

# AMERICAN WINS MARATHON RACE

John F. Hays. Irish American A. C., is Victor in the World Famous Event.

## ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB HIM

Dorondo. Italian. Came in First. Collapsed. Carried to Finish by Officials.

Protest Entered and Finally Allowed—Though Man from Italy Had Been Declared Winner.

LONDON, July 24.—The American protest against Dorondo for receiving assistance at the finish of the Marathon race has been upheld. This makes John F. Hays, Irish-American Athletic club, the winner of this world famous event.

Windsor, July 24.—The starting of the Marathon race, 26 miles and 385 yards to the stadium, the most interesting event of all the Olympic games from the east terrace of Windsor Castle was a beautiful scene which will be memorable in the annals of sports.

Runners from the nations assembled under the gigantic oak at the top of the broad emerald lawn which slopes to the eastward, with the towering gray battlements of the castle for a background.

Crowds began to assemble along the Marathon route at an early hour this morning and there was ample promise of a huge gathering to witness the great event of the Olympic games. The roads were in perfect condition, watering carts and roller brushes having been busy for many hours along the entire course from Windsor to the stadium, doing their best to rid the highway of dust. Every cottage fronting the course had hung out flags. The tropical sun was considered prejudicial to the performers, who are not accustomed to such heat.

The green slopes beneath the walls of Windsor castle were thrown open to spectators by the king's order and the lawns were packed as the picked distance runners of the world gradually assembled on the east terrace of the castle.

The men lined up the starting line, fifty yards from the castle. Wood, Canada, Nettlebeck, Germany, withdrawing at the last moment. The men were lined up in four rows and behind one another like files of troops. It was impossible to string out the huge field in one line so the start was made in this way.

## RUNNERS START.

At 33 minutes past 2 the crack of the pistol sent the men off on their long run of over 26 miles. Leaving the castle precincts, Longboat, the Canadian Indian, led the field with the rest bunched close up.

A great crowd, probably a record gathering, went out to the stadium this afternoon to witness the final of the Marathon. The arrangements for the control of the crowd were good and the police—some 2,000 of them—were scattered along the course, keeping the track clear.

The men went down Castle Hill at a good pace and on through High street, Windsor, where Longboat and two other Canadians led the van, with the seven Americans and a number of other competitors close up. The windows and house tops, all decorated with flags, were filled with cheering, enthusiastic people, who waved their flags and waved their hats as they sped on their way toward Eton. Here the college boys had gathered by the hundreds and the excitement reached a high pitch as the successive groups of runners swept by. The official time for the first two miles was 10 minutes, 11 seconds, and for the first three miles, 15 minutes and 42 seconds.

## THE START.

The contestants in the Marathon race started on their long run at 2:48 p. m. The Canadian runner, the South African entrant and one Italian formed the first flight after Slough and Jack. United Kingdom, the Americans, A. R. Weiden, Lawrence, M. C. A. John F. Hays, Irish-American A. C. T. J. Morrissey, Mercury A. C. Joseph Forss, Missouri A. C. Lewis Twelina, Cardiff Indian school, and Sidney H. Hatch, First Regiment Athletic club, Chicago, passed with the next bunch, well up.

At Bridge, eight miles from Windsor, Jack, United Kingdom, had retired from the race.

Price, United Kingdom, was one minute ahead of Lord, United Kingdom. Hays, Weiden and Morrissey, Americans, were improving their positions.

Ryan, Twelina and Forshaw, Americans, were some distance behind.

At the 12-mile mark, Price, United Kingdom, was first, followed by Lord, United Kingdom, second; Hefferon, South Africa, third; Dorondo, Italy, fourth; Longboat, Canada, fifth; and Appleby, United Kingdom, sixth.

Price's time at the 12 miles was 1 hour 3 minutes and 20 seconds.

The British champion, Duncan, gave up just before Rudolph, the half distance.

