

JAPANESE INVADE U. S. CONSULATE

American Legation at Peking Has Received No Information Regarding Incident at Mukden.

STORY PARTIALLY VERIFIED.

Investigation to be Made but No Report Will be Given Out While It is Pending.

Peking, April 9.—The American legation here has received no information regarding the invasion of the American consulate at Mukden by Japanese and the resultant encounter between the Japanese and the native staff of the consulate. The Japanese legation also was questioned and a partial verification was obtained together with expressions of regret that such a "small matter" should have been called to the United States. An official of the Japanese legation quoted a Japanese newspaper published at Mukden as saying that Willard D. Straight, the American consul there, was an excitable man, given to exaggerating trifles and difficult to deal with. Otherwise the legation minimized the occurrence and deplored it. A court of inquiry has been ordered by M. Kato, the Japanese consul general at Mukden, and a full report will not be submitted to either Washington or Peking pending the report of this court. It is hoped that this investigation will lead to an acceptable explanation and proper reparation.

A detailed account of the incident has been obtained from an authoritative source. This shows that the conduct of M. Kato, in the beginning, might be described as extraordinary. It is even said that he was insolent. When the matter was brought to his attention he offered no apology nor did he express regret and he asked Mr. Straight to prove his own statements as against the verbal declarations of the Japanese thugs involved. This Mr. Straight declined to do, but he permitted a Japanese official to examine the scene of the onslaught and to conduct an investigation.

The allegation that M. Kato showed lack of consideration in his relations with the American consul general has created a bad impression here. Mr. Straight twice made formal representation of the seriousness of including a consulate protected by the flag and dragging the servants of the consulate out into the highway. At the second presentation, M. Kato's response was more cordial, but he sought to discredit Mr. Straight's protest by the declaration of a postman that the staff of the consulate had attacked him. The postman was bringing a letter to the consulate, and Mr. Straight, in his response to the main entrance, the postman was barred, and encountered the opposition of the Chinese servants of the consulate. At this point Mr. Straight intervened and conducted the postman to the main entrance. The postman went away to return in a short time with the Japanese who made the attack. The consulate servants, armed with sticks, offered resistance. The postman in the course of the scuffle, entered Mr. Straight's bedroom and hit one of his personal servants in the face. While this was going on, the postman's accomplices had been captured by the three other servants. The postman made an attempt to call in reinforcements, but in this he was not successful. In the meantime the Chinese police had arrived on the scene and the invading Japanese were arrested. The police were not of much use, for Mr. Straight found it necessary personally to guard the prisoners with a fire arm in his hand and thus to convey them before M. Kato.

Persons who witnessed the encounter say the postman was at the head of his four or five countrymen who created the disturbance and that during the row a number of disreputable Japanese gathered in the street and menaced the consulate. M. Kato was in bed when Mr. Straight and his prisoners arrived at the consulate, and this fact may possibly explain his apathy in the matter. The Japanese police made no attempt to aid Mr. Straight's appeal for aid. This incident has brought out the reference to the fact that last January a German consulate at Mukden was subjected to trespass and outrage at the hands of Japanese and that Japan showed reluctance to mete out punishment and give reparation.

A SHOOTING MYSTERY.

Woman Under Arrest for Alleged Killing of Carleton Morgan.

Cassopolis, Mich., April 10.—Carleton Morgan, aged 35 years, of South Bend, Ind., was shot and instantly killed early today in front of his residence by Mrs. Mary Green. It is alleged that Mrs. George A. Metsker of South Bend, wife of a saloonkeeper there, who is under arrest here with her husband, fired the shot which killed Morgan. Mrs. Metsker denied it. Morgan, who is said to be well connected in South Bend and to have recently inherited a considerable sum of money, came here last night with Metsker. Mrs. Metsker followed them on the train and met the men at the entrance of Mrs. Green's home. The officers alleged that Mrs. Metsker fired at her husband and hit Morgan. Mrs. Metsker, however, says that a mysterious unknown person fired the shot.

