LAST EDITION

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

A Little Ad in the "News" is Most Likely to Recover Your Lost Articles.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES — MONDAY JULY 13 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH — FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

OLYMPIC GAMES BEGIN IN LONDON

On Signal from King's Box Athletes Marched Under Banners of Their Respective Nations.

WAS A SPLENDID PAGEANT.

Each Country Received Great Applause as Procession Came Into Stadium.

In First Event, 1,500 Meters, J. P. Sullivan, I. A., Won First Heat; Sheppard, Chicago, A. C., Second.

London, July 13.—When London awoke this morning it seemed as though the English climate so kind to the sports held earlier in the year was trying to show the 2,000 athletes assembled here for the Olympic games how disagreeable could be the weather. The past fortnight of unsettled weather which has been a terror to the visitors who have been trying to get in the best form for the great physical efforts they are to make during the next two weeks was followed this morning by a downpour of rain which threatened for a time to make necessary the postponement of the opening of the stadium at Shepherds Bush. Temporary shelters, however, were quickly erected to minimize the effect of the storm and at the time previously fixed the inauguration of the Olympic games was carried out according to program.

IN ROYAL BOX.

Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the royal box, which had been fitted up for the accommodation of 40 persons began to fill up, the early arrivals including the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden and their children, the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Argyl. A short time afterwards the playing of the national anthem by a band of the Grenadier guards announced the arrival of King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria with their suites, who had been driven in state from Buckingham palace. Lord Desborough, chairman of the council of the British Olympic association, welcomed their majesties at the entrance to the stadium and presented the members of the Olympic council.

KING EDWARD ENTERS.

As the king entered the royal box a bugler gave a signal, the gates leading to the competitor's quarters flew open and the athletes marched out under the banners of their respective nations. The procession was formed in alphabetical order, Austria, leading with the exception that the English-speaking races came last. This latter section was led by the American team with Garrels of the Chicago Athletic association at its head, carrying the Stare and Stripes. The British colonies were directly behind the Americans and at the end of the United Kingdom as hosts. The procession came into the stadium, each country receiving applause, America and the colonies being greeted warmly by the audience which had braved the elements.

The athletics having taken up positions facing the royal box, the Americans in the center, flanked by the Canadians and the Englishman, Lord Desbrough, marched up with the members of the executive and said:

"Will your majesty graciously declare the Olympic games opened?"

KING OPENS GAMES.

In reply the king said:

"I declare the Olympic games of London open."

At the completion of this ceremony, cheering broke out from all parts of the stadium. After the demonstration had died down the athletes gave three cheers for his majesty and then marched past the royal box. The men made a splendid appearance, though unfortunately the weather prevented all the competitors from coming out in athletic costumes.

The Americans were among those who wore street clothes, but even thus attired, the size of the men evoked much favorable comment. Ralph Rose, of the Olympic club, San Francisco, and Lee G. Talbot of the Irish-American Athletic club, and the other giants of the team towering over a majority of those whom they are to meet.

Only 50 members of the American dom and some of the continental contingent appeared small beside those teams representing the Uinted Kingdom and some of the continetal coutries, but evertheless their reception was enthusiastic, as large parties of Americans had reserved seats in the stand and when the team passed, cheered them and waved the Stars and Stripes."

As the day advanced the down-pour gave way to a drizzle, which, however, soon passed over, and as the time approached for the opening the sun came out occasionally and with the assistance of a light breeze, brightened up the decorations.

Crowds gathered inside and outside the stradium, and long before the arrival of the king and queen, the cheaper sections of the stadium were filled with spectators prepared to stay out the afternoon, no matter what the weather conditions were.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM.

At the last moment a change was made in the order of events which were to follow the formal opening. The first and second heats of the 1,500 meters run were placed first and both J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A. and J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American Athletic club, and J. P. Halstead, New York Athetic club in the heats respectively, and, in fact, there will be two Americans in most of the eight heats of this event to be run.

In the 400 meters swimming event, which is second on the program, L. Budd Goodwin, New York Athetic club, was drawn in the first; Harry J. Hebner, Illinois Athletic club, second; C. M. Daniels, New York Athetic club, third heat.

Hill and Vanden Dries were drawn in the first heat of the 2,000 meters tandem bicycle event.

