equipment so that such work may be carried on in 10 or 11 of the larger school buildings of the city instead of only two as was the case last year. With the distribution of 120 new benches with full equipments of tools, there are now a total of 180 benches in use in the manual training department of the schools. The new training outfit were distributed this morning among the Webster, Lowell, Fremont, Emerson, Grant, Franklin, Washington, Union, Ogilvie and either the Lincoln or Hamilton schools. Instructions in sewing will be resumed at heretofore. The work this year will be under the supervision of Miss Anna L. Corbett, of Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Tomlinson, who had charge of that work last year, having withdrawn from the district. An advanced course in domestic science at the Agricultural college at Logan. Not only will there be a great advance made in the manual training work, but it is not at all improbable that before the close of the school year kindergarten work will be installed in the schools of the city. In speaking of that matter today, Supt. Christensen said in compliance with the law passed by the last Legislature, requiring the schools to take up kindergarten work within four years from the passage of the law, it is very likely that much work will be attempted in some of the city schools this year.

FREE KINDERGARTEN.

The free kindergarten school opened this morning under the direction of Miss Vera Land at its former quarters in the Thirtieth ward near the intersection of Second South between State and Second East streets. It is expected that an increase in the attendance will be made this year over that of last year as a thorough canvass of the districts from which pupils have been drawn will be made. Just how many assistants will be required to handle the work in the kindergarten this year will not be known for several days. An endeavor will be made to arouse considerable enthusiasm among the parents over such work.

THE GRANT CORRIDOR.

Another monument to the energy and artistic taste displayed by the ladies of the home and educational section of the Ladies Literary club has been erected by the completion of a beautifully decorated corridor of the Grant school. This is the fourth corridor in the schools of the city which has been erected by the ladies of that organization and it is expected that the work will be kept up until every school building in the city will show the effects of that move by containing a corridor filled with statutory, elegant paintings and other works of beauty and art.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

The walls of the Grant corridor have been delicately tinted and on the south wall hangs four bas-reliefs of the famous Del Robbia "Singing and Dancing Boys." In the center of the corridor stands a life-sized figure of Diana of Gaboli which is considered the most beautiful piece of statuary in the schools of the city. The walls contain some elegant paintings. An engraving of General Grant occupies a place of honor on one of the walls. The pieces of statuary, the other schools in which corridors have been decorated are the Jackson, Webster and Wasatch schools.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Many Applicants Turned Away At University This Morning.

The fall session of the training school at the University of Utah opened this morning. There were no special ceremonies; the registration of students was very large and quite a good many applicants were turned away from the district. There was not a full attendance of the teachers; Mrs. Stevens being in San Francisco and Miss May, being in California and on the sick list, as

well. For this reason the kindergarten will not open until next Monday. Mr. Fremont Mueser has been appointed a substitute in the seventh grade temporarily until the regular teachers arrive. The university will open next Monday.

L. D. S. University.

A great many students were registered at the L. D. S. University today, which will open its regular session tomorrow. There were no ceremonies connected with the opening.

LAFAYETTE OPENING.

Nearly Six Hundred Children March Into New School.

Nearly 600 children arrayed in their new school suits and dresses, and more or less controlled by 18 teachers, marched into the new Lafayette school this morning, approved the new adjustable desks that will fit any size of student, joined in a confusion of songs that filled the hallways from each of the 32 rooms, and at 10:30 answered the new song's call to play in the dirt outside. When they went home at noon the spick and spanness was gone from their clothes, for the yard is not yet graded, and the steep, dirt hillsides were pleasant to roll on. However, their animated discussion of all that was new and strange, and especially of the sanitary drinking fountains, where they drink without cups by simply bending over the stream of water, bespoke their acceptance of the new school, and their approval of all that it contained.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the building was thrown open to the patrons of the school and their friends. President Oscar H. Moyle of the school board played the roll of host, assisted by Principal John H. Coombs of the new school, and other members of the teaching force. The large number of parents who called were shown over the building, and listened to a full description of the features that were new. The greatest interest seemed to center in the heating plant, which is elaborately built, and planned to give perfect ventilation and even temperature. In the large assembly room on the fourth floor a formal opening program was held at 2:30 o'clock. President Moyle presided over the function, and spoke at some length to the crowd that had assembled. A number of other members of the school board followed Mr. Moyle. The program was enlivened with singing and a piano selection by Miss Alice Seckles.