REORGANIZES DISCUSS MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Kansas City, Mo., April 10.—When the conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints opened today the discussion upon the question of marriage and divorce was continued. One of the sensational arguments upon the question made last night was by Elder P. H. Chubbuck, who said: "Some marriages are worse than death. There are many conditions to meet in the married state which no man can live forever in a condition worse than hell is not right, nor just save a divine revelation we should allow divorce on other than Scriptural grounds."

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DEMOCRATS ARE ON THE LOOKOUT

Three Times They Caught the Republicans in the House Napping.

FORCED TO PRODUCE QUORUM

Speaker Cannon Peremptorily Applied the Reed Rule and Counted One as Present.

Washington, April 9.—Three times today in the house the Democrats caught the Republicans napping and forced them to produce a quorum. On one other occasion a vote by tellers disclosed the absence of a quorum, but Speaker Cannon peremptorily applied the Reed rule and counted a quorum as present. In doing so he had a brief but lively clash with Mr. Williams. Notwithstanding repeated roll calls, progress was made in the transaction of public business. Both the army and the fortifications appropriation bills were sent to conference; the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was, with Democratic help, passed, and the bill to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives was considered. It will be finally disposed of tomorrow.

The Democrats prevented the adoption of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and caused it to be sent back to conference. At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 11:30 tomorrow. A motion by Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) in the house today to commit the Indian appropriation bill to conference started the daily monotony of divisions and roll calls. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, was on hand with his usual demand for the vote and days, which he facetiously remarked was made with the view of saving time.

Leader Payne of the majority challenged the assertion that at the same time made the point of no quorum. Against that motion Mr. Williams protested, saying the point was dilatory. Speaker Cannon, however, ruled that "the point of no quorum will get a more speedy action."

"Oh," drawled Mr. Williams. "I guess that's so." The roll was called and the bill was returned to conference, 250 to 3, the Democrats all voting for the Republicans to that end. The reason for returning the bill to conference was that important alterations were necessary in the provisions for the payment of the attorneys of the "five civilized tribes" for services performed in the preparation of their citizenship rolls. The provision was so altered as to make it general and to extend it beyond the limits fixed by other houses. There will now be an effort to have it restricted.

While the senate amendments to the army bill were being read Mr. Gaines (Tenn.), overruled the roll call, demanded to know if there was to be any debate. "No debate," sharply answered Speaker Cannon, bringing his gavel down with several resounding whacks. "I'll bet the tobacco trust is in there all right," Mr. Gaines remarked, heatedly. Just before the roll was called Mr. Williams engaged in a colloquy with the speaker over the interpretation of the special rule applicable to the case. Displaying some impatience with the minority leader, Speaker Cannon declared that the speaker would rather, but said, amid Republican applause:

"The chair takes great pleasure in sending to the gentleman the calendar fully in force and found full information on the subject."

Mr. Williams could not resist laughing, and went back to his seat. The amendments to the fortifications appropriation bill likewise were disagreed to and the bill sent to the conference after another roll call.

BARNES AGAINST HUGHES

New York Committeeman Sharply Criticizes His Cause and Makes Plain Preference for Taft.

Albany, N. Y., April 9.—Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of this county, in a statement sent by him to the Twenty-third congressional district fully in force and found full information on the subject. He made it plain that his preference was for Taft. Mr. Barnes and Mayor Horace S. Van Vest of Schenectady were elected delegates to the Chicago convention. There was no contest. The delegation is unopposed, the resolutions simply endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt. There is no mention whatever of Gov. Hughes. Mr. Barnes, in his statement, says:

"The governor of the state of New York is a candidate for the presidential nomination and should be pledged to the record of the party and its future cohesiveness. Did I believe that such was his attitude I would cheerfully vote for his nomination at the Chicago convention. It would be the natural and orderly thing to do; but, confident as I am, from a close examination of the public utterances and his mind as adherents, that there is in his mind no deep concern for the party that created him, I cannot justify myself if I held my support to his candidacy. From his record I learn that he is an exponent of individualism and not the custodian of honorable party government. Because of this irresponsibility to those who have been his followers and adherents, I will not, in justice to my own opinion and to what I believe is best for the nation, to cast my vote for him at Chicago."