Before the arrival of King Edward, the athletes paraded around the ground. The representatives of the United Kingdom look formidable with their 513 men. The nearest approach of this number is France's 219, Sweden came next with 169 and then Hungary with 154 men.

The Americans would have had the largest army with 148, but Trainer Murphy refused to allow all the men to come up for the ceremony, insisting that they remain at their quarters at Brighton until called upon for more serious work. In all 21 countries were represented and among that gathering Turkey was represented with one competitor.

AMERICANS WIN.

The first heat of the 1,500 meters run was won by J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American Athletic club. J. D. Lightbody, Chicago Athletic association, was second. Sullivan's time was 4:07 3-5. Lightbody ran this event in the Olympic games at St. Louis in 1904 in 4:05 2-5.

Meadows of Canada was third.

The second heat of the 1,500 meters was won by Melvin Sheppard, Irish-American Athletic club. J. B. Halstead, New York Athletic club, was second.

Sheppard's time in the second heat was 4:05, two-fifths of a second inside the Olympic record.

Butterfield, the former mile champion of England, was a poor third in this heat.

Sullivan won his heat in the 1,500 meters run easily, but Sheppard and Halstead fought out their heat right up to the tape.

The third heat of the 1,500 meters run was won by N. F. Hallows of England. Lunghi of Italy was second; F. H. Riley of the Irish-American Athletic club did not finish. Time—4:03 2-5.

The fourth heat was won by Loney of England. Time—4:08 2-5. H. L. Coe of the University of Michigan finished second.

In the fifth heat Tait of Canada won easily. Time—4:12 1-5. No American ran in this heat.

The sixth heat was won easily by J. E. Deakin of England. Time—4:13 3-5.

The seventh heat was won by H. A. Wilson of England. Time—4:11 2-5.

In the eighth heat E. F. Crawford of England won. Time—4:09 1-15.

The first heat of the 400 metres swimming event was won by Battersby, United Kingdom; Las Torres, Hungary, second, L. Budd Goodwin, New York Athletic club, third. Time—5:48.

The second heat was won by Foster, England. Time—5:04 4-5.

Hallows ran a great race in the third heat, cutting a clean two seconds off the record. He is an Oxford blue three miler.

TREATMENT OF PERITONITIS

Use of Pure Oxygen at Beth Israel Hospital Has Raised Great Hopes.

RESULTS ARE REMARKABLE

One Desperate Case Saved—All Treated in Same Way Show Marked Improvement.

New York, July 13.—Remarkable results attained in treatment of peritonitis with pure exygen at Beth Israel hospital have raised hopes that a way has been found at last to combat this dread disease which places the stamp of death on 95 per cent of its victims. A striking illustration of the efficacy of oxygen was given when there was discharaged from the hospital Mrs. Anna Abias, a sufferer from peritonitis, whose case upon her admission was at first given up as hopeless.

On the day when she was taken to the hospital, two and a half weeks ago, Dr. M. Seaman Bainbridge had been discussing with Prof. Henry Mansfield Silver, the hospital chief surgeon, a theory that oxygen if tried would prove a cure for peritonitis.

An hour afterward Dr. Silver received the summons to make a heroic effort to save the woman's life. When he reached her side he found she was suffering with general peritonitis, and that her temperature was 109 degrees.

Seeing that the old method of draining off the bacterial substance in the region of the peritoneum, would be without avail in her case, he resolved to follow the suggestion given by Dr. Bainbridge.

After an abdominable cut had been made and the usual treatment given, the wound was so sutured that it left room for a small tube. This tube was connected with a tank of oxygen which was run through water to thoroughly purify it and after the flow had continued for three minutes the tube was withdrawn.

Mrs. Abias evinced such remarkable improvement from the very start that other peritonitis sufferers were similarly treated. There are now at the hospital four other persons who were given the cure. All have shown improvement equally as great as that of Mrs. Abias and it is expected that when they, too, have been in the hospital for two weeks and a half they will be able to go home as well as they ever were.

FRICTION BETWEEN AIRSHIPS AND STEAMERS

New York, July 13.—In a cablegram from Paris announcing that passenger steamships refused to transport Henry Farman's aeroplane to America was recorded the first friction between navigators of the water and their new trade rivals, the navigators of the air. Refusal on the part of the steamship companies was not, however, inspired by competitive jealousy, but because the wings of the aeroplane are too long to go into the vessel.