The new building, which today is added to the list of public schools in the largest and best equipped yet constructed by the school board. It is situated at the corner of North Temple and State streets, and accommodates the students in that district who formerly went to the Lowell and the Washington schools. There are four floors, on which recitation rooms are established, in addition to which there is a sub-basement where the return pipe from the ventilating system are collected, a library room, where the school's collection of books will be gathered, an attic that may be turned into a gymnasium, and in each room where showers and possibly a plunge will be established, for the benefit of athletic enthusiasts. On each floor are located fire extinguishers so arranged that on opening the case the water is automatically turned on and the hose uncoiled by the force of the water. The exits provide means for rapidly emptying the school in case of fire. The rooms on the ground floor each have special exits to the street and the other rooms are so grouped in relation to exits that a congestion of students in the halls or on the stairways is impossible.

The heating system of the building is its most satisfactory feature. Fresh air, warmed to exactly the desired temperature, is supplied to each room by means of five shafts, each four by fourteen feet at the opening. Cool air is drawn in through another set of pipes and carried to the roof by means of two shafts, heated to facilitate the upward rush of air. A direct system of steam heat radiation is installed, in addition to the special air plant, for use in cold weather, when the warm air system is liable to be insufficient to warm the rooms properly. The power for the heating plant is supplied by two 50 horse power engines on the basement and a supplementary engine for use on warm days when the big engines are unnecessary. All metal fixtures and pipes are covered with aluminum to prevent rust, and preserve a bright appearance.

The teaching force of the new school is as follows:

John H. Coombs, principal. Lillian Bain, A. B. Mark Brown, 2 A. B. Sarah L. Martin, 6 A. Fanny Galt, 8 A. Emma Gallagher, 5 A. McVie, 5 B. Harriet Cohn, 4 A. Frances Russett, 4 B. Mabel Doherty, 2 A. Emma Hamilton, 3 B. Phoebe Scholes, 2 A. Nellie McGuire, 1 A. Adeline Thackeray, 1 A. Anna Adams, 1 B. Alice Stimmel, 1 B. and Irina Walker, assistant.

MANY KILLED ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 12.—Third section of passenger No. 6, a Knights Templar train and second section No. 5 on the Southern Pacific, collided about 11:30 a. m. today near Laughton Springs, five miles west of here. It is reported many were killed.

