

LUMBER MILLS ARE CLOSED DOWN

Employers Give Men Until Wednesday to Return to Work Under Open Shop.

ASK SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Carpenters Urged Not to Handle Any Mill Work Turned Out in Local Shops During Trouble.

Outside of railroads the lumber field has probably been the seat of more industrial warfare than any other branch of commerce, and today Salt Lake is experiencing the beginning of what may be a pitched battle between those who handle lumber in rough bulk, and those who prepare it for buildings in mills and as outside carpenters.

It isn't a question of wages, as the lumber workers are already among the top notchers, but of a closed shop. Today all the lumber mills are closed in Salt Lake. The mill owners have sent notices to their men that they must either return to work before Wednesday, in open shops or will lose their positions permanently. The mill workers are looking to their fellow laboring men, in other unions, especially the carpenter union, to help them out by refusing to handle the output of any mills until the strike is settled.

THREATEN TO RETALIATE.

Because they are demanding that men employed in the mills be all union men, the mill men threaten to retaliate by closing their shops on Wednesday, they will not employ any union man whatever, and will have only non-union employees, of whom they declare they can obtain a larger number from the east, where wages are much lower than the local scale.

A mill man who refused to allow the use of his name, called at the news today to declare that the "News" was wrong in saying that the average salary paid millworkers is \$38 per week. He declares that it is nearer \$25 per week, and that the big majority of the men receive between \$15 and \$20. The salary list as printed was given out by the publicity committee of the employers.

WORKING RULES.

The same millman gave permission for the use of a set of rules which from the last time the trouble, these working rules call for an absolutely closed shop, a nine-hour day, a wage of 50c, cents per hour for all outside work, and forbid union carpenters to handle material got out in non-union mills. They also forbid a union man to work on a building under construction, or in a shop where a non-union man is given employment. The employers give it out that there are only 50 union men, while a non-union man can be obtained in any number, and that the union claim is larger than this.

While several hundreds of small buildings were abandoned this spring, after plans had been drawn during the winter, there is still enough building going on to make a strike of mill men somewhat annoying to builders and to cause a delay in the building of what buildings are in process of erection, as well as the abandonment of any that may have been recently projected.

STATEMENTS ISSUED.

The publicity committee of the mill owners gives out today a statement of the situation, in which it is stated that too much publicity can only have the effect of frightening away capital, and that the union only came into existence a year ago, receiving office recognition within the past 90 days. That wages do form an item in the controversy is also maintained, as they set forth that the present demands, if granted, would open the way for a demand in the very near future for a raise of 15 per cent over the present wages, and it is to make this demand that the owners believe the men are organizing. Union labels on all goods was another demand.

REVIEW OF STRIKE.

Reviewing the strike, the owners set forth that the Taylor-Armstrong people walked out on June 1 without giving any notice, and that other mills were able to keep their doors open, and employed non-union men, except the Sierra-Nevada mill, where a walkout followed the discharge of the union president for using obscene language. The statement concludes by urging that no reasonable demands would have been refused, had the millmen approached their employers instead of walking out on one side of the street. They had done this it might be made necessary to employ only non-union men in the future.

ELY EXCURSIONISTS HOME.

Report That They Had a Glorious Time in Nevada Camp.

The Ely excursion special, scheduled to reach this city on the return trip from the hustling young eastern Nevada

More and More Sweet's Milk Chocolates

being sold every day—more people of refined taste learning their goodness and purity which is unexcelled even by many confections of higher price.

Ask your Candy Man for those in the bright red package, and you will know why the candy-wise will have no other kind. Sweet's Milk Chocolates come in pound and half pound boxes. You get them at any first-class Candy Stand.

SWEET CANDY CO. Manufacturing Confectioners.

da mining camp at 8 o'clock this morning, arrived in Salt Lake on time, bearing a few of the business men who made the ascent and were compelled to be back at their desks this morning. But the majority of the party from Salt Lake remained at Ely, as the excursion limit does not expire until Thursday, and there is plenty to see and do to keep them busy for three full days longer.

