THE METALS.

Silver, 50⅞c per ounce.
Copper, 11c per pound; New York, $11.35 to $11.50 per 100 pounds.
Lead, $3.50 per 100 pounds; New York, $4.12½.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair weather Saturday.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870 | SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902 | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE COAL BARONS WOULD NOT TALK OF COMPROMISE

Meeting Called by President Roosevelt Failed to Accomplish the Desired Purpose.

Miner and Mine Owner Will Continue the Struggle—Full Account of the Day's Proceedings.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade—the operators, the miners and the general public. I speak for neither the operators nor the miners, but for the general public. The questions at issue, which led to the situation, affect immediately all parties concerned—the operators and the miners; but the situation itself vitally affects the public. As long as there seemed to be a reasonable hope that these matters could be adjusted between the parties it did not seem proper for me to intervene in any way. I disclaim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation, but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe immediately impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famine impel me, after much anxious thought, to believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to effect a settlement of the situation, which has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained urgently to insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon the threshold of winter with an already existing coal famine, the future terrors of which we can hardly yet appreciate. The evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in sinking, but required to sink for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness that there is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people.

"I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good."—President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The great coal conference between the president and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House, facing Lafayette square, at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement. And apparently the rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the miners' union. The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare; the miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit the differences to an arbitration tribunal to be named by the president, and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitration for a period of from one to five years, and the employers, through the presidents of the railroad companies and a prominent independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body, with which they could and would have no dealings; had demanded federal troops to ensure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania in which the colliery was located. There the matter closed. Tonight both the miners and the operators are still in the city, but tomorrow they will return to their several localities, each saying at a late hour that the struggle will continue.

A Remarkable Meeting.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written today. For the first time the president of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face, with the whole country eagerly intent and watchful of their doings. Technically the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the president summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital, and, forgetting his own acute suffering, besought them, for love of the great country wherein they dwelt, and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor, to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the common weal. What, if anything, will result from the conference is for the indefinite future. Today the views of the contenders in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible, and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours between the morning and afternoon sessions, taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare written responses to the president's appeal.

Struggle Will Continue.

The immediate parties to the struggle say they will continue as heretofore. What course the administration will take next no one is prepared to say. One of the operators, as he left the White House, was asked regarding this, and replied: "If anyone knows what the president will do next, that is more than I know."

Fourteen men, including the president, were in the second story front room at the temporary White House during the momentous conference. President Mitchell and three of his district leaders represented the miners, and five railroad men and one independent mine operator the employers. With the president were Attorney General Knox, Commissioner of Labor Wright and Secretary Cortelyou. All the cabinet, save the attorney general, kept aloof during the conference, but between the two meetings and afterward several of the president's advisers called upon him to talk over the situation.

During the conference, the president listened to both sides with the greatest eagerness. Immediately after its adjournment his physicians, Surgeon General Rixey and Dr. Lung, insisted on making an examination of his wound and redressing it. Apparently no ill effects had resulted from the excitement of the day, and after a later call at 8 o'clock, Dr. Lung announced that the president's condition was satisfactory.

It was five minutes of 5 o'clock when the conference ended. The operators came down stairs and held a brief consultation, and then left in their carriages for their train, where they met a number of newspaper men, to whom they furnished copies of the statements they had made to the president.

Stipulating that they should not be quoted, they talked freely of the conference. Several of them declared the interference of the president had resulted in retarding rather than forwarding the settlement. They asserted that no progress had been made, and said they would return to continue the contest. They declare that the situation was most serious as to coal supply, but said that the coal would be furnished to the public and that if given protection they could get men to mine coal to at least 70 per cent of the mines' capacity. They declared there would be no compromise, and that the strike would continue until the miners succumbed. They asserted their determination to make no concessions further than the offers already made.

The operators will leave in the early hours of Saturday morning and President Baer said he expected to be in New York by 9 o'clock Saturday.

During the evening President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union dictated a formal statement concerning the proceedings of the conference and its results, in which he announced that the strike would continue as a result of the failure of the conference. Following is the text of Mr. Mitchell's statement:

The Two Sessions.

"At the morning session of the conference between the mine operators and the committee representing the miners, President Roosevelt outlined the purpose for which he had called the operators and the miners together. After the president concluded his statement the miners at once proposed to refer the questions and issues of the coal strike to the president for adjustment, but this proposition was afterward rejected by the operators.