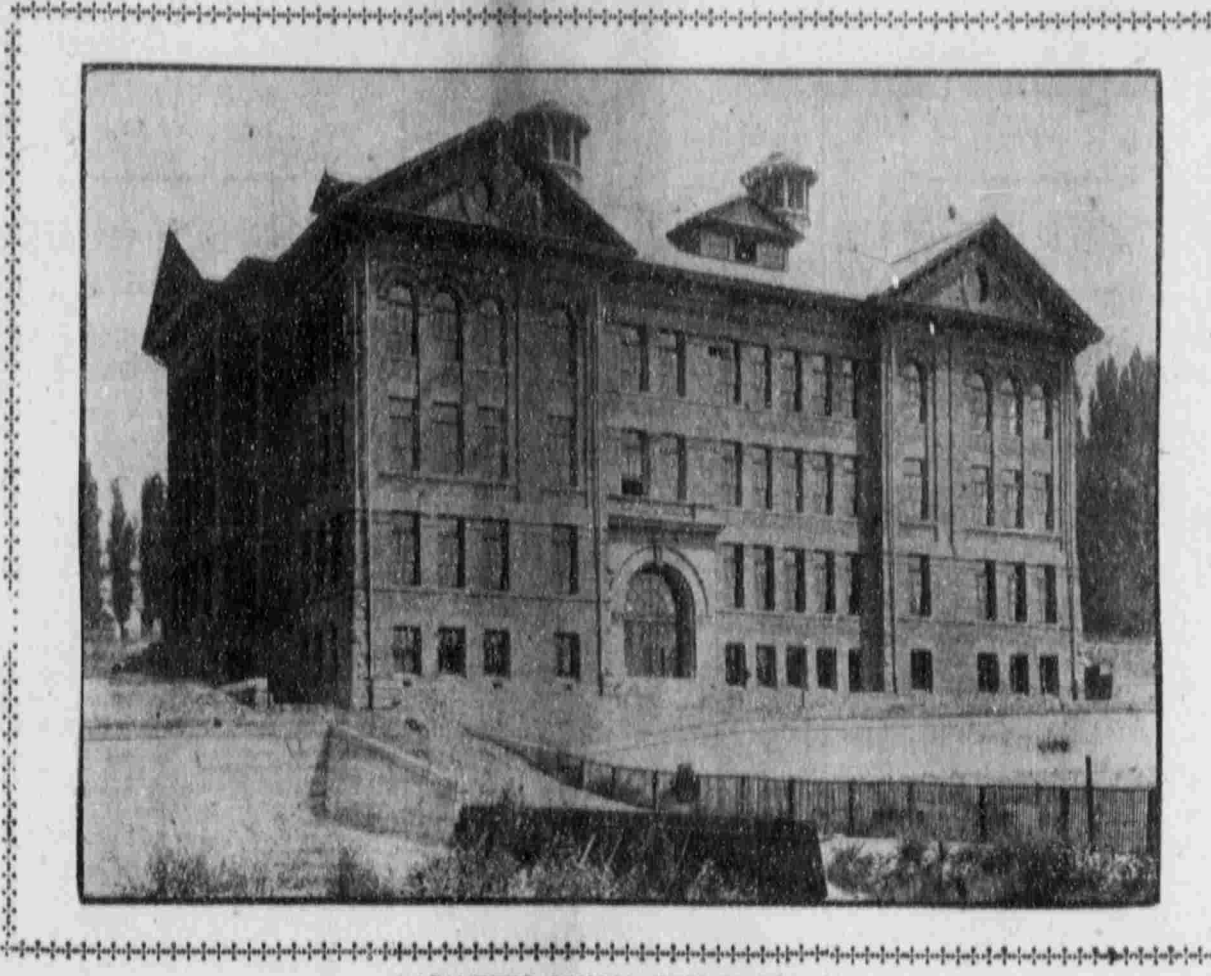
THE JAPANESE FOUND TWO KINDS AT Liao Yang Battle.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from Tokyo: "The Manchurian army reports that two kinds of dum-dum bullets were found among the munitions of war captured at the Liao Yang battles. They resemble cartridges intended for the Russian rifle of the type of 1890. Some of the wounds inflicted on the Japanese, it is thought, were caused by bullets of this description."

PRISONER ROBERT ROMAIN.

He Was in La Junta, Colo., on June 6.

Denver, Sept. 12.—A special to the News from La Junta, Colo., says that Robert Romaine, the prisoner at Tokyo, who has confessed to complicity in the explosion which occurred at the Independence depot, Cripple Creek, on June 6, was in La Junta on that date. He worked in the Santa Fe shops at La Junta for about two months. He was going under the name of I. O. White, and his identity was known to Rev. Conrad Blum and others. He left La Junta June 9.



LAFAYETTE SCHOOL OPENED TODAY.

Japanese Can't Go Aboard the Lena.

Collector Stratton So Decides—They Can Make No Examination of Her—It is a Matter Between the United States and Russian Government.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—At the conclusion of the conference between Collector Stratton and the Japanese consul, neither would state in detail what had been said. The consul refused even to discuss the object of his visit. Collector Stratton, however, gave out a statement in which he said:

"I have decided not to allow the Japanese to go aboard the Lena to make an examination. This matter is between the United States and the Russian government and the United States will attend to it without asking assistance from anybody. I know the law thoroughly and will enforce it. I am not awaiting visits from the consuls interested. The neutrality of the United States will be maintained without regard to any request or act of the Japanese consul. I may or may not wire the department on the subject."

The collector then quoted the provisions of international law bearing on the case.

whom questions of international importance have been referred for adjudication.

"Within the last 100 years there have been more than 200 cases in which international differences have been adjusted by the peaceful method of arbitration in one form or another, and the government of the United States has been a party to about 70 of these arrangements. The most notable treaty in which this government was concerned and one which has had, perhaps, the most profound and beneficial results in that it has decided and forever settled the question of public opinion, was the treaty negotiated in Washington in 1871, which provided for four arbitrations. Of it Mr. John Morley says:

JOHN MORLEY QUOTED.

"The treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration stand out as the most notable international feature of the nineteenth century of the noble part of progressive diplomats and the signal instance in their history of self command in two or three chief democratic powers of the western world."

