

DESERET

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

Great Strike

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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

Irrigationists Still in Session.

Congress Further Discusses Proposed Reservoir Schemes and Urges United Effort from This State-Utah Lake Matlet Receives Favorable Consideration and Will Doubtless be Recommended for Government Aid.

ուներին հայտարան անդան անգներին, անդան անգներին, ու նախանական անգներին, անգներին, ու նախանական երեր են Հայան հայտներին հայտներին հայտներին հայտներին, ու նախանական անգներին, ու նախանական հայտներին, ու նախանական երեր RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CONGRESS THIS AFTERNOON.

To the Irrigation Congress of Utah; Gentlemen :- Your special comstee on reservoirs to whom was referred the various propositions for suiting the reclamation fund, respectfully recommend that what is wm as the Utah Lake proposition be recommended as the first to regive attention from the government, it being the one which, in our smion will involve the greatest amount of cost and promises the most usfactory results.

We further recommend that those projects known as the Weber Rivthe Sevier River, the Bear Lake and the Grand River are next in Her of importance and should be next considered; and, finally, that the projects presented are without exception worthy of special convestion and are recommended as promising most desirable and profit-

> J. C. WHEELON. Chairman. A. F. DOREMUS, Secretary. L. R. CROPPER, W. O. CREER, JAMES JOHNSON. Committee.

above is the report of the special committee appointed by the Irrimuton Congress of Utah, to investigate and recommend to the conress the most feasible schemes for proposed reservoirs presented bem the congress during its deliberations. The report was made by committee this afternoon, and was slightly altered from its original tem at the suggestion of Prof. Newell. As altered and adopted it was above given. The report will be embodied in a report to the Metional Irrigation congress and by that body acted upon for its septation to the government. One copy has been furnished Prof. Newell and another will be sent to the secretary of the interior.

Irrigation Congress of Utah re- | project to store the floed waters of the red its deliberations at 10:30 this ming in the Assembly hall. Prayer offered by State Senator Harden

taiman Wheelon of the special andttee appointed to report on the st feasible reservoir sites, asked convention devote one hour a discussion of the sites presented, a which the committee would reind bring in a report this after-The request being granted this business was proceeded with.

was the most populous

creeks there, so that the farms might be properly irrigated and a large area of arid land be brought under cultiva-I. C. Thoresen of Cache said his county needed some reservoirs, but he felt that for the present they could valve their rights in order that Salt Lake and Utah counties might receive the benefit of the government grant.

'n the state, and for the homes that hall already been established, the needed water supply should be granted. The claims of the other counties were just and equitable, but he believed a united effort should be made in behalf of the FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3. 1902. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

the great west. The aid proffered by the government meant the redemption of the entire west, and should be taken advantage of by the convention, THE BEAR LAKE SCHEME.

Chairman Wheelon of the special committee presented the Bear lake scheme as one worthy the consideration of the convention. The building of a reservoir on this site would benefit an area of 160 square miles, and as it was partly in Utah and partly in Idaho, he believed it would commond incide to the elieved it would command itself to the interior department and bring forth favorable consideration from the gov-ernment. He was afraid of the Utah lake project, because of the legal com-plications that had been worrying those concerned for many years. No such complications would arise in the matter

of the proposed Bear lake reservoir, and hence he thought it should be rec-ommended by this convention.

THE FUND AVAILABLE.

Judge Milner spoke of the fund available for irrigation purposes in this state. Some had suggested that the sum amounted to only \$400,000, but Mr. Newell had stated that it would amount to several millions if that sum vere required. Mr. Milner thought that the interstate argument adduced in fa-vor of the Bear Lake scheme, availed nothing, inasmuch as such a scheme would have to come from the people of Idaho as well as those of Utah, they having the same voice in the matter as the people of this state. All who would be benefitted by the adoption of the Bear lake scheme, would have to get together before it would receive favorable consideration from the govern-ment of the United States. Concluding, Judge Milner pleaded for concentration of effort at home.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Hon. John Henry Smith then offered the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved. That it is the sense of this congress that organization of the various communities on the several streams and watersheds of the state, is essential to future irrigation operations and that this is especially desira-ble and necessary in the case of the streams flowing into Utah lake and the Bear, Weber and Sevier rivers.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

The following from the same author vas referred to a special committee; "Resolved, That in the adoption of projects for the construction of reservoirs the Provo and Jordan or Utal Utah lake shall be first, Weber second, Sevier third and Bear river fourth.

LETTER FROM WANTLAND.