At 19 miles, Hefferon, South Africa, was leading by five minutes, Dorondo, Italy, second; Appleby, United Kingdom, third; Hays, America, had moved up to fourth place, Longboat, Canada, was fifth, and Aiken, Australia, sixth.

Hefferon was running splendidly within himself and had a good lead.

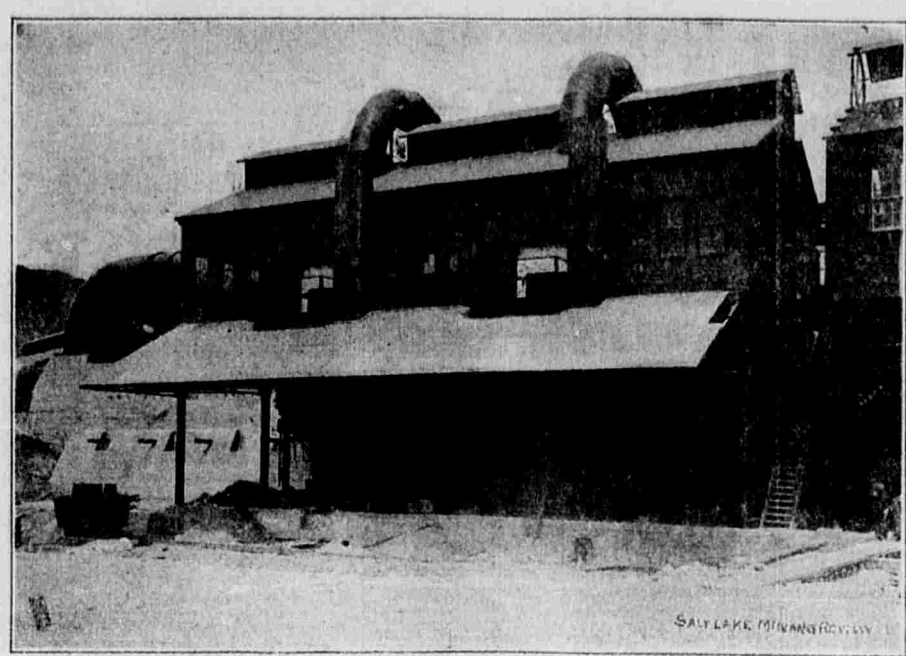
At the 24th mile Hefferon was still leading, with Dorondo, Italy, second, Hays, America, third, Weiden, America, was fourth and Aiken, Australia, fifth. Longboat gave up at the 24th mile.

Hefferon's time at the 24-mile post was 2 hours 25 minutes and 20 seconds. Dorondo still maintained second place.

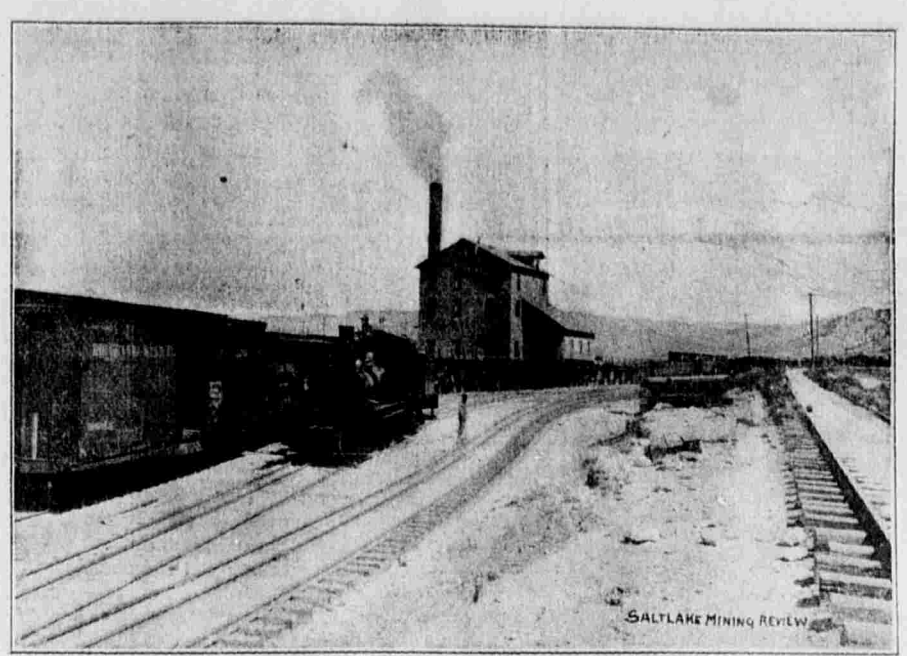
(Continued on page two.)