Members of the Aeroplane Association of America, and the St. Louis syndicate, who are financing the aerial exhibitions, will make every possible effort today to overcome the obstacle by having the steamship instruct their agents on the other side to take the aeroplane on the decks or transport it in any other way possible, no matter at what expense.

All arrangements have been made to have Farman's flights begin at Brighton Beach on July 30, and the promoters of the races were confident last night that some way would be found to carry out the program as announced.

THOUSANDS OF SHRINERS GATHERING IN ST. PAUL

St. Paul, July 13.—Thousands of Shriners from all parts of the United States are pourning into St. Paul today to attend the thirty-fourth annual conclave of the order which opens tomorrow. Among the early arrivals today was El Kalah of Salt Lake City.

The campaign for the conclave of 1909 is already under way.

Seattle, Louisville and St. Louis are candidates. Des Moines is working to secure the conclave of 1910.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION

Tabriz, July 13.—A revolutionary proclamation has been placarded throughout this town threatening the Russian consul and the members of the Russian colony with death unless they dosist their meddling in Persian affairs.

BELL'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. BRYAN

So-Called Roosevelt Reforms Will Not be An Issue on the Pacific Coast.

AGREED WITH CALIFORNIAN.

Nominee of the Denver Convention Maintains That President's Reforms Are Democratic Reforms.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—John W. Kern, vice presidential candidate of the Democratic party and U. S. Jackson, chairman of the Indiana Democratic state central committee, arrived here today to confer with Wm. J. Bryan. Their train was delayed four hours near Fairbury by a washout.

The same train brought Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James Duncay, of the American Federation, also here for a visit to Fairview.

It develops that the conference here Saturday between Theodore A. Bell and Mr. Bryan, concerned particularly campaign plans for Mr. Bell's state, California. The Democrats could not carry that state Mr. Bel urged, if the politics of President Roosevelt were attacked. Mr. Bryan, who maintains that the president's reforms are Democratic, agreed with the Californian and the so-called Roosevelt reforms will not be an issue on the Pacific coast. The first intimation was given by Mr. Bryan today regarding his desires as to the time when the committee on notification should come after that of Mr. Taft and he has advised Representative Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the committee at Denver, to that effect. The exact date will be announced after Mr. Clayton's return from a three week's trip to the Pacific coast.

Greetings over, the two candidates led the procession up the narrow sidewalk leading to the Bryan house, while a photographer hopped excitedly in front, snapping the first photograph of the historic occasion.

Rain which had been threatening all forenoon allowed the party to reach the house in safetly where they were halted by newspaper men. Then a light drizzle started and a hurried move was made for the shelter of the Bryan roof.

Mr. Bryan at once ushered the three labor leaders into his library where he was in close conversation with them for some time. As spokesman of the party, Mr. Gompers congratulated Mr. Bryan on his nomination and assured him that the labor vote would be counted heavily for him at the November elections. In the course of the conversation the platform was discussed but more particularly the one relating to the regulation of injunctions in labor disputes. The visit of the labor leaders was especially pleasing to Mr. Bryan who took occasion to express his gratification at their promised support.

While the conference was being held inside the house, Mr. Bryan and his Indiana colleagues, Martin H. Walsh of Clinton, Iowa, and M. V. Gannon of Davenport, talked over the political situation in the southern parlor. The Iowans held out much encouragement for Democratic success in that state. Later Mrs. Bryan participated in the proceedings, congratulated Mr. Kern on his nomination and expressing the wish that he would be victorious in November. Mr. Kern remained for luncheon. He will leave Lincoln tomorrow afternoon for Indianapolis where, on Wednesday evening, he will be given a rousing reception by his fellow Democrats.

WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF.

In Sight of a Thousand Persons, She Jumped Into Chicago River.

Chicago, July 13.—While 200 men and boys sat or stood within a comparatively few feet of her, and in sight of nearly 1,000 others, an unidentified womon fell, or rolled purposely, from the north pier at the mouth of the Chicago river yesterday and drowned. Although she screamed repeatedly for assistance, not a hand in the crowd that watched her struggles in the water was lifted to save her. Instead, one of the gazers stole the woman's purse and hat, which she had placed on the pier beside her, and fled.