The following letter to Secy, Lam-bert from C. E. Wantland, was read to the convention:

"We are receiving splendid assur-ances from all the adjoining states states except Utah concerning delegations to the Irrigation congress. In many of them there is a wonderful interest be-ing taken, even in Texas where no di-rect benefit will be received from the national brigation act. The Texas peo-tic other that it will be a block ple figure that it will be a big object lesson for their benefit to attend the Colorado Springs congress and take part in discussions and that they will also have a chance to talk about the opportunities in Texas for private capital for the benefit of newspaper men and investors who will be in attendand investors who will be in attend-ance. I hope you will not overlook the importance of a good representation from Utah. I have urged Mr. Kiesel and Mr. Shurtliff to be at Salt Lake

President's Guests Assembled on Time—He Read Written Statement — Disclaimed Any Legal Right to Intervene-Appealed to Their Patriotism.

Conference.

in the president's efforts to effect a settlement between the anthracite coal magnates and the miners was taken today. At 11:10 o'clock, ten minutes after the hour fixed for the conference, every person who had been invited to participate, with the exception of Prest, Oliphant of the Delaware & Hudson, who sent as his personal representative David Wilcox, vice president and general counsel of the road, and Prest. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, was present in the second story front room of the temporary executive mansion. The president during the conference was seated in a large invalid chair, his left leg extended at full length, resting upon a cushion. The president greeted most cordially each of his guests and when all were assembled he stated to them in a brief preliminary way his object in calling them together. The president fully realizing the importance of the communication that he was make had prepared a carefully worded paper setting forth in detail his position on the pending controversy, president said; The

PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties af-fected by the situation in the anthracite trade-the operators, the miners the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concerned-the operators and the miners; but the sitution itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could by awjusted between the parties it did not seem proper for me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe immediately impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impeme after much anxious thought to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to effect a settlement of the situation which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the acter of the situation and to say that

Washington, Oct. 3 .- The second step | Knox and Commissioner Wright re-Mained with the president. When the president concluded th reading of his statement he said he did not expect that either party would b ready to submit propositions at thi time, but he asked them to take int consideration what he had said and to return at 3 o'clock. He said he ped that some proposition might be essented at that time which would furnish the basis of an adjustment.

CONFERENCE TERMINATED. The conference then terminated. It had lasted less than 15 minutes. sentatives of the railroads cam lown stairs first and went to their car riages. They refused to say anything except that they would meet again at They would not even sa where they were going to make their beadquarters. When asked where the uld be seen, Prest, Baer remarked the newspaper men: 'Gentlemen, what we want is to go ome place where you can't find us and where we will not be interrupted."

Then they drove away. WILL FRAME PROPOSITIONS. Prest. Mitchell and his party fol-

lowed soon after, refusing to say any-thing. A little later Atty, Gen. Know left the White House. It was under-stood that both parties to he confer-

ence would, during the adjournment tormulate some proposition based of what the president had said or tha each would be prepared with a reply to present to the president when th conference was resumed at 3 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell and his party were astl arly. They breakfasted at the Peute Lotel and immediately afterwards Mr Mitchell was joined by Prest. Gompers, of the Federation of Labor. They left the hotel together and Mr. Mitchell was not seen again until he made his ap pearance at the White House confer

ence at 11 a. m. Mr. Mitchell declined to discuss the situation from any point of view in ad-vance of the meeting, merely saying that under the circumstances he could not be expected to talk.

DECLINED TO TALK. The other members of the Mitche

party were Prest. Nichols, of District Miners, urion No. 1; Prest. Thomas Duffy, of District No. 7, and Prest. John Faby, of District No. 8. They too, declined to discuss the probabilities of the conference. They were more concerned as to whether they would be admitted the whole were inclined to think they They were in a cheerful mood and all contended that the miners were pretared to hold out indefinitely if their lemands were not granted. ands still being as originally outlined v the Shamokin convention. Thomas F. Fowler, of the O. & W. road, called on Secy. goot last night, Nothing could be learned concerning the nature of the conference save that e largest practicable measure of selffew preliminaries were arranged for government. today's meeting. At 12:30 o'clock Secy, Root terminated nearly an hour's private conference with the president. The secretary was in an optimistic mood when he left the White House. He said he could not communicate anything further than what had been given to the press but did not hesitate to express his inlividual opinion to the effect that th cospects were bright for some satis actory outcome to the negotiations in ctituted today. He thought that the strong point of the situation was that for the first time the conflicting ele-ments had been brought fairly face to face in the bull ring as he expressed i and they were now in a positio

and commending the members of the cabinet in the administration of their Dedication of various departments and saying he was sure there was no demand for a change In searching for an issue he declare that prosperity was never greater: th civil service never cleaner and as for finance that question was settled six

