Don't Buy a Stove Until You Have Read the Stove-ads. You Might Go to the Right Place—But it Would Be Luck.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

If it is Better to Know Things About Prices Than to Guess and Wonder and Fret, Then it is Worth While to Read the Ads.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CONFERENCE OPENS MOST AUSPICIOUSLY

Splendid Attendance at First Session Held This Morning in The Tabernacle.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S WELCOME.

Reports Conditions Generally in the Church Quite Gratifying and Gives Advice.

"GET OUT OF DEBT AND STAY OUT."

Says Saints Were Never More Conscientious Tithe Payers Than They Are Today.

With an attendance of fully 5,000 souls and under the most favorable conditions, the seventy-sixth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints opened in the Tabernacle this morning at 10 o'clock. There were present of the First Presidency, Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder and Anthon H. Lund; of the Council of the Apostles, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, Rudger Clawson, Reed Smoot, Hyrum M. Smith, George A. Smith and Charles W. Penrose; of the First Council of Seventies, Seymour B. Young, Christian D. Fjelsted, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, J. Golden Kimball, Rulon S. Wells and Joseph W. McMurrin; Presidents of stakes, Bishops of wards and other officers.

The first session of the conference opened with the singing of the hymn, "Come, come ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear," which was rendered in an impressive manner by the choir and congregation, with organ accompaniment by Prof. McClellan. Prayer was offered by Elder John T. Caine, after which the great assemblage joined in singing the hymn, "Redeemer of Israel, our only delight." The opening address was made by President Joseph F. Smith, who, for nearly three quarters of an hour, commanded the undivided attention of all present. His remarks were in the nature of a report of conditions generally in the Church, which, he said, were most gratifying. He admonished the Saints to get out of debt, to live within their means and to pay no attention to false charges circulated for the sole purpose of defaming the Church. President Smith referred to the payment of tithing and made the significant statement that at no time in the history of the Church did the Saints pay their tithing more honestly or conscientiously than today. The remarks of President Winder, who followed, were along the same lines, the speaker declaring that the Saints need have no fear concerning the Church funds; that they were perfectly safe in the hands of the trustee-in-trust. President Anthon H. Lund spoke on missionary work and expressed pleasure with the success attending the efforts of the Elders. An interested listener at the morning session was Joseph Smith, son of the Prophet, and president of the Re-organized church, who occupied a seat well to the front and paid strict attention to every word that was said.

PREST. JOSEPH F. SMITH.

In his opening remarks President Joseph F. Smith extended a welcome to the Saints and strangers present. He expressed his gratitude for the numerous blessings that the Lord had bestowed upon himself and the Saints during the past six months. He felt thankful that God had given him a desire to do good. The Saints generally, he was sure, entertained the same wish. They had the spirit of life, of love, of honor, and of virtue, which inclined their hearts to good.

Since the last conference, President Smith said, the general authorities had been active and delighted in their duties without exception. They had attended conferences in all parts of the country, and brought home most encouraging reports of the condition of the Saints. The only exception to this general statement was that the demands of the presidents of missions for Elders were greater than the supply. The speaker took occasion here to point out the great necessity for the brethren to free themselves from indebtedness in order that there might be no hindrance to missionary work in the world. This counsel the authorities had given now unceasingly for the past three years, but unfortunately many of the Saints were still burdened by debt. "Live within your means," he said, "have your credit in your own hands, instead of having it in the hands of others. I repeat to this conformation my injunction upon the injunction of my fellow Apostles. Get out of debt, and stay out, so that there may be no obstacle to the progress of the work of God. We do not care what the world may say respecting the sending out of young men to preach the Gospel. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who are called to take missions go cheerfully, and no amount of ridicule or false charges will change their minds on the matter, because they see that it is to their advantage to do so." The only difficulty with regard to the missionary work generally is, that we cannot fill the demands made upon us. President Smith therefore urged young men to qualify themselves financially, mentally, and especially spiritually, for carrying the Gospel to the world.

