

PLENTY OF PLANKS FOR THE PLATFORM

People With All Sorts of Ideas Want Them Adopted by Republican Convention.

SUB COMMITTEE TO HEAR 'EM

Women Suffragists There—Liberal Immigration Laws Urged—For Radical Injunction—Negroes' Rights.

Chicago, June 16.—The committee on resolutions appointed today by the Republican convention met in one of the parlors of the Auditorium Annex hotel at 4 p. m., and after listening for some time to the representatives of numerous persons who desire to secure the insertion of special planks in the platform appointed a sub-committee of 13 to hear all disputed questions in detail and add the finishing touches to the document.

Senator A. J. Hopkins of Illinois was made chairman of the committee, and Maj. John E. Lacey of Iowa, secretary.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Among those heard was a delegation of ladies including Mrs. Hennrich of this city and Miss Jane Adams of Chicago. Miss Adams argued that, as women are interested in legislation for the protection of humanity in its domestic relations, they should be granted the franchise; otherwise they would be unable under present conditions to go forward with the work required of them as the mothers of the race.

Mrs. Hennrich expressed confidence that the Democrats would declare for equal suffrage, said Mr. Bryan had announced his advocacy of that policy and advising the Republicans to forestall them and make sure of the favorable influence of the women of the country by inserting a liberal plank in favor of woman suffrage.

CLAIMS OF FOREIGNERS.

A large delegation representing Polish, Italian, Bohemian, German, Jews and other nationalities was heard in support of liberal immigration legislation. They announced through one of their speakers, Editor Samicki of this city, that they were opposed to restrictions on account of poverty. The speaker said he favored neither a financial nor an educational test, and declared that those whom he represented would judge the party by the kind of plank it might insert on this subject. He would keep out all anarchists and immoral immigrants.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

Henry D. Clark of Omaha, spoke in support of inland waterways legislation and advocated issuance of \$500,000 worth of 2 per cent bonds for the carrying on of the work.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

Gov. Curry of New Mexico, Congressional Delegate Andrews of that territory and Judge Roddy, a resident of Porto Rico and now United States judge in Porto Rico, addressed the committee in support of the proposition to grant single statehood to New Mexico. Mr. Roddy said that New Mexico had been kept out of the Union for 28 years by the circumstances that in 1850 a delegate, now Senator Ellis, had gone out to shake hands with Senator Barrows at a critical moment when the statehood bill was pending in the house of representatives.

Gov. Curry assured the committee that if admitted, New Mexico would send to Congress two Republican senators and also Republican members of the house. Committeeman Sloan of Arizona advocated the admission of that territory as a state. Representatives of both territories agreed that since the experience of the last session joint statehood was no longer to be considered.

A plank for Arizona statehood was presented by R. E. Sloan of Prescott, a member of the committee, and Perry Ellis of Chicago, was heard in favor of a declaration against interstate shipments of prison-made goods, and then came the public discussion of the injunction question.

RADICAL INJUNCTION PLANK.

H. R. Fuller, who said he represented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen—250,000 members—presented what is regarded as the most radical of all injunction propositions in evidence. It read:

"We pledge ourselves to such legislation as will guarantee to workmen

Sciatica is neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. Its origin is generally rheumatic and is the direct result of taking cold.

One medical authority has described the pain of neuralgia as "the cry of the nerves for better blood." This is true because the nerves receive their nourishment through the blood. Build up the blood, the impoverished nerves are fed and the neuralgic pains disappear.

Mr. W. Q. Wilcox, a well-known jeweler, of No. 535 Main street, Coshocton, Ohio, suffered nearly two years with sciatica. "I endured intense pain," he says, "and was under the care of four doctors without benefit. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills just hit my case and two weeks after I began taking them I was a good deal better. I took them a while longer and was permanently cured."

Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS

See per box; six boxes, \$5.00, at all druggists. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

those rights necessary to their industrial protection, including the right to strike and to induce or persuade others to do so, and to such legislation as will prevent the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions without hearing; and guaranteeing trial by jury to persons accused of contempt of court, if such alleged contempt be not committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice."