EVENING NEWS.

years ago. The tariff, too, was a settled question. "Is it the issue of trusts? Then oint, if you can, to a more earnest. onest and unceasing effort than that f the administration of President Roosevelt to deal with this question. If he outery against the trusts means a attack upon aggregations of capita then it is an unreasonable outery be ause it is imposisble to accomplish th great works and enterprises of the preent time in the interest of the people large, except by accumulated capital just as it is necessary also to accumu late labor, and both have similar right and responsibilities in this respect. "If the outcry is against those mon opolies and combinations the object o which is to grind the people and worl uin to their daily fortunes, that out ry is right and the monster should be brottled, and it is the Republican par-

y which is today solicitiously and ac vely making every preparation to dea ith these evils, as it has dealt with all thers. the issue our colonial system?

vere the First Presidency, several memls it imperialism? It might have been six months ago, but imperialism is now bers of the quorum of Abostles and othr prominent men. The hall was tastily oast history. ecorated for the occasion, the front of

It was our duty, he declared, to take the Philippines, and to restore law and order in them. It is our duty, he contended, to raise them to the ability of self-government, and then if they shall prefer independence, to give it t them, although the question of their in dependence is and must be an academi one, not only at present, but in view of their condition for some time t

"Shall the flag come down? Yes, we answer, if it stands only for military occupation and subjugation. No we will answer the Filipinos if it shall stand for American influence, Ideas, laws, and institutions, and American issimilation.

The delivery of ex-Secy, Long's speech was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the delegates. Especial ly was this the case at the close of the speaker's eulogy of McKinley and his praise of Roosevelt

THE PLATFORM.

The platform was then presented, a synopsis of which follows:

"The Republicans of Massachusetts and her people without distinction of party, have paid their tribute of honor and reverence to the great name and fame of Wm. McKinley, We have cause for profound gratitude that in the providence of God, the builden he laid "Theodore Roosevelt has addressed himself to the duties of his high office with wisdom and courage. He has had with wisdom and courage. The has data no secrets from the American people He has spoken to, them out of the abundance of a brave and honest heart. He has addressed himself fearlessly to the difficult problems which have aris-en since he succeeded to the presidency and them mainted cours days from his

Apostles John Henry Smith. Teasdale, John W. Taylor, and Hyrum and those which came down from his predecessors. We approve what he has M. Smith spoke for a few minutes, Each expressed himself as gratified done already, and what he has declared that he intends to do hereafter. Maswith the prospect of education among the Saints. They spoke of the life of suchusetts sustains and supports his present administration and intends to Mrs. Barratt and her son, and of her munificent gift to the university, and sustain and support him in another. The war with Spain has brought to hought that her example should be fol-lowed by others of the rich among us. us the possession of the Philippines Our withdrawal from these island islands President Smith then offered the would have been the signal for anarchy and ruin and they would have passed dedicatory prayer, a simple and earnest thence into the hands of some other power. Prest. McKinley believed we were able to solve this great problem, and that no other nation could do so much as we to give liberty and pros perity to the Filipino people. Hi HU rolicy was, first, to restore peace; sec udience dispersed and nd, to establish civil government, and fird, to give the people of the Philip ways, and will long be kept in mind ines as rapidly as safety would permi by those connected with the college.

Bazzatt Hall. Impressive Services in the New and Sacred Structure Erected In the Interest of Education and Religion-Hall Filled

With Students and Visitors-Music and Speaking-President Smith's Dedicatory Prayer.

A large number of students and [arise; may they never be left to the wisdom of man alone; may they not only teach the truth as it is naturally friends met yesterday afternoon, to participate in the dedication of the understood, but may they, in addition Barratt hall. The auditorium was well be taught from the sources of truth under the inspiration of thy Spirit. illed, including the gallery. On the stand

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NUMBER 273

He can do it.