Large sums of money, the speaker also said, had been expended for meetinghouses, Church school houses, and amusement halls. The building of schoolhouses and places for amusement is a part of the work of the Latter-day Saints. The demands made upon the schools of the Church are now so great that it seems impossible to furnish buildings sufficient to accommodate the young people. There appears, therefore, to be a movement on the part of the Saints to send their children to schools where the Bible can be taught. In all this work of erecting buildings the finances of the Church have been liberally used. In addition, there had been numerous mission houses purchased for the establishment of headquarters.

The work of God was making gigantic strides both here and in the missions. There is a great contrast between what this work is and what it is said to be by our enemies. Any one, President Smith said, who had a desire to do so might easily see through the slanders which are being sent abroad concerning the people of the Lord. Those who come among us are surprised to see that "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" are not what they thought to find here. And this is natural.

The speaker expressed the conviction that there had been no period in the history of the Church when the people paid their tithing more honestly and conscientiously than they are doing at the present time, and this notwithstanding the calamities that had occurred in some parts of the country. The tithing books were open to the Saints—those who were tithe payers. "If you want to see what is done with the money you pay in tithing," said the President, "come and see; the books are kept as accurately as those of any bank." He urged the Saints to do what is right, paying no attention to the works of darkness. No power can hinder or prevent the accomplishment of God's purposes respecting man. We need have no concern whatever respecting the matter. Our only care should be that we keep pace with the work of the Lord.

The choir sang the anthem, "Lift up the Voice in Singing."

PREST. JOHN R. WINDER.

President John R. Winder spoke a few words respecting what President Smith said. He testified to the truth of every word spoken by the President. The funds of the Church, he said, are perfectly safe. Not a dollar was wasted. If any Latter-day Saint had any doubt on the matter, he might satisfy his mind by an examination of the books.

PREST. ANTHON H. LUND.

President Anthon H. Lund was the next speaker. Like President Winder, he endorsed what President Smith had said, and he spoke from personal knowledge respecting the financial condition of the Church. He spoke of the missionary work. He declared that the young men in the Church respond cheerfully to calls made on them for missions, and it was a pleasure to read the letters which the missionaries, young and old, write home. Large quantities of printed matter had been distributed, especially in the British mission. In some of the missions large editions of the Book of Mormon had been gotten out and sold very cheap. The French and Swedish editions of this sacred record have run out, and efforts were being made to get reprints. The work had been translated into Turkish, and would no doubt be printed shortly. "Rays of Living Light," by Elder Penrose, had been translated by a non-"Mormon" into Greek, and the people at Athens were anxious to have missionaries sent there. In the Japanese mission some progress had been made. Many had applied for baptism, but the brethren feel that the people should understand the Gospel before joining the Church. The Book of Mormon was being translated into the Japanese language by Elder Alma O. Taylor. There was a large Sunday school at Tokio, and the children in that city can be heard singing the songs of Zion on the streets.

President Lund felt assured that the work of God would not be hindered in its progress. The Lord had declared that it should not be given to another people. We will carry forward this work; and no power can prevent us from doing so.

PREST. FRANCIS M. LYMAN.

President Francis M. Lyman was the concluding speaker of this session of the conference. Every Latter-day Saint, he said, had a testimony of the Gospel, whether he had been in the Church many years or had joined only recently. One and the same spirit animated the hearts of all of us. And so the work of God was in no danger. The Church did not originate with the Prophet Joseph; he was only the instrument of the Lord in establishing it. God was its author, and it would continue its progress unimpeded. The work is now so firmly settled that it cannot be disturbed.

God took the Prophet Joseph Smith in hand, gave him such a training as would best fit him for the labor he was forcordained to perform. And he was a great man. None among the prophets whom God had called was his superior. Of course, no comparison could be made between him and our Savior, Jesus was far, far in advance of any of the prophets, or any human being. But Joseph was among the first of the Prophets.

