

Possibly Your Advertisements Are Already GOOD Enough—But They Are Not Yet BIG Enough.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

"Calamity is Man's True Touch-stone," and to Lose Your Job is Often to Find One Twice as Good If You Try the "Want ad. Way."

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

## NOTHING IS SETTLED YET.

Democratic Convention Met This Morning and Adjourned Till Afternoon.

HAD TO WAIT ON COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bryan Determined to Carry Illinois Contest on to Convention Floor.

STATUS OF PHILIPPINE DELEGATES

Question of Nominations Held in Abeyance—Prospects Are No Choice Will Be Made for a Day or Two.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—The morning session of the Democratic national convention today lasted less than one hour. There was delay in calling it to order, and at 11 o'clock it became necessary to take a recess until 2 o'clock to await developments from the committees on permanent organization and credentials. The committee on permanent organization met at once and elected Champ Clark as permanent chairman. The choice was unanimous. The real cause for the delay was the time needed to prepare the report of the committee on credentials. This committee disposed of the last contest at an early hour this morning, but was unable to have its report ready for the convention.

BETTER ORDER TODAY.

The order maintained in the convention hall this morning was a great improvement over yesterday, although the proceedings were heard with difficulty. The committee on the presentation and adoption of the report of the committee on rules. The question of representation of the insular possessions on the floor of the convention at Chicago, and that instance was duplicated this morning.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE NIGHT.

The developments of the night aroused even greater interest in the convention, leaving much to be anticipated. Many of the delegates worked late into the night on committee with subsequent lack of sleep. The credentials committee did not adjourn until after four this morning, while the subcommittee on resolutions labored until after midnight. It is interesting feature before the credentials committee was the appearance of William J. Bryan, after the Illinois contest had been disposed of. He asked for a reconsideration that he might make a minority report. They ruled that no reconsideration was necessary and Mr. Bryan was told to leave the floor. The platform was under discussion. The place was tendered to Champ Clark of Missouri, whose address was awaited with keen interest, as he is known to be a good public speaker.

The appearance of Mr. Bryan on the floor was looked for when the committee on credentials should report. In view of the big battle in prospect between the two camps over the convention over the credentials carried to the convention to be settled.

SLOW IN COMING.

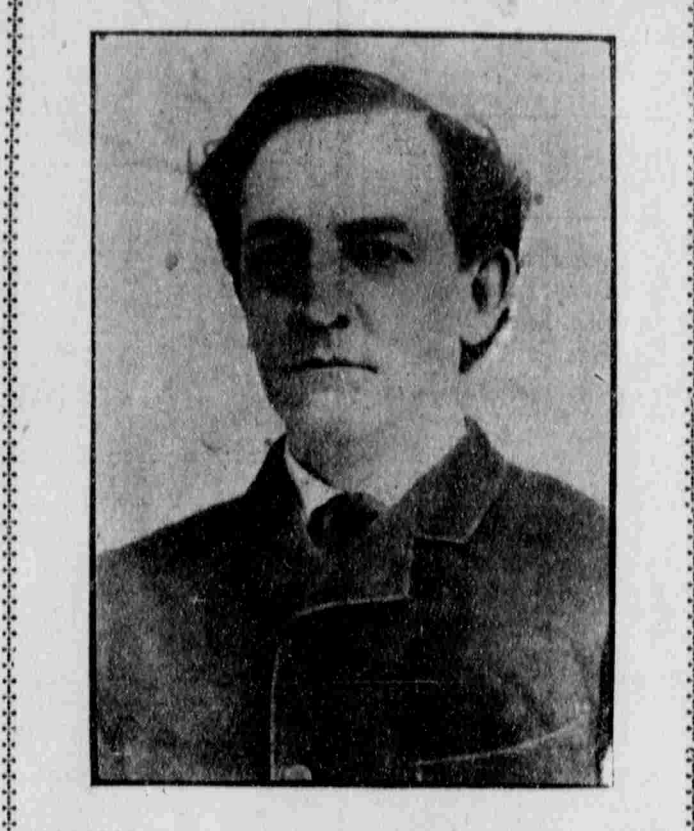
At 10 o'clock, the time set for the opening of the second day's session of the convention, the delegates were in the hall. There was general anticipation that the session would be brief and not over exciting, the knowledge that the resolutions committee would not be ready to report, the fact that Mr. Bryan, a member of this committee, was anxious to mix up in the struggle over the report of the committee on credentials and could not do so as long as it was working on the resolutions, all combined to kill off interest for those who were in possession of any information of the minor workings of the convention. The visitors, however, were quite in force there yesterday and the galleries were well filled long before the arrival of any of the convention officials. Two new delegation emblems were on the floor today, those of

BAILEY OF TEXAS.