"At the afternoon session the miners submitted a formal statement of their proposition. To this proposition each of the operators read a reply in which they refused to accept the service of President Roosevelt or a tribunal to be appointed by him to determine the issue of the strike, and in each of their statements they indulged in a perfect tirade of abuse of the miners' organization and its effects. It was evident to the miners' representatives that the coal operators were without regard for their former employes and of the public, which is suffering so much for the lack of fuel.

"As a consequence of this refusal of the operators either to grant concessions or to refer to individual arbitration, the coal strike will go on. I am firmly convinced that the miners will win, although we deeply regret the refusal of the railroad presidents to defer to the wishes of the chief executive of the United States.

"The president expressed the hope that there would be no lawlessness in the coal fields, and the representatives of the miners assured him that their every effort would be exerted to maintain peace."

Merits Not Considered.

In reply to questions, Mr. Mitchell said that the president had said nothing in reply to the proposition of the miners to submit the question to arbitration, but he added that their offer was in the line of the president's suggestion for an immediate settlement of the dispute. He also said that the merits of the strike had not been entered upon at any length, as all were familiar with the questions at issue.

Referring to the manner of conducting the strike in the future, he said he thought it would proceed hereafter about as it had proceeded in the past.

Deep interest was manifested in the conference on the part of the public. The sidewalks and street in front of the temporary White House were thronged with people who anxiously awaited the result. Newspaper men lined either side of the entrance to the White House from its doors to the street.

There was a distinct expression of disappointment in the crowd when it became known that the conference had been unsuccessful and no agreement had been reached.

Roosevelt Was Silent.

At the White House an Associated Press reporter endeavored to get an authoritative statement giving the views of the president upon the proceedings and result of the conference. An official statement giving a stenographic report of the formal statements and proceedings were made public, but announcement was made that the president had no comment to make thereon.

The suggestion was made in administration circles, though not coming from the president, that the result had been to arouse and concentrate public sentiment.

One of the president's advisers who

(Continued on Page 2.)

"AW, ARBITRATION BE DAMNED!"

ONE BODY IN THE MINE

Remains of the Other Victims of the Black Diamond Disaster Have Been Recovered.

Black Diamond, Wash., Oct. 3.—The body of John Creghino is still somewhere in the Lawson mine, probably buried under one of the caves that block the main gangway for hundreds of feet. A large party of miners is still searching for the remains. Creghino was working in chute 75. His cap was found in the chute. It is believed that he ran into the gangway and was caught by the falling coal. The coroner's inquest will not be held until tomorrow. The jury will be taken to view the remains this afternoon and may later take a trip into the mine.

Peter Sorenson, the engineer at the mine, climbed clear down to the bottom of the slope immediately after the explosion. The distance is over a quarter of a mile, and it is nearly perpendicular. He repaired the signal system and assisted the injured in getting out. He and Frank Allen, the foreman, were the first men in the mine. Some of the injured men started to climb up the slope but gave out before they reached the top. They were taken up by the car from where they were clinging to the timbers.

IDAHO DEMOCRATS SHOW UNITED FRONT

(Special to The Herald.)

Pocatello, Ida., Oct. 3.—S. P. Donnelly, chairman of the Democratic state committee, is here today in consultation with Joseph Hutchinson, Democratic candidate for congress, Judge Flenner and local Democrats here as to the political situation. Mr. Donnelly says everything looks bright for Democratic success in the state. He urges that the only danger is apathy and over-confidence on the part of the Democrats, and insists on local precinct committees looking carefully after registration and seeing that voters are at the polls on election day. Mr. Donnelly says that ex-Warden Arney, whom the Republicans claim on account of petty troubles, is in line for Hunt and the entire state ticket. He is in Democratic headquarters now and is a most valuable man. It is his earnest wish that all friends of his support the entire state ticket.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS FIGHT WITH OFFICERS

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 3.—At Crescent City, an inland town sixteen miles northwest of Guthrie, a fierce battle was fought late this evening between the officers of the town and four Brown brothers, Mat, Don, Bill and John, prominent farmers and ranchers of that vicinity. As a result, Mel Burgess, another farmer, is reported dead, Mat Brown seriously wounded and several others injured. The Browns are mountaineers from Kentucky, who have resided in this country since the opening. Trouble has been brewing there for some time, originating two weeks ago in a fight with railroad graders, of whom the Denver, Enid & Gulf company has 600 in that vicinity. The Browns are reported to have taken sides with the railroaders, thus engendering a feud between them and the officers.