We realize, Heavenly Father, and we would have it understood, that the object of establishing this school, is that the children of thy people may learn the truth and love it, and that they may possess the spirit of it in their hearts, that they may never deze

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'Heavenly Father, we feel to ask thee to bless this building, the wards and the foundations thereof, the ground upon which it stands, and the material of which the building is composed. Grant, O God, that all these materials and ele-ments out of which this building has been constructed may be sanctified and made holy; may it be preserved upon the foundations, and may it not be disturbed by the destructive elements in the world. Especially do we ask thee to preserve it from the storms and tempests and the quakings of the earth and the devouring flames: and grant that it may stand firm upon its foundations evermore and be unmarred and uninjured by time, to serve the purposes for which it has been erected-a place wherein thy children may come and be instructed, wherein thy people may as-semble from time to time to receive knowledge and intelligence through the

channels that thou hast appointed "And now, Father, we ask that thou wouldst look in mercy upon this building, that the use for which it has been erected may receive thy approval and thy blessing, and that the works which shall be performed herein may also be most pleasing and acceptable unto the Lord. Father, we ask thee to make this a sacred place. Sanctify it by the influence of the Holy Spirit and by the exemption of all foul spirits and all evil influences that may seek to invade this place: and grant, Holy Father, that the adversary of our souls, the adver-sary of truth, the maker of lies and of falsehoods, may be barred away from this dwelling and this school house; that he may not enter here. But O Lord, wilt thou grant that the angels of thy presence may be here: that the spirit of love may be herein; that his may be a place of study and impr ve-ment of the mind, of knowledge and of understanding of the truth as it is, and as it was, and as it ever will be; that those who come here in pursuit these things may be inspired constantly by the spirit of God, by the loy of

WEBER RIVER SCHEME.

ames Johnson of Weber county prethe claims of the people of that ss. He said the Weber river afist a good source of supply for the diot of a reservoir in Kamas val-The scheme was to build a dam is that way impound the waters tending over an area of four square The work would cost between 58,60 and \$600,000.

FAVORED UTAH LAKE.

ave Senator Bennion spoke for Salt he City and county, regarding the avement to supply this section with e, the most important presented bus convention. Uintah, his own muty had several schemes in hand, they were willing to walve their ans in order that the more populous stims might be benefited. He had tions might be benefited. minterested in the remarks of Prof ell concerning the waters of Dume but he felt to say that during Urigation season the water flowing to the Duchesne was no more than at to supply the needs of tha Mtic. He closed with an appeal to invention to rally to the support fall Lake county, where the water # most needed, and where it would fitte greatest good. was Milner of Litah county agree

Mr. Bennion that the Salt Lak us was in need of more water. But there are conflicting interests a slit Lake county, as there are in ounty, which must be placed up-Cahirmonious basis before much car the in the direction referred to. He towever, that these interests were the together today than they had the been, and he doubted not that to would get together in due season a sur irrigation law had brought Stabut as the people were desirous Chking advantage of the liberal oft of the government. As a represent Wheaf Utah county, however, he had elected to look after her interests 318 tassisting Salt Lake county he mail hot in the least waive any is fights of his constituents. He felt m his colleague from Uintah that me in the direction of benefiting I lake, would equally benefit the he represented; therefore he ingst the suggestion of Mr. Bennion. CACHE COUNTY'S NEEDS.

As Barson of Clarkston spoke of teeds of the northwestern part of county, where he believed res. run could be built to good advan-

WILCKEN FOR MILLARD.

CH Wilcken spoke for Millard where there was a vast area of that should be brought under cul-The Sevier river, said he, furist an abundance of water, which, stoperly stored, would meet the rements of that section. A small 100 poor to build it without aid. Creer of Spanish Fork did not et as had been stated, that there ta tay friction between the people of ab and Salt Lake He countles. and they could get together very

NATURE'S RESERVOIRS.

R Murdock of Wasatch spoke for

ition. The people there had sevcigation "shrmes in hand, one of which was rature's reservoirs and in this tain the inkes. This work, howbe fruitful. could prove somewhat expensive, one which would benefit a Pares, The scheine to benefit Salt tah counties was a good r one were to be the Utah lake scheme should "s one supported by the conven-

Page of Salt Lake county which would benefit the great thes, it his epinion, was the one. The Utah lake MOVEMENT IN JUAB.

Janes Jenkins of Juab county spoke

nost populous section first. R. Cropper of Millard county felt that the arguments presented were all light, but his understanding was that the government would be willing onsider several schemes from willing to tate. This being so he thought other ections of the state should be considered, for in Millard as in other sections

of Utah, there were large areas of arid lands that should be brought under ultivation and settlement. Other remarks were made by Hugh

Dougall and W. O. Creer of Utah, and isaac H. Grace of Juab, who spoke in favor of recommending the Utah lake project, provided government aid could not at present be invoked for the smaller schemes

MR. NEWELL'S VIEWS. Secy, George C. Lambert sired Mr. Newell's views in the premises, stat ing that whenever the government too hold of any scheme, it would be taken tirely out of the hands of the people and handled exclusively by governmen agents. The money thus expended would have to be repaid in 10 years. He did not believe, however, that the gov-ernment would undertake more than

one project at once. James Jenkins of Juab did not wish to go on record as opposing the Utah lake scheme. He favored it, if only one could be considered at one time.

