Your "Want" Is Not Important-To Anyone But Yourself-Until It Has Been "Put Into Type,"

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HENRY G. DAVIS FORMALLY NOTIFIED

That He is the Nominee of the Democratic Party for Vice President.

ACCEPTED THE NOMINATION.

Hon, John Sharp Williams Broke the News to Him 'as Gently as Possible.

CROWDS FROM BORDERING STATES

Mountaineers Came From Everywhere -Young Ladies From Georgia--Ceremonies Very Simple.

white Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. if-Henry Gasshway Davis was formally notified today that he is the nominte of the Democratic party for vice president of the United States. Mr. Davi accepted the nomination with a bief speech, reviewing the political situation, echoing the sentiments of Judge Parker on the money question, and ex. pressing the determination to be successful in the campaign.

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, chairman of the notifiestion committee, delivered the notification address.

The ceremonies were held on the lawn of the White Sulphur Springs hotel, which affords a natural amphitheater.

of the which conjunct any hitheater, which affords a natural amphitheater, the grounds sloping up from the speak-ers stand on all sides and sheltered by huge spreading oaks. The day was an ideal one from every standpoint. Hundreds of enthusiastic Democrats had assembled from the Virginias and herdering states, and heavy trainloads brought others from a distance. Moun-talogys came horseback, on foot and in vagous with their families. The cere-monies were marked with the utmost simplicity. The famous Stonewalt bri-gade band of Staunton, Va., organized by ten. Jackson, played stirring airs. A pretty incident occurred at the con-cusion of 17 ladies from Atlanta, Ga., gation of 17 ladies from Atlanta, Ga., headed by Mrs. W. L. Peel, all bearing the Georgia state flag, came forward to congratulate the candidate. These some ladies tendered Judge Parker a

ception in Atlanta last June. Chairman Thomas Taggart of the nacommittee, who had planned to tend committee, who had pinned late last stend the ceremonies, wired late last right that it would be impossible for her to get to White Sulphur Springs. Ferry Belmont was the only Pepresenta-

nomination. One of my brother's little boys, standing by, said, "Uncle John, he must be a mighty big goose if he hasn't heard of it already." In a cer-tain way, the notification with which tain way, the notification with which we are charged is perfunctory and un-necessary, and yet it is well to maintain by some degree of formality that re-spectful observance which is due to great events. The nomination by a great party to the great office to which we call you, the vice presidency, car-rying with it the duty of presiding over the senate of the United States and the possibility of succession to the presi-dency, is a great event,

A HISTORY OF BLUNDERS,

As soon as I learned that I was, by resolution of the convention, to be the mouth piece of the committee for the performance of this pleasant task. I began to look about me in order to see how the duty had been conferred by how the duty had been performed by others. I found from recent perform-ances of a similar character in the Republican camp that for a notification speech a historical essay is altegether the proper thing, absolutely necessary for the emergency. We shall therefore entitle our notification address: "A Brief Historical Disquisition upon Some of the Blunders of Our Ancestors

as Viewed from the Standpoint of the Wisdom of Republican Statesmen Who Have Embraced the Strenuous Life." THE INDIANS' CASE.

The first of these consisted in disrimination against the red man-the image of God in cherry-on account of his race and color and previous condi-tion. Our ancestors said it was on account of the inherent, or inherited race traits, tendencies and supposed incapacities, of which his color was but the outward sign. Be that claim pretense or sincerity, we found to our aston-ishment, that "the door of opportunity and hope" in the way of office holding and voting had been closed to Lot the poor Indian. He was not invited in by the selectmen in Connecticut, nor by the electors of the self-governing towns in Massachusetts, to help gov-ern our ancestors and the country which they had committed to their charge, nor did our ancestors promise citles, of which his color was but the which they had committed to their charge, nor did our ancestors promise to assimilate him. This first violation in America of the divine right of man-hood suffrage and of the cherished fun-damental dogma that all men of all races are equally capacitated to govern others, has doubtless been the "Illiad of all our woes." Plainly it was what the Boston Transcript so eloqiently calls "colorphobia," We could not ac-count for it, except perhaps upon a line of thought suggested by a sentence in the notification address of the perma-nent chairman of the Chicago conver-tion. Informing the president of his nomination by the Republican party to succeed himself. Mr. Cannon said, "By blood, by inheritance, by education and by practise, we are a self-governing

