

DEMANDS OF MINE WORKERS.

The Admission of the Southwest-ern States to the Conference.

INCREASE OF WAGES WANTED.

No Boys Under Sixteen Around Mines—Straight Run of Mine Basis—For All States.

Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The indications, when the United Mine Workers' convention opened today, were that before night the convention would be at work on its wage demands. A new list of the demands likely to be submitted by the scale committee is as follows:

Admission of the southwestern states to conference.
Twelve and one-half per cent increase in wages.
Prohibition of employment of boys less than 16 years of age around mines.
Uniform wage scale for all outside day labor.
Seven-cent differential between pick and machine mining.
Straight run of mine basis for all rates.

It probably will be decided that in an increase of wages is obtained a two-year agreement will be signed. The credential committee made its report. It seated 1,303 delegates, representing 1,600 delegates and having 1,925 votes.

There was a sensational scene in the convention today, which was an echo of the attack made on John Mitchell by Robert Randall of Dietz, Wyo., in last year's convention. Randall charged Mitchell at that time with having sold out the miners in the Colorado strike, and Mitchell made a reply, branding the statement as a lie. Randall was expelled from the organization as a result. Today a delegate named A. F. Garner, of Mount Olive, Ill., made the charge that some of Mitchell's statements were correct last year. He presented a letter from Secy. Heywood of the Western Federation of Miners, in which Heywood denied the statement made in Mitchell's address of Saturday last. Mitchell's statements were that the Western Federation members were taking the places of the United Mine Workers on strike. Mr. Mitchell made reply to this in a very heated statement, denouncing Randall's speech last year, and saying that the Western Federation members had taken the strike places. He named several places in Colorado and cited districts 2 and 11 and parts of Washington state.

President Mitchell again referred to the charge that he had sold out the miners, and was strong in his condemnation of those making the charge. He was loudly cheered. Mr. Mitchell said the association he led with the members of the Civic Federation had always been turned to the advantage of the United Mine Workers of America. He had not committed the organization to anything. The Civic Federation members were taking the places of the United Mine Workers on strike. The Civic Federation had favored the trade agreement and in recognizing the trade agreement had recognized organized labor.

MONTANA PRESS ASS'N.

Members Will Spend Sunday, Feb. 11 In Salt Lake City.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 22.—The members of the Montana Press Association will leave Butte Saturday, Feb. 10, on an excursion to Los Angeles and Southern California points. As guests of the Oregon Short Line and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad, Sunday, Feb. 11, will be spent in Salt Lake, leaving at 8:30 p. m. for Los Angeles, where the editors will be entertained. Many southern California points will be visited, including Santa Catalina island. The Montana editors at their last annual meeting in Billings were invited by Senator Clark to take a trip over the San Pedro road, and this excursion resulted. It is expected that the active newspaper men will participate in the excursion.

CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD.

Port Arthur, Tex., Jan. 22.—Fifteen members of the crew of the Welsh schooner Gwalinda, bound from Caribonera, N. P., to Bristol, England, were picked up at sea by the British steamship H. P. Buchanan, which arrived. The schooner became disabled at sea and the captain was washed overboard and lost.

A WOMAN MARRIES A WOMAN.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22.—John Alline Whitman and Miss Marietta Jarley, cashier in a restaurant, were married Friday at Independence by Justice H. F. Buchanan. The bride had a little money, and some of her friends who suspected Whitman's sincerity caused his arrest Sunday. Today, at police headquarters, it was learned that the "bridegroom" was a woman. The prisoner will be prosecuted for perjury committed in obtaining the marriage license.

PRICE OF SUGAR ADVANCED.

New York, Jan. 22.—The following advances in refined sugars were announced today:
All grades of soft sugar, 10 cents a hundred pounds and confectioners, 5 cents.

ALWAYS ASK FOR "HOSTETTER'S"

and you get the safest and most reliable remedy ever compounded for the ailments of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and the one that is backed by a phenomenal record of cures.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

makes the entire system strong and healthy and thus cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Heartburn, Female Ills, Colds and Grippe. Try it.