GRADING SUGGESTED.

Hon. John Henry Smith suggested that the convention grade the needs of this state according to the results to be derived, and report accordingly to the government. He felt that the Utah scheme was the one to be considlake ered first, for from it would be derived the greatest benefit. Then, perhaps Millard could be considered, then Juab Sevier, Sanpete, Plute, Garfield possibly the Bear river proposition. He felt confident that the government would only consider one scheme at a time.

DOREMUS' VIEWS.

State Engineer Doremus looked upon the work before the convention as a plain business proposition. Whatever scheme was adopted was to go before the Colorado Springs convention as a state affair, not as an affair benefitting particular locality. This body any should present a report to the Na tional Irrigation congress which would arrest attention, and one which, from the benefits to be derived, would meet with its unstinted approval.

were done, support would undoubtedly come to this state, among others. Mr. Doremus pleaded for organized effort in this state. Without it very little could be accomplished. We should go before the National Irrigation congress united on one scher be so unanimous on the project that the congress would be forced to grant us ognition and report favorably to the United States government. The scheme presented would have to be a perfect one in all respects-were it not it would be cast out by the government's ex-perts. Mr. Doremus pleaded for a

clean-cut proposition from this state that full advantage could be taken of the government's liberal offer for ir The scheme should be one that would attract national attention hen the efforts of the assembly would

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

President Angus M. Cannon referred to early days in this valley, and the hardships endured at that time. H then took up the Utah lake scheme and expressed the conviction that this should receive first attention, because it would bring the greatest results to the greatest number of people. He realized there were other schemes which needed attention, but the neces-

sity in this section was a crying one and should receive the unanimous support of this convention. President Can-non took a very hopeful view of the a he section. They had launched a ginning of a new era in irrigation for situation, and thought this was the be-

on the day your association meets, and I hope they will have an opportunity to address the convention upon the im-portance of a big representation for the Colorado Springs Congress.' TELEGRAM ALSO, The following telegram from Mr.

Wantland was also read: "Minnesota has no arid lands but wili have strong delegation at Colorado Springs, including three congressmen.

Texas and other states sure to be well represented. What can we count on from Utah?' After inviting F. S.* Richards to ad-

dress the convention this afternoon, and receiving promise of a report from the special committee, the congress ad journed till 2:30 p. m.

RESERVOIR SCHEMES. Those Laid Before the Convention

Yesterday Afternoon.

On reassembling yesterday afternoon the question of Utah lake as a reservoir was announced as the order eral good." f business but there being no remark on this topic, other subjects were called

THE MAMMOTH RESERVOIR.

Isaac H. Grace of Nephi spoke of the Mammoth reservoir in Gooseberry val ley, Sanpete county, on which between \$60,000 and \$70,000 had been already expended. This project, he stated, would reclaim something like 60,000 acres of arid land, but would cost to complete it in the neighborhood of \$450,000. The site, said Mr. Grace, was located about 0 miles east of Fairview, and to bring the water into the Sanpete valley would require a tunnel some two miles in One share of water in that ingth. section would supply from one-half to three-fourths of an acre of land. This project, the gentleman thought, was one worthy the consideration of the

In further discussion of the matter t was brought out that there was some egal controversy pending in the courts to the rights of the company con jucting the reservoir to still further mpound the waters, said waters com-

ing from the Price river. Judge Johnson explained that he was one of the originators of the Mammoth reservoir project, and admitted that the matter was still pending in the courts. At the time of the launching of he project, however, Col. Stevenson who was the engineer, carefully weigh ed all the points in controversy, and concluded that the Mammoth reservoir company had the right to impound al unappropriated water from that stream. The enterprise was calculated to bene it Juab and Sanpete countles and h elieved it could be extended to benefi also some sections of Utah county. The ending litigation Judge Johnson look d upon as merely formal and of n-erious consideration. He too, though worthy the attention of the conven-

State Engineer Doremus stated that e was somewhat ramiliar with this roject and had considered it to some xtent. During the flood period, said e, which would extend over perhaps 30 ivs, the flow would amount to 40 acre-feet of water per second, any yould furnish sufficient to irrigate so and cres every 24 hours or 24,000 acre-fee during the period referred to. He rought it a good scheme and one which should receive the attention of the congress.