Mr. Quigley, who returned this morning, says that the time of their visit for two days at Ely. The people of the town turned the place over to the visitors. They were taken singly and in groups in buggies and automobiles and given a spin to the various mining properties and other places of interest, including the site of the smelter now in course of erection 14 miles from the town. They were feasted and danced and shown a good time from the time they arrived until they left on the return trip Sunday evening. Ely will have a soft spot in the hearts of those who accompanied the last "set acquainted excursion" to Nevada.

CONDUCTOR'S BRAVE ACT.

R. S. Johnson Prevents Collision at Murray by Heroic Self-Sacrifice.

Through the presence of mind of Conductor R. S. Johnson, working on the O. S. L. road at Murray, a collision was probably prevented between a runaway ore car and a northbound passenger train on the Salt Lake Route.

Johnson's engine was working near the "hole" below Murray. Approaching the ore car the engine bumped into it, but the coupler did not work and the car started down grade. The switch connected the main line and the ore car had a down hill run for a mile or more ahead of it. The passenger train from the south was nearly due, and the ore car was gathering momentum every minute, headed right for it. Johnson left his engine and ran for the car, swinging onto it and climbing to the top he made haste to apply the hand brake which he discovered would not work. Johnson then signalled a number of section men working down the track, telling them to throw the derailing switch, which he knew this would mean severe injuries and probably death to himself. The men obeyed, and a jump of 15 feet in a puddle of water. The train was splintered and kindling wood and the ore was scattered in a pile. To prevent himself being buried in this Johnson sprang as the car left the rails, landing in a pile of slag, rolling to the bottom of it in a semi-conscious state. He was taken to his home, where he was laid up for several days, his injuries, which were painful but not thought to be serious, were cared for by a physician.

ESTIMATES APPROVED.

Board of Public Works Passes on Public Improvement Contracts.

The board of public works held a meeting this morning and approved the following estimates of contractors on public improvements: S. Birch, curbing and guttering, \$6,182.95; S. Birch, sidewalks, \$244; P. J. Moran, water supply mains, \$19,346.61; Burt & Custer, cross-walks, \$727; P. J. Moran, macadamizing Second avenue, \$4,443.47; P. J. Moran, paving Fourth and Second streets, \$4,598.21; P. J. Moran, macadamizing Twelfth street, \$2,511.14; S. Birch, sidewalk extension No. 98, \$1,619.31; Campbell, handstand at Liberty park, \$2,201.16.

BOY STILL LIVES.

Child Who Fell Three Stories Has a Chance to Recover.

Reports from the L. D. S. hospital today are to the effect that Frankie Russell is improving and will likely recover. He is the 4-year-old boy who fell from the roof of the Capital Electric Supply company's building, 14 Commercial street, Saturday afternoon. The child had climbed to the roof and was playing when he went through the skylight and landed three stories below, where he was picked up unconscious, suffering from a fractured skull. It was not thought that he would survive, but after receiving treatment at the hospital, he began to recover rapidly, and the chances for his life are good.

ORCHARD'S FIRST CRIME

(Continued from page one.)

I wanted. He said not to take too much; that I could get more at any time. "There had been no arrangement in advance to pay you a single dollar for this affair, had there?" "I expected to get a dollar, yes, sir," Orchard said there was no particular agreement about the Independence depot. He blew it up as a part of his general instruction to "go ahead and cut things loose." He had thought he could get more after doing the Independence job.

JUST BEFORE EXPLOSION.

The time of the explosion at the Independence depot was fixed at 2:30 a. m. At 10 o'clock the same morning Richardson asked Orchard if it was not a fact that the supreme court handed down a decision refusing to grant relief to Meyer, who was in jail. The witness declared he knew nothing about it.

After reporting in Denver about the Independence explosion, Orchard said he and the Nevilles started on a camping and hunting trip in Wyoming. He got Pettibone to buy him the outfit, including fishing and hunting tackle, and arms. Pettibone, who was in business with Orchard, told him he could get the goods cheaper.

"When you left for Wyoming, it was your purpose to locate there, wasn't it?" "Yes."

"And you believed you were leaving Colorado for good?" "Possibly."

Orchard said he told his Colorado wife that he would write to her. Asked if the Pinkertons had taken care of her ever since that time, Orchard said he did not know. During the Cripple Creek strike, she drew relief money regularly as a miner's wife. She also got other money than the relief.

