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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | TUESDAY JUNE 16 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH | FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

REPRESENTATIVES OF A GREAT PARTY

Assemble in Chicago to Name Candidates for Presidnet And Vice President.

SCENE IN CONVENTION HALL.

At 12:14 National Chairman New Rapped Immense Gathering To Order and Addressed It.

Introduced Senator Burrows as Temporary Chairman, Who Sounded Keynote of Campaign.

Convention Hall, Chicago June 16.—Convention doors were opened at 10:30, but hall slowly filled, until at 11:30 the seats were only partially filled.

Convention Hall, Chicago, June 16.—Fifteen minutes before the hour at which the convention was to be called to order, not more than half the delegates were in their seats but arrivals were beginning to crowd into the hall.

Convention Hall, Chicago, June 16.—At 12:14 Chairman New rapped convention to order, and at 12:20 he began making his opening remarks.

Convention Hall, Chicago, June 16, 2:03 p. m.—Convention adjourned until tomorrow.

The prayer at the opening session of the national convention was delivered by Archbishop Muldoon of the Catholic diocese of northern Illinois and was the Lords prayer only.

CONVENTION DOORS OPENED.

Chicago, June 16.—The doors of the convention hall were thrown open at 10:30 o'clock as the delegates, and alternates began to file in. High up in the girders of the great arching roof a band struck up "America" and the first scene of the 1908 gathering was under way. The decorative scheme in the hall was purely a patriotic one, with gracefully draped flags predominating.

Senators Heyburn and Borah of Idaho and Representative Boutell of Illinois were the first platform guests to arrive. On the platform, also, prepared to take up his responsible duties was Asher Hinds, the parliamentarian.

OHIO TO FORE.

In locating the delegations in the body of the convention hall, Ohio was given the front of the stage as compared to all others which have candidates. The men from the home state of the secretary of war were placed immediately in front of the speakers' rostrum, and on the right of that official as he faced the convention.

Directly across the aisle was Indiana on the right of the Hoosiers was Illinois, and just beyond was Wisconsin.

In the front row, across the hall to the left, was Pennsylvania, and on the extreme left came New York. Directly behind Ohio were Minnesota, Connecticut, Colorado, Maine, Nebraska and Michigan. Still further to the rear were Oregon, Georgia, Idaho, North Dakota and Vermont. In view of the delegates on the right of the hall were placed the territories, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Crowded close upon the rear seats of the Illinois men were Maryland, Arkansas and Florida and Iowa, which is expected to furnish much of the gunpowder for such explosions as will take place during the vice-presidential struggle. Way back, the last of all, was placed Oklahoma, her standard being further to the rear than that of any of the states on the left of the hall and on a line with the territories on the right.

PRESS PEOPLE ANGRY.

When the newspaper correspondents reached their seats and surveyed the facilities provided for their work they were indignant and exasperated. A storm of censured criticism was at once directed at Chairman New of the national committee, who supervised all the press arrangements. His only method of egress was to literally walk among the flimsy desks upon which other men were attempting to write as the space of passage for the correspondents at the far end of the row was too narrow and hopelessly imprisoning. Elbow room was at a premium and it is well within the confines of truth to say that for overcrowding, down right discomfort and general lack of adaptability to the purposes for which they are supposed to be designed, the press arrangements of the Republican convention of 1908 surpassed anything seen at any similar gathering in many years. Not only were the press arrangements unfit to a degree but a multitude of sergeants-at-arms, friends of officials on the committee on arrangements stood at the end of most every row of newspaper seats, occupying space to no useful purpose, obstructing the space already jammed to the utmost with correspondents who had work to perform and in the discharge of which the chairman of the national committee had placed serious and unnecessary obstructions.

The visitors' sections filled more rapidly than the floor but the balcony crowds were slow in recognizing the more prominent men among the stream of arrivals.

Senator Burrows was introduced as temperary chairman and addressed the convention as follows:

BURROWS' SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Another chapter in our national history under Republican administration is soon to be concluded, and conforming to party usage long established this convention of 980 delegates and their alternates, chosen by the Republican electorate from every state and territory within the confines of the republic, meets in this high council to submit the record of its achievements to the critical review of the American people and make fresh avowal of its faith in the principles and policies of the Republican party.