# Auspicious Opening of the Knight Smelter.

Great Plant Started at Tintic With Gathering of Mining Men, Engineers, Brokers, Boosters and Great Crowd of Visitors from Utah And Nevada Cities—History of the Enterprise and Description of the Works.



LEAD BLAST FURNACE.



STORAGE AND SAMPLER.

## TWO VIEWS OF KNIGHT SMELTER.

(Special to the "News.")

Eureka, July 24.—There was never such a crowd in this camp as is being entertained this afternoon. The opening of the Knight smelter is the reason, cause and occasion for the biggest gala day ever witnessed by the district. With visitors from Salt Lake, Provo, and other cities, and from the surrounding mining camps, there are in the neighborhood of 3,500 persons here. Upon the arrival of the special trains over the Rio Grande and Salt Lake roads, long tables set in the open air were covered with roast beef, bread and butter, and piles of good things to eat, and the travelers sat down and feasted.

Among the guests were President Joseph F. Smith, President Anthony H. Lund, Mayor Decker of Provo, and nearly every prominent man in the Garden City, and representative men from Salt Lake, American Fork and other cities. President Smith and President Lund are guests of "Uncle Jesse" Knight, having come to camp yesterday and remained over night to take part in and enjoy today's festivities.

An open-air concert and speech program will consume the major portion of this afternoon. Two of the principal speeches will be "Tintic's Past," to be discussed by Judge McCarty, and "Tintic's Future," to be discussed by Prof. Brimhall, as Mr. Knight's representative. President George S. McAllister of the M. & M. association of Salt Lake, Lon Haddock, secretary of the same organization, President A. J. Davis of the Salt Lake Council and officials from Provo and the other participating cities, may make short talks. Alex Campbell, a stock broker of Salt Lake, will sing a song written by Mrs. Campbell especially for the occasion. Some of the music to be furnished during the day will be rendered by the G. A. R. Women's band of Salt Lake. A Mr. Larsen and a Miss Nelson will be married on the open-air platform this afternoon. This event promises to be a big feature. Furniture and furnishings stores of the camp have contributed presents to the young people.

Fireworks this evening, with dances in the various camps will bring one of the greatest days ever known to this city or any other district, to a glorious close. The specials will leave here at 8 and 10 for Provo and Salt Lake, so those who want to get home early, or not so early, may have their choice.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, July 24.—Six hundred boosters of this city were on the Rio Grande train from here this morning. This party of Tintic celebrators was followed by 500 from Salt Lake. The Salt Lake excursionists arrived in an eight-car train about 10:20, the same time the Provo delegation is reported to have reached Eureka. The Salt Lake train picked up excursionists at intermediate points, getting 150 at American Fork alone. The Salt Lake Route special arrived here in good time, and consisted of five coaches. Every delegation is one band of cheering, singing boosters for Utah. Towns along the route are at the depots to send the excursionists on their way with a hurrah.