The Saints are a peculiar people. One of their peculiarities is the doctrine of gathering. They have, to be sure, congregations in various towns and cities of the world; yet they believe in gathering to Zion. No other people known to the speaker did this. Another peculiarity was our belief in temples where ceremonies pertaining to the dead might be performed. No other community or religious organization believed in this doctrine. Those who die without having heard and obeyed the Gospel in this life will have the opportunity of hearing and obeying, and the necessary ordinances will be performed for them by those in the flesh. We believe that the family relations will be continued in the next world, provided they have been sanctioned and established by the laws of the Lord.

As a rule, the Saints are an honest and upright people. They are virtuous and God-fearing, loving the institutions of their country. There are exceptions, to be sure; but those who walk in the light of the Gospel, are upright and honorable in their dealings with their fellow-men. It is only they that refuse to walk in that light that are not true Latter-day Saints, whose conduct is reprehensible.

President Lyman said that one of the things that indicate the locality of the Church of Christ is that the darts of the adversary are always directed against it. This has always been the case. Jesus and his Apostles were the targets of wicked men while they dwelt in the flesh. It was not the sins of these men that awakened the evil passions of their enemies. Had it been that their transgressions were visible, the law would have been invoked to punish them. Hence, the fact that the law was not brought to bear against them proves that they were living above the law, and it is the same in our day. The Saints have always been a good and law-abiding people. Were it otherwise, mob-law and similar influences would not have been brought to bear upon them, but the law would have been appealed to. But all this would count for nothing so far as the Church was concerned. The Apostles by whom Joseph the Prophet was surrounded sustained him, and carried off the work of God triumphant. Nothing can now turn it aside, for the Lord has set His hand upon it.

The conference was adjourned till 2 o'clock. The choir and congregation sang, "We thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet." Benediction was pronounced by Elder Seymour B. Young.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN ARMY

Surgeon General O'Reilly's Report To Secy. Taft Shows They Are Much Improved.

79,586 SICK ADMISSIONS.

Most Important Disease Affecting Efficiency Those Resulting From Immoral Habits.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Surgeon-Gen. R. M. O'Reilly of the army has submitted an exhaustive report on the health conditions of the army to Secy. Taft. The report says that the enlisted strength of the army as shown upon the monthly sick reports was 58,139, and on the returns of the military secretary, 60,139, and calculations are made upon the latter figures.

There were 79,586 admissions to the sick report, during the year, 406 deaths from all causes, and 1,377 discharges for disability. The figures, he says, show a steady and progressive improvement in the health of the army. The report says that by far the most important diseases affecting the efficiency of the army during the year have been those resulting from immoral habits, which caused 16 per cent from all admissions. This class of diseases advanced from third to first place in number of admissions to the sick report. There were constantly on sick report for this class of diseases 715 men, equal to the loss for the entire year of the services of 11 full companies of infantry.

"The control of these diseases," says Gen. O'Reilly, "lies largely in the hands of the civil authorities, and one of the most important steps to that end would appear to be classing them with other infectious diseases and the requirement that they shall be reported as such and controlled by health departments.

"In the military service a similar course should be followed."

As to causes of death pneumonia advanced to first place and tuberculosis is second.

There were 206 admissions for gunshot wounds, with 44 deaths and 2,850 admissions for wounds other than gunshot, with 15 deaths. Twenty-one men were killed in action, and 42 wounded. Of the killed two were by gunshot; of the wounded 28 were by gun shot. There were 45 soldiers drowned, 11 per cent of the total deaths from all causes, indicating how important it is that all soldiers should have sysematic instruction in swimming. Twenty-seven soldiers committed suicide; 11 deaths were due to homicide.

"Notwithstanding that a large part of the army was serving in the tropics, there was no admission for snake-bite."