Chamberlain's



Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough
This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

SENATOR CLAY ON RATE LEGISLATION

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senators Platt and Dewey were in their seats when the senate convened today, the first appearance of either for some time. Both were given warm welcomes and were heartily congratulated upon their appearance of being in good health.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Clay addressed the senate on his resolution, relating to the government's power to expropriate freight charges by railroads. He contended that the railroad companies should not be interfered with in the first instance in preparing their schedules, but that when these are once promulgated there should be a body with authority to modify and revise upon complaint. He took issue with statements made earlier in the session by Mr. Foraker in opposition to the constitutional right of Congress to delegate its authority to regulate interstate commerce, saying that on account of the large number of complaints liable to arise it would be impossible for Congress with its other pressing business to give anything like adequate attention to them. Mr. Clay added:

"If Congress should remain in session from year to year, devoting its entire time to this work, it would be impossible to pass upon one-twentieth of these various complaints filed by the American shippers against the different railroad systems of our country. I repeat, if Congress cannot pass an act providing that all interstate rates shall be reasonable and just, thus fixing a standard and delegating to the commission the power to hear the facts and carry out the legislative will of Congress, then the American people are at the mercy of the railroads."

He declared himself a friend of the railroads, but said that because of their public character it is proper that "they should be compelled to furnish to the public transportation of persons and property that is both reasonable and just, and power ought to be lodged in an impartial, intelligent and broad-minded tribunal to pass upon the differences between the railroads and the shippers and render substantial justice to both."

"And," he added, "if Congress cannot exercise this power through a commission, then I am at a loss to know how the people can expect proper relief."

He declared that the laws granting authority to state commissions to revise rates so as to insure justice had been frequently upheld by the courts. "In these very cases," he went on, "it was claimed that the legislative power must be exercised by the legislature itself and could not be delegated to any other body, but the courts have uniformly held that the legislature enacted that rates shall be reasonable and just, the duty of executing this law and of finding what rates are reasonable and just may be delegated to a commission and that a grant of such power is not delegation of legislative authority. If such laws, enacted by the legislatures of different states have been sustained as reasonable, why cannot Congress enact that all interstate freight rates shall be reasonable and just and leave to the interstate commerce commission the right and power to investigate and find out what rate will be a proper one, what rate will be just and impartial, as between the shippers and the roads?"

After quoting many decisions in support of his contention, Mr. Clay analyzed the law and said that it does not afford adequate protection to the shipper. He said:

"Railroads can destroy towns, cities and private industries by improper rates, and who will say that power should not be lodged somewhere to investigate intelligently all complaints, solely with a view of doing justice between the roads and the shippers? The presumption is that an intelligent, broad-minded commission will be impartial and seek impartially to do justice to both sides. Why presume that the commission will decide adversely to the roads? Why presume that narrow-minded partisans, easily influenced by public clamor, will be appointed to discharge this duty? It will not be a difficult task to secure honest, intelligent, upright men to perform this work, and no other kind of men ought to be considered."

Mr. Clay hinted at a possibility of an agitation of the question of government ownership of railroads if attention is not given to the demand for regulation, saying:

"The sentiment has been growing in favor of government ownership. Mr. Hearst came within a few thousand votes of being elected mayor of the City of New York in the last election. I have never been a follower of Mr. Hearst. Who had the remotest idea of the strong following which he developed in that race? It was not the men. It was the platform on which he made his race—government ownership. I do not believe in government ownership of railroads. I recognize the fact that the vast number of employees engaged in the work of operating and building these roads would be largely under the influence of the party in power in controlling government. Such power would enable the party in control of the government to hold it for all time to come. The only way to turn public attention from the public control is government regulation by law."

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 22.—A mob of 300 men early on Sunday morning took Ernest Baker, a negro, from the Trigg county jail and hanged him from a beam on the city's edge near the courthouse in the center of Cadiz. Baker attempted Saturday night a criminal assault on a 15-year-old girl.

FIRE IN TACOMA THEATER.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 22.—The Phoenix theater at Pacific avenue and Fourteenth street burned this morning at 5 o'clock. The fire started over the stage and is supposed to have caught from a defective electric wire. It was owned by Peter Sandberg. Loss \$25,000. It will be rebuilt.

INDICTED PACKERS AND PRESIDENT.

Suddenly He Has Been Made Central Figure Around Which Case Revolves.

A LETTER FROM HIM IS READ.

Question Involved Is Immunity From Indictment of Those Who Furnished the Evidence.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt has been made the central figure around which revolves the entire case involving the pleas of the indicted packers for immunity from further prosecution by the government on charges of being in a conspiracy to combine in restraint of trade and commerce. Atty. W. J. Hines, for the defendants, in his opening statement today before the jury hearing the immunity pleas, read an excerpt from a letter written by President Roosevelt to Atty.-Gen. Moody in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rebate case, which was a part of the communication between the two men called for by Congress some time ago.