PROFESSOR LINFIELD HAS A CALL TO MONTANA

Butte, Mont., Oct. 3.—A special to the Miner from Bozeman, Mont., says that at a meeting of the executive board of the state agricultural college last night Professor F. B. Linfield of Logan, Utah, was elected agriculturist of the experiment station and professor of agriculture in the college. Mr. Linfield has seen service in the Minnesota experimental station and comes here after nine years spent in Utah in charge of the United States experiment station there.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Rome today announces that a violent earthquake was felt last night at Teri, about fifty miles from there. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled to open spaces.

GATES IN POOR HEALTH.

London, Oct. 3.—John W. Gates has returned to London from the continent in very poor health. He has given up his projected motor tour of England and will sail for home Wednesday next.

DREYFUS WILL NOT ATTEND

Mme. Zola Was Afraid His Presence at the Funeral of Her Husband Would Lead to Unseemly Disturbances at the Cemetery.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The funeral of Emile Zola Sunday promises to be of the most imposing character. A majority of the socialist and labor groups and several student associations have decided to send delegations. The prefect of police is organizing extensive measures to preserve order. The procession, which will probably be longer than the entire length of the route, which is only half a mile, will pass between a double row of police. No emblems or flags will be allowed.

The municipal council of Deniain has resolved to send three delegates to be chosen from the trades which inspired Zola in writing "Germinal," "Le Travail" and "La Terre," a miner, a blacksmith and a farmer, all dressed in their respective costumes.

Contrary to previous announcements, Dreyfus will not attend Zola's funeral. This decision was taken as the result of an interview with Mme. Zola, whom he visited today.

Mme. Zola pleaded with Dreyfus not to participate in the ceremonies because his presence might lead to disorders.

Dreyfus was anxious to attend the funeral, considering it a duty which he owed to the memory of Zola, but the widow expressed to him her apprehensions that unseemly demonstrations might occur if he attended, both at the ceremony and at the cemetery and afterward. "The prefect of police," she said, "is also in fear that your presence may lead to disturbances, and for nothing in the world would I have the funeral of my lamented husband marked by regrettable incidents."

Dreyfus replied, expressing his deep respect and devotion for Mme. Zola, but said it would me "most painful to me to fail in what he considered to be an imperious duty, and Zola, who before everything was a man of duty, and of duty in spite of everything, would have approved my intention," adding, "I ought not to take into account eventualities which I am far from seeking."

Mme. Zola was moved to tears and supplicated Dreyfus to abandon the idea, and Dreyfus, who himself displayed much emotion, responded:

"But they will say I am hiding myself; that I am a coward. Yes, a coward," he repeated, "and you know well I am not."

Mme. Zola again begged him for her sake to abstain from attending the funeral. Both were the prey of profound emotion, and finally Dreyfus gave in and promised not to attend. Mme. Zole weepingly thanked him for the sacrifice, of which she appreciated, she said, all the greatness.

The general opinion here is that M. Dreyfus acted most wisely in acceding to Mme. Zola's prayer to absent himself from the funeral of her husband, which is to be held Sunday, as the ceremony would otherwise undoubtedly be the occasion of unseemly incidents and perhaps of serious disorders.

The Nationalist Press, in the articles published daring M. Dreyfus to be present at the funeral of his friend, was really provoking him to attend, while at the same time in other articles this paper was stirring public feeling against him.

STRIKE DISCUSSED AT CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 3.—Two thousand people attended a meeting at Central armory tonight to listen to speeches relative to the coal strike. The meeting seemed to be dominated by socialistic speeches, and literature enunciating socialistic principles were handed to those who attended. Mayor Jones of Toledo spoke for an hour. He reviewed the labor situation and applauded President Roosevelt's action in calling the conference. Resolutions were adopted calling for government ownership of mines.

CLOSED WITH MASS MEETING.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—The convention of the National Republican league was brought to a close tonight with a mass-meeting in the First Regiment armory. The principal speaker of the evening was United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. Senator Beveridge's address was devoted largely to a discussion of the attitude of the two parties toward young men.

FORD'S SLAYER RELEASED.

Canon City, Colo., Oct. 3.—Ed O'Kelly, slayer of "Bob" Ford, who betrayed and murdered Jesse James, the notorious Missouri outlaw, was released from the penitentiary today, his commuted term of twenty years having expired at midnight. O'Kelly shot and killed Ford in a dance hall in 1891.