The Young Senator Who Refused to Act as Permanent Chairman.



Senator Bailey of Texas always looms up large in the councils of his party and is never a negative quantity at any stage of the game. His refusal, however, to act as permanent chairman of the convention here, well filled long before the arrival of any of the convention officials. Two new delegation emblems were on the floor today, those of



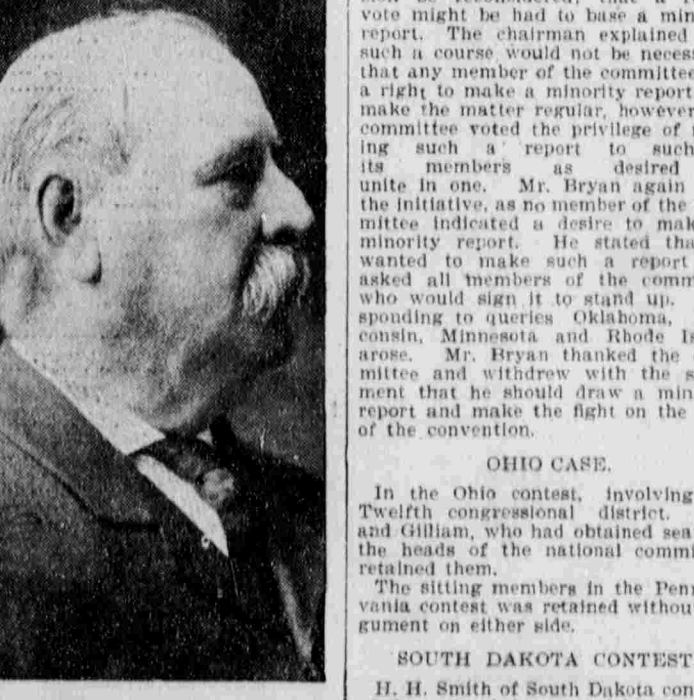
JOHN WARWICK DANIEL, The Distinguished Virginia Senator Who is at Head of Committee to Build Party Platform.

As distinctively the representative of old Virginia orators of the present day, Senator John W. Daniel occupies a conspicuous position. He was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Va., Sept. 5, 1842, and comes of a family distinguished in the law and statesmanship in the conduct of the state's affairs. He received his early education in the schools of Lynchburg, at Lynchburg college, and at Dr. Harrison's university and school. He had a gift for languages, and at 18 had a knowledge of Latin, Greek, French and German. He was but 19 when the Civil war broke out, and entered the Confederate army at once. He was wounded at the first battle of Manassas in 1861, at Boonesboro in 1862, and at Antietam, and at the battle of the Wilderness had his leg broken in a charge. He served with marked distinction through the war in the armies of northern Virginia, and at the time of the battle of the Wilderness was on the staff of Gen. Early. He studied law after the war, and entered immediately upon its practice. Later he wrote "Daniel on Attachments," and "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments," both of which books have been successful. He entered public life in 1869, and served two terms in the Virginia house of delegates. He was a member of the Virginia senate from 1875 to 1881. He was that year beaten in the race for governor of Virginia, but was elected to Congress in 1885, and during his first session was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Mahone, taking his seat in March, 1887, for the term expiring in 1899. His term of service will expire March 3, 1905. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon Senator Daniel by Washington and Lee university and the University of Michigan.

Porto Rico and of the Philippines. One bore a very large "Port," and the other showing in large letters "P. I."