by practise, we are a self-governing people." Are we to believe that Mr. Cannon meant to intimate, e converso, that nobody was of self-governing ca-pacity unless by blood, education or successful practise? If so, it is feared that he is getting back to our ancestors' blunder and may incur the danger of receiving the approbation of some of those benighted creatures known as southern Democrats. We wonder if our ancestors in New England, New York and Virginia had been stupid enough to have some notion the converse of Mr. Cannon's uterance in their heads, and if they had based their action on the fact that the "noble red man" had none of the blood "of self-governing races" in his veins, none of that subtle force of "heredity," which accounts for

an -unish the innocent without trial, because of the deeds of violators of the law, then are we none of us safe, even law, then are we none of us safe, even to the remote confines of Carolina or within the depths of the woods of Maine —safe neither in our persons nor our properties, nor in the pursuit of our happiness—the very difference between a free government and a despatism be-ing that a free government operates without the prescribed forms of law and a despotism is a government in acwithout the prescribed forms of law and a despotism is a government in ac-cordance with some individual's dis-cretionary notion of justice or neces-sity." You will remember that all the wisdom of King George's cabinet could not put an end to this wanton fury, even though the cabinet answered: "This concerns nobody except the town of Boston." Our ancestors could not be quieted, but got worse and worse, until their misguided counsels led to the fooi-ish, result of "insurrection" and a free

ish result of "insurrection" and a free and independent American government, STRENUOSITY AT INDIANOLA. We have, however, made the amende

honorable for this silly business, by our governmental strenuosity at Indianola, Miss. Not long since it was aileged, al-Miss. Not long since it was alleged, al-though not proven, notwithstanding the fact that there was a United States marshal to arrest, a United States grand jury to indict and a United States petit jury to convict, that cer-tain people in the town of Indianofa, Miss, had conspired together for the purpose of meyonidar on heatmant of

tain people in the town of Indianola, Miss., had conspired together for the purpose of preventing an incumbent of a federal office from continuing to hold that office. True, there is a plain statute of the United States, "writ large," on the pages of the revised statutes, pro-viding punishment for those guilty of that identical crime. It was, perhaps, however, thought that the alleged crime could not be proven in a court however, thought that the alleged crime could not be proven in a court of justice under the ordinary forms of law: that the forces of law, as in the precedent cited in Boston, were "too weak" or not to be altogether "relied upon" by those in authority. The nec-essary and righteous consequence was that, recurring to the precedent estab-lished by that miracle of wisdom, George of Hanover and his cabinet, we promptly and streaously deprived the little town of Indianola of all mail fa-cilities, proceeded to punish for the law-breaking intent of a few--if indeed such cliffies, proceeded to punish for the law-breaking intent of a few-if indeed such intent ever existed-which I frankly admit is quetioned-all of the town, men and women, doctors, lawyers, mer-chants, black and white, by cutting off their mail facilities: thus, by a White House decree, excommunicating them from the intelligence of the world. Our ancestors, incomprehensibly, even after ancestors, incomprehensibly, even after they had had the wisdom of the Bos-ton port bill fully explained, persisted in their madness and folly, refusing to be chlightened, that only the guilty ought to be punished and even the guilty ought of the fair trial. Not co with ought to be punished and even the guil-ty only after a fair trial. Not so with our 'wiser generation in the Indianola case. Again I wonder how we man-aged to prosper, as we have prospered so miraculously in all our history, in spite of a folly like this, unconfessed even, until a very recent date, but a folly which we have now, thank God, nobly shaken off. nobly shaken off.

NEXT GREAT BLUNDER.

The next great historical blunder, in The next great historical blunder, in spite of which, strange to say, we have as I cannot too often repeat, prospered right along in every step of our nistory, with now and then a temporary drop-back, was the immolation by our ances-tors of the nation's industrialism upon the altar of free trade within the com-mon domain potertible relation domain schemed. mon domain, notwithstanding already existing state lines furnished convenient place, opportunity and temptation to establish custom houses-those po-tent encouragers of cominerce. What we ought to have fought for during colonial days was a high protective stok. A dispatch received this morn-tariff to keep American products out of ing from Viceroy Alexieff (who is at

accomplished our independence



She Must Enforce Her Neutrality In the Case of the Protected Cruiser Alkold.

TIME LIMIT HAS EXPIRED.

Russia Herself Has Agreed to the Disarmament of the Cruiser.