The strength of officers were 3,421 from the medical department reports and 3,815 from the military secretary. There were 2,206 admissions, 27 deaths.

Comparisons with foreign armies shows that the highest rate of admissions is in the American army, and the lowest in the Russian. The highest death rate was in the American army and the lowest in the Prussian. The highest non-effective rate was in the American army, and the lowest in the Prussian. Regarding these facts, Gen. O'Reilly says:

"The very high proportion for alcoholism in the American army as compared with that of the British army is clearly due to the fact that in the latter service only admission to the hospital are counted. It is notable that while the British have less than half the American admission for dysentery, their death rate is practically the same, and that while their ratio of admission for malaria is about the same, their death rate is nearly three times as great.

The American admission rate for malaria is hardly 80 times that of the French, while the death rate is only five times as great. These facts point to differences in the method of computing admissions. The figures for measles and mumps compare very unfavorably with other armies except in French.

"The high American death rate for tuberculosis is explained by the fact that in the United States army tuberculosis patients are sent to a sanitarium and retained in service for long periods, while in other armies they are promptly discharged. The high admission rates is no doubt due to the present defective system of medical examination of recruits. The undue prevalence of typhoid fever in the army is partly explainable by its undue prevalence in the civil communities where the troops are stationed, as a result of general failures to purify water and sewers in American municipalities. Notably is the absence of the smallpox in the Prussian, Bavarian and Dutch armies. More care in vaccination would give like results in other services."

The strength of the army in the Philippines was 11,996 and there were 2,246 admissions to the sick report and 105 deaths. The strength of the Filipino troops was 4,610 and there was 5,242 admissions and 103 deaths.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF JAPAN

Memorialize Government on Numerous Matters Calculated to Advance and Develop Nation's Trade and Finance.

Tokio, Oct. 6.—The sessions of the associated chambers of commerce were closed today after the delegates had passed a resolution to memorialize the government on numerous points calculated to advance and develop national trade, industry and finance. The following are the prominent features:

The creation of government commercial agents.

The establishment of floating exhibitions of samples and museums in foreign ports.

A customs tariff union between Korea and Japan.

The opening of a universal exposition.

The improvement of existing railroads and the rapid construction of new railroads.

Retrenchment in the expenses of the administration.

The establishment of a Japanese-Chinees bank.

The adoption of measures against the expansion of the currency.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT KNOCKED OUT IN FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6.—The first freshman to be laid out on Soldier's field this year was Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. The accident happened yesterday. Two freshmen eleven were practising. Young Roosevelt was playing end on one of them. The play came toward him and he plunged into the scrimmage.

When the pile was disentangled he was bleeding profusely from a cut over his eye. He was hustled off to the dressing room, and the cut, not big enough to require stitching, was patched up with a cocoon.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY PROBABLE

That Negotiations With That Object in View Said to be Pending But Not Officially Confirmed.

PUBLIC WOULD WELCOME ONE.

Anxious to Have an End Put to Frequent Periods of Unrest Because Of Russia.

London, Oct. 6.—Following closely upon the publication of the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has come considerable talk of the possibility of an understanding between Great Britain and Russia. All the newspapers are devoting columns to the discussion of the question pointing out that if Russia is sincere in her expression of a desire for peace in Central Asia, there it no reason why the two ancient enemies should not come to an agreement that will not only assure peace, but clear away the suspicious leading to friction which have existed for years. That negotiations with this objective are pending seems so through definite official confirmation is lacking. Color is lent to the rumors that have been afloat by the recent frequent visits paid to the foreign office by the Russian ambassador since his return from his holidays a fortnight ago and the fact that Foreign Secy. Lansdowne, who returned from his vacation to publish the text of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, remained at his office continuously since then. Count Kenkendorf, the Russian ambassador, had a long interview with Lord Lansdowne at the foreign office yesterday and the latter left London immediately afterwards for Balmoral, Scotland, where Premier Balfour is present as minister in attendance to King Edward. Of course the visits of the Russian ambassador to the foreign office may have been connected with Emperor Nicholas's invitation to Great Britain to participate in the second peace conference at The Hague, but Great Britain had already answered his majesty's preliminary invitations. It is thought here that the present is an opportune moment for reaching a better understanding between the two countries, both the British and Russian papers have strongly advocated it for the past week. The position of the British government was clearly stated in a speech delivered by Gerald Balfour, president of the local government board yesterday, in which he said:

"Great Britain has no intention of making aggressive movements in central Asia. Our object is defense and not defiance and if the Russian government desires to come to an understanding with us with reference to our interests in that part of the world it will not find the British government backward in readiness to consider any proposals which it might desire to put forward."

The newspaper discussions has reached a much wider range and includes suggestions for agreements which, if carried out and lived up to, would make Europe a family in which there would be no difficulties. One of the suggestions which most appeals to British officialdom and the London press is that Russia, Germany and France should subscribe to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. It is pointed out that if they are sincere in their protestations of a desire for peace in Asia there is no reason why they should not subscribe to a treaty which has this object in view.

The suggestion that Great Britain should more fully recognize Russia's position in Southern Turkey has not been given much consideration in London, though possibly this may be one of the points on which the agreement if reached will be based and it may be a return from Russian guarantees of her often repeated assertion that she does not desire to advance any further towards the Indian frontier.

The public in Great Britain would welcome an understanding which would put an end to the frequent periods of unrest and consequent unfriendly relations with Russia.

Japanese Constitutionalists.

Tokio, Oct. 6, 6:30 p. m.—The attitude of the Constitutionalists, hitherto indefinite in regard to the treaty of peace with Russia, now shows signs of assuming a position of antagonism to the government policy during the approaching session of the diet.

READY TODAY.

The third volume of the History of the Church, by the Church historian, is now on sale at the Deseret News Book Store. The price will be the same as that fixed for volumes one and two.

DECLARE FOR TARIFF REVISION

Does the Massachusetts Republican Convention but Also Stands For Protective Principle.

CURTIS GUILD JR. FOR GOVERNOR

He is Nominated by Acclamation—He Was the Only Candidate—Contest For Attorney General.

Lieut.-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention by acclamation.

Boston, Oct. 6.—A factional contest upon the question of tariff revision, especially with reference to reciprocity with Canada, which involved the nomination of a lieutenant-governor and the preference of several aspirants for the position of attorney-general, gave unusual interest to the Republican convention in Tremont Temple today. Although the committee on resolutions spent yesterday afternoon and last evening in hearing the arguments of the reciprocity supporters, and late last night had reached a decision to introduce a compromise plank in the convention platform, early today it seemed likely that a collision between the advocates of reciprocity and those who opposed tariff changes on the floor of the convention could not be prevented because of the demand of the revisionists for more specific utterances than the committee was willing to make. The reciprocity delegates, headed by Eugene N. Foss of Newton, declare that they will insist on a plank demanding the removal of the revenues on hides, iron ore, lumber and wood pulp. The resolutions committee is not willing to go beyond a statement favoring a revision and readjustment of the tariff and the enactment of a tariff provision which shall protect United States exports against discrimination and secure treatment accorded credited to the most favored nations in all the foreign markets. The high protection wing regarded this as a substantial concession to the reciprocity element and early today while the latter were demanding more detailed statement with equal emphasis the anti-revisionists were declaring that if further concessions were demanded in the convention they would oppose revision of any kind.

Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., was the only candidate for governor. For lieutenant-governor the candidates were Eben S. Draper, of Hopedale, representing the most rigid protection element; Mr. Hall and Col. A. H. Goetting, of Springfield.

The contest for attorney-general is spirited. Candidates are Daniel Malone, district attorney for the Berkshire, Dist. Atty. Geo. A. Sanderson, of Middlesex; Dist. Attorney Asa P. French, of the Norfolk-Plymouth district; General Edgar R. Champlin, of Cambridge, and Clinton Cowdy, of Springfield.

