

Possibly Your Advertisements Are Already GOOD Enough—But the Chances Are Ten to One That They Are Not Yet BIG Enough.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

If You Are Doing Only About Half-Enough Business You Are Probably Doing About Half-Enough Advertising.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

## RUSSIANS NOW TAKING OFFENSIVE.

Against That Portion of Japanese Forces Under Command of General Oku.

## GREAT BATTLE NEAR AT HAND.

An Officer Just from the Front Reports That the Japs Are Being Driven Back.

## BATTLE HYMNS OF BALKANS SUNG

Much Excitement at St. Petersburg—Fate of Present Campaign May Soon Be Determined.

Taiché Kiao (between Kia Chou and Hai Chou, Liao Tung peninsula), June 25, 2:45 a. m.—A great battle seems to be impending. A portion of the Russian army has assumed the offensive against the Japanese forces commanded by Gen. Oku, and it is reported that Kuroki is moving along the Russian left flank against Hai Chou. According to a high placed personage Gen. Kuroki's army is strong enough to take the offensive, and he presumably is anxious for a decisive action before the rains begin.

Sharp firing was heard in the hills yesterday at daylight and severe fighting is reported to be in progress near the village of Ton Chen. An officer who galloped in yesterday evening reported that the Russians were gaining the upper hand and driving back the enemy. This, however, has not yet been confirmed.

## TROOPS HURRYING SOUTH.

All day yesterday Russian troops were hurrying southward from Taiché Kiao, and as night fell battalions were continuously moving out briskly to the accompaniment of their battle songs. Clouds of dust hung over the marching columns, and the chorus of the infantry singers was occasionally interrupted by the rattle and clang of guns down at a smart trot, and followed by galloping squadrons of cavalry. It was a stirring spectacle to see the Russian army eagerly hastening, singing into battle. The old battle hymns, last heard in the Balkans, resounded among the hills and valleys as, with bayonets glittering in the setting sun, the regimental colors were borne majestically forward. For hours after darkness fell over the scene one could still hear the rattle of moving guns, the creaking of commissariat wagons, and the tread of marching men, while occasionally in place of the war songs of the soldiers, lonely melodies recounting the joys of village life, which carried the minds of the men back to their distant homes in Russia, echoed through the air.

As this dispatch is filed news reached here that Gen. Kuroki is marching upon Hai Chou.

## RUSSIAN SPIRITS RISING.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—(10:50 p. m.)—Not since the war began has such an air of excitement pervaded the war office and admiralty. The news received during the next few days is expected to largely determine the fate of the present campaign on land and on the sea. The spirits of the Russians have appreciably risen at the prospect of the defeat of the Japanese forces in the naval force at Port Arthur, while it may have resulted in the less of some of the Russian ships, has been successful. A dispatch from Chefoo today says that two big Japanese warships and several torpedo boats were damaged on Friday near Port Arthur. The strength of the belief here that the Japanese who alone are able through wireless telegraphy to be in constant communication with their base, are withholding the news. If

the Vladivostok squadron is at sea with the purpose of effecting a junction as is generally believed, with the Port Arthur squadron, its appearance on the scene could easily turn the scale in favor of the Russians.

## OKU'S RETIREMENT.

Some well informed personages at the war office are bold enough to see in a report received this morning by the Bourse Gazette, of the hasty retirement of Gen. Oku evidence that the Japanese fleet has suffered a reverse, and that the communication of this to Oku, with the accompanying threat that his base at Pitsvevo may be attacked, compelled his withdrawal.

All direct news from the land side indicates an immense and decisive battle near Taiché Kiao. According to the Associated Press advices last night, Gen. Kuropatkin is there, personally in command. The presence of the military and newspaper correspondents is also significant. Kuropatkin's purpose seems to be to prevent a junction of Gen. Oku and Gen. Kuroki's armies. The outposts are in touch all along the line.

If Kuroki has met Kuropatkin's offensive movement southward against Oku by an advance on Hai Chou, as the advices of the Associated Press from Taiché Kiao say, the Russian commander-in-chief, seems to be seriously endangered, unless he retreats or is strong enough to present the two faces to the enemy. Kuroki was only 14 miles from the Russian army yesterday, according to a dispatch from the front, and the three armies are so close together that a decisive battle appears to be inevitable.