London, Aug. 17. The Associated PressMearned this afternoon that Japan has made a demand on China, practicaly in the nature of an ultimatum, that she immediately enforce her neutrality in the case of the protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, now at Shanghai, Japan pointed out that the time limit, 24 hours, permitted by international law, had expired, and that Japan therefore was at liberty to take such action as may seem to her expedient. At the Japanese legation here it was expressed that the Tokio government

had no intention of remaining quiescent if Russia attempted to compel China to give asylum to her men-of-war, and authorized repairs at her ports which would enable them to resume belligerent operations. Should China fai comply immediately with Japan's mand, the division of Japanese v Should China fail 1 WRY ships now in the vicinity of Shanghai will, the legation declares, be instructed to enter the port and capture the Askold and Grozovol, as was done in the case of the Ryeshitelni. Japan has made no secret of her intention, but has not consulted the powers, believing that the matter is one which concerns herself alone, as Japan is prepared, the legation further asserts, to recognize Chinese neutrality only so long as it is respected by Russia.

respected by Russia. With regard to the Ryeshiteini, Jd-pan, it is asserted, is determined not to comply with the Chinese demand, submitted in compliance with the Russubmitted in compliance with the Rus-sian note, that the vessel be returned to Chefoo. Japan insists that to all intent and purposes Chefoo has been a Russian base during the war, Chinese junks having been fitted out there and sent through the Japanese blockading vessels to Port Arthur. No answer has yet been given Japan to the Russian protest in the case of the Ryeshitelni, but when it is made it will be communicated to all the powers.

will be communicated to all the powers. WILL BE DISARMED.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, 12:55 p. m ---Russia has agreed to disarmoment of the Russian cruiser Askold, now at Shanghai,

the reported arrival of the Russian cruisers Diana and Pallada at Vladivo-The admiralty here does not confirm

numbering between 1,309 and 1,409, assembled in Symphony hall. Pour conventions were called to order today in the Tremont Temple building. Most important of these was the convention of the National Woman's Relief or the Lades of the G. A. R. the National Daughters of Veterant. Still another convention to be opened today was that of the National Order of the Sons of Veterans at Hoston university. For the identing of the veterants Symphony Hall had been elaborately trimmed with burning and flags and the insignal of the organization had been used doing the gallery fronts for tastertil effects. rereating a fresh crisis, which America alplomatic circles declare would follow promptly any failure to loyally carry There is some comment in diplomatic and official circles regarding the alleged incompleteness of the American rettle-ment compared with the settlement obtained by France on the occasion of the occupation of the island of Mitylene 1897. American circles, however, pola out that Minister Leishman obtained what he demanded, and is now await

hunder

ng the execution of the undertaking ful effects. Ajarcio, Corsica, Aug. 17.-The Britian steamer Scottan, coal Iaden from the Type, arrived here today and reported that she was stopped Aug. 12 by two blank shots followed by a shell from the Russian criuser Ural, formerly the Ger-main steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Af-ter an examination of the Scottan's papers she was allowed to proceed. A Russian officer said that the Ural was seeking for over 200 steamers carrying contraband for trans-shipment in Span-ish and Italian ports.

Stopped by Russian Cruiser

MAY BE DOUBLE MURDERER

corning the Murray Austrian.

It is believed by Sheriff Emery and

other officials that Philip Zigich, who

was arrested yesterday by Deputy

Sherlif's Sharp and Graham as being an

accessory to the murder committed by

his brother Marko Zigleh on last Fri

day night at Murray, is one of the men

who murdered Leroy R. Masterson at

Pueblo, Colo., on Jan. 29, 1903. It is

believed that Philip and his missing

brother were responsible for that crime.

Information to that effect was given to

the sheriff late yesterday afternoon by a Greek realding at Murray. The sher-iff wired to Fueblo at once for a com-plete description of the men wanted there for that crime and this morning

he received a reply containing the in formation desired.

The description received answers very

The description received answers very satisfactorily to that of Zigich and his brother and Sheriff Emery is having a picture taken of Philip and will send it and the picture of Marko, who is re-rponsible for the Murray murder, to Pueblo for identification. According to the information re-ceived from Pueblo, Masterson, who was yard foreman at the Minnequa plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron com-pany, was killed by two Austrians by the name of Joe and Mike Meech who claimed that they had paid him \$20 each to secure them their jobs and then discharged them. The brothers fled af-ter the murder and have never been captured. The description of the men

captured. The description of the men wanted there so closely resembles the Zigich brothers that the officials feel

ertain that they are the men responsi-

ble for that crime

ble for that crime. The search for Marko Zigich is still being diligently pursued by the offi-cials but as yet without success. It is believed that the man is in hiding near Bingham and that the brother knows something of his whereabouts.