For the remaining places on the ticket no contests were expected. William H. Olin was the candidate for renomination for secretary of state, Henry E. Turner, for renomination for auditor, and A. B. Chapin for renomination for treasurer. Congressman John W. Weeks, of Newton, was the permanent chairman of the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

"We congratulate the president on his overwhelming triumph at the polls at the last election. Such a splendid endorsement was given by the people because it was deserved."

Referring to the president's part in securing peace in the far east, the platform says:

"It is everywhere gratefully recognized that peace so earnestly desired is due in largest measure to the untiring efforts of President Roosevelt. He has earned the gratitude of all the world."

The president also is heartily endorsed for his "fearless enforcement of laws enacted to prevent great corporations from oppressing the people by unjust discrimination or by the destruction of lawful competition."

TARIFF.

On the subject of the tariff the platform says:

"We believe that the policy of protection to American labor and American industry should be maintained. The Republican party of Massachusetts reaffirms its devotion to the principle of protection and is opposed to tariff changes tending to depress or destroy any of our industries or to lower the wages of American labor. But we recognize the fact as declared by the national Republican convention at Chicago that rates should be changed when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands the alteration of schedules. The time at which revision of the tariff should be undertaken must be determined by the representatives of the party from all parts of our country. We approve the position taken by our senators and representatives at the last session of Congress in favor of present action and we urge that they should continue to press upon their party assistants in Congress from other states the wisdom of a consideration of the tariff for the purpose of revision and readjustment.

"We further recommend for the consideration of Congress the enactment of a tariff provision which shall protect our exports against discrimination and secure to the United States the treatment accorded to the most favored nations in all foreign markets."

The president is endorsed in his efforts "to devise a just and effective method of building up a strong commercial fleet, through the commission authorized in response to his request which makes its report to the next Congress. The lack of American steamship communication with South America and our feeble share of the ocean trade of the orient are both a peril and reproach to the United States. The large active merchant shipping would mean profitable employment in a congenial field for New England capital and labor. It would mean widening markets for the entire nation and the reinforcement of the navy by an indispensible reserve of auxiliary ships and seamen."

NEW YORK POLICE.

Arrest a St. Louis Physician for Not "Moving On."

New York, Oct. 5.—"If you come to St. Louis you did find that the police protect and do not abuse citizens, much less strangers," said Dr. J. H. Stolper of that city, to Magistrate Pool in the Tombs police court yesterday, and the magistrate replied:

"The police here frequently get above their business and become Dickeys, but we put up with it because we are used to it."

Dr. Stolper, who is sanitary expert of the Missouri Pacific railway, was arrested at the barge office on Wednesday by a policeman who said he had refused to "move on" when so ordered. The physician said he was waiting for a boat for Ellis island.

"I have seen Commissioner McAdoo," said the doctor after he had been honorably discharged "and he told me all he could do would be to fine the man a few days' pay. That is not a severe enough penalty, and I think I shall sue him for false arrest."

ROMANCE AND DISSIPATION

Cause Dr. Oliver B. Hart a Great Deal of Trouble.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Romance, followed by dissipation ending in repeated disinheritance by a wealthy father was revealed today in the case of Dr. Oliver B. Hart, who, with Irene Klokow, 19 years old, sister of his adopted daughter, was found at the doctor's home in Rogers park last night unconscious as a result of poison. The girl failed to recover, dying shortly after the doctor's wife, who is only 16 years old, returned home from a shopping tour with the adopted daughter and another sister of Irene. The house was in charge of neighbors, who had been telephoned to by Dr. Hart before he lost consciousness.