Just 61 years ago today the pioneers reached Salt Lake; 15 years ago "Uncle Jesse" Knight decided he would build a smelter. Utah is today celebrating the arrival of the pioneers; Salt Lake, Provo, other cities and the Tintic mining district are celebrating both events—the arrival of the pioneers and the consummation of "Uncle Jesse's" dream. The smelter erected by Mr. Knight and associates in the Tintic district is being opened formally today. With a temporary capacity of 600 tons, the plant will be started under most auspicious circumstances. Several thousand persons, representing the various departments of Utah's mining circles, will be present and after the plant has been started on what is already the most remarkable career a smelter ever has had, visitors at camp will be entertained in royal style and a grand celebration kept up until late at night.

## AN INDEPENDENT PROJECT.

Seldom do institutions of any kind get all the business they can handle. The Knight smelter is no exception. More than it could possibly handle when completed before it was completed. This remarkable condition was brought about because the project was an independent one; camps and whole

districts which have been complaining for years of unfair treatment from big smelting corporations, almost fought to get contracts with the Tintic smelter. At first the plant was planned to be a single lead-silver furnace affair with enough capacity, only, to handle the ores from Knight mines. But when the news spread that "Uncle Jesse" was going to build a plant, a dozen producing mines begged to be permitted to make contracts. "Uncle Jesse" could sympathize with them in their plight, because he believes what they said of other corporations was true; he himself had been one of the victims—it was his idea to rid himself of mistreatment that he started out to build a smelter in the first place.

So when other producers, struggling to make an honest living against discouraging odds, came to "Uncle Jesse," he did the very best thing which might have been expected of him. He told the producers to rest easy. What he said was in substance: "Yes, boys, I know. I've been up against the game myself and know how high they pile the odds against a man. If I can help you, I will; and I'll see that I get in a position to help you." So the "Wizard of Provo," to use another affectionate title given him, ordered new plans and then new machinery.

## THE "PANIC'S" PART.

Building was started about a year and a half ago and progress was smooth and rapid until the financial flurry brought an interruption. The realization of a great dream seemed far away until "Uncle Jesse" stepped in and took affairs in his hands. Needless to say, it was steady progress from

this moment on. Before much had been done, it was seen that the smelter must be larger than at first intended. If "Uncle Jesse's" generous promises of aid were to be fulfilled and in being "Uncle Jesse's" it was certain they were to be fulfilled, so the orders for new machinery were hurried to various concerns, Utah concerns, whenever possible. Mr. Knight's dream was now the dream of Utah, and it was fast becoming a gladstone reality. When a 600-ton plant was under construction, contracts for about 800 tons per day were signed up. Just as fast as machinery arrives and can be installed the capacity of the plant will be raised to 1,000 tons per day and even then enlargement must be kept up, for the patronage of the plant promises to be enormous, coming not only from the Tintic district alone, but from all Utah, and even from camps in Nevada and Idaho.

With the plant, absolutely independent and charging reasonable prices, the entire west has stretched forth its hands and said, "Welcome."

## WATCHED IN OTHER STATES.

Other states have watched the progress of work and made note of affairs as they developed. So Utah is today joining hands with other cities in giving the project a rousing welcome. Tintic is rejoicing because the completion of the smelter means more for its mines than anything else could; Provo is rejoicing because the project was worked out and carried ahead by one of its own residents, "Uncle Jesse" Knight, as he is known to every man, woman and child in Utah; Salt Lake is rejoicing because this city is the

mining headquarters of Utah and its participation in the celebration is in behalf of the rest of the entire state.

What the Knight smelter was first planned to be; what it is and what it is destined to be, are three distinct things. These various stages are crowding fast upon the heels of one another. In fact what the smelter was first intended to be was found to be impracticable before construction had proceeded to any considerable stage. New plans had to be drawn and new details mapped out almost before the builders had started on the originals. A simple lead-silver furnace was the machinery and equipment planned for the project in its inception. Then it dawned upon the promoters that such an arrangement could never meet the demands to be made upon the plant, for, with the beginning of construction, promises of patronage fairly poured in upon the promoters from all quarters. Instead of furnishing smelting facilities for a small group of Knight mines, it was seen the entire district was planning to patronize the new venture. And the quantities since the plant was started its dividend record \$17,065.58 for the same period. So with a district of this caliber waiting upon it, the plant had to be finished on a much larger scale than that upon which the start was made.