MISSOURIAN TO BE SHOWN

Violated Patrol in His State and Came

To Utah and Enlisted in Army.

OLD ARMY MUSICIAN DEAD.

Was With the Fourth Artillery Band,

U. S. A., for Thirty-Seven Years.

An' army veteran died today in this

city, in George Edward de Lavalle, at

533 west First South street, Carter Ter-

race. The deceased was born in France,

Dec. 21, 1829, and for 36 years was chief

Dec. 21, 1823, and 101 so yours was then musician of the Fourth artillery band, U. S. A., which, according to the new regulations, gave him the pay, quarters and rations, the same as a second licu-temant. Mr. Lavalle was for nine years

tioned at the Presidio, has been sta-tioned at the Presidio, has been sta-tioned also in other parts of the coun-try, and was retired 12 years ago. He has been a resident of this city for the last seven years. His first wife is

LITTLE GIRL WAS BRAVE.

Kept Her Seat in Lively Runaway on

First South Street Today.

There was a brief and "picturesque"

buried at San Jose, Cal.

Prayer by the chaplain in chief, Win-field Scott, of Scottsdale, Ariz, opened the proceedings, following which Chief John Black delivered his annual addross. He referred to the question of immigration and declared that the Grand Army of the Republic owed it to those who flocked to the shores of America to lot them know how high should be the character and how ample the preparation of those who seek the privileres of blood-bought franchises and how complete should be the respon-sibility of those in public places, to be American requirements for citizet and citizetian.

On the subject of pensions the com-mander-in-chief urged that further at-tempts be made to crystallize in statute law the provisions of the executive or-der provisions of the executive order promalgated by the commissioner of pensions in March of this year, which calls for the pensioning of veterans who have passed the age of 62, who shall be to perform manual labor, and shall be entitled to a pension from \$6 to \$12 a worth. He pointed out that the names of 47,973 new pensioners are placed on the roll during the year, while 49,156 were dropped from various causes. The entire cost of maintaining the pension system for the year was \$144,942,937. In the year provious it was \$141,752,878. The pension roll decreased from 996,545 penaloners in 1903, to 994,762 in 1904. The number of civil war widow pensioners made a net gain of 5.570 reaching 253,960. Commander Black urged departments to take necessary steps for the sub-organization of posts and outposts in order that scattered members might come together for fraternal greetings. Speaking of Memorial day, he recommended that overtures to the societies and all the people of the republic to help make Memorial day the "grand

help make Memorial day the "grand American Sabbath of time." At the conclusion of the address of the commander-in-chief a committee bearing the greetings of the ladies of the G. A. R., was received. In present-ing the report of the committee on in-vitation Ell W. Hall, of Lynn, the chair-man sold that an invitation hed hear man, said that an invitation had been extended to the president of the United States to be present at the encampment President Roosevelt had ordered a number of United States vessels to Boston for the encampment, but he had been prevented by official engagements from coming himself.



Savannah, Ga., Aug. 17 .-- A telephone message to the Savannah Press from Statesboro says Handy Bell, the negro implicated as ringleader in the murder of the Hodges family by the confession of negroes burned yesterday, was burned at the stake a few miles from

ALL QUIET AT STATESBORO.

FIFTY-FOURTHYEAR

THE SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Have Made Demand on General Stoessel for the Fortress.

NON-COMBATANTS MAY LEAVE.

At St. Petersburg it is Not Believed That the Order Will be Complied With

Sheriff Emery Gets Information Con-IT WOULD BE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

> Russian Military Annals Do Not Show One Case Where a Commander Has Surrendered Without Fighting.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, 12:56 p. m.-The announcement of the mikado's offer to allow non-combatants to leave Port Arthur, coupled with the demand for the surrender of the garrison, causes a revulsion of feeling here. The original report that non-combatants would be permitted to depart before the storming operations began was regarded as a humane and considerate act. The war office is without official information of the summons served on Gen. Stoessel, but not the slightest idea exists in military circles that he will yield, so long as food and ammunition hold out, without a fight, even to protect defenseless women and other non-combatants from the horrors of combardment.

"Gen. Stoessel, as an independent commander, would have a perfect right under the Russian military regulations to surrender at discretion," said a nember of the general staff to the corsaid a respondent of the Associated Press, "but it may safely be assumed that a man of Stoessel's temper will not cre-ate a new precedent in Russian histo-ry. Our military annals do not show a single case where a commander yield-ed a fortress upon the demand of the enemy in order to avoid a fight, Se-bastopol was taken by storm."