A half hour later the body was taken from the water by Capt. Carland and his men of the life saving station.

The body was neatly dressed. The woman apparently was 35 years old, five feet four inches tall, with dark brown hair and hazel eyes and weighed 105 pounds.

THAW PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED IN SEPTEMBER

White Plains, N. Y., July 13.—Proceedings in Harry K. Thaw's application for a jury trial to determine his mental condition were today adjourned until the September term of the supreme court of Westminster county. This arrangement was entered into before Judge Mills by Thaw's counsel and Dist. Atty. Jerome of New York. In the meantime Thaw will remain in the custody of Sheriff Chanler of Dutchess county and will stay in the jail at Poughkeepsie.

Thaw had been brought down from Ponughkepsie early in the day in custody of officers, accompanied by his counsel, Charles Morschauser and Roger O'Mara, former chief of detectives of Pittsburg, who has been active in his defense.

Arriving here an hour before the time appointed for the hearing, Thaw and the officers went out by trolley to Silver Lake park, a ride of 20 minutes. Returning, they reached the courtroom shortly before 10 o'clock. When Thaw entered the courthouse there was a large crowd in front of the building, and in the corridors and the court officers were obliged to clear a passage way for the prisoner and his custodians.

HUNDREDS OF DEAD PARROTS.

Los Angeles Cal., July 13.—Hundreds of dead and dying parrots and parrokeets were discovered at the Arcade depot yesterday by officials of the S. P. C. A., whose attention was called to the condition of a large shipment en route from Cuflacan, Mexico, to the California Parrot company at Fresno. Acording to the statements of officers who investigated the case the cages contained nearly 1,000 birds and it was claimed they had been without food or water since their departure from Guaymas. For some reason, not explained, the cages had been marked with the admonition not to feed or water the birds but the warning was disregarded by the S. P. C. A., officials, who saved the lives of many of them. Notice will be served on the express company ordering that shipments under similar conditions be hereafter refused.

UTAH DELEGATES PRAISE JUDGE KING

Declare That Victory Over Dubois On Resolutions Committee Is Due To His Effort.

MANY CONVENTION VISITORS

They Are Looking Over Salt Lake After Attending the Big Convention Over the Divide.

Salt Lake, growing each year steadily nearer to the center of national activity, is today being visited by a large number of the people who helped to nominate W. J. Bryan for the presidency last week, and who are now touring a little farther west before returning to their eastern homes.

The Utah delegation is now back home, and each of its members is enthusiastic in his comment both on the convention and on the part played by the Utah delegation. Judge William H. King is singled out by the others as the man whose task was hardest, and who won through putting up the strongest case against the greatest odds.

"Judge King made the fight for his life and won out," said Judge O. W. Powers this morning in discussing his particular part of the delegation's work. Judge Powers, who was chairman of the Utah delegation, took the view, that the personal fight made by Judge King was the feature of the delegation's work. "I want Judge King to have this credit," he said when interviewed at his office after his ten days' absence, "for he clearly deserves it. King is suave, politic, able, and is always a gentleman. He had a wide acquaintanceship, and all of these things helped him in his fight. Dubois and Pettigrew, too, were powerful, and were backed by many men of national prominence. Before a long session of the resolutions committee, Judge King stood the combined attack of those favoring Dubois and convinced a majority that the alleged Mormon question was not a national question, that the Dubois plank would be useless, as that the states had the bulwark of their constitutions for their defense, and that it was a needless affront to Utah Democrats, who did not want it."

HELP FROM NEWLANDS.

Judge King early this morning left for Heber City on business, after arriving in Salt Lake yesterday afternoon. For that reason his impressions of the convention could not be learned.

"Senator Newlands of Nevada," declared Judge Powers, "was a great friend to the Utah delegation in the Dubois fight. Responding to Judge King's request for help, he organized his friends, and was one of the most powerful factors in keeping the Dubois plank out of the platform.

Speaking of the convention as a whole, Judge Powers declared it to be far and away the best he had ever attended. "Every minute of that long demonstration for Bryan," he declared, "was genuine and the enthusiasm was so sincere that a number of prominent newspaper men whom I talked to, and who were at the Chicago convention, declared that Bryan started out with a good chance to win.