## ELABORATE EQUIPMENT.

So it happened from a simple lead-silver furnace the plant has grown to a plant with four lead blast furnaces, one copper furnace, six 65-foot hand roasters or six Keely's Sintering converters. This elaborate equipment, of course, necessitates extensive motive and other expensive machinery, making the plant as finely equipped for its size as anything in the United States. Turbine blowers connected to motors furnish air directly to the furnaces. This is the only installation of its kind in the United States and is a masterpiece of engineering. The power used is furnished by the Utah County Light & Power company. The company has a transformer at the Colorado mine which will supply the Knight mines with light and power as well as the smelter.

Water for operative purposes is obtained from the Colorado River, via a canal, not a half mile away. Direct transportation facilities are big advantages to be enjoyed by both mines and smelter. The Eureka Hill Railroad company, a Knight enterprise, connects the Beck Tunnel, Colorado, Iron Blossom, Black Jack, Dragon mines with the Colorado River and the Tintic district. For that matter there is not a mine in the state which cannot ship to the Knight smelter with little trouble. And in having grown from a plant to handle the production of the Knight mines to a smelter, contracts with widely scattered camps are being made.

## FROM NEVADA MINES.

"Widely scattered" is used in its truest sense here, for not only Utah camps, but those of other states have written contracts. Tompkins and Pioche producers were among the first to ask that they be placed on the shipping list. Even Goldfield can be found among the camps to contribute towards the new enterprise's patronage. Idaho producers are also among the contributors. Such support is remarkable in a smelter and smelting history. The Knight smelter, which is proud to call her "Independent smelter," did not build and then "drum" for patronage; the patronage was assured before building was complete. Care had been taken to keep the contracts within reasonable reach of capacity. At present the capacity of the plant is 600 tons per day, with new extra equipment in commission the capacity will be increased to 2,000 tons per day, making the infant smelter as large as the largest veteran.

## ADVANCED METHODS.

Methods of smelting will be the most efficient and most simple known to the science. From the cars the ore is dumped into the sampler's receiving bins. Following the ore from its crude state as it reaches the sampler, the time it comes out in bullion bars is a truly interesting transformation. A gravity sifter is fed from the receiving bins and an elevator takes the broken rock up to the rolls, where it passes through three sets with one-tenth cut Vexin samplers. After passing through rolls and samplers the ore comes out through a sample, each variety sorted for further handling. Oxidized ores go to the hand roasters or Keely converters. Then the roasted ores, mixed with flux and coke in proper combinations, are dropped into the lead furnaces goes to Bullion from the lead furnaces goes to the lead and discharge it into molds.

When cool the bars formed are ready for shipment. The dross remaining goes into a Howard press and is returned to the furnaces to catch the lead left. Slag from the blast furnaces is dumped into large slag pots which are drawn in and out of the plant by electric engines. This, in crude style, is a description of the treatment, skill, knowledge and care that will be needed to get the full values of the ores, and all these requisites are to be found at the new smelter, insuring a high return of values—the highest possible return of values.

## EVERYTHING COMPLETE.

What will impress the practical mining or smelting man who visits the Tintic smelter and associated outcrops will be the completeness of the whole project. A Knight smelter with water supply from Knight mines, reducing Knight ores hauled by a Knight railroad—there's the proposition in a nutshell. With associated enterprises as part and parcel of the whole, advantages so many and invaluable as to defy narration, present themselves to the thinking man. And each allied enterprise is a notable project in itself. The water supply is an apt illustration. The Swansea Consolidated which furnishes the water, is almost the same distance from the smelter. Luckily the mine is on a higher level, thus giving a fine pressure. Large flumes carry the water from the electric pumps at the mine to three capacity tanks on the hill back of the smelter. The mine pumps are now bringing out 400 gallons a minute, sufficient for the present, and with coolers to accommodate surplus water, sufficient for the future although none too much.