It is said that the doctor's marriage was the result of an elopement two years ago. Dr. Hart, it is said, is a victim of a drug habit. Irene Klokow's sister was adopted by the doctor and wife a year ago from the Illinois Industrial school.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—Dr. Oliver B. Hart is under police surveillance in Chicago in connection with the death by morphine yesterday of Irene Klokow, 19 years old, and who is reported dying himself from the effects of morphine. He is the son of A. B. Hart, reputed millionaire real estate man of St. Louis. Dr. Hart is 35 years old. He formerly was prominent in society here.

BOY KIDNAPPED AND WAS HELD FOR RANSOM

Two Men Put Tony Marendino on a Car and Abandon Him—His Answers Very Contradictory.

New York, Oct. 6.—The abandonment of Tony Marendino by the persons who had kidnapped and held him for ransom and the return of the little Italian boy to his parents which occurred last night, has given the police no clew to the kidnappers. So impressed with fear of the person who had stolen him was the little fellow that he either could or would give no other description of his captivity than a mass of confusing contradictions out of which the police could extract nothing that would point to the identity of his captors. He had even been so schooled by them that he called them "papa and mamma," but declared upon closer questioning that they were not his real parents.

The boy, who is six years old, was found on a Third avenue trolley car last evening where he had been abandoned by two men. He was turned over to the police, who recognized him as the son of an Italian contractor in Brooklyn. He had been missing 12 days and in the meantime his captors had endeavored first to extort $500 and then $5,000 in ransom from his parents.

In response to the questioning of the police the boy said he was taken from his home by two men "who shoveled dirt for my father."

They took him, he said, to his cousin's house in New York where he had a good time.

Although the child told the police that many things of seeming importance, he would contradict them in the next sentence. The police are mystified by the conduct of the parents. In reply to one question by the police the child said that he had been at his fatehr's home yesterday, but when his father who was present spoke to him angrily he contradicted himself. The police believe he is schooled to make confusing replies. They also believe that the manner in which he was abandoned indicates that the man who held him for ransom also had something to do with the abduction of Tony Mannimo more than a year ago. The Mannimo boy was abandoned on a ferryboat and could give the authorities no clew to his abductors.

FOURTEEN MEN KILLED BY CAVE-IN OF QUARRY

Occurred Near Granville, N. Y.—Belonged to Vermont Slate Co.—President Was Among the Victims.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Fourteen men were killed today by a cave-in at the Vermont Slate company's quarry about 2½ miles from Granville, N. Y. Among the dead is J. R. Williams, president of the company. The others were Hungarian laborers.

Sixteen men were buried in the cave-in. David Cadwallader and Warren Queen, foreman of the quarry, were rescued. The latter is expected to die. Four bodies have been recovered. The residents of Granville and the neighborhood are helping in the work of rescue.

Mr. Williams was a prominent citizen of Granville. He formerly was a commercial traveler for the New York Japanese silk store of E. P. Mason.

BEEHIVE SOCIAL.

Warm Welcome to Relief Society and Mutual Improvement Ass'n Officers.

Last night the historic Bee Hive house was the scene of a delightful gathering, the event being in the nature of a reception given by the general board of the Relief society in honor of the local and visiting officers of the Relief Societies, and of the Y. L. M. I. associations. The rooms were brilliantly lit and bright with palms and flowers, and an enjoyable program of informal addresses and music enlivened the evening, while delicious refreshments were served. A spirit of good cheer, and sociability pervaded the atmosphere and the visitors especially were the recipients of special attention in effort to make their memory of the occasion a pleasant one. The affair lasted until near the midnight hour, and all departed with expressions of pleasure in the enjoyable occasion.

RECORD CROWDS AT STATE FAIR.

Total Attendance Thus Far is Much in Excess of That of Any Previous Year.

MANAGEMENT GREATLY PLEASED

This is Children's Day and the Grounds Are Congested With Thousands of Little Folks.

PROVO WINS THE CHORAL CONTEST

There Being No Age Limit, Garden City Students Capture the Prize, Hands Down.

TOMORROW'S PROGRAM.