Five members of the committee on permanent organization who were in the hall at the hour fixed for opening of the session stated that they had been informed of a second meeting to elect a permanent chairman. It was argued that no authority exists for holding a session today unless all members of the committee are notified. It was agreed that, if Representative Champ Clark's name is presented, however informally, no objection would be raised. If a new candidate is presented opposition would be made. The weather conditions in the hall were vastly improved over yesterday, the temperature being lower, and the humidity much less.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Nestor of the Democracy Whose Name Was Cheered to the Echo Yesterday.



The dispatches state that the mention the name of Grover Cleveland, the only living ex-president of the United States, sent the delegates to cheering in a manner that clearly proved that he is still one of the most, if not the most popular man in his party. Even with the well known opposition of the American people to the third term idea it is by no means certain that the convention could not have been stamped in his favor had he consented to become a candidate.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Bryan Informs It He Will Take Illinois Case to Convention Floor.

St. Louis, July 7.—With one exception, the contest in the Twenty-first Illinois district, the credentials committee of the national Democratic convention followed the lead of the national committee and seated the delegates recommended as the temporary roll of the convention. This result was accomplished after a session lasting all night. The feature of the session was the declaration of W. J. Bryan, who paid the committee a call at 3 o'clock a. m., that he should make the Illinois contest an issue on the floor of the convention. Mr. Bryan explained to the committee that he had been busy on the platform committee during the time the Illinois contests were being considered. All he asked was the right to make a minority report to the convention. This was granted.

DR. MARY WALKER.

The convention gave patient hearing to every contest represented except that of Dr. Mary Walker, claiming a seat in the convention as the woman representative of the Democrats of New York. Dr. Walker waited patient-

## CHAMP CLARK ON ISSUES OF THE DAY

The Permanent Chairman Attacks The Republican Platform.

QUOTES KING DAVID ON LIARS.

Declares Democratic Quarrel Is Just And Right Beyond All Civil.

PRESIDENT IS NOT THE COUNTRY

Democratic Party Is Not and Never Has Been a Free Trade Party—Republicans Make False Pretensions.

WHO CLARK IS.

Printer, Newspaperman, Lawyer, Congressman and Good Talker.

The permanent chairman of the Democratic convention is a man of strong personality and wide experience. He is a Kentuckian by birth, a Missourian by adoption and represents the Fourth congressional district of his state in the house of representatives. He was educated in the common schools, Kentucky university, Bethany college and Cincinnati law school; 1873-74 was president of Marshall college, West Virginia; worked as a hired farm hand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper, and practiced law; was city attorney of Louisville and Bowling Green; deputy prosecuting and prosecuting attorney; presidential elector; delegate to Trans-Mississippi congress at Denver; married Miss Genevieve Bennett; has had four children born to him; Little Champ, Ann Hamilton, Bennett, and Genevieve, the two latter still living; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses; elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, representing 15,701 votes to 14,770 for Dr. Alonzo Tobias, Republican.

St. Louis, July 7.—The committee on permanent organization, which met just before the morning session of the convention, met and accepted the formal declaration of Senator Bailey as permanent chairman. Champ Clark of Missouri, was then elected and accepted the position. He then spoke as follows:

"In his haste, King David said that all men are liars." Had he been in Chicago when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was nominated on the Republican platform he would not doubt have pronounced the same opinion more leisurely, for surely there never was more mendacity packed into the same space in a grave state paper.

Shakespeare says: "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just; And he but naked, though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

A JUST QUARREL.

In the impending conflict our quarrel is just and we are in the right beyond all cavil.

To state it in a general way our contention is that the government shall be restored to the Democratic-Republican basis on which the fathers of the Republic intended it to rest, and shall be made once more a government of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a government of the classes, by the classes and for the classes.

OHIO CASE.

In the Ohio contest, involving the Twelfth congressional district, Ross and Gilliam, who had obtained seats at the heads of the national committee, retained them.

The sitting members in the Pennsylvania contest were retained without argument on either side.

SOUTH DAKOTA TEST.

H. H. Smith of South Dakota contested the seats of the entire delegation. He charged Mr. Pettigrew with being opposed to any but a Hearst or Bryan man, and quoted language he said Mr. Pettigrew used in the state convention in answer to a question as to whether he would bolt the national convention.