Referring to patronage for a second, a few figures given out by the company a few days ago show how the mines of the district responded to the call for initial consignments. The mine was almost the first to send ore to the receiving bins. This mine has 15 cars to its credit. The Horn Silver of Frisco has five cars, the Black Jack and Grand Central four and eight respectively, and the Utah Con., one. In addition the Colorado has sent in over 50 20-ton carloads, the Dragon Iron mine, 15 and the Iron Blossom, 10 carloads.

## THE KNIGHT EXECUTIVES.

Associated with Manager Mangum in keeping the plant running smoothly will be the following executives: R. S. McCaffery, metallurgical superintendent; R. H. Cory, resident engineer; Eugene Smith, general foreman, and H. Saunders of this city, who is in charge of the construction matters. John Cronin, old-time road master of the Rio Grande Western, is superintending the construction of spur switches and branches from the main line of the Eureka Hill railroad to properties desirous of being placed in direct communication with the smelter.

## UTAH MADE MATERIALS.

A noticeable feature of the ensemble of equipment was the care taken to patronize home industry as far as possible. The "Silver Bros." Iron Works company of Salt Lake, furnished material for the copper blast furnace, jackets, castings and similar material. General casting and steel work was furnished by the Provo Foundry and Machine company; the machine shop equipment (the smelter has a most modern machine shop) was purchased from the Utah Mining Machinery and Supply company and the assay office and laboratory supplies came from the Salt Lake branch of the Mine & Smelter Supply company. Tompkins and Pioche furnished the smelter machinery; the same company, Westinghouse and General Electric companies supplied electrical equipment; the Denver Engineering works, American Bridge and Minneapolis concerns were called upon for machinery and equipment not obtainable in Utah.

Summed up, the new Tintic smelter is a Utah project, arranged by Utah men of brains, nerve, and with money made in Utah mines for the encouragement of home industry in Utah by offering Utah mines an opportunity to have their ores treated in the best manner at the most reasonable charge in a Utah smelter. And under the coöperation of a half dozen cities are today participating in a grand celebration to express the appreciation of the entire state at great things which have been worked out and will now work themselves to happy solutions without further interference from any causes.

## KOREA PRACTICALLY QUIET.

Tokio, July 24.—Prince Ito, resident general of Korea, has had a loud audience with the emperor and reports that Korea is practically restored to a condition of peace. It is possible that Prince Ito will assume the presidency of the privy council without relinquishing his title as resident general of Korea.

## CLEVELAND BANKER ARRESTED.

Cleveland, July 24.—Harry E. Hayes, a member of the banking firm of W. J. Hayes & Son of this city, was placed under arrest today on a warrant from New Jersey charging conspiracy in connection with a bond deal. The amount involved is said to be \$100,000.

# SULTAN YIELDS TO YOUNG TURKS

Issues Imperial Trade Which Ordains Assembling of a Chamber of Deputies.

## PRACTICALLY A REVOLUTION

Constitution of 1876 Restored And Measures of Reform To Be Inaugurated.

Immediate Cause of Surrender Was Receipt of a Telegram from the Albanians of Uskub.

Constantinople, July 24.—An imperial decree issued this morning ordains the assembling of a chamber of deputies in accordance with a constitution which has been elaborated by the sultan. The trade has been communicated to the valls and the district lieutenant governors with the necessary orders for the holding of elections. The constitution which the trade now makes effective is practically the one worked out in 1876.