PORT ARTHUR'S RUMORED FALL.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, (6:27 p. m.)-A rumor is again in circulation here that Port Arthur has fallen, but the source is not traceable and it seems to have no more foundation than the previous rumors to the same effect.

Sheriff Keiner of Clay county, Mo., and Sheriff Alonzo Pierce of Davis commander of Port Arthur to the Japcounty, were in the city this morning in fortress is only expected today. Con-sequently it is not possible that news of the fall of Port Arthur can have connection with the requisition papers for the return to Missouri of John Canreached St. Petersburg. by, alias Kearns, who violated his parole from the penitentiary of that state

the of the New York Democracy pres-

Mr. Davis was an early riser this His attive was a dark busiwith sack coat, made disers milt ith his standing collar attached and black tie

He mingled freely with the throngs the broad hotel veranda, and held many impromptu receptions in the cor ridors. Mr Davis gave every evidence of good spirits and health and evinced keen interest in meeting his old friends and making new ones.

NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

The notification committee, with 38 Members present, 15 of whom were provies, met n one of the hotel parlors et Il o'clock today, organized and then sent for Mr. Davis and presented him the following letter of formal notifica-

FORMAL LETTER.

"Mr. Davis: As the committee on notification to the vice presidential pominee, we have the honor in the name of the Democratic national con-vention, which was held at St. Louis or July 6 and 8, to announce to you with that degree of formality which custom and respectful observance prescribe, the fact that you were unfailmously nom-fact that you were unfailmously nom-fact that you were unfailmously nom-fact that body as its choice for the president of the United States for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1966, and to request respectfully your acceptance of the nomination. Know-fact that we ought to succeed and comhe that we ought to succeed, and confiding in the good sense of the Ameriple for success, we are, with vell well merited regard, "Yours for the cor

"JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,

"W. R. McCALL, Secretary, rry Belmont, and Committeeman Perry Belmont and Committeeman James Vahey, of Massachusetts, esrted Mr. Davis to the parlor tee was in waiting. He was thereived with applause. When it had Guisted, Mr. Williams, addressing Mr. Davis, said:

Later on in the day we will have tertain exercises which will be, of course, in the nature of a surprise to row. At present the committee desires of your nomination, to which you are make response later on during the

rebellion

BOSTON TEA PARTY.

LETTER ACCEPTED.

Mr. Davis accepted the letter and remarkerl Your chairman has told me to make

response later. I hope we will all make response in November." laughter and applause greeted this

Hatement and the meeting adjourned.



Mr. Davis-Sir: We have been appointed by a most notable convention as a committee to notify you of your nomination by the Democracy as their choice for vice president of the United States. We desire to express the pleasthe we feel in having been selected to beform this duty and our confidence in fou, your faithfulnes, honesty and wis-fem. The people see in you one of the best products of the local people of best products test products of the best period of American institutions, a period whose ralient characteristics were local self-government, individuality, equal oppor-tunity, and freedom; freedom to work. freedom to buy and selffreedom to buy and sell, freedom to compete in industrial life, resulting in ependence, freedom to develop as one's own master-and not merely as the well-trained and well-managed industrial servant of another. They see in you what Oliver Wendell Holmes taid is a rare thing, " a self-made man who is yet not proud of his maker."

A MIGHTY BIG GOOSE, Just before leaving home I said that I was going to West Virginia, with some others, to notify you of your

so much and which is so hard to be counted for itself, if they thought that he had not for any sufficient length of "educated" for the had time been and each state had become a separate sovereignty. South Carolina ought to have protected herself against Penn-sylvania and New England, Pennsyl-vania ought to have seen to it that a governing white men, or had had no practize" in it, except such as seemed o lead to the conclusion that he was not capable of it.

NEXT GREAT BLUNDER.