Do you suppose I would pledge myself to support the nominees of the St. Louis convention? I put the question to you, gentlemen. Suppose they nominate old Cleveland or some other man in that Cleveland-Hill ring of the Democratic party. Suppose they reorganize us and nominate a Republican on a Republican platform declared for trusts and the money power. I tell you that I would bolt the ticket and do everything in my power to defeat it at the polls.

The committee did not disturb the sitting delegation of which Mr. Pettigrew is the head.

The committee adjourned at 4:30 a. m., after finishing all contests before it and authorizing its chairman and secretary to prepare and present its report to the convention.

IN CONVENTION HALL.

Chairman Williams Given a Great Reception on His Appearance.

St. Louis, July 7.—Chairman Williams was given a round of applause when he appeared. He had made allowance for the weather by discarding his waistcoat but offset this a trifle by pinning two extra sized badges on the outside of his coat. He carried a large cigar between his teeth which he rolled and chewed nervously.

The strain of his long speech of yesterday was evident in his voice, which was weak and hoarse. As soon as he had produced quiet in the hall by the use of his gavel he introduced Arch-

ever in the government under which we live.

"CONDEMN THE WRONG."

To those immortal state builders who were reared on the fiction that "The king can do no wrong" but when he did wrong they boldly trampled the falsehood under their feet and wrestling a continent from his iron grasp, dedicated it as the home of freedom and to the twin proposition "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that "all men are created equal."

MEN OF '76.

There were men in the land in 1776. And there are only mannikins now. I do not believe such a monstrous libel, George III. did wrong. Our fathers fought and conquered him. Theodore Roosevelt does wrong. We will oppose and overthrow him. Support the president's policy? Will some gentleman tell us what that policy is? Has he any? If so, why doesn't he say so? The truth is he has none. He is an opportunist waiting for something to turn up. He is letting things drift and they are drifting to the deck. Meantime our soldiers are being killed and dying of disease in shoals. For what purpose? Will anybody undertake to say? I defy any jingo to stand up and declare a straight face what the president's policy of the Republican policy is. No one will say so, no one can say so, but some say—"More is the pity and the shame."

"PRESIDENT IS WRONG."

The president is wrong. But we must support the president? To this complex question it came at last by reason of the new fangled jingoism that we must shut up our thinkers, close our mouths and chloroform our consciences in order to be considered patriotic. It avails nothing to claim that Col. Roosevelt is better than his party. It is to be hoped most fervently that he is, a great deal better; but truth to tell, a president cannot be better than his party. Even if he tries to be he is ruined politically.

No man ever found himself in worse political company than does President Roosevelt in this year of grace. He is in the hands of the Republican Philistines and they will bind him with their wishes.

REPUBLICAN FALSE PRETENSIONS.

In every state in the Union it is a felony to get property of any sort—or to attempt to get it by false pretenses. To the same effect is the law in the offices of or to attempt to get them, the whole Republican party could be sent to the penitentiary.

One of their false pretenses—the one which the sharp eye of the people is beginning to see—is in favor of free trade.

The charge is utterly false—a lie made of whole cloth. There are individual Democrats who are free traders just as there are individual Republicans who are atheists, but it would be precisely as true and fair to denounce the Republican party as the party of atheism as to denigrate the Democratic party as the party of free trade.

It is never a free trade party, and is not now. The man who charges that it is does so because of his ignorance or of his mendacity.

Democrats favor the cutting down of exorbitant tariff rates to a reasonable basis. They believe that in many schedules of the present law the rates were too high; those that are too high are in favor of cutting down.

A BOOMERANG.

"We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent them becoming a shelter for monopoly."

I wonder if Mr. Secy. Shaw ever heard those words before? They are taken verbatim from the Republican platform of 1901. The secretary who opened it up at a great rate for Gov. Cummins and others nominated on that platform. He scornfully refers to it as "the dead Iowa idea." But it was a righteous declaration borrowed from Democrats and is not dead—not even dying.

Where tariff rates are so high that they enable American manufacturers to sell their wares abroad cheaper than they do to Americans here at home, we say that they ought to be reduced.