Closing day of the Fair.
Sanpete and Boxelder day.
Bicycle races.
Free attractions.
Races at 2 p. m.
Association football game.
Evening—Free attractions and grand windup.

Providing the street car service does not break down under the strain of handling the huge crowd, there is every indication that all previous one-day records for attendance at the state fair will be shattered. By noon there were easily 10,000 children and adults on the grounds and every car coming from town was filled to overflowing, on a two-minute service at that.

Last night the total attendance for the week was ahead of anything heretofore encountered on the old books of the society for the same length of time, according to the statement given out by President McDonald to the "News" this morning. "We are ahead now," he affirmed with that short jerk of his head for which he is famous. "Give us a fine day today and tomorrow and we will have a big balance on hand."

Children's day brought out young Utah in force this morning and there were some youngsters there ahead of the gatekeepers. Young financiers of tender age took leaves from the life diary of John D. Rockefeller and instead of spending their nickels for street car rides to the grounds, they undertook to walk, thereby saving their capital for profitable investment. It must be confessed that some of the embryo bankers went to even further lengths of frenzied finance and swarmed over the fence, thereby giving the mounted members of the N. G. U. considerable healthy exercise. It was a straight out-and-out gamble, but the boy who successfully eluded the guards was 10 cents ahead on the undertaking.

It is a safe proposition, however, that the fair got every cent the youngsters started out with. The way they invested in pop corn, candy, and last but not least a weird ear-racking instrument of torture consisting of a rubber bladder for inflation with "musical" attachments, warmed the cockles of the heart of the vendor.

EXTRA WATCHMEN.

In order to cope with the invasion the fair management put on 30 extra watchmen this morning. Even the sabres of the uniformed guardsmen failed to awe these youngsters, who swarmed everywhere and over everything, stuck their fingers into exhibits warranted perishable, worried complacent kine into a frenzy and generally gave the dogs the time of their lives. This statement refers to the omnipresent American boy. The girls were the pink of propriety. There were cute little damsels with the most gorgeous hair ribbons imaginable; sedate little misses with the latest thing in Dutch hair-cuts and girls in their best bib and tucker who never said anything naughtier than, "Gracious, Edna, here comes a horrid cow."

With thousands of little restless feet pattering over the bare boards of the manufactures and fine arts building it was under considerable difficulty that Judges John D. Spencer and Tracy Y. Cannon marked down points in the school chorus contest, which commenced at 11 o'clock.

PROVO SINGERS WON.

The chorus contest between 50 singers of the Lafayette school, Salt Lake, and a like number from the Parker school at Provo, was splendid but unsatisfactory, owing to the difference in the ages of the contestants, the Provo pupils getting the award for the best singing, hands down. While Provo had some matured sopranos and bass singers in the chorus, Salt Lake did not, and that is the whole story. One interested Salt Lake musician came to the "News" representative with the statement that some of the Provo singers had graduated from the eighth grade a year ago.

Prof. Wetzell took his defeat gracefully and declined to protest on account of disparity in the ages. "Salt Lake had the better attack," he said, "but we were outsung on other points." After the announcement of the award by Supervisor Lester Freed, Supt. W. S. Rawlings and Prof. Wetzell, the rival leaders, shook hands warmly and indulged in mutual congratulations.

NO AGE LIMIT.

As there was no age limit clause in the contest, the judges did not take this feature into consideration, the verdict being that in tone Provo had two points the advantage, with a better balance in part singing. "While the style of Salt Lake was a little better," said Mr. John D. Spencer after the contest, "the difference in volume and tone and the more ambitious effort of Provo more than offset the difference in ages."

Over 400 school children came up from Provo to witness the victory of their home town, and when the decision was announced, they indulged in hearty cheering for several minutes.

CATTLE AWARDS.

John H. White Gets Everything In the Hereford Class.

The livestock judges have completed their awards. In the cattle department the Herefords, Jerseys and Holsteins