PARTY LEADERS AT PEACE.

"To see the Tammany leaders make their peace with Bryan, and Senator Daniels shake his hand was inspiring, for it meant that for the first time in many years, we have a united Democracy and a genuine enthusiasm in the united support of the candidate.

HOSPITABLE HOSTS.

With the way the people of Denver extended hospitality to the visitors Judge Powers was especially pleased. Smiling a broad smile as he recalled the hundred odd members of the reception committee that waited for delegates at the depot, and the badges the citizens wore: "I live in Denver—ask me," he declared that it made him proud of the fact that he was from the west to see a sister western city act in so genuinely a hospitable manner. "They never raised the price on anything," he remarked. "There were people everywhere anxious to answer questions. Ordinarily people get put on reception committees to get their names in the papers, but these committeemen worked. So did the women. Mrs. Hayward, Utah's delegate, was a particularly fortunate choice, for many who met her, expecting to find the notoriety seeking type were surprised to find a woman so gentee1, and so unassertive as are many women in political life. The Denver women were very gracious to her, and as hostesses were charming."

SUFFERED FROM HEAT.

"Utah's climate is better than Denver's," Judge Powers continued, "for there was a thunder shower every day that kept committees busy replacing damaged decorations, and in the all-night session where Bryan was nominated it was so hot that many of us were near to suffocation. In spite of the fact that the convention was held in the finest hall ever built for such a purpose, the crowd was too great and the delegates in the pit could not possibly get out to a drink of water during the long hours. I saw many of them pay 25 cents for a glass that the boys had succeeded in carrying past the standing masses."

TWO PLATFORM PLANKS.

Utah delegations succeeded in securing planks both for the Democratic platform at Denver and the Republican platform at Chicago. Senator Sutherland's bureau of mines plank was adopted at the former convention, and at Denver Delegate S. S. Smith carried down a good roads plank that went in, while Samuel Newhouse suggested the plank on the powers of the interstate commerce commission which was adopted. S. S. Smith's plank favors federal aid in building good roads, where they are used as post routes.

UTAH'S ENTHUSIASM.

Concerning enthusiasm, all talk drifts to Samuel A. King, brother of Judge W. H. King, who, although not a delegate, secured the floor and led a parade carrying the Utah banner during the demonstration for Bryan. S. S. Smith having led a similar parade earlier in the convention. "At Chicago," said Judge Powers in commenting on this parade, "the delegates remained in their seats, while at Dever they almost led the demonstration and at least held their own with the gallery."

MAJOR YOUNG'S VIEW.

"Judge King made the fight of his life and won out," said Major R. W. Young on his return from a strenuous week in Denver. "He stood alone at first in his fight against the anti-polygamy plank and fought Dubois with his overtowering influence to a finish and defeated the plank. It was uphill work, for when the matter came up in committee, of course there were no spectators, and Judge King had Dubois, Pettigrew and the rest of them to face in his endeavor to throw out a plank which was one of the features of the Democratic platform four years ago.

"It was pointed out that there was not a Democrat in Utah, save those who have aligned themselves with the 'American' party, who wanted such a plank, and it was further shown that the introduction of such was a studied insult to the people of Utah as the matter was long ago taken care of in the state Constitution.

"Charles Bryan, brother and manager of William Jennings Bryan, and Mr. Allen, his secretary and brother-in-law, both worked hard and did all they could to defeat the proposed Dubois plank.

"There were several in that committee, however, who knew Judge King, notably George Fred Williams who had been in Congress with him. With these his words carried weight."

Maj. Young also was prepared to assist in nailing a plank in the platform relative to the sugar and tobacco industries in connection with the Philippines. Owing to there already being something on the Philippines in the platform and its late introduction it was passed over for lack of time, although Dubois, Newlands, Stone and a number of prominent men voted for it.

Maj. Young's proposed plank was as follows:

"Favoring the immediate independence of the Philippine islands, we oppose granting them domestic trade privileges. This policy, so strongly urged by Mr. Taft, would inevitably defeat independence by arraying every dollar of American and foreign capital, now or, through such a policy, to become invested in those islands, in successful opposition to a political change which would be destructive of their chief market; it would subject our own sugar, tobacco and other industries to the ruinos competition of an alien and semi-civilized people; and is not demanded by our moral duty to the Filipinos, which can be met only by conceding them that separate and distinct political station to which they are entitled."