Referring to Mr. Taft, Mr. Barnes declared that had he not requested that those who believe in the wisdom of his candidacy should not interfere with any of the so-called "favorite sons," he would have supported Taft at Chicago.

OHIO MINERS MAY RESUME WORK APRIL 15

Columbus, O., April 10.—"It is very probable that the 47,000 miners who are now idle in Ohio will resume work about April 15 or 16, following the conference of the miners and operators at Toledo," declared William Green, state president of the miners, today. He added:

"It is very probable that the operators and the miners will reach an agreement at Toledo and that the old wage scale that was in effect up to April 1 will be readopted."

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS

Senate Passes House Bill Relating to Same Without Amendment and Without a Division.

IT MEETS ALL OBJECTIONS.

Pointed Out by U. S. Supreme Court—Abolishes Strict Common Law Liability.

Washington, April 9.—The bill relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad, passed in the house of representatives on April 6, today passed in the senate without amendment and without a division.

The senate bill on the same subject was not confined to railroads, but covered all forms of common carriers, and Senator Dilliver, who had reported it from the committee on education and labor, sought to substitute it for the house bill, but his motion was defeated. Numerous amendments were offered to the bill, but all were voted down. As passed, the bill is expected to meet the objections of the United States supreme court to the common carrier liability law of 1896, decided to be unconstitutional by the court. The bill abolishes the strict common law liability which bars a recovery for personal injury or death of an employee occasioned by the negligence of a fellow servant. It also relaxes the common law rule which makes contributory negligence defense to claims for such injuries, and permits an employee to recover for an injury caused by the negligence of a co-employee.

The bill does not bar recovery even though the injured one contributed by his own negligence to the injury. The amount of the recovery is divided in the same degree that the negligence of the injured one contributed to the injury.

During the discussion of the measure there were extended references to campaign contributions by railroad men, and especially to the Harriman contribution to the Republican party fund in 1904.

Senator Heyburn wanted to have it known that the pending bill was not an unmitigated blessing, as it would substitute this federal legislation for legislation by the states in matters covered by the bill. It would make necessary the bringing of suits under this law in federal courts, often far removed from the place of accident, whereas in the past they have been taken to nearby state courts.

Senator Carter made a strong plea that the senate should confine this legislation to railroads, as was done by the house bill, and should not enter upon the ancient field of commerce on shipboard, as might be contemplated by the bill.

Senator Bacon of Georgia declared that great railroad corporations exercise an important influence upon the political fortunes of the country. In New York, he said, \$500,000 had been raised on one occasion on the suggestion of a high official and used to influence the election. His reference was recognized by senators as being aimed at the president and his letter to Mr. Harriman. He said he would not call any names in connection with that statement.

Senator Foraker asked whether the Georgia senator would not call the name of the "high official" he referred to, but Mr. Bacon said he did not wish to do that. "I think it is only fair to the 'high official,'" said Mr. Foraker, "to state that he contradicted that story and applied an ugly word to the man who set that story afloat."

Mr. Bacon evidently referred to what has been called the "Ananias club," and said that the man who raised the campaign fund was in the matter of the club, adding, "the membership of which is making it the most respectable club in the United States."

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, taking a letter from his pocket, said he wished to throw light upon the subject under consideration. The paper proved to be a copy of a letter dated Oct. 14, 1904, recently published, which began, "My Dear Mr. Harriman," and was signed "Theodore Roosevelt." Mr. Gallinger, addressing his question to Mr. Bacon, asked if he thought it was right to introduce the name of the president in this debate. "I am not responsible," said Mr. Bacon.

TWO REMARKABLE CURES OF ECZEMA

Over Twenty-three Years Ago Baby had Severe Attack—Years Later Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Virulent Sores Developed from Knees to Toes.