Vania ought to have seen to it that a line of custom houses prevented the in-vasion of her sacred soil by the pro-ducts of the Jerseyman, the Maryland-er and the Delawarean. We ought to The next great blunder in our early history consisted in their taking up arms against King George and his have encouraged interstate trade forces, when the latter were actuated, as they themselves confessed, only by stopping it as much as possible, thus pursuing in that regard the en. pursuing in lightened po the kindest designs of "benevolently assimilating" to themselves our re-sources and our opportunities. You, sir, who have a Républican son-in-law and. policy which prevails d to our international hen, after forming the regard t de. Then, trade present Union, the Constitution ought to have prescribed to the states therefore, possess culture by affinity at least, will hardly believe that our an-"mutual protection, by mutual taxation and consequent universal prosperity." cestors were stupid enough to fight against the principle, which we so frankly recognize in the Philippines,

What an enormously rich countr the little state of Rhode Island would have been now but for the influx of viz: that it is perfectly right, self-evi-dently proper, for a flag to cover and the cotton raised by the pauper emblemize two entirely different sorts of government, one for ourselves "at home," protecting individual, civil and political liberty and pretending to furof South Carolina and Georgia, slave labor for a long time and therefore worse than pauper labor! How rich Florida would have been, if, instead of nish full and equal opportunities for industrial development, and another for others "in the colonies"-absolute and raising pineapples and oranges and such products as an unreasoning seems to recommend, she had kept rye and bariey and wheat and wo discretionary in its character and avow edly limiting industrial development goods of the northern states out of he confines and had "created," at some lit there by the necessities of commercial exploitation for the benefit of the "home" merchant and the "home" tle expense to her people, it is true, but still, with much pride and self-gratifi-cation, purely "Floridan industries" of manufacturer. We know, now, of course, that all our ancestors' talk about these and all other things. Each com-munity on the surface of the earth, sir, should "raise everything and make ev-erything, which it possibly can," re-gardless of the cost to its people of 'inalienable rights' of self-government 'no taxation without representation. habeas corpus and right of trial by jury freedom of the press, freedom of speed and freedom of assembly, were only a pretext resorted to by ranting "Insur-gents" in order to throw off the "civil-izing influences" of the best govern-ment, which the world had that far making and raising it, and if they not make and raise everything, of their own accord, then the people ought to be taxed, until somebody consents to accept the profits of newly-created indus tries for the altruistic purpose of giving them away to American, Polish, Hunwitnessed. We have not been stupid enough to confine to mere words our garian and other labor. apology for this mistake in our history we have apologized by deeds of confession. It seems strange that we could

NEW JERSEY BANANAS.

as a people, have prospered industrially and otherwise, as we have prospered, so marvelously, sir, in all our history, both as colonies and as states, in spite of this monstrous error-this unholy I have known people foolish enough o answer: "that if New Jersey had created" a great New Jersey banana to answer: industry, we will say, (because bananas could be easily raised there under glass and in forcing beds) it would have made bananas very much more costly than common people would like and Coming on down the current of time that perhaps it is better for New Jerwe found another period of popular hysterics, that is incomprehensible to sey to raise potatoes and peaches and manufacture various things naturally us of a wiser generation, in view of some enlightening facts in our recent profitable and, with the profits of cap Ital and labor thus plebianly employed buy bananas." But the men who say that, of course, are lacking in patriot history. Some men in the troublesom little town of Boston, masquerading as Indians, seized and threw into the sea -"a cheap banana make ismchear certain cases of tea belonging to cer-tain merchants of the East India comman," and we hurl foul scorn at those who are so lacking in self-dependence pany. That this was a violation of law, no man in England or America had any doubt: that the violators of the law were amenable to punishment under the law, through its usual proas not to be willing to pay whatever in necessary to be paid out of the pack ets of consumers in order to preven the pauper banana, raised by paupe labor, grown on pauper soil, nourished by pauper sunshine-vile foreigner, as it is-from invading New Jersey. know there are a lot of old-fashioned cesses, amongst which were indictmen cesses, amongst which were hear to a petit by a grand jury and trial by a petit jury, none doubted. With a wisdom, however, equalled only by that of the present occupant of the chief execu-tive's chair in these United States, these out of date people, principally Demo-crats, who say that the watchword of industrial progress among communities is not isolation and independence of tive's chair in these United States, these usual remedies by law, ugainst law-breakers, were ignored by that sapient statesman, King George, as being reeds too weak to depend upon in an extreme like that. The consequence was that the entire population of Boston, men, women and children, observers of the law as well as law breakres, were pun-tabed and the Boston port bill was productivity but reciprocity and inter-dependence: that isolation leads to feelings of estrangement and inimity among the people; that industrial inter-dependence constitutes a sort of world-effective bond to keep the peace. law as well as law breakres, were pun-ished and the Boston port bill was passed, thus in a fashion royally ex-communicating the little town, commer-cially and industrially. Then came that strange and unaccountable outbreak of popular hysteria to which I have re-ferred. Not only all New England rose in wrath, but distant Virginia and re-mote South Carolina caught the frenzy I need not stop to tell you that such men are "mere theorists." One of them might be granted plenary power thousand years and at the end of that period would not have given any chance of occupation to such capitalists and workingmen in Maine, as are, or might be made to be, desirous of raising sun-kissed plants. The base Cobdenite would leave the workingmen The base of Maine and New Jersey "unprotect-ed," to devote their labor selfishly to