If this is anarchy or treason, made the most of it.

Let Republican spellbinders and editors explain why an American farmer should pay from a third to one-half more for an American plow than his competitor in farming pays for it in Australia or South America or the ends of the earth. Democrats say it is wrong and they stand by the American farmer.

Not quite so between us in November. Not quite all Republican statesmen believe it right. Once in a while a ray of light breaks in upon the benighted intellect of a Republican. For example, a year or two ago, J. C. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, had a lucid interval and advocated in several interviews the cutting down of tariff rates, when they are so high as to enable the manufacturer to sell his wares cheaper abroad than at home. He went further and introduced bills to that effect, but the Republican leaders would not touch them and by croaking, bellowing and other means checked his ardor as a tariff reformer, since when he has been as dumb as an oyster.

I am citing Babcock's performance in the moment of lucidity to show that to advocate the cutting down of outrageous tariff rates in the foregoing cases does not prove that a man is the enemy of his country as the standpatters would have you believe.

The standpatters and speakers claim that only antiquated sorts of our manufactured articles are sold abroad cheaper than to Americans at home. That theory is very ingenious, but unfortunately it is not true. The goods they are sold at home, and the fashions in steel rails remain the same or substantially so.

STANDPATTERS, EXPLAIN.

Will he or some other standpatter explain why Americans should be made to pay one-third more for American steel rails than the citizens of other nations pay for theirs?

He may answer as did Mr. Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania, that the railroad companies pay for the steel rails, and that it is the business of no body else how much they pay for them, but Olmstead had more courage than information, for everybody that travels on a railroad, everybody that ships anything so shipped, helps pay for the steel rails. The railroad companies foot the bills in the first instance and then make their customers repay them with interest at the highest rate the traffic will bear.

Of a piece with the foregoing false pretenses is that other one that Democrats would destroy American industries. There is not a syllable of truth in it. Why should they desire to destroy the industries of their own country? They are virtually interested in maintaining them, and they wish to see them all prosper by giving to them all an equal chance, and not by fostering some at the expense of others.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POSITION.

The true Democratic position on the tariff is this: Recognize the fact that a large portion of our revenue has always been raised from customs duties

or taxes. Democrats divide all imports into three classes—necessaries, comforts and luxuries, and contend that the tariff taxes should be highest on luxuries, lower on comforts and lowest or none at all on the necessities. They furthermore say that taxes should be uniform on all articles belonging to one class. That is the Democratic party's position, from which it will not be driven or bullied. No amount of misrepresentation will cause them to budge from that position. We say, furthermore, that not one dollar more in the shape of tariff taxes or any other sort of tax should be taken from the people than is necessary to pay the expenses of a government economically administered. On these propositions we believe we are right, and then we confidently rely in the approaching election in November.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

When Napoleon signed the title deeds in this vast country west of the Mississippi be turned to the American commissioners and said: "Now I have given England a maritime rival," and so he had until insatiable greed and criminal ambition were being killed and dying of disease in shoals. For what purpose? Will anybody undertake to say? I defy any jingo to stand up and declare a straight face what the president's policy of the Republican policy is. No one will say so, no one can say so, but some say—"More is the pity and the shame."

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## JAPANESE SWARM OVER MOUNTAINS.

Compelled the Center of the Russian Vanguard to Fall Back.

THEIR PLANS ARE A MYSTERY.

Russian War Office Denies That a Great Battle is Now in Progress.

CORRESPONDENTS GIVEN FREE RUN

Perhaps With Design—Result is Many Conflicting Reports—Car to Visit Departing Soldiers.

Ta Tche Kiao, Wednesday, July 6.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early this morning and advanced on Kai Chou, compelling Gen. Chirikoff with the center of the Russian vanguard to fall back. A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nantay, driving out two companies of Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks who were entrenched there. The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kai Chou. It was then nightfall. Gen. Samsonoff made a heroic attempt to check the Japanese, galloping out with guns to shell the Japanese left and inflicting serious losses on them, but fearing his retreat would be cut off, he fell back and is now holding Kai Chou. Gen. Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kai Chou. The plans of the Japanese remain a mystery to the Russian commanders.