In support of this plank and in explanation of the position taken by his organization, Mr. Fuller dwelt at some length on several phases of the question. He made the point that a law on the subject would be no more a reflection on the judiciary than a new law on any other subject, and asserted that for 79 years, from 1783, the statutes contained a provision that no ex parte injunction would be issued. This law, he said, was changed during a codification of the statutes.

Mr. Fuller made the statement that an injunction was in effect law. Considering it from this standpoint he dwelt on the manner in which it was formulated and often invoked by a judge without consideration, and enforced with great harshness to labor. He wanted the right of labor to strike and to persuade others to strike upheld by law.

Questioned by Frank B. Kellogg, Mr. Fuller said he would not issue an injunction to issue without preliminary notice, but he wanted a guarantee of a jury trial on the facts brought in issue by injunction proceedings. In this connection he made a point that personal rights would thus be conserved, and such rights ought to be held above property rights of any character which might be involved.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

An answer to Mr. Fuller was made by J. A. Emery of New York, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Emery pointed out, first, that the legislators of the party in the house had determined that as lawmakers they would not attempt to invade the judicial realm by changing a practice which had been developed during the past 70 years for the protection of both property rights and mixed personal and property rights. The remedy, if in any single instance injustice had been done, was in the impeachment of the judge, he said. It would be as potent to sue the whirlwind or to bring a law action against

the storm or the earthquake as to be compelled to sue for redress in some labor troubles on the law instead of the equity side of the court.

Mr. Emery said, with some emphasis, that his opponents had for two years had a standing invitation to file with the judiciary committees of Congress all the cases they could find where injunctions had been issued in labor disputes. The result had been that less than a month ago, 18 cases had been filed, covering a period of 15 years, and in only one of these cases had the injunction been modified. Mr. Kellogg brought forward a fire of questions when Mr. Emery had concluded his argument.

"What objection is there to requiring notice?" he said.

"That is the present practice," he answered.

"Then what is the objection?"

"I don't see any reason for enacting into law what would only be a reflection on the courts."

"Who would be hurt?"

"The judges, sir."

Chairman Hopkins of the committee indicated that time was rapidly lapsing and cut the colloquy short.

NEGRO RIGHTS.

Gilchrist Stewart of New York, a negro, next claimed the attention of the committee to inject a "little color" into the deliberations, as he expressed it. Stewart wanted two planks adopted for the benefit of the black men. One was a declaration which would answer the question: "Shall Ily whiteism, masquerading under the white banner, be permitted to nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States?" The other demanded the restoration of the innocent discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment of infantry—the Brownsville affair.

A protest against any tariff revision that would fix such a high minimum rate as to afford no inducement for the formation of trade agreements was made by Judge Samuel Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., in behalf of the American Livestock association. A revision of that character, he said, would force such a condition that the maximum tariff could be used only for the purpose of a maximum and minimum tariff.

Congressman Serrano E. Payne of New York presented a protest from a number of New York business men against curbing the independence of the courts in the issuance of injunctions.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The last speaker before the committee was John L. Hamilton of Illinois, president of the American Bankers' association, who opposed a plank favoring the establishment of postal savings banks. Mr. Hamilton told the committee that the bankers of the country believe that the introduction of such banks would be a financial panic. He thought the matter might safely be left to the commission established by the recently adopted Aldrich-Vreeland act.

The room was then cleared and the committee went into executive session.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

The only business transacted in executive session was the appointment of a sub-committee, which was decided upon at the beginning of the session and which was composed as follows: Hopkins of Illinois; Long, Kansas; Crane, Massachusetts; Kellogg, Minnesota; Payne, New York; Adams, North Carolina; Ellis, Ohio; Crawford, South Dakota; Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Clark, Wyoming; Warner, Missouri; Ballinger, Washington; Groner, Virginia.

The full committee adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow, with the understanding that at that time the sub-committee should be prepared to report. The sub-committee went into session at 9 o'clock today.

Senator Long of Kansas, who made the motion during the first session of the committee today for the appointment of a sub-committee to consist of 12 members and who was the first member appointed by Senator Hopkins, chairman, said tonight in discussing the platform:

"I am going to do everything possible in the committee to make a platform in line with Roosevelt and Taft, and especially as shown by the latter in his speech regarding this convention. I do not expect we shall make a platform satisfactory to the extremists on each side, but I do believe it will be satisfactory to the great body of Republicans, and that they will endorse it."