CARS COLLIDE ON SOUTH TEMPLE

Seeing Salt Lake Car With a Load of Tourists Crashes Into Another.

NONE IS BADLY INJURED.

Passengers Get a Good Shaking Up While Vestibule and Steps Are Reduced to Kindling Wood.

A street car collision occurred at 11:50 a. m., today, at South Temple and Fourth East sctreets, which fortunately did not injure any one to speak of, and it was not necessary to call in the services of the company physician. Car 455, Conductor William McKenzie, en route on South Temple for Main street, had stopped to let off passengers, with Sight Seeing car 304, Motorman C. E. Hadrich, coming up behind with a full complement of tourists. A sprinkling cart had just crossed the track between the two cars, wetting up the rails and leaving them "greasy."

TRACKS WERE WET.

Motorman Hadrich failed to take this into account, and, as is often done, let his car run on, relying on the airbrake to stop within reasonable distance of 455. His car was running at a pretty good rate of speed, and when he put on the brakes, the brake shoes failed to clutch the wheels sufficiently tight because of the water, and the wheels slid in addition. The result was a rear end collision. The sill of 304, being lower than that of 455, it slid under the latter, bending the wrought iron protecting strip, breaking the transome window in the vestibule, and ripping off a step. The conductor was nimble and got out of the way, and while the passengers were thrown against the seats in front of them, there was no one really hurt.

VESTIBULE SMASHED.

Car 304 fared worse. The entire vestibule front was smashed in, and jammed against the front of the car, and the steps broken. Motorman Hatrich suffered a few contusions, and a slight cut over one of his eyes. But his front car door was open, and he managed to get back into the car after shutting off the current and throwing on the brakes as much as he could. The tourists were shaken up considerably and the women badly frightened, but Claim Agent Hansen of the Short Line, who was shortly on the spot, could not find there were any injured, though he took pains to see every one who was on the sight seeing car. The two cars were taken to the barn for repairs. Had the rails not been "greasy," the sight seeing car motorman would have shown his prowess and judgment in stopping his car within two inches of the car ahead, and there would have been no trouble. This happens continually on Main street, where, fortunately, there has not been any accidents in consequence, beyond an occasional bending of apron fenders.

TO TEST EFFECTS OF COLD ON THE BLOOD

Halifax, July 13.—Intending to conduct experiments on the crew of the Peary Arctic steamer Roosevelt to learn what effect a sojourn in a frigid climate will have on the blood, Dr. George Randall, of Lowell, arrived here last night and will go to Sydney tomorrow. Microscopic tests will be made of the corpsules and of the blood of members of the crew before they sail and further tests will be made on their return from the Arctic for purposes of comparison.

Dr. Randall represents the American Haematological society at Washington.

CHICAGO SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Chicago, July 13.—The Chicago board of health, in its bulletin for the week ending July 11, makes public the results of its inspections in the public schools during the last year.

"In the 10 months of the school year which ended June 26," the bulletin says, "the medical inspectors examined 406,919 pupils and excluded 12,240, or 3 per cent, on account of congatious, infectious or parasitic diseases."

LAGOON TRAIN HITS A WAGON

John Smith, Driver of Candy Van, Sustains Painful Injuries.

ACCIDENT ON THIRD NORTH

Young Man Found Unconscious in Bed Of Vehicle After the Smash Taken to Hospital.

A young man named John Smith, driver for the Startup Candy company, had a narrow escape from death about 11:15 this morning on Third West and Third North streets. He is now at the L. D. S. hospital suffering from a scalp wound and numerous bruises, but he is not seriously hurt.

The young man was driving along Third North and apparently did not hear the train going out to Farmington. He drove onto the tracks and the next instant there was a terrific crash, the train knocking the horse on one side of the road and the wagon on the other. The wagon was almost demolished, and the horse was thrown several feet from the track. Young Smith was found in the bed of the wagon unconscious, and at first it was feared he had been killed. He was hurried to the L. D. S. hospital where an examination was made of his injuries. It was found that no bones had been broken and that beyond a scalp wound, a few scratches and bruises, he was allright. His wounds were dressed and he will be able to leave the hospital at any time.

