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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. | FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

MILITIA WENT INTO CAMP TODAY

National Guard Boys Made a Brave Show as They Marched To Depot.

BATTERY HORSES WERE WILD.

Artillerymen Had All Kinds of Trouble With Their Green Mounts On the Road.

THIRTY MEN WERE EXCUSED

Out of the Seventy Applications Sent In to be Relieved of Encampment Duties.

The National Guard boys are in the annual summer camp, at Provo Lake resort, and fully entered on the regular camp routine. They are thoroughly in the spirit of the occasion, and particularly interested now that the regulars are encamped with them.

The encampment march began yesterday morning with the departure of Battery A, First artillery, four Hotchkiss guns, down the State road about 9 o'clock. The artillerymen had trouble with their horses, which being green and fresh for artillery service, "created diversion" both at starting and between this city and Murray. Several of the horses acted before starting as though they had been in logging camps, and plunged and lunged at the crack of the whip, as though their safety depended on the quickest kind of action. The result was that several changes of horses were necessary; and before the command had proceeded far from the armory, the horses attached to the Battery wagon kicked their harnesses to strings, and broke the tongue of the wagon. Four new horses and a driver had to be secured, at an extra expense of $10 per day. When near Murray a pair of horses attached to one of the guns started the fun again, and they had to be replaced by a trained team from the Twelfth regular battery. The wagon was delayed over an hour. However, the militia artillerists managed to proceed after that with a minimum of disaster. Green and unmanageable horses are the "bane of existence" to the mounted forces of a militia command; and in fact, during Saturday afternoon, the battery boys had a strenuous time of it trying new horses. The cavalry troop boys, too, had their trials and tribulations in this line, and the son of County Clerk James was thrown under his horse and had his leg sprained. Private Caldwell of the battery found it necessary to choke the animal he had charge of, and throw him onto the ground before he would behave.

THIRTY ABSENTEES.

There were 70 applications to be excused from encampment, but Gen. Cannon would allow only 30, so that the number of absentees is reduced to a reasonable minimum. B company came down from Ogden on last evening's Short Line train, slept in their car, and after breakfasting in the city restaurants, marched over to the armory so that they were able to march back to the railroad, with the remainder of the battalion. Members of the Salt Lake comamnds donned their khakis yesterday morning, and were about town all day with them on, so that by evening, they began to feel like the real thing.

The privates and non-commissioned officers reported at the Market street armory at 6 a. m., today, and the commissioned officers showed up an hour later. E company came down from Bountiful by a special train over the Salt Lake & Ogden, but not in time to march up town, and return with the battalion command. The band of the Twenty-ninth U. S. infantry, as was expected, had been detailed to accompany the troops, by Colonel Lockwood, commanding Fort Douglas, and arrived at the armory at 7:30. Shortly after 8 o'clock came the command "Fall in," and headed by the post band of 26 men under Chief Musician Herric, and Drum Major Cleveland, the Salt Lake contingent of the state troops started up West Temple street, with troop A bringing up the rear. The band gave the boys a step just a little quicker than they had been used to with the civilian bands, but they caught right on, and the way they marched up street was in the highest degree commendable. The alignment was excellent, and so was the wheel west on South Temple street. Spectators from the sidewalks were astonished at such good marching from state troops, and in their clean new khakis and equipment the boys made a very soldierly appearance. General Cannon and staff marched up on the north sidewalk, but the other officers were with their respective commands.

There were five passenger coaches waiting on the siding at the Short Line station, with two box and two stock cars on another track for the horses. E company joined the rest of the troops and as expeditiously as possible, the train was loaded with General Cannon in command, and the boys started off in fine spirits and determined to make the encampment a success.

THE OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The command leaving this city this morning, included the following roster of officers and men: Brigadier General Cannon commanding the state troops and the camp; assistant adjutant general, Lieut.-Col. H. M. H. Lund; inspector of target practise, Lieut.-Col. J. D Ford; assistant inspector general, Lieut-Col E V Smith; deputy surgeon general, C. M. Benedict, M. D.; judge advocate, Major S. A. King; brigade commissary, Major A. L. Thomas, Jr.; aid decamp, Major R. J. Glendinning.