Senator Long had particular reference to the much-discussed injunction question. He stated that it was his belief that this plank would merely declare against summary action by courts, without recommending anything that would lessen the dignity and prerogatives of the courts as established by long practice.

When he went to the sub-committee meeting at 9 o'clock tonight Senator Long said:

"I do not believe the gravity of this platform is appreciated. It is simply a question of whether the platform will be along well known administration lines or whether it will be a platform of the 'allies.'"

The sub-committee made very little progress with its work tonight.

The question of the anti-injunction plank received some consideration, but its final disposition was postponed until tomorrow. A poll of the sub-committee shows that it stands 3 to 4 in favor of the injunction plank. Messrs. Hopkins, Long, Adams, Ellis, Crawford, Kellogg, Warner, Ballinger and Groner, being in favor; Messrs. Crane, Payne, Dalzell and Clark against.

Samuel Gompers and other labor advocates will be heard by the sub-committee tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

IMMENSE RETAIL STORE FOR NEW YORK

New York, June 17.—By a series of transactions, extended over several months and conducted with the utmost secrecy, a group of conspicuous real estate holdings in the uptown shopping district have been gathered together under a single ownership, with a view to being used as a site for a long retail store. The site comprises 19 lots, including the whole of the block front on the east side of Fifth avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. It measures 195.6 feet on the avenue, extending back 245 feet on Thirty-seventh street and 225 feet on Thirty-eighth street. The valuation put upon it is about \$5,000,000. The location, on the crest of Murray Hill, is one of the choicest in the avenue. The site is mostly occupied by all private houses all of them vacant with the exception of two on Fifth avenue.

Adjoining this \$5,000,000 garden on the east is the stable which it was originally designed to hide out of view from the mansion on the Fifth avenue corner.

The rise of Fifth avenue to first rank as a shopping thoroughfare has taken place in six years. It is now devoted to retail trade all the way from Madison Square to Forty-seventh street.

The migration of high class retail houses from Broadway and Sixth avenue has followed as an incident of the eastward movement of the fashionable residential population. In 1902 for the first time the center of the fashionable residence district was shifted to the east of Fifth avenue.



Shopping

for a couple of hours—maybe all day. Big crowds—push and bustle—bad air—hot outdoors and hotter indoors. Head aches—throat and mouth dry—so thirsty that water won't satisfy—nerves quivering—just plain tired through and through.

Drink

Coca-Cola

It will relieve the fatigue, quench the thirst as nothing else will, quiet your nerves and refresh and invigorate you. Palate pleasing.

Delicious—Wholesome—Thirst-Quenching

GET THE GENUINE

5c. Everywhere

VERY DANGEROUS DENTISTRY WORK

Ulcerated Tooth Extracted from The African Lion Vendredi At Coney Island.

NO ANAESTHETIC WAS USED.

Eight Men Roped Him. Rendering Him Helpless, Mouth Pried Open And Wooden Gag Inserted.

New York, June 17.—Extraction of a lion's tooth becomes laborious when it requires eight men for the operation besides the man who pulls the tooth. This was an incident at Coney Island yesterday when Vendredi, a large African lion, was relieved of one of his largest teeth because of a toothache, by Dr. Henry Ambling, Jr., a New York veterinarian.

Vendredi had been in ill temper for several days and had refused to eat. When a lion refuses food it is a positive indication that the animal is suffering from something of an aggravated nature. When the attention of the manager was called to the strange behavior he knew at once from his years of association with wild animals that Vendredi was suffering from toothache. In order to examine and extract the tooth the lion had to be roped, to do which required the services of eight men. Ropes were thrown around the dangerous parts of Vendredi's body including his legs and in this helpless condition the lion was pulled close to the bars of his den. With a thick stick his mouth was pried open, and upon this piece of wood Vendredi chewed until a pair of pliers were inserted behind the back teeth, so that he could not close his mouth, while the veterinarian pulled the tooth. A pair of forceps were used for the removal of the tooth which had ulcerated at the root and must have caused the lion much suffering.