the British market; thus enriching both Britain and America. Then, after we these two warships. Viadivostok), makes no mention of JAPAN'S POSITION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, 4 p. m.-Information received in St. Peters-burg foreshadows that Japan will de-cline to restore the Ryeshitelni or make any reparation and that on the will contend that Russia contrary she will contend that Russia in sending the destroyer to Chefoo on an important military mission herself became responsible for the violation of China's neutrality which at the open ing of the war promised to respect to trouble has passed. the extent which Russia did. Never-theless, it is understood that Great Britain as the ally of Japan has advised her to apologize. It is be-lieved that Japan realizes that this course will please the western power but that she will not follow it because it would mean a loss of prestige in China, which concession has always

vation or manufacture of these other things is naturally more profitable

been translated to mean weakness.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.

Hard for explexification, How in the world it has happened (though I confess it did ha, pen) that during colonial times, when there were no custom houses between the several colonies and when all the products of Great Britain had free access to our markets, our laborers yet worked at wages very much higher than those which then prevailed in Great Britain. I cannot understand. How it has hap-pened, since we became a federal na-tion, the comparatively pauper negro tion, the comparatively pauper negro labor of central Mississippi has not been able to run the high-priced white labor of Central New York out of the farming business. I also cannot under Nor can I understand how it i that wages in California should hav been for years two or three times what they were in Maryland, although the products of the comparatively pauper labor of Maryland had free access to

California and although that compary tively pauper labor itself was secured by the Constitution liself in the priv flege of migration to and sojourn in

(Continued on page five.)

REPUBLIC IN CONVENTION. Boston, Aug. 17 .- The Grand Army

the Republic and the affiliated organiza the Republic and the affiliated organiza-tions went into convention today to trans-act the business arising as one of the most important features of the national encampment week. The meetings of the various bodies gave promise of unusual interest, for one reason, because of the existing spirited though friendly contests for the different offices. The accredited delegates to the G. A. R. convention



Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 17 .- Everything is quiet today after the trouble and ex-citement of yesterday, which brought death by burning to the negroes, Reed and Cato. The court has adjourned, the court officials have gone, the troops have returned to Savannah and the litand carne to Utah. The convict was at first located by Sheriff Pierce at Kays-ville, but later he left there and went tle city has resumed its usual appear-There is a rumor that some of to Fort Douglas, where he enlisted i the army. He was traced to the for the suspects who were released from jail yesterday afternoon because there was no evidence on which to hold them and arrested there by Sheriff Pierce He was serving a sentence for forgery were lynched in the country last night but this report is not yet confirmed. It when he was released on parole. is believed generally that all danger of

Four Killed by Lightning.

Guthrie, Okla., Ang. 17.—The farm house of B. A. Dowling, near Perth, was struck by lightning and burned early today. Four members of the family were burned to death in the house.

DEAD: A. Dowling.

Mrs. Dowling, Ben Dowling, aged 14. Fannie Dowling, aged 9.

World's Fair Attenda nce.

St. Louis. Aug. 17.—The Louisiana purchase exposition has entered upon the second half of its entire period and the total attendance up to date, in round numbers, is 7.000,000. It is believed that the second half will even more than triple the attendance so far recorded.

Big Advance in Wheat.

New York, Aug. 17.-Wheat had a fur-ther extraordinary advance today that earried everything to a new high level on the crop. September here selling at 1.11%. practically three cents above yester

AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

runaway on East Temple street this Porte Will Accord Them Most morning. The one-horse delivery wag-Favored Nation Treatment. on of R. E. Evans ran away up the

Constantinople, Aug. 17 .- The Porte street from First South, and got tangled up between the market wagon of Wil-liam Kraack of Sandy and the delivery has addressed a formal note to the American legation confirming its unwagon of the Continental Cleaning company, opposite the Constitution block. The horse kicked loose from the dertaking to accord equal treatment to block. American schools and kindred instituwagon, but was immediately caught. Wr. Kranck's daughter, Ada, aged 13, was sitting on the seat of her father's wagon, and held on to the horses, with tions as that granted to the most favor ment of the usual departmental for ities." In splite of the "subject to the accomplish ities." In splic of the seeming reser-vation it is not believed that the porte will raise further difficulties in executmarked courage, thus preventing their breaking away. No special harm was ng the agreement or run the risk of done.