First regiment staff and field: Lieut.-Col. Greenwald, commanding; Capt. L. W. Smeltzer, adjutant; Capt. Orrin R. Grow, Capt. Sophus H. Lund, Maj.-Surgeon H. A. Anderson. Company B of Ogden, captain, W. E. Kneass; first lieutenant, A. L. Louder; second lieutenant, H. D. Wells. Thirty-six officers and men out of an enlistment of 44. Company D of Salt Lake—Captain, O. H. Hassing; first lieutenant, A. W. Johnson; second lieutenant, C. D. Peck; 33 officers and men, out of an enlistment of 48. Company E of Bountiful—Captain, Lamoni Call; first lieutenant, Ira J. Stoker; second lieutenant, C. P. Rockwood; 26 officers and men, out of an enlistment of 28. Company H of Salt Lake—Captain, Freeman P. Bassett; first lieutenant, Adrian B. Pembroke; second lieutenant, R. A. Young; 33 officers and men, out of an enlistment of 42. Cavalry—Troop A of Salt Lake—Captain, A. W. Caine, Jr.; first lieutenant, E. L. Bourne; second lieutenant, E. G. Gardner; 22 officers and men, out of an enlistment of 38. Signal Corps—Captain A. A. Smith, First Lieut. Skidmore; 21 officers and men, out of an enlistment of 23. Hospital corps, seven men, under Maj. Anderson. The other regimental commands are company A of Nephi—Captain J. L. Ewing; first lieutenant, Joseph A. Hyde, Jr.; second lieutenant, M. T. Howard; company F of Manti—Captain, Fred Kammerman; first lieutenant, Erastus Jensen.

G company of Provo has been mustered out of service, but there are good prospects of a new G company taking its place. The battery officers are Capt. W. G. Webb, First Lieut. Fred U. Leonard, Second Lieut. Fred. Smith. The command numbers 40 men. The courtesies of Brig.-Gen. Baldwin, commanding the department of the Colorado, and Col. Lockwood, commanding Fort Douglas, are much appreciated by the state military authorities, and it is to these two government officials that the success of the encampment will be due, for everything possible has been done by them to assist, and give the boys a real insight into military camp training. In fact this is the policy of the war department which is doing all it can to bring the militia system of the country and the regular army into closer and more sympathetic relations.

CHICAGO PACKERS ISSUE AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The packers have issued an official statement defining their position in the stock yards controversy and declaring that they will not enter into any agreement with the striking butcher workmen. In reviewing the causes leading up to the strike, the packers point out that they offered to submit the entire matter to arbitration, and that their offer was refused.

After the strike was called they state that they again took up negotiations with the butcher workmen and at the end of a week an agreement was reached which was considered fair to both parties. Before there was a chance to put this agreement into effect the cattle butchers held a meeting and decided to ignore the contract and the second strike was ordered. The statement concludes with the following:

"In what light would the packers regard a contract with the butcher workmen after these events? What argument could the union leaders adduce in favor of such a contract or in favor of arbitration?

"The packers had agreements with the car workers and some other labor organizations, by which the men were morally bound not to strike. Yet, when the butcher workmen were seen to be so much in the wrong that they could not enforce their demands, these contract bound workmen laid down their tools in sympathetic strike. Again the agreemnt, now so stoutly contended for, was wilfully torn up. None can truthfully say that the owners of the plants have opposed trade unions. They never asked their employes as to their affiliation with labor organizations or with any association. They knew when the various unions were being formed in their plants and they did not in the least attempt to prevent their formation.

"In conclusion it cannot be stated too strongly that the packers will not enter into any agreement with the butchers. Experience has proven that negotiations with an organization that has absolutely no regard for the involibility of contract is a foolish waste of time."

LIVESTOCK SHOW.

That at World's Fair Was Opened Today.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—World's Fair Grounds.—The world's fair livestock show opened today, to continue until November 4, and is one of the principal features of the exposition. The scope of this enterprise, which extends to every department of livestock ranging from cattle and horses down to Belgian pigeons and hares, exceeds that of any other event in the history of livestock shows. The total valuation of the prizes to be awarded is placed at $400,000. The list of jurors appointed to judge the several exhibits includes the names of the foremost men in the livestock world. The livestock forum, where all of the events are scheduled to take place, is the largest ever erected for livestock shows.