FREE REIN FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—(1:06 p. m.)—It is reported that the emperor will leave St. Petersburg Saturday for the Volga region, and will visit Kazan, Penza, Samara and Syzran, to bid farewell to the Fifth and Sixth Siberian army corps which will be held in reserve at Irkutsk and Omak.

There is much confusion in the newspaper reports of the fighting which may possibly be accounted for by the absence of Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, commander of the eastern army, and Gen. Kuropatkin and his staff, who are with the southern army.

The correspondents, perhaps by design, have been given a free rein, with the result that a mass of conflicting reports have been published. There are a dozen versions of Lieut. Gen. Count Keller's reconnaissance toward the north, which resulted in two fights on July 4, one at Ekiavang and the other at Mohoumiza, west of the line between Mo and Fen Shui pass.

The dispatch of the London Daily Telegraph from Liao Yang announces that the fighting was proceeding 25 miles from there, probably refers to this fighting.

According to official information received by the war office, the Japanese began their advance toward Liao Yang June 29, one column moving along the main and the other over the direct road, the former reaching Ou Fang Kou, 10 miles beyond Fen Shui pass, and the latter reaching Liao Khol pass, 12 miles northwest of Mo. Tuo pass. They halted at these points until July 3 the Russians falling back to Lang Tze pass, 30 miles from Liao Yang. The Japanese advance guard, consisting of 1,500 men, was only two miles east of the Russian position. The next day occurred Keller's reconnaissance in force when the Japanese were discovered to be trying a flank movement in the direction of Liao Yang. There the last fighting is reported to have taken place, and still further north a Japanese column is continuing to hold another Fen Shui pass, 12 miles northwest of Saimata to the road leading to Liao Yang and Mukden and 25 miles east of the latter place. At this time the Japanese main forces are on the Sun Yen-Hai Cheng and Kai Chou Ta Tche Kiao roads, and Vandaichou and Shi Kai Heng respectively 55 miles from Kai Cheng and 50 miles from Ta Tche Kiao and Kai Chou.

BATTLE NOT IN PROGRESS.

St. Petersburg, July 7, 5:03 p. m.—The war office denies that a battle is in progress, as reported by the Liao Yang correspondents of the London Telegraph, who in a dispatch under today's date says that a severe battle was proceeding 25 miles from there, and that numbers of wounded were being brought in from the mountains. The officials of the war office repeat the substance of the explanation contained in these dispatches today, saying that the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph probably referred to the reconnaissance in force made by Lieut. Gen. Count Keller July 4, in the direction of Mo. Tuo pass, east of Liao Yang, full details of which were telegraphed here and cabled to the Associated Press the same day from Gen. Sakharoff's camp to whose army Gen. Keller's corps belongs. Gen. Sakharoff reported that the Russians lost more than 200 officers or men killed or wounded. The report of the Daily Telegraph correspondent was doubtless correct, as his feeling the stream of wounded brought in. The war office has no news of further fighting of importance.

KALEIDOSCOPIC PERFORMANCES.

Plain people cannot be blamed for being bewildered by all this kaleidoscopic performance. They cannot be censured because by an old process they figure it out that two and two make four and that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the cabinet to the senate at the behest of Messrs. Frick, Cassatt and Cameron, taken in connection with the change of feeling in Wall street in favor of the president, has a sinister meaning.

The trust magnates who secured the senatorial floor for Mr. Knox since they have established the entire cordiality with that famous trust buster ought to compel the young ruffianly actions of great trust houses who sometime ago limited and assaulted Mr. Knox in a public restaurant to go down on their knees and make to him the amende honorable.

Then all will be lovely with the trusts and the trust buster.

FEELING IN WALL STREET.

"While in New York I spent two days in Wall street, chatting with many representatives of the financial interests and I find there is no longer any disposition to make a fight. And in accepting the situation the feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change and I heard many friendly comments. I confess I was surprised at this, as I have believed that ill-will toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change among the Wall street trust magnates and Brother Loomis 'hears many friendly comments' by the afore-said trust magnates."

Mr. Loomis does not vouchsafe to an