TO ASK FOR AID.

President Angus M. Cannon stated that the board of canal presidents had just held a meeting at which they had concluded to place before their stockolders at an early date, the proposition of uniting in asking government aid to make the waters of Utah lake more available by deepening the lake and curtailing the surface thereof in ac-cordance with the report of Mr. Dore. mus. This action would present to

(Continued on page two.)

its gravity is such that I am co strained urgently to insist that each one of your realize the heavy burden of re-sponsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate The evil possibilities are so ar reaching, so appalling that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respec-tive claims in the matter at issue beween you. In my judgment the situation Imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the rnestness that there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will without a day's un

necessary delay meet the crying needs of the people. 'I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the gen-

LARGE CROWD ASSEMBLED.

Long before the hour fixed for the conference a large crowd had assem-bled outside the White House. The first official caller at the White House was Carroll D. Wright, commissioner o labor. He has made an investigation of the strike situation and the president desired to obtain from him what he considered important features of the dition between the operators and mi ners.

Secy. Root called and remained for a short time and about 10:30 a. m., Atty. Gen. Knox went to the president's room.

MITCHELL FIRST TO ARRIVE.

Mr. Mitchell and his party were first to arrive at the White House and they came a few minutes before the time fixed. They role to Jackson Place on an avenue car and walked up to the White House. A score of cameras were trained on the party as they crossed the street. They were escorted to a room on the first floor.

on the first floor. After 11 o'clock President Geo. Baer of the Reading; E. B. Thomas, of the Erle and W. B. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, drove up in a carriage. They also were subjected to several snap-shots by ambitious photographers. They went to a room on the first floor separate from that occupied by the labor leaders. They were soon followed by President Fowler, of the Ontario & Western: John Markle, of the firm o G. B. Markle & Company, independent coal operators, and David Wilcox, vice president of the Delaware & Hudson, representing President Oliphant of that

oad. President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, who had been invited, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt explaining his inability to be present.

At 10 minutes after 11 o'clock the two delegations were escorted up stairs, the abor leaders going first. Atty.-Gen.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

The following ticket was nominated | completing their work, the delegates to by acclamation: For Governor-John L. Bales, present beutenant governor. November. Lieutenant-Governor-Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston. Secretary of the Commonwealth-William M. Olin, Boston. Treasurer and Receiver General-Ed. ward S. Bradford, Springfield, Auditor of Accounts-Henry E. Tur-

her, Malden. Attorney-General-Herbert Parker, Lancaster.

Boston, Oct. 8 .- With every plan matured for quickly and harmoniously with a glowing culogy of the president

where it was incumbent upon them to to something. In other words the lo had been broken as between the partie and he was hopeful that when the came together again the way would be naved for some sort of a compromise.

Secy, Moody dropped in to see the president about noon. He stayed, however, but a few moments and while he stated that it was purely naval bus ness that brought him to the White House he did not deny that he had equainted himself with the coal strike

situation. At 3 o'clock, the hour set for the resumption of the conference, Prest. Baer with two of his fellow co-presi-

dents, drove up to the White House. Mr. Mitchell and his three colleagues appeared a few minutes later. OUTLOOK NOT BRIGHT.

At 3:38 the conference was still in session without result. The news that came from the inside to the effect that the coal presidents had prepared statements which they intended to publish caused a feeling of depression, was taken to mean that they had resolved to maintain their position and were called upon to explain to the public their reasons for so doing.

After the conference had been in progress about long enough for the reading of the papers, Secy Cortelyou came out and called in Asst. Secy, Barnet who is an expert stenographer. This indicates that the proceedings are being

At 4:20 o'clock the conference was still in session. It has just developed that President Baer spent some time in a telephone booth at the railway sta tion before he returned to the White House at 2 o'clock, and it is assumed that he was in consultation respecting his statement with someone in New York.

the Republican state convention as-

sembled in the Boston theater today to nominate a ticket to be voted for in

Ex-Secy, of the Navy John D. Long was chosen as permanent chairman. In assuming the position he spoke of the hard times during the last Democratic administration and of the prosperity that followed the election of McKinley

as president which, he said, was "the direct result of the policies and prin-ciples of the Republican party." He paid a brief but eloquent tribute

to the memory of President McKinley and passed on to a review of President Roosevelt's administration, beginning

"His policy firmly pursued by his successor has been successful. dially approve the policy of the two Republican administrations and gislation of the Republican Congress hich has produced such results. "Reprocity with Cuba is demanded alike by honor and by interest. We nave assumed a responsibility in regard Cuba which we cannot abandon. Re ying on our promises the Cuban public has placed in its constitution provisions required by us and intended o guard both their interests and out

These obligations we are as a nation in honor bound to fulfill. Prest. Roos velt has in his policy of reciprocity with Cuba, the entire and hearty support of the Republicans of Massachu-5.0118.