Great interest is centered upon the exhibit of horses. In number of entries this exhibit exceeds that of the Columbian exposition by over 100 per cent. Among the large list of 1,600 entries which include the best stallions and mares of both continents, the harness and saddle horses will prodominate. The standard breds and the thoroughbreds will rank second in importance, every prominent breeder in America being represented. The governments of France, Germany and Belgium also have arranged special exhibits over which the respective commissioners of these countries are in charge. The livestock pens cover over 400 acres. The forum is 250 by 2,500 feet, and seats 11,000.

TROUBLE AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Banker A. E. Carleton Justifies The Deportations.

Chipple Creek, Colo., Aug. 22.—A. E. Carleton, mine owner and bank president, of this city, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press concerning the report that he had been charged by J. C. Higens and others of the men who were deported from this district Saturday night, with having directed the work of the mob of 2,000 miners. Mr. Carleton did not deny that he had a hand in the deportations but took exception to the statement that he was "leader of the mob."

"I had no more to do with the business than a number of others," said Mr. Carleton. "In fact, the work had begun before I came to town from my mines Saturday evening."

In a statement made at Denver Mr. Higens declared that those who performed the physical work of seizing and driving three attorneys, the proprietors of the Intermountain Mercantile company's store and others out of town consulted with Banker Carleton and Nelson Franklin, formerly mayor of Victor, from time to time during the proceedings.

"A. E. Carleton pointed at me," declared Mr. Higens, "and said, 'There is one you want,' and the next moment they had me fast. Last week Carleton asked me to withdraw from the bond of A. E. Williamson, one of the imprisoned miners, and I refused to do so. This was the offense for whch I was deported. I do not think that over 200 men in the thousands who watched our deportation, were in sympathy with the treatment we rectived."

Mr. Higens is a builder and has a contract on a cyanide mill in the Cripple Creek district, which is unfinished.

Mr. Carleton justifies the deportations on the ground that the men sent out of the district were agitators and emissaries of friends of the Western Federation of Miners.

THE STORMING OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japs Unable to Establish a Foothold at Louisa Bay is Considered Encouraging.

JAPS GET REINFORCEMENTS.

Russian Resistance is Stubborn, but Confidence That it Will Be Successful Not Absolute.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22, 3:37 p. m.—The storing of Port Arthur, which the foreign dispatches say is progressing, is riveting all attention. The brave, stubborn resistance which Gen. Stoessel is making is evoking high praise, and the war office and public are hoping almost against hope that he will be able to hold out in spite of the heavy odds against him. The latest news, that the Japanese are unable to establish a foothold at Louisa bay and at the most westerly fort of the inner defenses, is considered encouraging.

An official dispatch from Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky at Port Arthur, by way of Chefoo, says that only two officers were killed on board the ships which returned to the harbor after the fight of Aug. 10, but his information about the condition of the ships it not satisfactory, the admiralty explaining that he probably avoided going into specific details owing to fear that the dispatch might fall into the hands of the Japanese.

News that the Port Arthur squadron has again sailed out is expected at any hour, as Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky's orders are imperative to go out or destroy his ships beyond the possibility of repair before the fortress falls.

The loss of the gallant Novik in a fight against two Japanese cruisers at Kosavovsk, island of Sakhalin, is not yet known here as the authorities are awaiting the report of Vice Admiral Skrydloff before making the news public. The cruiser by her exploits had endeared herself to the whole country, and her loss will create a more sentimental effect than that of any ship in the fleet.

The report from Shanghai to the effect that Rear-Admiral Prince Ouktomsky had arrived there on the protected cruiser Askold, Aug. 12, proves to have been untrue. A private dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai today says that Admiral Ouktomsky has not been there.

JAPS STRONGLY REINFORCED.

Chefoo, Aug. 22, (9 p. m.)—It is asserted in reliable quarters at Port Arthur that the Japanese have received reinforcements of 30,000 men from the north.