Citizens residing in the neighborhood claim that the train was running at an excessive rate of speed and that the driver of the wagon had little or no chance to avoid the collision. That the young man was not instantly killed is regarded as most remarkable. The horse was not badly injured, but the wagon was destroyed.

WILL FIGHT PROPOSED INCREASE OF R. R. RATES

New York, July 13.—The interstate commerce commission will be appealed to by the Manufacturers' Association of New York in its fight to prevent the railroads from making a 10 per cent increase in freight rates. Should the proposed increased rate be put into effect as was intimated by Senior Vice President W. C. Brown of the New York Central in his reply to the protest of the manufacturers' association, the interstate commerce commission will be consulted. This would be done at once, but the interstate commerce commission has no power to act in such a matter until proposed increase really goes into effect.

Members of the manufacturers' association, after reading Mr. Brown's reply to the letter sent him by the association, James T. Holle, said that Mr. Brown's answer, while lengthy, failed to show adequate reasons why the shippers should be made to suffer because the railroads are not making as much money as they did in the past.

Secy. Holle, after a careful perusal of Mr. Brown's letter at his home at Farmingdale, L. I., yesterday, replied to a number of statements it contains. He said:

"For many moons the prayer of the railroad managers, addressed to Washington, D. C., has been: 'Don't bother us and let us alone.' That is now the prayer of the shippers to the railroad managers.

"If the railroads insist upon the proposed 10 per cent increase at this particular time, we shall have to see what can be done with and through the interstate commerce commission. It may be a fact that there should be a 10 per cent increase in freight. The time, however, for that increase is not now."

OREGON LAND FRAUD CASES.

Portland, Or., July 13.—Continued prosecution of pending Oregon land fraud cases will be in the program of the government according to Tracy C. Becker, special assistant to the attorney-general, who has just returned from San Francisco where he has been in conference with Francis J. Heney. While Mr. Becker would not discuss the situation at any length, he is authority for the statement that these trials will be held, beginning with the R. A. Booth conspiracy case next Thursday. It is the evident intention of the government finally to give the various defendants the trials some of them have been demanding ever since the indictments were returned over three years ago.

THEY WANT MORE HORSES.

Two Modern Richards Call in Vain For Trusty Steeds.

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" exclaimed Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field; and this equine exhortation both the quartermaster of the Fifteenth infantry and the adjutant-general of this state are both exclaiming in duo animato just about this time; with none to succor and assist, none to deliver—the goods. The A. G. would fain see the hide and hair of 80 good four or five-year-olds; but come to think on't, he would not stickle at seven or eight years old, if he could only get the horses. He wants 50 for the battery, and 30 for infantry purposes, and white hairs are beginning to streak his otherwise jet black, John A. Logan locks, because as the day of departure for the Wyoming encampment draws nigh, he is perforce soliloquizing within himself, with Ecclesiastes of old, "I have no pleasure in them."

Quartermaster Capt. Frank M. Savage of the Fifteenth regulars has worn out two pairs of army shoes, and a dozen yards of patience in chasing around the county after horses which cannot be found. He wants immediately, if not sooner, 24 horses weighing not less than 1,200 pounds, or mules weighing not less than 1,000 pounds, for 45 or 60 days' use at the encampment. The trouble is that contractors, farmers and ore freighters are using all the horses available, and they are not disposed to part with them, even for the space of 60 days at any price. So there is going to be a shortage of horses in military maneuvers this year.

MEET AFTER MANY YEARS.

Juvenile court officials and attaches received a visit today from Rev. Henry Delong, who is engaged in the same line of work at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. De Long says that he was at Winter Quarters when the band of pioneers started on their memorable trip to the west. He was at time time a member of the Church, but left it and subsequently identified himself with the Methodist church, of which he is now a preacher. A brother living in Panguitch will be visited by him, the two not having met for 20 years. Before that they were entirely lost to each other for a period of 40 years or more.

TAFT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

One to be Delivered When Officially Notified of His Nomination, Begun Today.

CONSULTS PARTY LEADERS.