HOOPER YOUNG MARRIED.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 3.—Rev. F. A. Riggin, superintendent of Indian missions for the Methodist church in northern Montana, with headquarters at Browning, on the Blackfoot reservation, says that last December he married William Hooper Young to Thirza Holmes of Cardston, a Mormon settlement over the line in Canada. The bridegroom said at the time that he was a relative of Brigham Young. The father of Miss Holmes was at first opposed to the union on account of Young's Mormonism, but relented after Young had returned from South Africa and the Philippines and still urged his suit. What has become of the wife is a mystery.

A SERIOUS QUESTION

How Far Ought the Executive to Interfere in Labor Questions Like the Coal Strike.

London, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike attracts great attention in Great Britain. Pending its results, business in the American department of the stock exchange was yesterday virtually at a standstill. Long dispatches from the United States describing the situation are published in the newspapers this morning, which nearly all devote editorial articles to the matter, applauding President Roosevelt's courage in ignoring tradition and red tape in the endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, but displaying no surprise at the failure of the laudable efforts.

The Standard says: "President Roosevelt's action raises questions important to every industrial community. The question of how far ought the executive of the state to interfere in labor questions, which, like the kindred subject of arbitration, is one upon which it is easier to cherish praiseworthy ideals than to reduce them to practice."

The Daily Chronicle considers that praiseworthy appeals to patriotism and good feeling do not suffice in such cases; that the conciliator must go to the heart of the matter and discuss the points in dispute and of possible concessions in detail in the presence of both parties.

The Times expresses the hope that President Roosevelt's intervention may not be without success, and says:

"That the head executive should attempt to mediate in a labor dispute and risk the chance of failure argues that either he entertains an almost certain conviction of success or that he holds the position to be growing both desperate and intolerable."

The Times then refers to the rumor that it is the intention of the Washington government itself to undertake coal mining in Pennsylvania, and says:

"President Roosevelt has shown himself before now to be a man of infinite resources, and one whom it is difficult to defeat. It is rather to his powers of persuasion, however, that one hopes his success may ultimately be due."

BLAZE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—A five-story building at 19-21 Randolph street was partly destroyed by fire tonight. Loss on building and contents, $150,000. The principal losers are Sprague & Warner, wholesale grocers; the Warren-McArthur Stamp company and the A. C. Clark company, manufacturers of surgical instruments.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKE

Retail Merchants Bring on a Crisis by Threatening to Close Their Stores.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—The street car strike situation took on a new phase this afternoon, when the big retail merchants of the city met at the St. Charles hotel and decided that unless the strike was called off by Saturday night they would all close their establishments indefinitely, throwing out of employment about 5,000 clerks. The merchants then brought about a conference between the mayor, railway officials and car men. President Pearson of the railway company submitted a proposition that the men return to work and then arbitrate the alleged violations of the old agreement, a new proposition to be considered if the agreement is declared to have been violated, the rate of wages and hours to date from the time the men go back to work.

The car men's committee went back to the union hall to submit the proposition to the men.

Late tonight the conference of the three elements was resumed.

MEXICAN OUTLAWS MAKE DARING RAID

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 3.—Advices from Guyamas tell of a daring raid on the town of Ranchia, in the state of Sonora, near Hermosillo, by a party of bandits supposed to have been led by Bravo Juan. According to the information, on the night of Sept. 29 a half-dozen bandits rode into the town and took possession of the business section. Guards were placed outside while two of the men entered the stores and looted them of money and valuables. In one store it is said they secured $1,000 from its hiding place in an old trunk.

The inhabitants of the town were terrorized by the bold effrontery of the thieves and offered little resistance. Several shots were exchanged between the bandits and the Mexican police, but without effect. They raided the house of Ignacio Quijida, the wealthiest citizen, and forced from him $500 in money and an equal amount of jewelry. The sum taken by the desperadoes amounted in the aggregate to about $3,000, which they packed on their horses and escaped to the woods in the Sierra Madre mountains. A company of rurales took up the chase but thus far nothing has been seen of the outlaws.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR JAMES WATCHER

King Fisher, O. T., Oct. 3.—James Watcher was today found guilty of the murder of John F. Stone, colonel commanding the Oklahoma national guards, on Jan. 11, 1900, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. His attorneys have appealed to the supreme court.