The steamer Victoria, which has arrived this evening from Newchwang, reports hearing spasmodically heavy firing at Louisa and Pigeon bays, respectively northwest and west of Port Arthur, between 10 o'clock last night, and one in the morning. She saw searchlights playing freely and skyrockets signalling at 1 o'clock this morning. The ship was too far away to hear or see anything further.

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE STUBBORN.

Chefoo, Aug. 22, (Noon.)—The Chinese just arrived, who bring the latest information from Port Arthur, were employed by the Russian military authorities carting the dead off the field, and also ammunition, which they say is plentiful, confirm the statement that the Liao Ti promontory was not assaulted for the reason that it is impregnable from the seaside and the Japanese are unable to move on it from the north.

The Japanese main attack has been the heaviest against the Russian center and right, particularly against the center, fronting which the Japanese have taken up a strong position at Shushiyen.

Pigeon bay has been the scene of fighting several days before the final assault had begun, the Japanese never being able to hold for long any territory they might gain. Their attacks were made mostly at nights, during foggy days and mornings. The Japanese believe that their superior physical condition will win the battle for them by wearing the Russian garrison, which is constituted of less hardened material, down to the point of exhaustion by the persistency of their attack and their refusal to accept a repulse.

The temperament of the Russian garrison is dogged and determined.

Gen. Stoessel, who is heavy, rides ceaselessly his chargers, which are showing the strain upon them, although the general changes his mounts frequently.

Both officers and soldiers have grown indifferent to the shells which enter the town frequently. Recently the Chinese theater was hit and a score of people were killed and wounded. One shell exploded in the corral of the Chinese who tell the story, killing five donkeys.

Civilians are allowed to leave the bomb-proofs during the lulls in artillery fire, but the intermissions are rare and everybody is worn and anxious over the situation.

An unusually large proportion of young company officers have been killed, which is partially owing to their duties and to their reckless daring. While the Russians apparently believe they will hold the Japanese in check, their confidence in their successful resistance is not absolute. The Japanese have guns mounted on nearly all the hills which formerly formed Russian outposts.

The Japanese fire is accurate. The hospitals and Chinese houses at Port Arthur are full of Russian wounded. The narrators say the dead when ready for burial are stored in warehouses and are then buried on the outskirts of the town, quick-lime being used freely to prevent infection.

Three large ships and two gunboats are being repaired in the dockyard and basin, the other ships being behind the shelter of the Tigers-tail peninsula.

The junks now depart from Liao-Tio lighthouse. That point has been hit by a shell.

PARKER'S WESTERN TRIP.

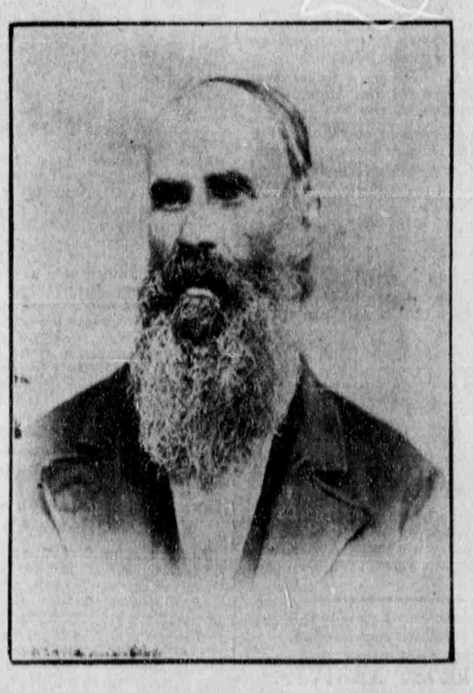
By no Means Certain He Will Make Any Speeches.

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 22.—It was made plain at Rosemount today that there is no certainty of Judge Parker making any speeches in the west in connection with his St. Louis trip, or at any other time or place. The principle on which Judge Parker will act in the matter was learned from an intimate associate of the judge, who said:

"Judge Parker has no faith in the utility of speechmaking for its own sake, and will make no speeches anywhere for the mere purpose of appearing in any given locality He believes a stumping tour by a presidential candidate to be improper, and he will undertake no such tour. The only condition upon which he will make any speech anywhere will be the fact that he has some definite thing to say, and that he is convinced by his own reason that some given time and place best suits the saying of it there and then. You may say with the utmost confidence that under no other conditions will Judge Parker make a speech anywhere."