A WISE PROVISION.

The framers of the federal Constitution wisely provided that all governmental power should be lodged with and retained by the people, and that their chosen representatives selected to administer the affairs of government should be vested with only a limited tenure of official life, and at regular and stated periods render an account of their stewardship to their rightful sovereign, to the end that the administration of public affairs, through the instrumentality of individuals and parties, should at all times conform to and reflect the dominant judgment of the American people.

To this end the constitutional term of the executive office is limited to four years, the senatorial to six, with a third of its membership subject to change every two years, while te service of members of the national house of representatives, the immediate and direct sponsors of the people, is restricted to the brief period of two years. Thus in this free representative government all powers over officials, parties and policies rests at all times with the supreme electorate, confirming the declaration of Abraham Lincoln that this is in fact a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

APPROACHING ELECTION.

In the approaching election, a president and vice president of the United States, a full membership of the house or representatives, consisting of 393 members and delegates, and 30 United States senators from as many different states are to be chosen. The result, involving as it does the control of both the executive and legislative branches of the national government, with the opportunity for a change of parties and policies, is of transcendent importance and far-reaching consequences, involving the states and the nation.

Four years ago the Republican party in national convention submitted the record of its achievements to the American people, announced its policies for the future, and invoking continuance of public favor, placed in nomination for the office of president and vice president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, who was elected and the platform approved by a popular vote of 7,623,485, a record unexampled in the history of political parties since the foundation of the government, receiving the indorsement of 32 states out of the 45, with but 13 in opposition.

WHAT HAS PARTY DONE?

In view of this endorsement, it becomes pertinent and opportune to inquire, What has the Republican party done in the last four years of governmental control—in many respects the most remarkable and brilliant in the history of the party and the country—to forfeit public confidence or create distrust in its capacity for future administration? Although some untoward and unforeseen conditions have beset the republic during the last four years, yet these have been met and overcome with alacrity and courage, and the country has marched steadily onward in its matchless course of industrial triumphs. The wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party during the long years of its ascendency and administration of national affairs laid the foundation for the public weal so securely that no disquieting condition, not even a temporary panic, which necessarily touches the mainspring of all industrial life, could arrest the country's resistless advance.

FOR PENSIONERS.

The act of June 27, 1890, was the first disability law in the history of the world granting a pension to soldiers and sailors because of their need of help, without requiring proof of disability incurred in service in the line of duty, and the act of Feb. 6, 1907, granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil war and in the Mexican war, are measures of justice and generosity unexampled in the annals of a grateful people. The total number of pensioners on the rolls iss now slightly in excess of 950,000, and the average amount paid out in pensions in a month is nearly 13 million dollars, and in 1907 $138,155,412 were paid to pensioners.

FREE.

During the past four years the postoffice department has continued its beneficent work in the interest of all the people, until on the 1st of April, 1908, free rural delivery was in operation on 39,037 routes from 16,303 postoffices; complete rural service has been established in 793 counties, saving $9,500,000 in the discontinuance of postoffices; and in every way carrying the blessings of the free-delivery system to our rural population, and thus promoting the happiness and contentment fo of the people.

THE ARMY.

The work of reorganizing and promoting the efficiency of the army has gone steadily forward until we have a military force not only sufficient to maintain peace within our own borders, but capable of resisting any possible force that could be sent against us. The establishment of a general staff of the army has made action by it more prompt and effective than ever before, and has served to give to the policy of improvement in the army a prominent character.

OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

The management of our outlying possessions under Republican administration has been attended with remarkable success. Under American occupation and control the commerce of the island of Porto Rico, which in the most prosperous days of Spanish rule aggregated but $22,000,000, was, in 1907, $56,000,000. The production of sugar has advanced from 109,000 tons to 24,000 tons, valued at $15,000,000.

THE NAVY.