The grand vizier immediately took steps to carry out the orders of his imperial master. He addressed to all the provincial authorities concerned a circular telegram convening the chamber of deputies, in which he pointed out that the method of forming the chamber was determined by an organic statute which, according to the official communication is "an illustrious institution of the sultan." Starting with the sultan's dismissal of Ferid Pasha from the grand viziership, and the appointment of Said Pasha in his place, this step was nothing compared to the sensation created at all quarters this morning by the official announcement that the sultan had decided to convoke a parliament.

## CHANGE WAS INEVITABLE.

It was felt that in view of the general revolt in the army, unprecedented in the history of the Turkish empire, some change was inevitable, and that far-reaching measures of reform in the central government were bound to be inaugurated. But the drastic action of the sultan, which might prove to his own hands and by the stroke of a pen suddenly yielded to the demands of the young Turks and restored the constitution of 1876 has taken a new turn, the members of the diplomatic corps, in fact the entire population of Constantinople completely by surprise. Although it was thought that the long sustained agitation might possibly bring about some form of parliamentary administration nothing so dramatically abrupt was regarded as possible.

## CAUSE OF SURRENDER.

The immediate cause of the sultan's raising of the white flag was the receipt of a telegram addressed to him from the grand vizier, which informed him that they had taken their oath to favor the re-establishment of the constitution. This message landed like a thunder-bolt at the Yildiz kiosk. The sultan had been under the impression that he could depend upon the Albanians under all circumstances.

Ferid Pasha who is an Albanian, had fostered a conflict. When the fact became known, the wrath of the sultan immediately fell upon his favorite, who was summoned to the palace and dismissed on the spot.

Former grand vizier, Said Pasha was then summoned to the palace. He gave the sultan an insight into the real gravity of the situation in the country and the hopelessness of attempting to restore the old regime. Unless the present regime, with its attendant abuse and intrigues, which had brought the country to the verge of ruin, came to an end and some steps were taken in the direction of granting a measure of constitutional government. The attitude of the Albanians had so discomfited the sultan that Said Pasha found him in a mood to make concessions and the pressure exerted by other men who had been long absent from the palace, was the final completed the conversion which resulted in the historic trade of today.

## CONCESSION TO MACEDONIA.

Salonica, European Turkey, July 24.—An imperial firman restoring to Macedonia the constitution of 1876 was read in this city publicly this morning in the presence of the civil and military authorities and before an immense and orderly crowd. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

## YOUNG TURKS MASTERS.

Belgrade, Servia, July 24.—Ciphers dispatched received here from European Turkey declare that the sultan has complete masters of the Turkish authorities have assumed themselves into their hands. The proclamation of the sultan's restoration of the constitution was hailed by a salute of 21 guns from the fort. There is great rejoicing everywhere.

## IN HANDS OF YOUNG TURKS.

Vienna, July 24.—It is reported here that the towns of Monastir, Uskub and Saloniki are in the hands of the young Turks. Order has been maintained everywhere at present.