Senator Hoar's Condition Same

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 22.—No bulletin was given out early today from the home of Senator George F. Hoar, but it was understood that the senator was growing steadily weaker. No important change in his condition, however, occurred during the night.



DANIEL STUART DEAD.

Pioneer and Veteran of Early-Day Utah Dies at Age of Eighty-four.

In this city on Aug. 21, at his home on Third North street, Daniel Stuart died of old age, at the ripe age of 84. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at 3 o'clock from the Twenty-eighth ward meetinghouse. The body may be viewed at the residence, 662 west Third North, from 12:30 to 2:30 on Tuesday.

The deceased was born May 2, 1820, in Lancaster, England. He emigrated with his family in 1847 to St. Joseph, Mo., whence they accompanied the Mormon emigration to Utah in 1850, and established their first home in this city in an emigrant wagon, on the site now occupied by the Siegel Bros. store, Main street, where they lived for 20 years, and removed to their present home, now in the Twenty-eighth ward.

The deceased was a shoemaker and followed his trade on a small lot on the bank of City creek, upon which now stands a fine mercantile building in the business center. Here he laid the foundation for the competency attained in later years.

Soon after his arrival the colonists had laid out a fort, built numerous log houses, and planted many fields of corn, potatoes, etc., and gathered several wagon loads of salt from the lake store. In the month of June, 1848, the fields were invaded by crickets in vast numbers, which devoured the crops. The settlers were powerless against this enemy, and starvation appeared inevitable, when to their great relief the crops were saved by the coming of the sea gulls, which suddeny appeared upon the scene and devoured the crickets ravenously.

The Indians from the first were hostile, and in the year 1850, the colonists were compelled to defend their homes from depredations of the Ute tribe. A battle was fought near Salt Lake City, and there was from this time on, for several years, a recurrence of these Indian troubles, in the quelling of which the settlers were called upon to contribute men and means. The deceased was one of the faithful pioneers who stood guard for many a night in the lonely outskirts of the settlement.

In 1855 the deceased performed a mission to Carson, Nev., and was one of the first workers of the placer gold mines of that state, from which he returned in 1857.

In 1878 he performed a mission to Tennesse in company with Parley P. Pratt, from which he returned with impaired health. He was always ready to perform every duty required by the Church, to the upbuilding of which he has contributed liberally of his means, and of which he was ever a faithful and consistent member from the time he joined it until his death. He was also a veteran of the Black Hawk Indian war, in a company of which William Kimball was the captain.

The deceased leaves three living children: George Stuart of Malad City, Idaho; Mrs. Christiana M. Pomeroy and Mrs. Zina Watkins of this city. Also 29 grandchildren and 26 great-grandchildren.

THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Seventh Annual Session Called to Order by Prest. J. H. Richards.

1,500 PEOPLE WERE PRESENT.

Welcomed by Gov. Chamberlain and Mayor Williams—Salt Lake Has Good Chance for Home.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—President J. H. Richards of Idaho dropped the Manzanita gavel that called to order the seventh annual session of the Mining congress at 10 o'clock this forenoon in the presence of about 1,500 people. Many of the delegations from throughout the United States have not yet arrived and the attendance is conservatively estimated for the later sessions of the week at from 2,000 to 2,500.

George H. Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical society, presented President Richards with the gavel, made of Manzanita wood, cut in Rich Gulch, Jackson county, southern Oregon, the first mining district of the state. It is banded with gold from the placers of the gulch bearing the engraved history of the gavel, date of the Potland session and its presentation.

The convention was opened with prayer in which Rev. Father McDevitt invoked the care of Providence on the assembled representatives of the mining industry. On behalf of the state of Oregon, Gov. Chamberlain welcomed the delegates and visitors. His address of welcome follows:

GOV. CHAMBBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to extend to you, the delegates to the American Mining Congress, on behalf of the people of Oregon, a cordial welcome to our state.