WAS PROMISED A RANCH.

Orchard said Haywood had promised to buy him a ranch, when he got through in Colorado. He thought the promise was made at the time he went to Denver to bodyguard Meyer on his trip to Oregon.

"Didn't it make enough of an impression to fix the time indelibly upon you?" "Yes."

STEVE ADAMS ARRIVES.

Boise, June 10.—Steve Adams, the alleged associate of Harry Orchard in some of his crimes, reached Boise this morning in charge of a party. Adams was accompanied by his attorney, John Worms of Wallace, Shoshone county. It is believed that Adams has made up his mind to refuse to testify when he is placed upon the stand. Adams was placed in a cell in the county jail adjoining that occupied by Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone.

"Had you ever had enough money to buy a ranch?" "Yes."

"When?" "In Canada."

"Was this the money you collected on the cheese factory you burned?" "Yes."

"Then you had committed arson before you burned Neville's saloon near Independence?" "I don't know."

Orchard said when he burned his factory near Brighton, Ont., he was 28.

ORCHARD'S FIRST CRIME.

He was 25 or 26 years of age at the time. His first crime, he believed, was "weighing cheese up short." Orchard had said earlier in his examination that up to the time he left Canada he had never been charged with a serious crime.

Orchard was being questioned further about his experiences in Wyoming when the luncheon recess until 1:30 p. m. was ordered.

FIREMAN KILLED AT DEVILS GATE

Eugene Dumalt, a fireman on an eastbound special freight train on the Union Pacific leaving Ogden at midnight last night, met his death at the railroad bridge across the Weber river, a quarter of a mile east of Devils Gate, at 2:30 o'clock this morning. According to the custom of railroad men, when traversing dangerous country, and especially where curves are of frequent occurrence, Dumalt was leaning out of the baggage car, looking ahead along the track, when he was struck in the head by a girder of the bridge and instantly killed.

The train was brought to a stop as soon as the accident was discovered, and the crew, under Conductor J. A. Bennett, made a thorough search for Dumalt's body, but as yet the remains have not been found. It is presumed the body fell into the river and floated down stream. The cap worn by the unfortunate fireman was discovered under the bridge, and marks on the steel girders were noticeable where the impact had taken place. Dumalt's home is said to be in Ogden.

TRAMP RUN OVER.

Mexican Stealing a Ride in Idaho Falls Under Engine.

A Mexican tramp by the name of Perferio Candell, while attempting to steal a ride on a switch engine between the Lincoln sugar factory and Idaho Falls, on the Short Line, yesterday, lost his footing and fell under the engine. One of his feet was caught under the wheels of the locomotive and was badly mangled. It is assumed the man was being blown away to Idaho Falls, and tried to board the engine unseen by the crew. The injured man was turned over to the county hospital at Idaho Falls.

PROF. MCLELLAN IN CHARGE.

Music at the John E. Hansen Funeral Tomorrow Afternoon.

At the request of the family Prof. Mclellan will take charge of the music selections to be rendered at the funeral of John E. Hansen at the Assembly Hall tomorrow. These will include a quartet by Messrs. Pyper, Whitney, Ensign and Spencer, to open and the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the quartet, consisting of Messrs. Welke, Pederson, Midgley and Press, will render the duetting "To My Wife." Miss Edna Evans, Miss Claudia Holt, P. J. Graham and Hugh D. Donagall will sing "The Isle of Sodor." Hugh W. Dougal will render "Hold Thy Hand," with a violin obligato by Mr. Walter. Emma Ramsey Morris will sing "Good-bye Sweet Day," Mr. Fred Graham will render "I Need Thee Every Hour" and Mr. Welke will play the Trauermarsch.

EXCURSION EAST.

Last day for Teachers' Excursions via Oregon Short Line, June 14th. Greatly reduced rates to many eastern points. See agents for rates, limits, etc.

PROTECTOR OF EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page one.)

sentinal human nature they are all alike. In each group we find men as wise and as foolish, as good and as bad as in the other group. Such being the case it is certainly well that, so far as possible, when the men of a given group, as a whole, act in a way that we deem contrary to the public interest, we should treat the action as a wrong to be remedied rather than as a wrong to be avenged.