Our navy has been strengthened until today we hold a second place among the naval powers in the world, and our fleet of battle ships rides triumphantly around the globe, receiving the friendly salutations of the nations, conveying peace and good will to all the people.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

The department of justice has prosecuted its work with fidelity and diligence, seeking to prevent violations of federal law and to mete out meritorious punishment to the guilty. Its most important work during the past four years has been to defend the soundness of the positions taken by it relating to prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law and the interstate commerce law, by carrying proceedings thus inaugurated through the various courts and to a final determination by the supreme court of the United States, that the constitutionality of these acts might be adjudicated and settled.

TARIFF REVISION.

In this connection it can be safely promised that whatever revision or readjustment of the tariff takes place under the control of the Republican party, it will give just and adequate protection to American industries and American labor and defend the American market against the unjust and unequal aggression from whatever quarter they may come.

A WORLD POWER.

But, in the broader field of the world's drama, where the nations are actors, our country has taken a conspicuous and commanding part. Having become a world power, our influence is world-wide and always exerted in the interest of peace and the betterment of mankind. When the dispute between Germany and France regarding the right of control in Morocco threatened to involve all Europe in war, the active influence of the United States, both directly and through its representative at the conference at Algeciras, was a potent factor in bringing about a peaceable solution.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

With the active participation of the delegates of the United States, the second international peace conference at The Hague, in the summer of 1907, entered into agreements which, taken together, have been declared by high authority to constitute one of the greatest advances ever made toward the reasonable and peaceable regulation of international conduct. Twelve treaties agreed upon at that conference, all designed for reducing the probability of mitigating the horrors of war, have been approved by the senate and ratified by the president of the United States

THREATENED TARIFF WAR.

Threatened tariff wars between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and France, have been averted by commercial agreements between the United States and each of those countries, made under the authority given to the president in the third section of the Dingley tariff act.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE WORK.

But the crowning act in this drama was that in which the president himself took the initiative, halted the armies of Russia and Japan, bringing about an honorable, and, it is to be hoped, enduring peace.

HIS SELF-ABNEGATION.

Yet nothing has added so much to his just fame as his persistent and irrevocable refusal to break the unwritten law of the republic by accepting a nomination for a third term. By this act of self-abnegation he places his name and fame in the secure keeping of history by the side of that of the immortal Washington.

WORK OF CONVENTION.

The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation of a McKinley, and the courage of a Roosevelt With such a platform and such candidates the issue can not be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor.

Chicago, June 16.—Senator Burrows completed his remarks at 1:42.

DEATH OF AMOS HOWE

Well Known Iron Founder Succumbs To Illness Which Has Held Him In Its Grip for Months.

Death claimed Amos Howe, the well known foundry man, at 7 o'clock this morning, the end coming after several months of suffering. He had been a resident of Salt Lake City since Oct. 25, 1864, and during all of that time he had been engaged in metal manufacturing business. Mr. Howe was greatly gifted along mechanical lines, and the natural inclinations were enhanced by diligent study in so much that prior to his coming to Utah he was recognized as one of the leading mechanics of the United States. His journey to the West began at St. Louis, where he had resided for several years. His membership in the Church dated from March 30, 1850.

In July, 1874, the firm of Davis & Howe was organized and Mr. Howe was the manager from the inception to the time of his death, though for about five months he had been confined to his home. He was an active and faithful member of the Church and was highly esteemed in every walk of life. Besides his wife, Julia Carry Howe, he is survived by three sons and three daughters, namely, Edgar Charles, Julia M., Cora M, and Amy M., all of this city and George E. Howe, of Provo, also 32 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The funeral will be held from the Seventeenth ward chapel, Friday, commencing at 11 o'clock.

GALLACHERS' PROPERTY.

Unsavory Charges Will Be Submitted At An Early Date.

A hearing on one phase of the Gallacher divorce case was had before Judge Morse this morning, when the property rights between the plaintiff and defendant were settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties, and an agreement was reached between the attorneys in the case that the case be set for trial at the earliest convenient day.