It matters not from whence you come, nor what flag floats over you when at home, the genial breezes of Oregon are balmy enough, the homes of our people hospitable enough, and the hearts of our citizens warm enough to insure each and every one of you a hearty reception and a pleasant stay amongst us.

OREGON HONORS YOU.

Oregon feels that in honoring you she is honoring herself, for it is seldom indeed that any state has an opportunity to welcome as her guests a body of men so distinguished, not only in the fields of commercial and industrial enterprise and activity, but as well in governmental affairs of state and nation.

You have assembled here to consider problems affecting one of the greatest industries of our country, and to take steps looking to its advancement. It is well that to the settlement of these problems and the promotion of an industry so vital to the welfare of the world you have invited none but men who have achieved distinction in the various activities to which each has bent the best energies of his life.

OREGONIANS GRATIFIED.

Permit me to assure you that it is peculiarly gratifying to our people that Oregon was selected as a place for holding this, the seventh annual session of the American Mining congress. Without disparagement to the phenomenal strides which, in the past few years, most of our sister states have made in wealth and population, I think I may safely claim that Oregon occupies no second place. For many years, and until quite recently, she occupied an almost isolated place in the sisterhood of states, cut off by lack of railroad and other transportation facilities from the great world of business and commercial enterprise. Truly, her motto, "Alis volat propriis," was peculiarly appropriate. She had none of those adventitious aids which other states have been able to claim to push her to the fore front, with the result that, while our neighbors have advanced more rapidly in material prosperity, Oregon now stands with outstretched hands, inviting those who will to come and exploit her practically undeveloped resources.

Even if my time were not limited, it would hardly be proper for me to do more than merely to call your attention to strides which our people have made in the last few years in everything that goes to the upbuilding and enrichment of a magnificent commonwealth. Immense bodies of land which until the past 18 months have never felt the impress of the footsteps of man, and were considered as fit only for the desolate habitations of the coyote, the prairie dog and the jackrabbit, have been reclaimed from the desert, and with abundance of water, snatched by the cunning hand of man from snowcapped peak and mountain streams, are mantled with crops of cereals, hay and fruits, furnishing homes for thousands of sturdy men and women.

Sections of the state which in years gone by were deemed unfit for cultivation, have proven to be the most productive and of wonderful capability in the growing of cereals and other food crops.

LIVESTOCK INTEREST.

The livestock interest, although many of the ranges have been converted into wheat, fruit and alfalfa fields, continues to grow in volume and value, as the facilities for breeding and feeding the vast hordes of horses, cattle and sheep improve each year. Hills and valleys that were once deemed best adapted to the culture of wheat, have been reluctantly but profitably abandoned for these purposes, and here may now be seen magnificent orchards of apples, peaches, peas, prunes and cherries, which are coming to be known the world over for their excellence of form and flavor.

Portland, a few years since without a single line of transcontinental railway to bring to her merchants the wares of the east or the products of the interior, now finds practically centered here five transcontinental railways and a line of steamers connecting them with the Orient. From a city of little importance she now occupies the fourth place in the United States, and promises you that in the next few years that she will not only occupy the first place in this regard, but will step rapidly to the front as a great exporting and importing point for the commerce between the new and the old east.

OREGON'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

And how is it with the mineral resources of the state? They, too, are in the infancy of development. Notwithstanding this, she occupies the tenth place in the roll of states for the year of 1903 as a gold producer, having credited to her score $1,364,341, and the twelfth place as a silver producer, having credited to her account 125,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $67,500. What a remarkable showing for a state that until a very recent date has practically made no effort to develop her mining interests. The magnificent mountain ranges that parallel each other from the northern to the southern boundaries of the state bear in their bosoms not only untold millions of gold and silver, but here, too, are mines of coal and copper and iron. All that is needed for the development of these is such splendid enterprise and brain and brawn as characterize the distinguished gentlemen whom we are today proud to hail as our guests. As a result of your visit to us I venture to predict that within another decade Oregon will make rapid advances to a first position as a rich producer of mineral wealth.