WEAKNESS TO TOLERATE WRONG.

We ought not to tolerate wrong. It is a sign of weakness to do so, and in the ultimate it does us more harm than quite bad as wickedness. But in putting a stop to the wrong we should, so far as possible, avoid getting into an attitude of indifference to the wrong. It should be a matter of necessity to punish him; but on the other hand the wrong he has committed is a condition of things, to conditions under which he has been brought up, and in such a case, while we must apply the remedy, and see that there is no further chance of harm to the community, it is neither just nor far-sighted to exact revenge for what has been done. In such cases, let us realize that in very many cases we knit together in ties of brotherhood, and that while it is proper and necessary that we should insist upon our rights, we should yet be patient and understanding in the case of others, and in trying, so far as in us lies, each to look at the problems that face us from his brother's standpoint as well as from his own.

NATION'S ASTOUNDING STRIDES.

During the last quarter of a century this nation has made astounding strides in material progress, and in no other country has there been such a noteworthy growth in the south. While her agriculture has grown faster than ever before, there has also been a new growth in her manufacturing industry. Every kind, but of course there is ample room for further growth. The south will be all the better for new immigrants established at ports like Savannah and Charleston, just as I am sure the north will be benefited by the South American continent, the continent with which our relations should grow ever closer and mutually more profitable. Everywhere, however, we need to see a good education given free to all children no matter what may be their race or color, and every citizen must submit this education to be a merely literary type.

NEW DOCTRINE OF NEGLIGENCE.

As a matter of fact there is no sound economic reason for distinction between accidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be so framed that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a lawsuit. Workmen should receive a certain amount of compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence. When the employer, the agent of the public, on his own responsibility, should be responsible for the business of serving the public, starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary precautions of the ordinary citizen, and being unaccompanied by disorder, furnishes the government with no pretext to resort to force.

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The national government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from its employees and should care for them in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power, including employees in navy yards and arsenals. Similar legislation should follow throughout the states. This would be a remedy of aid for negligence would then gradually disappear.

SOUTH'S INTEREST IN CHILDREN.

It is a matter of congratulation that there is such a steady increase of interest within the scope of the federal power, including employees in navy yards and arsenals. Similar legislation should follow throughout the states. This would be a remedy of aid for negligence would then gradually disappear.

AS REGARDS CHILDREN.

As regards children, it is as essential to look after their physical as their mental training. We cannot afford to let children grow up ignorant; and if they are sent to school they cannot, while young, also work hard outside without detriment, physical and mental, to them. There is a great need for the health authorities to increase their care over the hygienic conditions and surroundings of children, and to see that they are properly supervised in the schools. It is a good thing to try to reform bad children, to try to build up degenerate children, but the first thing to be done is to try to keep healthy in soul, body, and mind those children who are now sound but who may easily grow up unsound if no care is taken of them. The nation's most valuable asset is the children; for the children are the nation of the future. All people alive to the nation's need should be interested in the physical, mental, spiritual, and physical welfare of the children in all parts of our land. I am glad that there has been founded a national society for the physical, mental, and spiritual welfare of the children, and I wish it, and all its branches, well in every way.

FALSE PHILANTHROPY.

There is increasing need that the welfare of the children should be effectively safeguarded by governmental action; with the proviso, however, that this action be based on sound knowledge and in a spirit of robust common sense; for philanthropy, whether governmental or individual, is not a substitute for common sense. As the nation grows more and more complex, it becomes more and more necessary that, without sacrificing their individual independence, the people of this country shall recognize in more effective form their mutual interdependence, and the duty of safeguarding the interest of each unit of the individual society. Nevertheless, as the conditions of life grow more complex, it is not possible to trust our welfare only to the unbridled individual initiative of each unit of our population working as that unit will. We need laws for the care of our children which were not needed when this country was in its infancy. We need laws for the control of vast corporations such as were not needed when the individual fortunes were far smaller than at present, and when the fortunes were not so much a part of business life. In the same way we

need to change our attitude toward labor problems from what that attitude was in the days when the great bulk of our people lived in the country with no more complex labor relations than is implied in the connection between the farmer and the hired help.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTS.