One of Most Interesting Parts Will be Reference to the Injunction Plank.

Will Not be Very Long but Will Touch Upon All Vital Issues of Campaign.

Hot Springs, Va., July 13.—The writing of the speech of acceptance of William H. Taft to be delivered when he is officially notified of his nomination to the presidency to the Republican party in Cincinnati on the 28th inst., was begun today. Mr. Taft has, in a general way, discussed the various matters he will incorporate in his speech with Republican leaders who have visited Hot Springs during the last 10 days but he had not framed a single sentence of the important document until today.

Mr. Taft went out upon the golf links today a susual, and played 18 holes. He proposes to play golf every day while at Hot Cprings, and it is not likely that anything he will have to do will interfere with the game.

"I play golf instead of taking medicine," he said, in referring to his regular visits to the links.

After he returned from the links today he went to his office and was closeted with his secretary beginning the dictation of a portion of his speech. The time was not devoted to this work entirely as there were many letters to receive his attention. His mail now consists of about 150 letters daily.

One of the most interesting portions of the speech of acceptance will be Mr. Taft's reference to the injunction part of the platform at Chicago. The speech will not be a long one, but it will touch upon all of the vital issues of the campaign.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Washington, July 13.—Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock of the Republican national committe has gone to New York to make arrangements for the opening of national headquarters in that city. Later in the week he will go to Utica, N. Y., for a conference with Representative James S. Sherman, the vice presidential candidate.

CALLED TO SMALL BLAZE.

At 3:35 o'clock this morning, the fire apparatus from station No. 1 was called to the rear of the Blossom cafe, 342 west South Temple street, and extinguished a rubbish fire which threatened the buildings in the vicinity. No damage was done.

In the fire at Stugnell's, 236 south First West street, last night, two men were asleep in the building. Persons passing the place saw smoke issuing from the place and turned in an alarm. The two men were dragged forth before the smoke did them any harm. It is believed the men were intoxicated to such an extent that they did not realize there was a fire in the building. No damage was done.

GET SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

In the arrest of Jamese Murray this morning at 7 o'clock, Policemen Phillips and Yeager believe they have captured an old time crook, one who has been robbing roominghouses in this city during the past several weeks. The man was caught while trying to steal things from a room in the Dalby House, 33½ south West Temple street.

The officers are now busily engaged in trying to find the record of Murray, if he has any. They firmly believe he is a desperate man, an all round crook and a man whose place is behind the bars. He is now charged with attempted burglary.

LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

Senator Reed Smoot Starts on Forestry Study Trip to Russia.

Senator Reed Smoot left yesterday for New York, whence he sails in a few days for Europe to study forestry science and practise and to make a report on the same. France, Germany and Switzerland will be the chief fields of study, as the science of forestry has been more highly developed in them than in any other country. The senator is very anxious to visit Russia and study forest conditions there, not because of the advanced state of the science there but because he believes that forest conditions in Russia more nearly approximate those in the United States than do they elsewhere, and hence much may be learned there of what may be termed the military and transiberal stage of forertry that cannot be learned elsewhere. But the senator was very doubtful whether time would permit of the visit to Russia. He thought that he should not make a visit to England. Representative Burton, who goes abroad with him, had telegraphed that every steamer returning in September had every cabin engaged.

UNDERWRITERS TO MEET.

Tomorrow Evening's Session to Name Delegates to Los Angeles.

The Utah Life underwriters will meet tomorrow evening at the Commercial club, when six delegates and six alternates will be chosen for the national convention of life underwriters at Los Angeles, Aug. 18-21. Some 250 of the delegates will visit this city Aug. 26. They will be given a reception at the Commercial club, an organ recital at the tabernacle, a trip in the sight-seeing cars, a dip in the lake, and a banquet. The following committee is soliciting funds for entertainment: John D. Spencer, of the New York Life; M. L. Robinson of the Home Life; Will G. Farrell of the Penn Mutual; Joseph Metzer of the Metropolitan Life, and John James of the Travelers' Life. Gov. John C. Cutler and Charles A. Quigley have started the fund with $50 each.

At Tuesday evening's meeting there will be an address on "The Insurance Man—a Specialty Salesman," by H. N. Tolles, Philadelphia manager of the Sheldon School of Scientific salesmanship.