Stone commanded an Oklahoma volunteer regiment in the Spanish war. Watcher fled after committing the crime and was arrested at Juarez, Mexico. He pleaded insanity. This was his third trial.

COSMOS COMPANY WILL NOT GET A REHEARING

Washington, Oct. 3.—The district supreme court today overruled a motion for a rehearing made by the Cosmos Exploration company and the Riverside Oil company of California, in the cases against the secretary of the interior, involving large oil land interests in southern California. The companies sought to have the courts declare these lands vacant and open to settlement. The court held that such action is discretionary with the interior department and not subject to control by the court.

EIGHTY YEARS IN PRISON.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 3.—Eighty years in San Quentin was the fate meted by Judge Melvin today to the man of many aliases who, under the name of Lieutenant Edgar N. Coffey, obtained $100 from Mrs. Barbara Allen, proprietress of the Galindo hotel, on forged checks purporting to have been signed by Captain George W. McIver of the Seventh infantry at Portland, Ore.

VERBAL "GEMS" OF HOWELL TRIED IN THE CRUCIBLE

Judge King Punctures Campaign Pleas of His Opponent and Sutherland's Sophisms.

Tremendous Audience at Brigham City Listens to His Brilliant Exposition of Democratic Principles.

(Special to The Herald.)

BRIGHAM CITY, Oct. 3.—Judge William H. King, the Democratic nominee for congress, delivered in the opera house here tonight a most eloquent, forcible and logical speech. It was in reply to the campaign speech delivered in this city Wednesday night by Joseph Howell of Wellsville, the Republican nominee for congress, who has refused to meet Judge King in a joint discussion of the great political issues of the day. Judge King had a stenographer's report of Howell's speech and answered his points one at a time and by clear-cut reasoning and plain statement of facts, shattered them.

The cause of Democracy was so clearly and interestingly set forth by Judge King, that he held the undivided attention of his large audience for almost two hours and a half. It was not his intention to speak more than an hour and a half, but as he progressed, Judge King became so enthused that neither he nor his audience realized how time was speeding.

The discourse of Judge King was free from any personal attacks upon his congressional opponent, and the latter's sponsor, Congressman Sutherland, which was a marked contrast to the speeches they delivered in this city a night or two ago, which were filled with uncomplimentary remarks to himself and Major R. W. Young, the Democratic nominee for the supreme bench.

No Mud-slinging.

Judge King took occasion to say that mud-slinging wouldn't be indulged in by himself, and his complimentary references to Joseph Howell, Congressman Sutherland and the other Republican candidates showed conclusively that he was a man of his word. He regretted exceedingly that he is deprived of the pleasure of meeting Mr. Howell upon the same platform, but as that privilege is denied him, the next best thing he can do is to follow the Republican nominee, which he will do throughout the campaign. He says that legal business, which would not permit of delays, prevented Major Young from addressing the same audience with him, but added that the hero of the Philippine war would speak in Brigham City later in the campaign.

John D. Peters acted as chairman of the meeting. Before he introduced Judge King, people were compelled to return home because they could not find seats in the crowded theatre. While commenting upon the representative character of the audience, Chairman Peters stated that during the afternoon a trainload of Brighamites went to Salt Lake to attend the Mormon conference. After a vocal solo by Miss Lund, Judge King was introduced. He was received with cheers and applause.

He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. King's Speech.

"I understand Congressman Sutherland, when he was here, warned you against my coming, saying you had better stay home and lock and bolt your doors, as my presence would be as terrible as an army with floating hammers. I do not know how much trouble my presence is to Joseph Howell, but I do know he has refused to meet me on the same platform and in joint debate and discuss the political issues of the day. The next best thing I can do is to follow him, which I propose to do. There is nothing but friendship existing between Mr. Howell and myself. I have known him for years and have nothing but good to say of him. Therefore, there will be no personal attacks, no incriminations on my part. I appear before you tonight to discuss the political issues of the day and to answer, if I can, the speech of Mr. Howell. I have here with me a stenographic report of the speech which he delivered at Wellsville, his home, the night the Republicans opened the campaign. Those who heard Mr. Howell speak here and have read this speech, which I have in my hands, say they are identically the same. Therefore when I answer one speech I have replied to the other."

Doctors Disagree.

Judge King then gave an excerpt from the speech of Joseph Howell that trusts are a dangerous symptom but will be grappled with by the Republican party; that trusts exist in free trade England the same as in the United States. "In the face of that," continued Judge King, "Congressman Sutherland, on the same platform, said there is no such thing as a trust."