## BOTH ARMIES MOVING.

St. Petersburg, June 27, 11:25 a. m.—Dispatches received here from Taiché Kiao indicate that both the Russian and Japanese armies are moving into contact for a great battle, which even now may be in progress.

Gen. Kuropatkin yesterday assumed the offensive against Gen. Oku, while Gen. Kuroki, from a position 14 miles to the eastward, was moving against the Russian flank at Hai Chou.

## WITH KUROKI'S ARMY.

"With Gen. Kuroki's army, in the field, Feng Wang Cheng, June 26, via Seoul, Korea (delayed in transmission). A party of 18 correspondents and military attaches has been conducted on a tour of the main Japanese works beyond headquarters. It was seen that the greatest care has been taken in building these works and the attaches remarked that the temporary defenses having been constructed with more pains than most European armies would take under similar circumstances. At Lao Yang, where it was hitherto thought the first meeting between the two armies in force would occur, the Russians have guns in position mounted on the city wall and trenches on the plain south of the city extending over an area of 150 acres. These trenches are so constructed that they can be flooded during the rainy season. Recent rains indicate the beginning of the wet season. When military movements upon a large scale will be greatly handicapped and perhaps rendered impossible for months or more.

The Japanese are completing arrangements for the transportation of their troops. According to these reports 150,000 men are being moved. The army will be assured regardless of weather conditions.

Koreans are bringing in many stories of Cossack outrages in northeastern Korea. According to these reports the natives have been forced to furnish supplies to the marauders, who have in return burned the houses of the villagers and ill-treated their women.

In justice to the Russians it must be said that the Chinese hereabouts have been liberally paid for work and supplies during the Russian occupancy, a few buildings were burned along the line of their retreat and the towns were left mostly undamaged.

Within the Japanese lines the country is enjoying its usual prosperity except that the merchants suffer from the shortage of traffic. The Japanese farmers find a good market for their products and coolies get unusual prices for their labor. In most of the towns the local magistrates continue their jurisdiction under Japanese supervision.

## MAY CHANGE UTAH DAY.

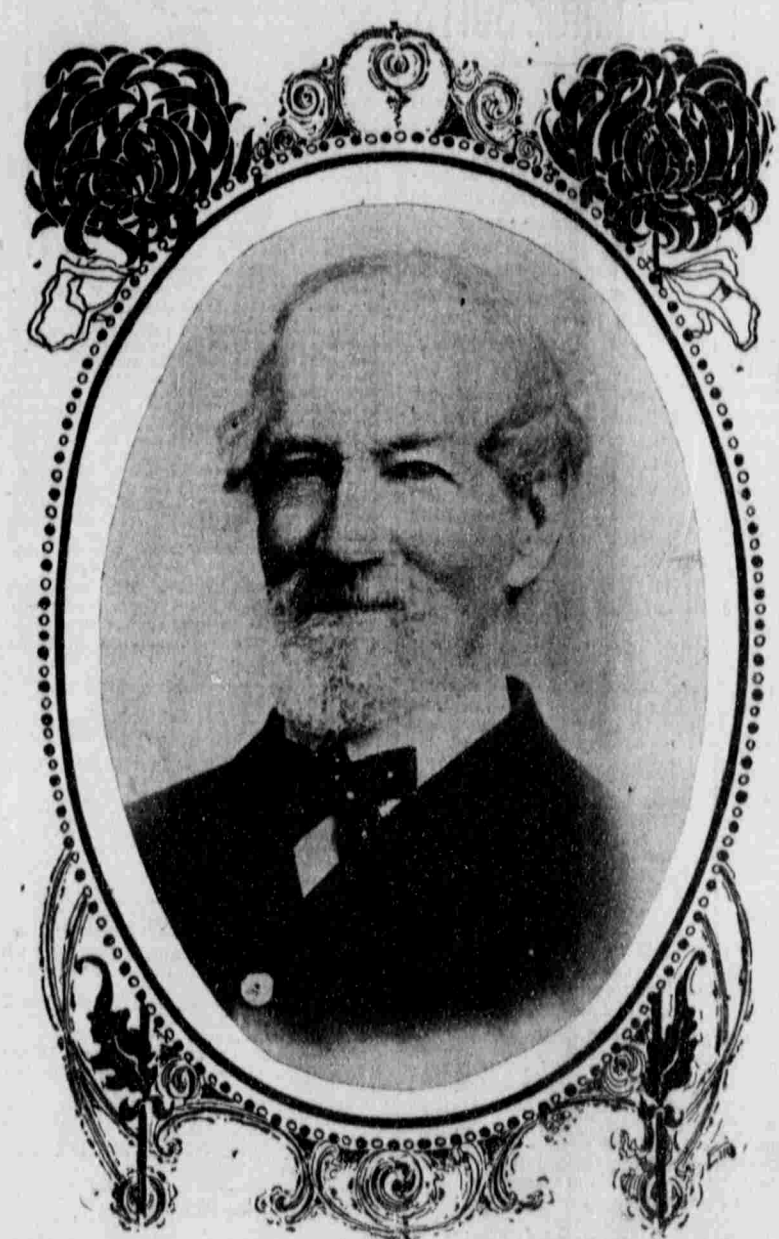
World's Fair Commission Considering Question of Earlier Date.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition commission for Utah held a brief session this morning and transacted some routine business. It was decided to abandon the idea of building an arch of balloons over the mining exhibit owing to the difficulty in getting the building and the changes that would have to be made in the exhibit in order to make room for the arch.