Naval Losses on Both Sides.

RUSSIAN NAVAL LOSSES.

BATTLESHIP PETROPAVLOVSK-10,950 tons, 11,200 horse power, 17 knots speed, 3:367 pounds broad side.

BATTLESHIP CZAREVITCH-13,100 tons, 16,300 horse power, 18 knots speed, 3,516 pounds broadside.

CRUISER RURIK-10,940 tons, 13,500 horse power, 18 kuots speed, 1.345 pounds broadside.

- CRUISER ASKOLD-6.500 tons, 19,500 horse power, 23 knots speed, 772 pounds broadside.
- CRUISER BOGATYR-6,750 tons, 19,500 horse power, 23 knots speed, \$72 pounds broadslde.
- CRUISER BOYARIN-3.200 tons, 11,500 horse power, 23 knots speed, 180 pounds broadside.
- CRUISER VARIAG-6,500 ton s. 20,000 horse power, 23 knots speed, 510 pounds broadside
 - CRUISER KORIETZ-Small vessel. Seven torpedo boat destroyers.

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES.

BATTLESHIP HATSUMA-13,000 tons, 14,000 horse power. Three small cruisers.

Four torpedo boat destroyers.

CENERAL KUROPATKIN AWAITS DECISIVE BATTLE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17 (12:05 p. m.).-A dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dat-ed from Anshanshan and conveying the congratulations of the army to the em-peror on the birth of an heir to the hrone, says:

We await a decisive battle with the Japanese army advancing upon us, gladly anticipating meeting the foe and proving our fidelity to our emperor and

counstry." When Rear Admiral Rojestvensky hoisted his flag on the battleship Suvaond division of the Pacific squadron, Admiral Birileff, the commander at

Admiral Birlien, the commander at Cronstadt, signalled him as follows: "May God bless your vöyage and may it be to the glory and honor of Russia, Be strong, brave and determined." Admiral Rojestvensky replied, "Sin-

thanks

The Russ today argues that a neutral ower has no right to demand the dis-armament of belligerent warships enering a neutral port in need of repairs and that consequently the Ryeshitelni at Chefoo, and the Russian warships at

at Chefoo, and the Russian warships at Tsing Tau were entitled to enjoy the hospitality of those ports. A naval critic in the Invalid Russ ex-presses the opinion that the Russian cruisers, after the sea fight of Aug. 10, salled south to draw off the pursuit from the battleship division, which he tidnks is on its way to Viadivostok.

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

To be Made on Every Union Working Man in Country,

Chicago, Aug. II.-Every union work-ingman and woman in the country, about three million, according to leaders of or-ganized labor, is to be asked to contribute to the support of the packinghouse strik-ers, President Dennelly, of the butcher workmen, sold today that an appeal had been sent to all the labor unions in the United States, asking them to help pro-vide funds. President Samuel Gompors, of the American Federation of Labor, Donnelly said, would be asked to make an appeal for funds.

ANOTHER VETERAN DEAD.

William J. Hooper Passed Away Last Evening, at an Advanced Age.

William J. Hooper, an old time resident of Sait Lake, died at the family home, 243 Third East street last evening at 8:15 of general debility.

Decensed was born in Newton, Poppleford, England, Feb. 1, 1823, and came to Utah in 1857 with Johnston's army, and soon after joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and jocated in Salt Lake City, where here and posted in Salt Lake City. he has resided ever since, He was a man of steriling worth, enjoying the esteem and confienjoying the esteem and confi-dence of all who knew him. From the time he embraced the Gospel until his time he embraced the Gospel until hiz death he was an earnest, consistent and devout Latter-day Sulat, and passed from this sphere of action with impli-cit faith in his religion. In his Maker and in the glorious resurrection. He leaves a wife and five children, two boys and three girls, all grown. He was a member of the Veteran Volunteer Fireman's association, which commutation will attend the funeral in

organization will attend the funeral in

The funeral services will be held in he Twelfth ward chapel on Friday,

with lumbage, and last night he suffered a relapse which, his relatives fear, makes his case hope-

CRAND ARMY OF