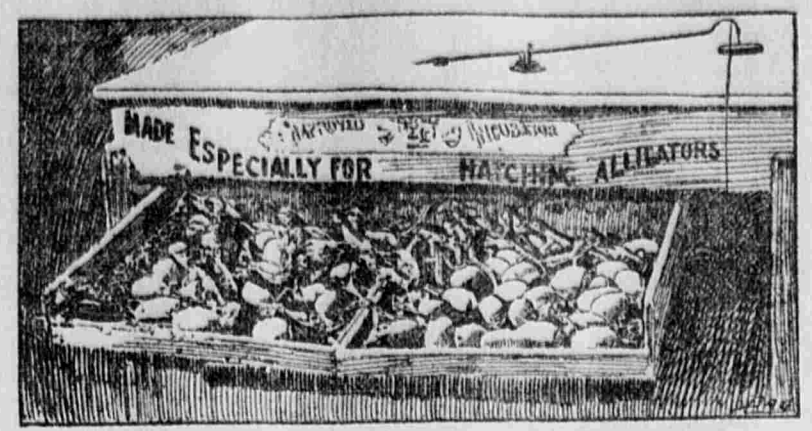
BOTH OWE COMPLETE RECOVERY TO CUTICURA

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills, and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an invalid. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, my ankles and nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried practitioners, specialists, dermatologists, etc., to no purpose. My daughter-in-law reminded me of having prescribed Cuticura for my grandson more than twenty years ago, and at once procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure, till to-day, though well along in years, I am as though I had never had that disease. I am well known in the vicinity of Louisville and Cincinnati, and all this could be verified by witnesses. M. W. Lukate, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of eczema, as in psoriasis, the fringes of scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and demand remedies of extraordinary virtue to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cure when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient to cure.

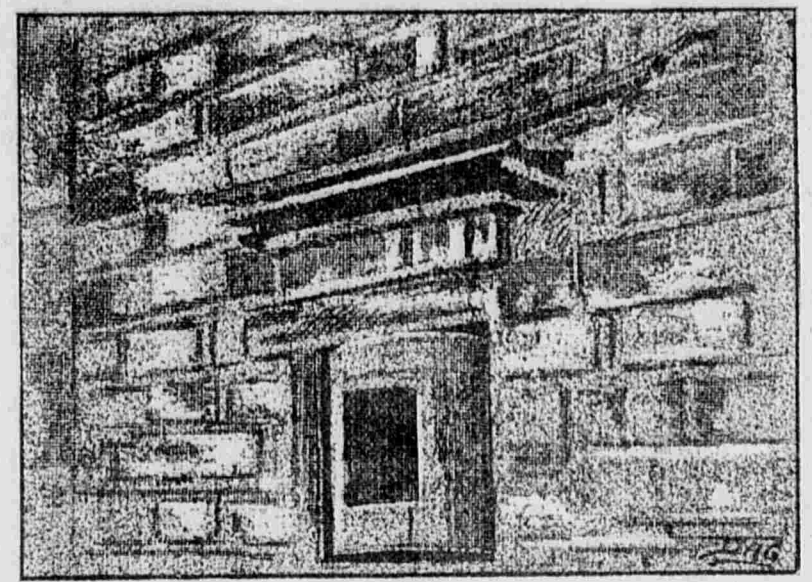
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AN INCUBATOR FOR HATCHING ALLIGATORS.



The device for hatching baby alligators shown in the picture is in active use at Mr. Campbell's alligator farm near Hot Springs, Ark. The apparatus on the top is a balance valve for the automatic regulation of the temperature. There seems to be a lively market for these young saurians. Not only are alligators being bred for their valuable skin, but a good many are required for zoological gardens all over the world, and there is also a steady demand from private collectors.

FOR THE RECEPTION OF FOUNDLINGS IN A CHINESE INSTITUTION.



The picture shows the method adopted in China for the reception of infants in a foundling asylum. As soon as the child has been placed within the opening it slips down a sliding shelf and becomes the property of the institution.

Bacon, "for bringing in the name of the president." Mr. Gore quickly responded that he did not think the president should write a letter he was unwilling to have read. Later Mr. Gore said in regard to the Roosevelt-Harriman letter that he was responsible for the reading of the letter to the senate.