The matter of changing the day of Utah day at the fair was considered briefly but nothing definite was done. The day as now set is Oct. 20 and some of the committee thought it desirable to make the change to an earlier date. It is the intention to send in a fresh supply of Utah fruit for that day and week and to have a big time in general, so if the fruit will be ready before the date set there will probably be a change to an earlier date.

## The Beginning of Making Paper in Utah.

First Successful Run Was on the Temple Block Just Fifty Years Ago Today—Thomas Howard, Ninety Years Old, and Hale and Hearty, Tells How He Did It for the Deseret News.



THOMAS HOWARD, Who Fifty Years Ago Today Made the First Paper Manufactured West of the Missouri.

Fifty years ago today on the Temple block in this city the first paper made west of the Missouri river was manufactured for the Deseret News by Thomas Howard, who still lives, 90 years of age, hale, hearty and the picture of robust health, a resident of Salt Lake.

A representative of the Deseret News met Mr. Howard this morning and had a most interesting interview with him. To the "News" man he told the story of the first effort to make paper and of the failure that followed that trial; and of President Brigham Young's determination to go on with the experiments until success should come, as it did. "I received, my call," said Mr. Howard, "from President Young, who called out my name from the stand in the old bowery. The task that followed was a difficult one from the very conditions that surrounded the pioneers of Utah. But we went to work with a will and we did what we were set to do."

With a manifestation of pride that shone from the ruddy countenance of Mr. Howard he continued, "Oh, that day, or rather that night 50 years ago today—for I worked all night long! The last hours of the experiment! Were they anxious? Indeed they were. The machinery we used was in part that which had been brought to Utah for the making of sugar, and it had to be adapted to our needs. And the material—well, it was about whatever we could get. Among those who took a lot of interest in the detail of the experiment, besides President Young, were William Howard, an Irishman—not a relative of mine, William Clayton, John Kelly and James McKnight. I think all of these stood around and saw the first paper that had been turned out. At least they saw it in some of the last stages of manufacture. For 10 hours during the night before we got results I had worked and watched over the process and making the pulp. These men all dropped in at intervals and watched the work with marked interest. Everyone of them was as proud of the crude product when it came out as though it had been of the finest quality."

## LONG LINE OF PAPER MAKERS.

Mr. Howard comes from a family of

which was being built about three miles from Salt Lake City, demanded its machinery. According to our previous agreement, we were obliged to give up the hydraulic presses, etc., and thus ended paper making by hand in Utah. Of course, the paper we produced under such conditions was necessarily inferior quality. One gentleman remarked that the Deseret News looked as though it were printed on pancakes. Another remarked that he did not care how it looked as long as he was able to read it. This is the history of paper making by hand on Temple block in Salt Lake City.