## GARRISON MUTINIED.

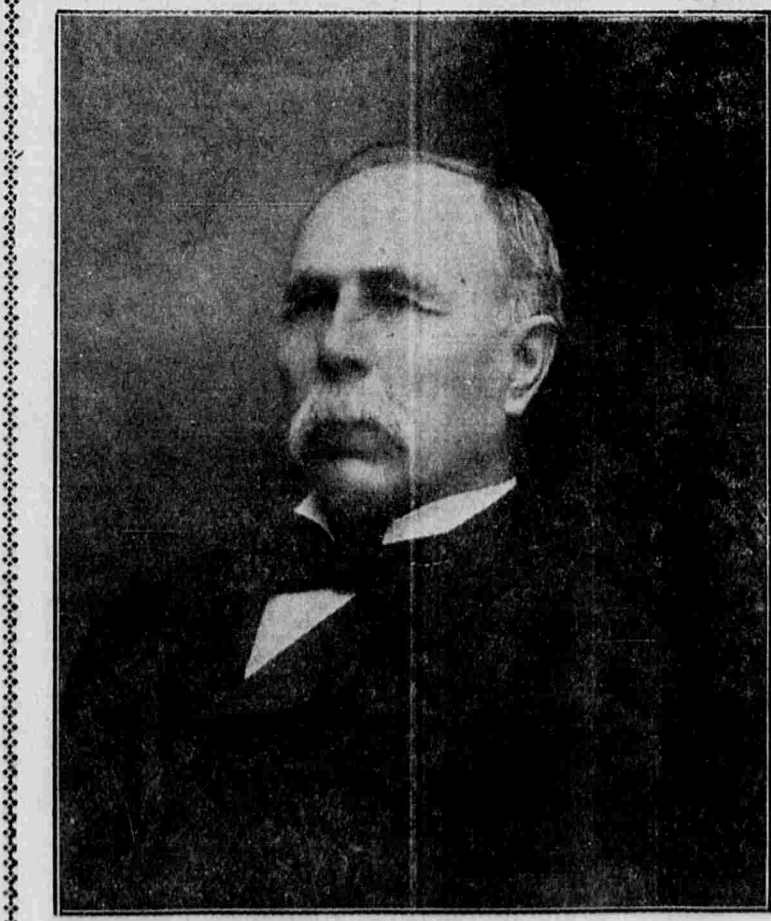
Belgrade, July 24.—The entire garrison at Uskub is reported to have mutinied and Albanians are said to be marching upon the city although there is nothing to show whether they propose joining the mutiny or attempting to quell it.

## NEW COMMANDER SEIZED.

Vienna, July 24.—Marshal Osman Pasha, the new commander of the garrison of Monastir has been seized and carried off by a band of men belonging to the Young Turkey party, according to a telegram received here today from Monastir. Details of this seizure are lacking, but it is asserted that Nizami Bey, the leader of the Young Turkey at Rona yesterday at the head of 1,000 followers, forced his way into Monastir, raided Osman's quarters and succeeded in carrying off the marshal without bloodshed.

Other news received here from European Turkey indicates that the revolt of the Macedonian garrisons in favor of the Young Turks may be expected within the next few days.

The signatory power of the Berlin treaty have no present intention of interfering with the course of events in Turkey which, up to the present time are regarded as a purely domestic affair.



JESSE C. KNIGHT.

"Uncle Jesse" Knight says the completion of the smelter was the fruition of one of his chief desires. "We want the people to come and see us, and see what the smelter is," said Mr. Knight this morning. "I am sure what has been done will open their eyes, and they will see what has been accomplished in the way of providing means for handling ores so that our mines will not be at the mercy of the trust."

"Capitalists interested in the Ogden smelting plant became interested in the smelting plant at Eureka about 18 months ago, but the present company secured control of the plant about a year ago, and has built it up to what it is now," he continued. "The completion of the plant fulfills my conception of a smelter which I have been looking forward to for 15 years. I then saw it would be necessary to the successful conduct of our local mines, to be able to market our own ores, and to this end the smelter has been built."

The total cost of the plant will be about \$500,000, and it has been so built that additional furnaces may be added as they become necessary. The present capacity is about 600 tons of ore a day. There are four lead blast furnaces, 48x300 inches in size, and in addition to these, there are six 65-foot hand roasters and six Keely's Sintering converters.

"Within a year I anticipate that the capacity of the smelter will be in a position to handle 1,000 tons of ore a day, as four more lead blast furnaces will be erected in the near future."

"The smelter company will secure control of the South Swansea Mining company's property, and the water supply for the smelter will be furnished from that property."

"The Eureka Hill Railroad company will haul ores into the smelter from the Rising Sun and Dominion Mining company, the Eureka Swansea Extension, the Tennessee Reel, Ruby and Defender, East Tintic Consolidated, and numerous other patented claims which have not been incorporated. The ores from the Colorado mine will continue to be shipped to Salt Lake, as heretofore."

"We are confident of the success of the smelter."