The divorce case wherein James I. Gallicher is plaintiff and his wife Harriet S. Gallacher is defendant, was filed in the Third district court on June 18, 1907. According to the complaint in the case, the parties were married at Salt Lake City, Oct. 18, 1888, and there are eight children to the marriage, the eldest of whom is 17 years of age and the youngest 3 years of age. The charge upon which plaintiff bases his appeal for divorce, is that defendant has treated him and their children in a cruel and inhuman manner; that the language which defendant is accused of using toward plaintiff and the children is unfit to publish in the records of the court, and that defendant has not maintained their household in a clean and sanitary condition, and that the neighbors have refused to associate with the family because of the filthy condition of the household; and that defendant has falsely accused plaintiff of being untrue to her, thus bringing plaintiff into public disgrace by her unfounded charges. Plaintiff asks the court for the custody of the children, in addition to a decree of absolute divorce.

GRAND JURY MEETS.

Once More in Session to Investigate The Big Bank Robbery.

The United States grand jury today is locked up again in its little room in the southwest corner of the federal building's third floor.

At 11 o'clock all jurors reported under Bailiff Sol Kimball to U. S. Judge Marshall. He had the roll called, and then sent the jurors to their quarters to take up the case of the Utah National bank robbery where they left it off when granted a recess three weeks ago.

No witnesses were subpoenaed this morning, as the time was occupied in preparing for the reopening of the case. This afternoon at 2 o'clock, however, Jack McCooey was summoned to reappear to give more testimony. He is wanted in connection with the much investigated automobile trip to Ogden which it is claimed certain well known citizens made about the time the robbery is supposed to have occurred.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

In National Convention Assembled Once Again Submits Its Cause to the People.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATION.

That of Prest. Theodore Roosevelt is An Epoch in American History.

Railway Policy Praised—Work of Congress Commended—Justice for Negro Citzens Demanded.

Chicago, June 16.—The platform as it now stands is as follows:

Once more the Republican party in national convention assembled submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her post of honor in the countries of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATION.

In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since new sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in the ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealings among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found voice. Their most exalted servant has come to represent not political sovereignty alone, but the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood and womanhood have been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and highest standards of right and wrong in private life have become the cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and independence in the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

WHAT HE HAS DONE.

The great accomplisments of President Roosevelt have been first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trustts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines, the complete overthrow of preference, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wage-workers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways and always the ernest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and prosperity. These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history.

But more than all else, the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unfaltering adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

Under the guidance of Republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth today exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined.

When the Republican party was born the total wealth of the country was $16,000,000,000. It has leaped to $110,000,000,000 in a generation while Great Britain has gathered but $60,000,000,000 in 80 years.

The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of activity; iron, the chief basis of all industries; cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics, wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, American supremacy is undisputed.

And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have vast domains of 30,000,000 square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind; a country rich in soil and climate in the unharnessed energy of its rivers, and in all the varied products.

With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the prosperity of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth, so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all. Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded and the necessity of promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule or the meance of it might have equalled the financial panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed evidence of American supremacy and hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

TRUSTED BY PEOPLE.

Since the election of William McKinley in 1896, the people of this country have felt the wisdom of entrusting to the Republican party through ties, control and direction of national legislation. The many wise and progressive measures adopted by recent sessions of Congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government. Only the obstruction and filibustering of a Democratic minority in the last house of Congress prevented the enactment of a number of measures of great public benefit the consideration of which can only be entrusted to another Republican majority. But many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted and we especially commend the emergency currency bill, the bill appointment of the national monetary commission; the employers and government liability laws; the measures for greater efficiency of the army and navy; the widow's pension bill; the model child labor law for the District of Columbia, designed for emulation by the states; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many acts conserving the public welfare.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of the two houses which are now inestigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the dieffrence between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries and the benefits that follow are best secured by the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president, under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not ony to preserve without excessive duties that security against competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the direct system.

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES.

Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will avoid injury to domestic interests.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government and especially commend the passage at the last session of Congress of the temporary enactment designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency only until there can be established a permanent currency system that will avoid all emergencies.

The Republican party is committed to the development of such permanent system responding to our greater needs and in line in all respects with the most progressive nations of the world and the appointment of a monetary commission by the present Congress which will impartially investigate all proposed methods insuring the early realization of this purpose.