For example, the great increase in mechanical and manufacturing operations means a corresponding increase in the number of accidents to the wage-workers employed therein, these including both preventable and inevitable accidents. To the ordinary wage-worker, such a calamity means grim hardship. As the work is done for the employer, and therefore ultimately for the public, it is a bitter injustice that it should be made to weigh so heavily on his wife and children who bear the whole penalty. Legislation should be enacted from the nation and from the state, not only to protect the worker, but to relieve the financial suffering due to them. Last winter Congress passed a safety-appliance law which marked a long stride in the right direction. But there should be additional legislation to secure pecuniary compensation to workmen suffering from accidents, and when they are killed, to their families. At present both in the sphere covered by national legislation, and in that covered by state legislation, the law in too many cases leaves the financial burden of industrial accidents to be borne by the injured workman and his family, and the worker who suffers from an accident either has no case at all for redress or else must undertake a suit for damages against his employer.

RISKS OF OCCUPATION.

The present practice is based on the view announced nearly 70 years ago that principally on the basis of a good sense demand that a workman shall take upon himself all the ordinary risks of his occupation. In my view, this is a very old and good sense demand, the reverse of this view, which experience has proved to be unsound and productive of widespread suffering, is not only just, expedient nor humane, it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring in the course of the ordinary duties of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those suffering who are at least able to bear it, and that such remedy as should be afforded for them by litigation which now burdens our courts.

WINE GROWERS' REVOLT CAUSES APPREHENSION.

Paris, June 10.—The revolt of the wine growing population in the south of France, which goes into effect today is causing considerable apprehension in government circles. By the terms of the resolutions which half a million people at Montpellier yesterday swore to, the departmental council, the municipal officials must resign today and the inhabitants refuse to pay taxes unless parliament affords relief. Several persons, headed by M. Raymond, mayor of Narbonne, resigned last night and if this example is followed, a condition bordering on anarchy will result and the situation will become very serious. The president's busy tour of the grounds then ensued.

ABOUT THE CACAO TREE.

The cacao tree is indigenous to South America and the West India islands, forming great forests, and is extensively cultivated in tropical countries. The tree is evergreen, in size and shape resembling a cherry tree and attains a height of thirty feet. The fruit grows in Central America is the largest, containing fifty seeds, while the smallest, containing fifteen seeds, is from Demerara. When first gathered the beans have a slightly acid, bitter taste, which is removed by fermentation. The beans are roasted and afterwards reduced to a paste, which is then mixed with from one-half to equal parts of sugar and a small quantity of vanilla, and the mixture is pressed into molds and when cool it is the chocolate of commerce.

SIX MANUFACTURERS IN UNION.

As said, there are but six manufacturers of chocolate in this country. One of these is J. G. McDonald, who feeds the world, chocolate, and who has, with the exception of making candy, done away with all other chocolates. Heretofore he has bought his chocolate from the East, now he manufactures his own, and he has invaded the Eastern market with his product. To manufacture chocolate necessitates an expenditure of \$50,000 for machinery, all of which come from Germany, and is the latest improved, having a dustless sugar grinder, with a capacity of six tons or more per day. The machinery is made in the United States, and the manufacture of cocoa will use Utah beet sugar.

QUARTER-MILLION POUNDS WEEKLY.

Few persons have any idea of the magnitude of this big chocolate candy business. It is estimated that over 200,000 pounds of chocolate are employed, and the daily output of candy is twenty-one tons—42,000 pounds—over a quarter million pounds every week. The chocolate is used every month for coating alone, and now this will be doubled. In addition thereto the cocoa product which is for table use will aggregate five tons per month.

The beans from which the chocolate and cocoa are made come, of course, in carload lots, purchased through brokers in the West Indies, and the freight rates between Eastern and Western points are the same both ways. To introduce these Salt Lake goods throughout the East will cost a lot of money, probably \$50,000, and it will be given away cocoa. It will be served to all, and thus the merit of the product will be given a practical test by tasting.

CONSUMPTION OF CANDY ENORMOUS.