But how unfortunate it is that an industry of such vast importance to national and international commerce, and so magnificent in promise, has received so little attention at the hands of the lawmakers of state and nation. What has been heretofore accomplished has been due to individual enterprise and effort. Our country little realizes what it owes to you, gentlemen of this congress, and to others like you who have braved the frost of winter as well as the prostrating and fever-laden heat of summer; who have coveted death in all its forms and shrunk from neither hardship nor danger in order to open up to an advancing civilization the great storehouses of nature. But you have yet new fields to enter upon and conquer, and you are here to devise the ways and means for successes in the future.

MINING INDUSTRY.

And first, you should make your voices heard in the halls of Congress. An industry of such importance to the world as is that which you have the honor to represent, should have a place in the cabinet of the president. It was long before the rights of the great agricultural interests of the country were recognized by Congress, but now all appreciate the value of the department of agriculture. It was long before the lawmaking power could be made to see and appreciate the value of a department of commerce and labor, yet who would now consent to its abolishment? These great interests were able to make themselves heard and understood, and constant knocking at the doors of Congress forced for them a reluctant recognition. Why cannot the mining interests of this great country of ours make their voices heard where others have been heard before. Without the wealth that our mines afford and add each year to the capital of the commercial world, all industries would shrink and stagnation in all the fields of activity and enterprise would be the inevitable result.

And, second, there should be state recognition of the mining industry. Here, too, is a field open for your combined effort and enterprise. A bureau established with proper safeguards and restrictions so that it would be for the benefit of a class engaged in exploiting the rich resources of the state, and not for an individual whose sole aim and ambition is to draw a munificent salary, would do much to elevate, promote and stimulate the mining industry.

I might suggest other matters for your earnest and united consideration, but time and the proprieties of the occasion bid me leave such suggestions to men of wider and riper experience.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I bid you most cordial welcome. All we have to give is yours, while Oregon is honored by your presence. We ask you to enjoy our wealth of fruits and flowers, our fertile hills and beautiful valleys decked in gorgeous raiment of undying green; our lofty peaks, snowcaped and sun-crowned, rearing their massive heads to heaven here and there and everywhere, inspiring the hearts and minds of all beholders and bringing them to a realization of the near and majestic presence of the Almighty; our magnificent mountain ranges clad from crest to base with abundant and towering forests and bearing within their generous breasts riches that rival the wealth of "Ormus or of Ind."

These and all the beauties of sky and landscape with which a beneficent Providence has blessed us we bid you enjoy, and rest assured that Oregon and her people will feel amply repaid if when you return to your distant homes you will cherish none but pleasant memories of your visit here.

Mayor George H. Williams of Portland followed on behalf of the citizens of the Rose City.

MAYOR WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: When we speak of the Congress of the United States we understand that it is a body of representatives from all parts of the American Union assembled to make laws, and when we speak of the American Mining Congress we understand it to be a body of representatives from all parts of the same Union assembled to consider an industry in which all of the people of the United States are more or less interested. To constitute what may properly be called a congress, a body assuming that name should have a national character.

MINING, A CORNERSTONE.

Mining is the chief cornerstone of the business world. It is as much the foundation of our manufacturing industries as the earth is the foundation of the structures in which those industries are conducted. Mining products in the various forms and agencies into which they have been converted have done more for the advancement of trade and commerce than all other causes combined. Without iron, coal and copper as the basis of commercial appliances our transportation by land would go back to the pioneer days of pack mules and our transportation by water to the pettiness of the Indian canoe. Without iron there could be no steel, and without steel the machinery of our factories would be on a grade with the old-fashioned. New England looms. Railroads, telegraphs and telephones would be impossible if there were no iron, steel or copper to be employed in their construction and use.

More than $500,000 worth of coal was mined in this country within the last year and some opinion of its usefulness may be formed from the distressing results of the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania in 1902. No estimate can be made of the value of mining products in the transmission of intelligence, the creation and transportation of commodities, and in provisions for the comfort of the people.

REAL MONEY.

All civilized nations refuse to recognize anything as real money that is not taken out of the bosom of the earth by the toil and sweat of the miner. Financial institutions everywhere depend upon gold and silver for their support. The business world, without gold and silver for a circulating medium, would be like the human system without blood in its veins. Lately there has been a great agitation in this country over the currency ques-

(Continued on page 2.)