## BETTER MACHINERY.

"In the year 1859, Brigham Young, in connection with others, purchased a 36-inch Gavit cylinder machine in Philadelphia. This machine, with the necessary fixtures, was hauled by ox teams from the Missouri river to Salt Lake. In January, 1861, Brigham Young sent me to convert the sugar factory, a building 40x100 feet, into a paper mill. During the spring of 1861, with the assistance of Z. Derrick, this machinery was put in place. Much of the work and fixtures, however, were manufactured in Salt Lake. Finally all was in readiness, and on July 24, 1861, I made the first paper by machinery."

## HOW IT WAS DONE.

"I had at this time two rag engines, each capable of taking 150 pounds of rags, and this rag pulp we thickened with waste paper. We made at that time newspaper, coarse paper, a little book and writing paper, a few lined envelopes and a few books. We had no material or facilities for bleaching or sizing. I managed to produce an indifferent bleach by using quicklime. My sizing for the back of writing paper I made with a little rosin which I was fortunate to get hold of. My envelopes were tinted with copper, and as a mordant, I obtained a wagon load of crude alum from the southern part of Utah. It could not properly be called alum. It was rather dirt, strongly impregnated with the alum salt. It served my purpose, however, very well."

## UTAH'S ONE BIG PAPER MILL.

"This mill continued with indifferent success until the year 1862, when the machinery was moved to the new Granite mill, which had been built at the mouth of the Big Cottonwood canyon, 13 miles from Salt Lake City. The mill was moved, owing to failure of water power at the old site. In addition to the old machinery, a new 66-inch Fordriner machine, six rag engines, each with a capacity for 1,000 pounds of rags, a rotary boiler, together with all of the recent improvements, were placed in the mill at the new site. This new mill was well constructed. It had a capacity of five tons of paper every 24 hours. By that time raw material had become plentiful."

## SUGAR HOUSE OBSTACLES.

"A drawback we experienced at the old Sugar House mill was lack of raw material. There was barely sufficient to run the machine two days in the week. We depended mainly upon cotton rags, gunny sacks and waste paper. A small percentage of woolens was used in the wrapping paper, while the bulk of the woolen rags was used in making docks for beds. The Granite mill, being in operation until April, 1888, when it was unfortunately destroyed by fire. No paper is manufactured in Utah today."

## CONFERENCE OF RABBIS.

Fifteenth Annual Convocation Meets in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., June 27.—The fifteenth annual convocation of the central conference of American rabbis, opened its business sessions here today. A recommendation in favor of religion "week day service" at the time when the American Jew is at leisure (Sunday) was a feature of President Krauskopf's address, and his declaration on this score was warmly applauded. He did not advocate a departure from the orthodox Sabbath or Saturday service, wherever it is possible for it to be held and observed. He made a plea for religious unity and predicted the ultimate union of the central conference of American rabbis, the union of all Hebrew congregations and the southern rabbinic conference.

## STANDARD OIL CO.

Bill Filed in the N. J. Court of Chancery for its Dissolution.

Trenton, N. J., June 27.—Charles J. Henderson, Jr., of Jersey City, 1861, Joseph M. Newlin, of Philadelphia, counsel for George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, today filed in the court of chancery a bill for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company, a New Jersey corporation, charging that the company

is illegal, and that it exists in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States, and of the state relating to monopolies. The bill charges that the Standard Oil company in Ohio was declared illegal by the courts of that state, but that the company instead of dissolving, in obedience to that decision has, by subterfuge, evaded the Ohio decision, and that the New Jersey corporation is merely a holding company for the Ohio concern. The bill asks that not only the company be dissolved, but that its assets be distributed among its stockholders as paying off its outstanding securities. For the accomplishment of this purpose it is asked that a receiver be appointed.

## ION PERDICARIS IS PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL.

Washington, June 27.—Secretary Hay today received the following cablegram from Tangier, dated June 27:

"Profoundly grateful to the government for securing my release."  
(Signed.) "PERDICARIS."

## Judge Hargis Unhorsed.

Jackson, Ky., June 27.—Judge James Hargis was thrown from his horse today and received injuries that may prove fatal. His shoulder was broken and he probably is internally injured.