The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption by an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population multiplying the centers of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the west and south and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclosing the need of a more elastic currency and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturalists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates and above all it must be in harmony with the Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon, redeemable in, and as good as gold.

In line with the purpose here declared to secure by every wise means greater safety and stability in the banking and currency system, we favor the establishment of postal savings banks for the purpose, upon principles embodied in the measure now depending in Congress and set for vote on Dec. 14, next.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic rejection. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real object better obtained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over and secure the publicity in the management of, that class of interstate corporations, having power and opportunity to effect monopolies and at the same time will not interfere with the operation of such associations among business men, farmers and wage earners as result in a positive benefit to the public.

THE RAILROADS.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and of the vigorous enforcements by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations as the result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shippers over the small shippers have substantially disappeared. In this connection we commend the appropriation of $350,000 by the present Congress in order to enable the interstate commerce commission thoroughly to investigate and to give publicity to the accounts of interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever, and especially favor the enactment of such legislation as will prevent by federal restriction the future over issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

The enactment in constitutional form by the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law; the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes as well as the protection secured for engineers and firemen, the reduction in the hours of laborers, of trainmen and railroad telegraphers; the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employes and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employes of the government are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish an eight-hour day in the construction of all public work, to increase the list of employes who shall have preferred claim for wages under the banckruptcy laws, to adopt an adequate child labor statute for the District of Columbia, to direct an investigation into the conditions of working women and children and later the employes of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business to appropriate $150,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophes and losses of life in the mines and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor will be pursued within federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toil.

The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage workers generally, for their well being means the well being of all. But more important than all other considerations is that of good fellowship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American whatever his occupation in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

THE WAGE EARNERS.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country is as that of the wage earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the whole country rests upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last 12 years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer.

Not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life in order to attract farmers of rural life in order to attract farmers' sons and daughters toward, rather than away, from the farm, have the energies of the administration been engaged. Free rural mail delivery was established over earnest Democratic oposition; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economical advantage of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense, less and less at the expense of the abutting owners. In this work we recommend the growing factors of state aid and believe in such national assistance as can be appropriately rendered.

WRIT OF INJUNCTION.

We declare for such amendments of the statutes as procedure in federal courts with respect to the use of the writ of injunction as will, on the one hand, prevent the summary issue of such orders without proper instruction and on the other, will preserve undiminished the power of the courts to enforce their process, to the end that justice may be done at all times and to all parties.

NEGRO CITIZENS.

The Republican party has been for more than 50 years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law of the land the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights and it believes today that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship, has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color. We approve the efforts of President Roosevelt and the Republican majority in Congress over a solid Democratic opposition, to secure equal accommodation of ralroads and other public carriers for all citizens, whether white or black. We declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement in spirit and letter of all those amendments to the Constitution which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro and we condemn all devices like the so-called "grand-father clauses" that have for their real aim disfranchisement for reasons of color alone, unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

We re-affirm former declarations that the civil service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party shall continue to be maintained and obeyed.

NATIONAL RESOURCES.

We endorse the movement inaugurated by the president for the co-operative conservation of natural resources; we favor the preservation of the White Mountain and Applachian forests; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber, and commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative to enter upon a systmatic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and great lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign providence.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The Sixtieth Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficency of the army and navy; making the militia of the states an integral part of the national establishment, authorizing joint maneuvers of the army and militia, fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female national corps for national hospitals and ships and adding two new battleships, 10 torpedo boat destroyers, three colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with the world, and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, protect her citizens at home and abroad and assure her an appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace so signally advocated in The Hague conference are an occasion for just pride and gratification.

HAGUE CONVENTION.

At the last session of the senate of the United States 11 Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, every restriction of submarine mines; limiting of force for the collection of contractual debts, governing the opening hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles and in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session 12 arbitration conventions were confirmed and extradition, boundary and naturalization treaties of supreme importance were ratified.

SUPREMEST DUTY.

We endorse such achievements as the supremest duty a nation can perform, and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bond of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world. We adhere to the republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country so essential to national defense, the enlargement of foreign and the industrial prosperity of our own people. We indorse the movement designed to secure the organization of all existing natural public health agencies into a single national health department and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose.