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

"The active good will of the American people and government with respect to all practical efforts to give effect to the principle of arbitration was again splendidly and sufficiently demonstrated by the fact which the American delegates took in the peace conference, and has been still further shown by the untiring efforts of this government to contribute to the stability, permanency and independence of The Hague tribunal."

"I desire to compliment the Inter-Parliamentary union upon the declaration which it made at its conference held in Holland in 1894 in favor of a permanent court of arbitration, and the subsequent development of its plan for such a court, prepared by a commission of six members appointed for that purpose. The Inter-Parliamentary union deserves credit for such foresight in forecasting five years in advance what proved to be the most salient work of the peace conference at The Hague. Great results have been achieved. You have aroused, directed, and educated public sentiment in favor of arbitration throughout the civilized world. The union should never cease its efforts to stimulate public interest in arbitration. It is this force which we call public opinion, or public sentiment, which is the court of the last resort, the power that rules the world. It directs the actions of men in all communities and in all forms of society. Its way is universal; it sweeps the earth and it touches the stars."

CAUSE OF ARBITRATION PROGRESSES.

"The cause of international arbitration is making notable and permanent progress. Since your last meeting, Great Britain and France, France and Italy, Great Britain and Italy, Holland and Denmark, Great Britain and Spain, France and Spain, France and Holland, and Spain and Portugal have concluded treaties pledging themselves during a period of five years to submit certain classes of cases to The Hague tribunal. The signing of these treaties marks a distinct and promising advance. The Alaskan boundary dispute has been amicably settled, and the record of the year counts among its achievements, besides the cases dealt with in The Hague tribunal, the appointment of special arbitrators to settle.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

"The boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. The boundary dispute between Colombia and Peru.

"The claims for indemnity of French citizens on the treaty shore of Newfoundland; provided for under the general agreement between France and Great Britain.

"The question of the boundary line at the entrance of the Christiania Fjord, between Sweden and Norway.

"The land question in the New Hebrides between France and England, also provided for under the Anglo-French agreement.

"The Barotzeland frontier question, between Great Britain and Portugal.

"The controversy between the Turkish government and the administration of the Ottoman debt.

"The government of the United States, in all proper ways, will continue to give its aid and encouragement to the cause of international arbitration to which it is so firmly and earnestly committed."

A MEMORABLE GATHERING.

"This is a significant and memorable gathering. There has never been before in the new world an assemblage similar to this in character, composition and aims. You are legislators selected and empowered to give law to the peoples of the earth. You have great powers, great opportunities, but it behooves you to remember that your responsibilities are co-equal and commensurate with them. You represent the peoples of the earth, and you have the duty of making laws for the nations of the world which will be just to all, and which will be based on the principles of peace, justice and good will."

"It occurs to me while we are gathered here to discuss the duty of making laws for the nations of the world, that we should pause to consider the legal remedies, outside the sphere of diplomacy, treaties and arbitrations, that are devised and applied to the settlement of questions arising from the consideration of such serious international problems as armistice, general sanitation, emigration and immigration, and citizenship."

INTEREST IN ARBITRATION.

"The rapidly growing interest in the subject of international arbitration indicates that your educational endeavors are not in vain; that they are bearing fruit; that they are well directed. It is not necessarily to be believed that all of the wishes and all the desires and completest ideals of those who hope for universal peace and universal disarmament may be realized. Still, as the saying is, nothing is impossible, and what may seem long and the difficulties almost insuperable, yet by hard and sensible work, and earnest and prayerful striving, you may follow the path that the latter may have the glorious fate to dwell in the time when 'The war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled,' in the parliament of man the federation of nations."

Then followed reports of delegates from each nation the progress of the cause of peace in their respective countries, which concluded the day's work.

Ray Glover, Train Holdup.

Livingston, Mont., Sept. 12.—Sheriff Robertson has arrived here with Ray Glover, charged with being a participant in the recent hold-up of the Oregon Short Line at Kemmerer, Wyo., in which the express messenger was robbed of a large sum of money. Glover was arrested in Yellowstone Park.

Steering Rates Reduced.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—The Atlas, Dominion and Canadian Steamship Lines have reduced their steering rates from London or Liverpool to Quebec from \$15 to \$10.

The new rate, which will become effective in October, is regarded as an indication of the probable failure of peace negotiations between the United States and Japan.