## Doherty Beat Risley.

London, June 27, 5:23 p. m.—H. L. Doherty again won the tennis championship at Wimbledon today, defeating Frank L. Risley by 6-1 and 8-6.

## Court Chamberlain Specht Dead.

Wiesbaden, Prussia, June 27.—Court Chamberlain von Specht was killed while riding in a motor car yesterday in company with Hereditary Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe. The accident occurred near Langenschwalbach. In turning to avoid striking a dog the car swerved and dashed against a telegraph pole, which fell, killing the court chamberlain on the spot. Prince Adolf and the chauffeur were thrown out, but escaped with slight injuries.

## Saratoga Bank Not Opened.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 27.—The First National bank of Saratoga was not opened for business today. A notice signed by Bank Examiner Van Vranken and posted on the door, stated that at the request of the directors and by order of the controller of the currency, the bank was closed. A run on the Citizens' National bank, which was begun Saturday, was continued today by the smaller depositories.

New York, June 27.—The First National bank of Saratoga Springs, according to a recent statement, owed depositors \$350,000. It paid up capital was \$125,000, and it had among its assets \$1,015,000 in loans, discounts, stocks and securities, and \$100,000 in cash and exchanges.

## Ex-Senator Mitchell Has Cancer.

Milwaukee, June 27.—Former United States Senator John L. Mitchell is suffering from intestinal cancer and is said to be in a serious condition.

## BLOODHOUNDS

Now on the Track of the Murderer of Sheriff Harris.

Superior, Wis., June 27.—Bloodhounds are now on the track of the murderer of Sheriff Harris, who was shot and killed at Salt Creek, Wis., on June 18. The murderer is hiding in a swamp a few miles out of the city. Over 100 armed men are guarding his retreat. The man is supposed to be James Smith of Montana, whom Sheriff Harris detected and arrested on suspicion of having killed a man out west.

## Gathering of Prohibitionists.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 27.—The opening feature of the gathering of Prohibitionists for their national convention will be the biennial oratorical contest tomorrow night. This inter-collegiate prohibition affair will show the result of two years' preparation on the part of the contestants. The contestants are: W. Clifford, Smith, of California; Walter F. Miles, of Pacific College, Ore.; Harry C. Culver, of Cornell College, Ia.; Marnie White, of Wheaton College, Ill.; James R. Welsh and Ernest Halliday, of the University of Michigan. For first place there is a prize of \$100 and for second place \$50.

## National Educational Ass'n.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—There was no formal meeting of the National Educational association convention during the day, but the time was devoted to the reception of the delegates. Hundreds of teachers are here. The national council, which consists of about 90 prominent educators, met today and listened to addresses by Howard J. Rogers, chief of the department of education for the Louisiana purchase exposition, N. W. G. Lakerstadt, Swedish commissioner to the fair, and S. Teitima, Imperial Japanese commissioner-general to the fair. The latter spoke on "Japanese exhibit and its relation to education in Japan."

## LITTLE JAP GIRL IN NATIVE ATTIRE.

Creates Amusement in Court and Says She Don't Want Her Liberty.

## IS VERY FOND OF MRS. JUDGE.

Says She Didn't Write a Letter and Then Tells Another Tale by Saying She Did.

## JUDGE ORDERS CASE QUASHED.

Much to the Dissatisfaction of Girl's Fellow Countrymen—He Charges Costs Up to Him.

The habeas corpus proceedings instituted in the district court in behalf of Kiku Katsura, a young Japanese girl who was brought to this country by Mrs. Mary Judge, attracted considerable attention when the matter was heard in Judge Lewis' court this morning and also afforded those assembled in the court room a considerable amusement. Not only did the spectators enjoy several hearty laughs but the attorneys connected with the proceedings and the court were unable to control themselves when several rather ridiculous situations arose during the hearing.

When the case was called, Attorney Frank Pierce, who represented Mrs. Judge, read her answer in which she denied that she was restraining the girl of her liberty. The answer also stated that Kiku was now in the employ of Mrs. W. M. O'Brien and had been for several weeks. The attorney also read an affidavit signed by Kiku in which she said that she was not desirous of obtaining her liberty and had never authorized H. K. Imai to institute habeas corpus proceedings in her behalf and further that she did not know the man. The attorney moved that the writ be quashed, but the court wanted to hear the testimony in the case and denied the motion.