RADICAL FILIPINOS.

Trying to Secure Introduction of Independence Resolution Into Assembly.

Manila, June 17.—The radical members in the assembly are again endeavoring to secure the introduction of

an immediate independence resolution. The conservatives are opposing the proposition and will probably head it off. Should it reach the floor Speaker Osmena will likely rule adversely to the matter on the ground that this extra session has been called for certain and specified purposes.

FIRE IN PETOSKEY, MICH.

Petoskey, Mich., June 17.—Fire of unknown origin last night totally destroyed the Imperial hotel, valued at \$120,000. The Imperial was a summer hotel and not been opened for the season. The only occupants were the caretakers.

WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES AGAINST LINGENFELTER

Washington, June 15.—Secy. Loeb today stated that the president knows nothing about the report that C. H. Lingenfelter, who was yesterday appointed district attorney of Idaho, was counsel for men charged with land frauds in Idaho in cases that are still pending, and that the president will have these charges looked into.

GAIN FOR HEARST.

New York, June 16.—In the examination of 155 ballot boxes today William R. Hearst made a gain of 123 votes in the recount of the disputed majority election of 1905 now going on before Justice Lambert. Nine hundred and thirty-six boxes have been examined so far. Hearst has gained 337 votes. There are 1,012 ballot boxes yet to be examined.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

New York, June 16.—Three thousand persons gathered along West Thirty-third street near Broadway tonight and watched the police make a spectacular raid on a gambling house said to be patronized by guests of several of the uptown hotels. Patrons of the place, all in evening clothes, endeavored to get away by the fire escapes, but were confronted by detectives who had been placed at every possible exit. The managers of the place and the patrons were taken to the police station in patrol wagons. Twelve arrests were made.

JEROME ANSWERS CHARGES.

New York, June 16.—Dist. Atty. Jerome's answer to the three additional specifications in the charges filed against him by a committee headed by William P. King, were sent to Gov. Hughes at Albany today. The specifications charge that Mr. Jerome threw dice for a dollar a throw and the drinks during the closing hours of the first Thaw trial; that he advised E. R. Thomas, while under indictment in the banking cases, to get another lawyer in place of the one who was representing him; and that he offered immunity to William R. Montgomery, a banker, under certain conditions.

Mr. Jerome's answer is very lengthy.

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This is an axiom: The only way to gain strength, either of brain or body, is through food.

But it isn't the food that you eat, but the food that digests, which counts. Not all who eat are well nourished.

Take wheat, for example, known to be the perfect food. Wheat is largely starch. And starch, to be digestible, must be made soluble. The particles must be broken up, so the digestive juices will get to them.

That requires cooking—a fierce heat, long applied. And wheat seldom gets it.

The inside of a loaf of bread, for example, gets only one-fourth the heat that is needed. The result is most of the wheat fails to give nourishment.

But, when wheat is properly cooked, no other food can compare with it.

That is the reason for **Maple-Flake**.

This wheat is steam-cooked for six hours. Then cured for 90 hours. Then flaked so thin that the full heat of our ovens gets to each atom. Then it is toasted, for 30 minutes, in a heat of 400 degrees.

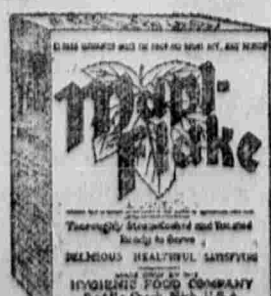
The result is a food that's all food.

Maple-Flake, because of our process, is the one perfect food. It contains the whole wheat, with every atom made digestible.

It is not like flaked corn—not like some flaked wheats, prepared in one-fourth the time that we spend on it. It is the best food in the world, measured by nourishment. It is the best remedy in the world for weakness. And it is cooked with pure maple syrup.

Price, 15 cents.

The only food served in individual packages in hotels, clubs, cafes, and on dining cars.



Gray Hair Restored.



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The Famous German Restaurant

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Rates for Rooms \$1.50 and upward. \$2.00 and upward with bath. Breakfast, Bedroom and Bath \$3.00 and upward. \$1.00 extra where two persons occupy a single room.

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