"I would rather be responsible for the reading of that letter," he said, "than be responsible for writing it. If that were a proper letter for the president of the United States to write to an undesirable citizen, there should be no demand for its reading by the senate. I am sorry the president wrote it. That is my apology."

The bill was passed without amendment and without a division, and is ready for the president's signature. The senate adjourned until Monday.

NEW YORK THEATER WILL HAVE MUSIC

New York, April 10.—After all New York's theaters will not be without orchestral music next winter. It looked for a time as if the breach between the Theatrical Managers' association and the Musical Protective union, which formulated a new scale of prices for the services of its members, would result in a deadlock and the probable absence of orchestras from many of the theaters next season. It is now reported, however, that over 600 musicians have joined the national union of theatrical musicians recently formed, and which is said to be willing to treat with the theatrical managers on terms more acceptable to the employers. The matter is now being settled by a conference between the two organizations arranged to be held in a few days.

RIGHTS OF THE NEGROES

Interstate Commerce Commission to Hold Hearing on Accommodations Furnished Them by Railroads.

Washington, April 10.—The interstate commerce commission expects soon to hold a hearing in a case of great interest in connection with the letter sent by President Roosevelt to the department of justice with regard to enforcing the laws requiring equal accommodations for negroes and white passengers. The case is that of five bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church against four large railroads of the south and the Pullman company. Inferior accommodations for passengers of the African race, the refusal of sleeping car and dining car facilities and other alleged discriminations constitute the grounds for the complaint. The letter to the department of justice made public by the president Wednesday resulted in the decision of the interstate commerce commission in the case of George Edwards against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway company to the effect that the order of the commission requiring equal accommodations to all passengers had not been complied with by that road. It is held that the laws permit separate accommodations for whites and negroes, but requires the same facilities for both.

The complaint, while aimed at all railroads operating in the south, was made directly against the Seaboard Air Line railway, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad company, the Southern Railway, the Central of Georgia Railway company and the Pullman company, all of which practically have denied the charges contained in the complaint made by Bishops Wesley M. Gaines and H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Evans Tyree of Nashville, C. S. Smith of Detroit and E. H. Lampton of Washington, D. C. A petition from the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church accompanied the complaint.

OCEAN STEAMER TIPS.

No printed scale is adopted; the generosity of the passenger is still relied upon, and this is certainly to the benefit of the recipients, for a man of fine sensibilities is more apt to tip too much than too little. Stewards are well aware that any fixed tip would spoil the possibilities, and they are content to rely on an unwritten minimum, which varies with the amount of the attendance and the size of the ship. One cannot blame the men for their expectancy, for their pay is so small that they must supplement it in some way. The average wage with the biggest companies is probably \$2 per month. Bar stewards, dining-room stewards and stateroom stewards receive most in the way of tips. It is a commonplace for wealthy Americans to call for drinks costing half a dollar and pay for them with a dollar bill, expecting no change. Tips of that character spread over a week, very quickly swell the amount received by

the same steward as a dining-room attendant. But it is the chief steward who has the best of all. Captains of the biggest vessels receive at least \$1,000 a year in salary, but the chief stewards are regularly supposed, with their salary and tips combined, to earn an even larger sum. By devoting their attention to the wealthiest people on board they receive at the end of the trip such substantial monetary gifts that at least one chief steward is able to educate his sons at a leading public school. Is it any wonder, in such circumstances as these, that there is a big demand for "stewardship" by the general public—particularly that portion which has been a failure at everything else? There is money in it, but there is always the pleasant possibility that when the stewards have obtained all their wealth they will be reduced to the necessity of tipping us in order that they may wait on us.—London Chronicle.

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THE DESERET NEWS

Some Business Men Are Too "Conservative."

If a farmer concluded not to plant seed, but to "conserve" it, because crops sometimes fail, he would be as wise as the merchant who "conserves" the money which should be invested in publicity, because he has it in bank, and because he fears that publicity may not be completely profitable.