## JAPANESE INTERPRETERS.

Attorney Arthur E. Christensen, who drew up the petition at the request of H. K. Imai, a fellow countryman of Kiku, asked that an interpreter be sworn and the girl be placed on the witness stand. Attorney Pierce also wanted an interpreter, so the court settled that matter by having one for each side sworn. E. D. Hashimoto was sworn to interpret for the petitioner and N. S. Hashimoto was sworn as interpreter for the respondent. Kiku, in her native attire, was then called to the witness stand and then the fun commenced.

## IN NATIVE GARB.

After giving her name and stating that her age was 21, she was asked by Attorney Christensen where she lived at the present time.

After quite a conversation between interpreter No. 1 and the witness, it was found that she was at present staying with Mrs. W. M. O'Brien and that she had been there ever since June 7. This was 13 days before the petition for the writ was filed. Not a great deal disturbed by this first blow, the attorney then showed her a letter which she had received from the girl and in which she asked him to help her obtain her liberty. He asked her if she recognized the letter and if that was her signature to the document.

## A LITTLE CONTRADICTION.

There was another social chat in Japanese between the interpreter and the witness lasting for several minutes. Then the answer came that she did not recognize the letter and that the hieroglyphics attached to the same did not make her signature. She said that she had not written to Imai at all, but finally she confessed that she did join another girl in a letter to him. She said that she did not know what was in the letter.

## "SOCIAL CHAT."

At this point a sensation was caused by Attorney Pierce challenging the correctness of the interpretation. Interpreter No. 2 was then instructed by the court to give his version of the girl's answer. He proceeded to take up his position in front of the witness and an-

## DISSESSION ROLES AMONG RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

Divided Into Cliques—Fighting for Their Own Interests—Common Enemy is Forgotten—From Alexieff and Kuropatkin to Subalterns, Every One Is Quarreling and Unwilling to Obey Orders.

TIENTSIN, JUNE 27.—A CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS SEEN A TRANSLATION OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AN OFFICER HIGH IN COMMAND UNDER GEN. KUROPATKIN TO A BROTHER OFFICER GIVING A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION FOR RUSSIA AND MAKING DISCLOSURES. THE WRITER SAYS:

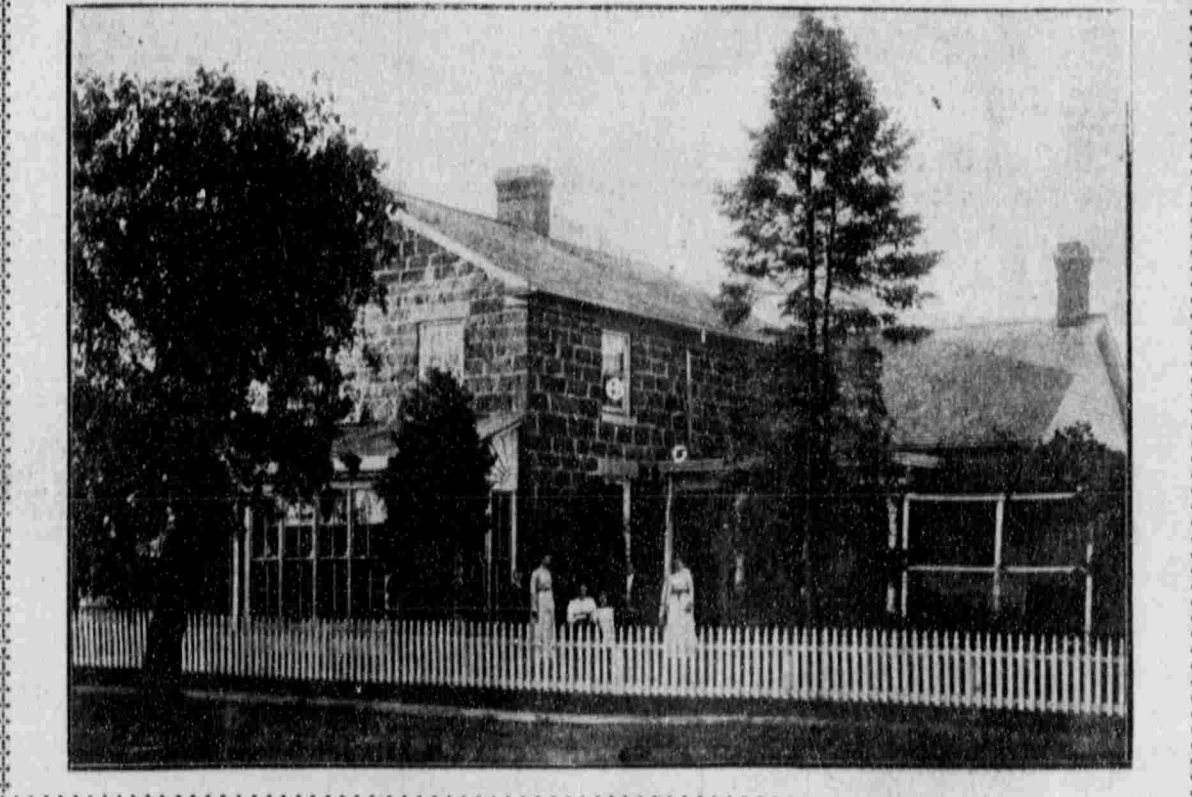
"IT IS A SHAME TO SEE OFFICERS CONSTANTLY QUARRERING, DIVIDED INTO CLIQUES AND FIGHTING FOR THEIR OWN INTERESTS, UNTIL JAPAN, THE COMMON ENEMY, IS FORGOTTEN. EVERY ONE, FROM THE VICEROY AND KUROPATKIN TO INSIGNIFICANT SUBALTERN, IS QUARRERING AND UNWILLING TO OBEY ORDERS. IN THE EYES OF THE CORRESPONDENTS AND FOREIGN ATTACHES WE ARE DISGRACED. UNTIL THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS CHANGED WE CAN NOT HOPE FOR VICTORY. JEALOUSY AND SUSPICION ARE RAMPANT THROUGHOUT THE ARMY. THE MEMBERS OF OUR SECRETSERVICE ARE SO BUSY SPYING ON EACH OTHER THAT THEY CAN NOT APPREHEND THE SPIES, AND JAPANESE AGENTS, WHO WORK WITH IMPUNITY, JAPAN SEEMINGLY KNOWS EVERY PLAN MADE BY US, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR MANY PLANS HAVING BEEN CHANGED SUDDENLY. OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS GO INTO BATTLE LIKE SHEEP TO THE SABLES. NO ONE CAN DENY THEIR LOYALTY, BUT UNTIL THEY ARE PROPERLY OFFICERED THEIR LOYALTY AND ZEAL ARE WASTED."

EUROPE NOW KNOWS WE ARE A DIVIDED HOUSE, AND WILL PROFIT ACCORDINGLY. THOSE WHO HAVE THE WELFARE OF RUSSIA AT HEART CAN NOT HELP FEELING THAT IF PORT ARTHUR FALLS AND JAPAN TAKES LIAO YANG THE POWERS WILL INTERVENE TO OUR ETERNAL DISGRACE."

After making other changes in and additions to the machinery, we commenced to make paper by hand, June 27, 1864. On that day, we made, so far as I have been able to learn, the first paper manufactured west of the Missouri river. It was made by hand and was dried and bleached in the sun. We made newspaper on which the Deseret News was printed, wrapping paper for the stores, boards for paper boxes, and white were most in demand, boards for women's sun bonnets.

## HARD TO GET MATERIAL.

"There was at that time great difficulty in obtaining raw material. Although people had been publicly advised four years before to save their rags for paper, I found on hand when we were ready to begin operations only about 150 pounds of material. This consisted mainly of short clippings from the ends of carpet rags. We continued, however, as best we could for six months, when the sugar factory



CARTHAGE JAIL, Where Joseph and Hyrum Smith Were Assassinated Sixty Years Ago Today.

The above half-tone shows the old sand stone jail at Carthage, Illinois, where Joseph Smith, the founder of the "Mormon" faith, was assassinated, with his brother Hyrum, by a mob sixty years ago today. The cross in the window of the upper story shows where he was standing when he was killed. He fell to the ground immediately below.