ADMIRAL GOODRICH TAKES ACTION.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The navy department today received a dispatch

TEN THOUSAND MEN WANT WORK.

Of That Number Forty-Eight Hundred Were Taken Back By the Packers.

FEW CLASHES WERE REPORTED.

Fourteen Thousand Non-Union Men Are Still at Work in the Yards.

WHEAT AT \$2 A BUSHEL BEFORE MAY 1.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—It is estimated that about 10,000 men applied for work at the stock yards today. About 4,500 of the applicants were taken back by the packers. Many of the non-union men failed to report for work, but a number appeared on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and other railroads, giving rise to much dissatisfaction among the union men.

Few clashes, however, were reported, chiefly fistfights between negro strike breakers and white unionists. About 14,000 non-union men are still at work in the yards.

STRIKERS REPORT FOR WORK.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—The striking packing house employees reported for work today. Part of the men were re-employed.

WIRE WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Sharon, Pa., Sept. 12.—Instead of a resumption at the American Steel & Wire works at South Sharon today, the company has a strike on its hands. Preparations had been going on for several days to get the wire mill and blooming mills in shape for starting today. When the men reported today the wire drawers were notified of a 20 per cent reduction. They refused to accept it and struck. An immediate settlement of the trouble is not looked for.

TURKEY PUTS UP.

Indemnifies an American of Smyrna Whose Land Was Seized.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The Ottoman bank has notified the American legation here that it holds \$25,000 at its disposal in settlement of the claim for land illegally seized and belonging to an American citizen at Smyrna. The American Bible house at Constantinople is preparing documents concerning the American schools in Turkey for presentation to the ministry of public instruction.

STRAVALLI ARRESTED.

It Is Believed That He Wrecked His Own Shop.

New York, Sept. 12.—Pellegrini Stravalli, the Italian barber, whose shop was wrecked by an explosion early today endangering the lives of 20 families who occupied tenements in the building, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion. For several hours before the explosion and for three hours after it neither Stravalli,

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN LOSSES AT LIAO YANG.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt received today through the state department a cablegram from United States Minister Grissom at Tokio, giving revised official figures of the losses at the battle of Liao Yang. As reported by Field Marshal Oyama the Japanese losses during the several days' battle were 17,500, while the Russian losses were 20,000.

MEETING OF WORLD LEGISLATORS.

Twelfth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Opens at The World's Fair.

WELCOMED BY SECY. LOOMIS.

Address Was Followed by Reports of Delegates from Each Nation as Progressing Cause of Peace.

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In accepting the office of president, Congressman Bartholdt dwelt at length upon the purposes of the conference and expressed the opinion that its work would finally result in the attainment of universal arbitration and universal peace.

Francis B. Loomis, first assistant secretary of state, who represented President Roosevelt, then spoke in part as follows:

"I am glad to welcome the delegates and members of the Inter-Parliamentary union to this city and to this country. The government of the United States and its people are pleased to have you here. The president of the United States authorizes me to extend to you his kind and most cordial greetings. Valuing as he does the blessings of peace, earnestly desiring the diminution and lessening of the rigors and horrors of war, your coming is particularly grateful to him for you are about to discuss phases of a problem of deeply human and world wide interest, the peaceful settlement of international disputes. You will find in this country, I am proud to say, a responsive and sympathetic environment. Your deliberations will be followed with warm and friendly interest by the American people, who cherish and hope that the world one day may enter upon the threshold at least of that blessed era, that thousand years of peace."

Of winter and spring wheat produced this year in the United States, it was contended there was barely enough for bread and seed if every bushel of it was available, which is not possible; and the country is therefore face to face with the necessity of bringing in foreign wheat to help keep the wolf from the door until another harvest shall have been raised.

his wife nor any of their seven children was seen about the place any of the neighbors. When Stravalli finally appeared and saw the ruin in his shop he became greatly excited and wailed in anguish over the loss. In his frenzy, the police say, he tore up letters and papers on his person and in the wrecked shop. After his arrest, when he was searched, it was found that he had not torn up his insurance policies for \$1,500, which were in a pocket of his coat. Stravalli claims that the explosion was caused by members of the "Black Hand" society, and at the police station he showed two letters, signed with the mystic symbol, threatening him with serious things unless he sent \$500 to the writers.

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FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

TRANSPORT LENA CAUSES GREAT STIR