"To the application of the policy of protection, as embodied in the Dingley tariff is due the high wages and constant employment of labor and in large measure our phenomenal national pros perity for the last five years. This pol-icy should be adhered to, but changes which the world's progress and the interests of the American people suggest should and will be made by the Republican party whenever they are of sufficient importance to justify the check to business which inevitably at tends any revision of the tariff. Such

changes can only be made successfully and with the least possible injury to business by the Republican party and in accordance with the principles, of protection. They should be undertaken only after thorough investigation by Congress or by a commission of ex-perts, as suggested by President Roose-velt. Massachusetts has and desires no unfair tariff advantages over other states. Protection should be national and not sectional, impartial between industries and those who are engaged in then

"The gold basis standard for money is new substantially unquestioned as the proper basis. Debasing this standard in any way would be dishonest and would result in commercial disaster Nearly everything which has been achieved for the benefit of humanitay especially under free governments, has

been achieved through co-operation and tive industries, great and small, alik It would mean the greatest possib combination. Labor has the right to combine for its own defense and protection to se-sure good wages, reasonable hours for ork and the health and safety of the

ecomplish results too great for indi-idual effort, to promote economy in istration and in manufacture and anable them to encounter success y like combinations in foreign counriss for the possession of foreign mar-These combinations of labor and

the mine owners in the anthracite coa-netds of Pennsylvania has paralyzed that industry and brought tro innocent and law abiding.

and distress in a constantly increasing measure upon the people of the United States. The question is not a political one and should not be made so to adabout to legal restraint if they become rnicious, dangerous to the public fety or tyrannical, or if they under vance party purposes. It is a calamity common to us all and the situation is ce to interfere with individual libert No so-called truset may be permi to use its power to crush out too grave, the prospect of loss and sul fering by all conditions of our peopl nvestors by fictitious or fraudulent b is too serious to be passed over silence by any representative body s of stock, not representing real American citizens. We most heart

n all products made by a so-called the United States in the effort he is rust, ignores the economic fact that making to end this strike and give the he tariff has no connection with people the coal they so greatly need. the tariff has no connection with people the coal they so greatly need. building for the army medical dep trusts or with the size of corporations Nothing can bring this about at once, ment, at Woolwich, to cost \$15,000.

tition for divine favor on virtue and of honor: that their charac ing and the university, of which it ters may be established and be regard. forms a part. Mrs. Lizzle Thomas Edward sang,

PRAYER OF DEDICATION.

reeptable, coming, as we trust it wi

and the ways of the Lord; that the

president that shall pre-

this place, O God, may the spirit

hearts may no jealosies or contentions now and forever. Amen.

and that when they

its and

and

the stand being arrayed with palms,

while in various parts of the building

were arrayed the class banners, and the

aniversity and national colors. The

neeting was presided over by Presiden

A select double quartet under the di-

rection of Prof. Stevens rendered very sweetly the anthem "Let the Moun-tains Shout for Joy.' Eider John Nicholson offered the opening prayer, after which the double quartet ren-

lered the selection, "Hark, Hark, My

President Winder then told the story of how Mrs. Barratt came to give the

acans to sreet this beautiful colleg uilding. He had, he said, frequenti

vondered how Sister Barratt could rest a fitting memorial to her depart-ed son, when he thought of the needs of the university. Then it was that he proposed to her the erection of one of the college buildings. She received

suggestion favorably, but, being

man of business, she wanted to thin

ut the matter. When he next say she had decided to contribute \$20,

a sum which was later increased t

000. The plans were made. President was appointed trustee, and the

ullding was soon put up. Presiden Winder had often afterwards seen Mrs

Barratt, and she had always expressed

that came to him. He regretted only that she had not lived to see it fin-

ished. He hoped that the memory of

this good woman and her devoted son

would ever grow brighter in the hearts of the Latter-day Saints.

er gratitude for the happy suggestion

, und of the university board,

ed by all those with whom they come in contact as firm and fixed fo good, for truth, and for righteousness in the earth. We pray that the spirit of instruction may be on the faculty: "My Western Home," and the students sang the college song, after which and a benediction by Bishop Romney, the that they may receive instruction from The meeting was impressive in many Thee, the foundation of all truth.