MISSION OF THE CHAUNCEY.

From Woo Sung to Shanghai Yesterday Was to Carry Dispatches.

THE NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

American Fleet is Not Charged With Its Protection by Special Instructions.

JAPANESE WILL NOT VIOLATE IT.

Washington Authorities Are Convinced Of That—Russia Disinclined to Comply With China's Demands.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—Rear Admiral Stirling says that the trip of the American torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey from Woo Sung to Shanghai yesterday was to carry dispatches. Her movements had no connection with the arrival of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer.

WON'T VIOLATE NEUTRALITY.

Washington, Aug. 22.—It is asserted positively at the navy department that the American fleet at Shanghai is not charged with the protection of Chinese neutrality by any special instructions. The officials here are convinced that the Japanese have no intention of violating Chinese neutrality and furthermore, that they would not jeopardize the immensely valuable foreign interests in Shanghai by making the harbor a naval battleground. No instructions have been sent to Admiral Stirling to interfere with the action of the Japanese vessels.

Consul General Goodnow cabled the state department today from Shanghai, telling of the appearance of the Japanese vessel in the harbor there. He made no mention of the reported action of the American torpedo boat. The cablegram referred to the valuable American property on the dock near which the Russian cruiser is, and also said that the Russian consul general had refused to disarm the Askold.

THE ENGLISH VIEW.

London, Aug. 22.—The afternoon papers here take it for granted that if any intervention is necessary at Shanghai, the powers will act together in upholding the neutrality of China equally against both belligerents.

The Westminster Gazette says: "If the American government will lead the way in this matter it will be doing a service to all the governments, for it is high time the neutral powers come to an understanding about the meaning and limits of Chinese neutrality, so as to be able to act together and arrive at a solution of the complicated situation."

The Pall Mall Gazette considers that the powers should follow at Shanghai the correct precedent set by Germany at Kiao Chou and insist on the obedience of the Russians to the order to leave or disarm without delay, and thus settle the whole question of neutral Chinese ports for the remainder of the war.

RUSSIANS HESITATE.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—The meeting of the foreign consuls here today resulted in the preparation of a statement of the established facts regarding the Russian warships Askold and Grozovoi. The Russian authorities show a disinclination to re-consider their refusal to comply with China's demand that the two ships leave Shanghai or disarm.

CONSULAR CORPS MEETING.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—John Goodnow, the American consul-general, who is dean of the consular corps, presided at the meeting of the foreign consuls held here today. All foreign countries with consulates here were represented. M. Odagiri, the Japanese consul, and M. Kleinmenoff, the Russian consul, were in attendance.

M. Odagari left a sick bed to attend the meeting. He made a vigorous protest against the presence of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi in Shanghai harbor, and declared that China had failed in her duties as a neutral power. He asserted that the Japanese had the right to take the independent step of entertaining the harbor and seizing the two vessels. The attitude of M. Odagiri was warlike and uncompromising.

M. Kleinmenoff protested against the entering of the harbor yesterday by a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer, and insisted upon the right of the two Russian warships in question to remain and repair damages. A suggestion made by the British consul to refer the entire matter to Pekin was adopted. In the emantime, the work on the Askold is to cease for 48 hours, and no further steps are to be taken by the consuls, who will await instructions from their respective governments.

It was unanimously decided by the consuls that China can not shirk her responsibility as a neutral state by handing this matter over to the consuls for adjustment.

Neither Rear Admiral Stirling, U. S. N., nor Consul Goodnow, has been instructed by Washington as to what course to pursue. Consul Goodnow has done his utmost to bring about a peaceful settlement, and he has the full confidence of the foreign residents in the matter of protecting the settlements in case the Japanese should attack the Askold and the Grozovoi.

The British fleet is expected to reach here tomorrow.

ENERGETC ACTON TAKEN.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22, 5:20 p.m.—The dispatches saying that energetic action had been taken by the American warships at Shanghai to protect the neutrality of China, has aroused the liveliest satisfaction in official and unofficial circles here. The protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi will be disarmed.