Another Republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pension made by the last Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the peoples' gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the progressing years.

FREEING OF CUBA.

The American government in Republican hands has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining between that republic and this imperishable bonds of mutual interest and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignty over their land.

In Porto Rico the government of the United States is meeting with loyal and patriotic support, order and prosperity prevail and the well-being of the people is being in every respect promoted and is deserved.

BORAH COMES OUT FOR CUMMINS

Did So After Telephonic Communication With Potent Washington Friends.

IOWA WOULD BE SATISFIED.

Idaho Senator is Convinced Governor Is More Available for Vice President Than Senator Dolliver.

Chicago, June 16.—Following sharp upon yesterday's announcement from Washington that the president and secretary of war were prepared to insist that the vice presidential candidate should come from Iowa and that they would favor either Senator Dolliver or Gov. Cummins, a boom was today formally launched for Gov. Cummins. It was furthered by Senator Borah of Idaho, who as early as 8 o'clock was in telephonic connection with potent Washington friends of the Iowa governor. As soon as he came out of the telephone booth he announced his advocacy of the Cummins candidacy and when he had swallowed a bite of breakfast he started out to promote the new boom. The move is significant in view of the fact that as late as yesterday Mr. Borah was among the most ardent of Senator Dolliver's supporters. He now says he is convinced that of the two men, Mr. Cummins is the most available, declares he can carry a much larger vote in the far west than any other man, says the complications are such that it does not seem wise to longer attempt to nominate Dolliver and announces that he has the most positive assurance that Gov. Cummins' nomination will be acceptable to both President Roosevelt and Secy. Taft. He says the governor will have a formidable following from the beginning and declares that from this time forward the governor is in front of the race and "there to stay."

According to George D. Roberts, former director of the mint and one of the Iowa men prominent in the movement to steer the presidential nomination away from Senator Dolliver, the Iowa delegation will give its undivided support to Gov. Cummins for second place. When it was reported from Washington that Secy. Taft was said to favor the nomination of Cummins for vice prsident, Mr. Roberts said:

"The Iowa delegation would be satisfied with the nomination of Gov. Cummins. I believed that it would be a good solution of the Iowa controversy."

U. C. HOSPITAL IS MOVED

Indications Point to Increased Activity Along Western Pacific in Vicinity of Chilcoot.

(Special to the "News.")

Reno, Nev., June 16.—Information has been received in Reno that the Utah Construction company, which has the contract for the construction of the Western Pacific line through Nevada and California, will soon remove its hospital from Oroville, Cal., to Reno. This means that in the near future the Utah construction company is to begin more extensive work in Nevada and employ many more men in the vicinity of Chilcoot.

FIFTY FISHING BOATS WRECKED, 350 DROWNED

Tokio, June 16.—Fifty fishing boats have been wrecked off the coast of Kagoshima, and 350 of their crews have been drowned. The governor of the province has requested assistance from the government navy yard at Sasebo.

BETHEL APOLOGIZES FOR OFFENSIVE ARTICLE

Tokio, June 16.—A dispatch from Seoul says that during the trial of E. T. Bethel, the British subject, arraigned before a British court for spreading sedition through the medium of a newspaper published in Korean vernacular, and of which he is proprietor, Bethel made a statement that he had apologized for the publication of the article which reflected on D. W. Stevens, an American diplomat, who was assassinated at San Francisco by a Korean revolutionist, and said that he knew only of portions of the article published. When the paper was first established the Japanese promised it a subsidy but a fuller knowledge of the situation compelled him to take an independent course.

GREEK INTERPRETER IS SHOT DEAD TODAY

(Special to the "News.")

Winter Quarters, June 16.—George Demeter, a Greek interpreter, was shot and instantly killed in his room at a private boardinghouse in Winter Quarters at 9:30 this morning by Steve Flementis, also a Greek. Flementis escaped in the hills but is pursued by men on horses. Four other Greeks implicated are now in jail at Scofield. The cause for killing cannot be determined at this time. George Demeter was sent here by L. G. Skliris of Salt Lake as interpreter for 65 Greeks employed by the Utah Fuel company.