"We dedicate this house unto Thee O God; we would from the depth of our hearts give it unto Thee, that it may be indeed Thine; for we realize. Holy Father, that by the estrangement of men and through the ignorance of man. Prest. Smith in offering the dedicatory prayer expressed himself in these kind, the earth has been usurped from the dominion of God and from the pos-session of its rightful owner, and from the hand of Thy Son, by whom Thou "Heavenly Father, we feel our de endence and our weakness when w pproach before Thee, the Maker of eaven and earth, the Father of ou didst make it; and we therefore desire Holy Father, to restore the knowledge of this truth to the children of men; that the earth is the Lord's, and the the Father of our Lord Sesus Christ. We desire toly Father, that we may come befor thee in humility and contrition of fullness of the earth is Thine: and not only the earth, but all things thereon left, that we may be acceptable unt and all things therein are Thing. Thou hast brought the material, thou hast he Lord, and that the prayer we sha nake anto Thee, O God, may also b placed it in this sphere: and we ask Thee in the name of Jesus that we may from our hearts. We feel grateful to realize that everything is Thine, and that which is erected by the hand of 'hee for the privileges of this occasion nd for the opportunity that has been man is also Thine; for though we may forded us in meeting together in a possess them for a little season, we rea-lize Heavenly Father, that they still are Thine. They are eternal, and we pass away. We have fancled that what essed and favorable circumstances i this house, which has been acquired b the gift of thy handmaid. Sister Bar a place where the children of Thy peowe possess is ours, but it belongs to the Lord, and may we feel in our who shall come here, or who shall

sanctify ourselves through Thy spir-it, and to dedicate ourselves semble together from time to time it, and to dedicate ourselves and our lives and our labors unto thee for the improvement may be taught and receive instruction be enlightened and learn humility cay walk in His ways and in His of ourselves and for our advantage in the knowledge of truth and for our final attainment of everlasting life. And now, Holy Father, accept of this buildaths, and be faithful to every trust aposed upon them and be prepared for very responsibility that may devolve upon them, all the days of their lives ing: bless it and sanctify it, and make holy. And wilt thou come unto it, 'Holy Father, we ask thee, in the and make it steadfast and firm and so name of Jesus, that thou wouldst ac-cept of thy children and all of us as-sembled here and of the words that have been spoken of thy handmaiden, receive it, O God, we pray thee, that it may fulfill its destiny in commemorating the name of/the young man and his mother who has given of her means who has given the money to erect this which thou didst give unto her. May structure in memory of her son; who was a faithful and devotel young serall of this be preserved in the memory and in the history of this institution vant of the Lord, and who loved the that their names may not perish or ith having been brought up under pass away: and may these purpose the influence of a strict and prayerful not fail, but may they be consummated mother who built her faith upon the to the honor and the clory of God and verlasting Gospel revealed in the dis-ensation of the latter days. We pray to the advancement of thy work in the earth. We dedicate ourselves unto thee We pray and our efforts to do good, and all that we have. O God, accept us, and all we have with thou use for thy glory and our savation; and unto thee we will ascribe all the honor and the glory. the faculty of this institution, and truth prevail in their minds and their

except as far as it affects all produc-| except an aroused and concentrated opinion, which without regard to party, will give unqualified support to settle at once their difficulties which involve the public health, safety and

Mrs. Burdette Convalescing.

Los Angeles, Cal, Oct. 3 .- Instead of being critically ill from congrestion of the brain as previously published, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, vice president of the General Federation of Women's clubs is convalescing from a severe congestive headache. Robert J. Burdette today made the following state-ment to the Associated Press;

"My wife is not suffering from brain congestion, an has been published, nor is she seriously ill. She suffered from a severe attack of headache but is now

American Invasion Recognized.

New York, Oct. 2 .- The British war office has officially recognized the American business invasion, says a Tribuae dispatch from London. A building company of Pittsburg, Fa., has received the contract for a new building for the army medical depart-

injury to all the competitors of the trust and the least possible injury t he trusts themselves. It would mean incalculable loss to all wage carner orkmen. "Capital has the right to combine to mployed in every industry thus reck lessly assalled; it would mean the dor inntion in our market of foreign trusts and it would neither control nor regu late the great corporations which to modern business an necessary which It is the purpose of the Il oublican party to bring within the powespital, by whatever name, are the na-"The conflict between the miners and

ural results of modern economic velopment and are entitled to the due protection of the law so long as they

They must also obey the law and

approve the action of the

The Democratic plan of free trade