This letter is taken by the packers as an admission by the president that the department of commerce and labor and the department of justice worked together to indict the packers, supporting the contention of the packers upon which they rest for immunity.

The defendant packers will endeavor to interpret the letter into the case as evidence, just as if the president were here and testified concerning it.

The letter was written by the president June 12, 1905, at the time the federal grand jury was sitting in Chicago on the beef inquiry. That part of the letter read by Atty. Hines and which will be introduced by the defendants, if possible, as evidence from President Roosevelt, follows:

"With my approval the department of justice, with the assistance of the department of commerce and labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such willful and deliberate violations of the injunction by any individual. If the grand jury now sitting in Chicago find an indictment against any individual connected with the packing corporations, it will be because, in their judgment, such evidence of the violation of the injunction has been laid before them."

The letter is purported to be signed by President Roosevelt and is taken by the defendants as proof of their contentions.

"That letter is a public document, and we will introduce it as evidence in this case," said Atty. John S. Miller, one of the packers' attorneys. "If the government contends it is an original copy, call for an original copy."

The reading of excerpts from the letter came as a climax to the opening statement of the defendants late today. Atty. John C. Cowin, who talked for the Cudahy interests in the morning, asserted that Edward A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, was directly threatened with imprisonment by Commissioner Garfield. Mr. Cudahy refused to give the commissioner information regarding the packing business.

Mr. Cowin argued that the securing of evidence against the packers themselves had been constituted a promise of immunity to the defendants.

Dist. Atty. C. B. Morrison will make the opening statement for the government tomorrow.

TAFT'S REPLY TO RESOLUTION ON PHILIPPINE MATTERS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Secy. Taft today sent to the senate a statement in response to a resolution calling on him for information as to "Whether any member of the Philippine commission or any officer of the army or navy of the United States directly or indirectly owned on Dec. 1, 1905, or now owns any land in the Philippine Islands or had at any time or now had any interest or right in such land of any character, and if so, what such ownership, interest or right in such lands of any character, and if so, what such ownership, interest or right is, where the land is situated, particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads in said islands, and who said, officials are."

Mr. Taft said: "When I was civil governor of the Philippines an article was published in the Manila newspapers containing an insinuation that some member of the commission were interested in investments in the Philippine Islands. This was the occasion of an investigation which I instituted to ascertain whether any member of the then commission had any investment in land or otherwise in the Philippines at that time, and I learned by personal investigation that no American member of the commission had any such investment in the Philippines at that time, and I learned by personal investigation that no American member of the commission was known when appointed to be owners of landed estates."

"With reference to the question whether any officers of the army have

DR. J. E. ENNIS

Atlanta, Ga., Physician Addresses the People of Salt Lake City on a Matter of Health.

To Whom It May Concern:—Of late there has been a good deal of discussion in regard to advertised medicines, their value and power to cure. I want to say to the people of Salt Lake City that I believe the most valuable cod liver oil preparation, the best body-builder, health restorer, and strength creator, known to medicine today, is Vinol.

While Vinol does not contain the system-clogging oil of old-fashioned cod liver oil and emulsion, it actually does contain all the curative, medicinal principles of the cod's liver in a highly concentrated form, and it is delicious to take.

RHEUMATISM



MUNYON'S
Rheumatism Cure
relieves pain in legs, arms, neck, stiff or swollen joints in a few hours. Positively cures in a few days. Contains no morphine or drug to depress the system, but neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poison from the system.

any interests in lands or have obtained an option for the purchase of them along the line of projected railways or elsewhere, I beg to say that certainly 75 per cent of all the officers of the army have been at some time or other since American occupation, on duty in the Philippines, and that inquiry directed to the question whether any of these officers who number some 3,000 have the interest mentioned in the resolution of the senate, could not be answered by personal statements from each officer of the army under four months."

WHY SENATOR NEWLANDS OPPOSES PHILIPPINE BILL.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Newlands today concluded his statement in opposition to the Philippine tariff bill, in the hearings now proceeding before the senate committee having charge of this measure. He took the position that it would be cruelty to the Philippines to accustom them to a subsidized price for their sugar and return them to the world's price about \$25 a ton less when the Philippines are separated from this government. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

BURTON GETS HIS MILEAGE ON SUBTERFUGE.

Washington, Jan. 22.—One of the most remarkable procedures in the history of the senate occurred today in order to avoid a technicality which prevented Senator Burton of Kansas from drawing his mileage for the present session. In order to have his requisition honored it is necessary for some official of the senate to take an oath that he had seen the senator in the chamber, but since the indictment and



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