The consumption of candy is enormous. Everybody has a sweet tooth, it would appear. In Denver 118 drug stores sell chocolates. In Salt Lake and they sell great quantities. In other cities the trade is being pushed and soon Salt Lake will be able to buy their favorite chocolate at a price that will enable them to sell it at a profit. It is now greater Salt Lake City, not the village, and this industry of Mr. McDonald will add greatly to the Salt Lake City market.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theater—Rose Coghlan's two renditions of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" were before audiences of indifferent size, Saturday afternoon and evening. There is only one word to express the verdict on the presentation, and that is "deplorable." This, however, does not apply to the actors, for the players are capable without being brilliant. The best work was done by Miss Coghlan herself, though she rose above the position of a leading man who played the part of the baronet. The other roles were only passably rendered. The main regret lies in the fact that the production of Shaw's brilliant attainments should have found it necessary to delve into the cesspools and sewers of life to find the material for the play. The plot is of the order of the unprintable, and the whole should be wiped out of memory as soon as possible.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

(Special to the "News.")—Washington, D. C., June 10.—Postmasters appointed at Idaho Falls, Lincoln county, Hattie Irons vice W. V. Irons, resigned. Madison—Dietz, Sheridan county, Elva M. Spangole vice James Donovan, resigned.

CABRERA'S ASSASSINATION.

No Confirmation of the Report From Mexico Has Been Received.

New York, June 10.—Up to 10 o'clock this morning no confirmation of the report that President Cabrera of Guatemala had been assassinated was received here. This report came by way of Mexico last night.

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FOR A BIG NAVY.

In closing, friends and fellow citizens of Georgia, I say, one word suggested by the recent ceremonies, in which you have just taken part in connection with your gift to the noble battleship named for your state. Our battleships and great armored cruisers, our fighting craft, are named after the states of our Union, and this symbolizes the fact that the nation is the possession of all of us, and that its honor and its triumphs are as dear to the heart of a true American who lives in Georgia as it is to a true American who dwells anywhere on the seacoast. The navy is our surest guaranty for peace, and it was should we come it is the greatest safeguard for our honor and our interest. As is likewise true of our army, it is manned by a volunteer force, for all men are equal in the eyes of the law, and no public service should be partitioned for failing to do everything in him to see that we have the best type of ships and of guns, and that the officers and enlisted men are held to the strictest accountability for so protecting with the ships and guns that no navy afloat shall, ship for ship, equal our navy. It is our duty, as officers and enlisted men do their duty—and I am thankful to say that in our navy the cases where they do not are so few that they are a number—they put us all under a deep obligation to them, and we should give them all the reward and encouragement that our laws and our higher a man is in the service, the greater should be our insistence upon having the best kind of man. We should have a system of promotion, rather than elimination or by selection so that mediocre officers

could not come to the top. The officers in responsible positions should be watched with peculiar care. Each captain or ship must do his duty as emphatically as the enlisted men must do their duty, and the way they do their duty will largely depend upon the way in which they are treated by their officers and men in good order, and he must remember that it is ordinarily deteriorated in discipline or becomes discontented. Modern wars are in reality decided long before they are fought. I earnestly hope that we shall never have another war, but we do its result will have been determined in advance; for its outcome will mainly depend upon the preparation which has been made to meet it in time of peace.

WHAT THE NATION IS.

This lesson of preparedness does not relate merely to war; it is just as true of our ordinary civil affairs. It is a lesson of the nation as a whole, and each of us has given piece of work well or ill, largely according to how he has previously trained himself in the study of the nation as a whole. Each of the individuals composing it will rise or fall to rise in any great crisis according to the ideals and standards that he has kept in his mind on ordinary days, and according to the way in which it has practically trained itself to realize these ideals and come up to these standards. We must insist upon justice and fair dealing as between man and man. We must strive each of us to treat his fellow with the same respect and consideration that we would have him treat us with. We must be kindly and considerate, and yet show that we have iron in our blood. If we live our ordinary everyday lives after this fashion, we need have no fear that the priceless gift of free government will wither in our hands.

The president then reviewed the parade of foreign and United States sailors and bluejackets, marines, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and the Georgia national guards, Virginia cadets, and other small military detachments.

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