The speaker then took up the trust question in detailed manner, showing first that there are trusts in England, where there is free trade, and trusts in the United States, with its high wall of protection, but in the former country the trusts are not so troublesome as in this country. In 1901 Professor Jenks, in a report, said there were less than thirty-five trusts in England, whose combined capital stock was less than $500,000,000; that in protective countries of Europe there is more pronounced tendency toward trusts than in England.

Judge King then went back to July, 1897, and recounted the passage of the Dingley bill; showed how it was drafted by the heads of large manufacturing concerns for their own interests; that before the bill was passed it was submitted to the industrial barons, for their approval, in one of the most expensive hotels in Washington. When he asked if the poor people of the country were consulted, he said no, they were not called upon to ascertain whether they liked the power which has since been slowly grinding them down and making their conditions more deplorable. "In the face of all that," continued the orator, "George Sutherland says there are no trusts."

"According to Writer Moody, in a recent publication, there are more than 860 trusts in this country at this time. And if you add to them the capitalizations of the railroads of the country you have a grand total of $15,000,000,000—a series of figures too gigantic for human mind to comprehend. All the gold and silver in the world is only a little more than $8,000,000,000. The combined wealth of Utah—its mines, cattle, houses and taxed lands—only equals about $150,000,000. And these trusts have been founded largely since the passage of the Dingley bill. I am afraid Sutherland has been contaminated in Washington. When he went there he said there were trusts, but that the Republican party was grappling with them. In 1899 Hanna said there is not a trust in the country. Sutherland comes home and says there are no trusts. He went there a good man and returned impregnated with Hanna's views. I think it is a bad thing to send a good Republican to Washington. I guess we had better keep him at home."

What the Result Will Be.

Judge King then spent some time showing what the results will be if the trusts are not throttled, saying that it will only be a question of time before a few men or great corporations will rule the country, from the presidency down to the smallest office in the land. "And I ask you again," said the speaker, "are the Republicans grappling with the trusts? I answer, No. The only time Sutherland voted right in Washington was when he voted with the Democrats several times. Did he ever vote against the trusts? Did he ever raise his voice against the trusts? Of course not, because he says there are no trusts. He is traveling around the state as sponsor for Howell. Is it not logical to conclude that Howell will vote and act in congress as did Sutherland? Howell says trusts are a dangerous symptom, but that the Republican party will grapple with them. Why did not they do it when President McKinley was alive? Did he and his party grapple with the trusts when J. W. Griggs from the trust state of New Jersey was appointed attorney general? Did the president grapple with the trusts when Knox, the legal head of the steel trust, was appointed to succeed Griggs, when the latter went back to New Jersey to organize new trusts and help lobby more trust laws through the New Jersey legislature? What has the Republican party ever done, what is it doing to suppress trusts? Nothing."

A Case in Point.

Judge King then referred to the fact that trust made goods can be bought in foreign countries for less than in the American cities where they are manufactured. He then recounted Simon Bamberger's inability to buy steel rails for his Lagoon road, which he wants to extend to Ogden, because the steel trust and railroads are so closely allied that the Schwab concern would not sell to Bamberger because his road would hurt the parallel lines between Salt Lake and Ogden, which lines the steel or other trusts are interested in. The speaker then showed how firm a grip the trusts have on congress. The last national campaign saw the ship building trust give Hanna $1,000,000. Since then that trust has been awarded contracts sufficient to more than offset its donation, and the party lash was cracked by Hanna to force the Republicans, at the expense of the masses, to pay back that campaign debt.

A Working Alliance.

Judge King said the Republican party and the trusts are so closely allied that it is foolishness for any one to entertain for a minute the belief that the party will grapple with its affiliator. He said if the Republicans really want to grapple with the trusts all they have to do is to enforce the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The remedy is there, he said, but the Republicans refuse to take advantage of it, for they know the provisions of the law would destroy the trusts.

Judge King then referred to the statement made by Joseph Howell that he, when in the Fifty-sixth congress, had voted against the constitutional amendment sought to control the trusts. He said the measure was wrong, outrageous, pernicious and unconstitutional. Only a short time ago Congressman Littlefield, who introduced the measure, in a signed article said the same thing about the measure, which was introduced simply for campaign purposes, as has since been proven. President Roosevelt, in his recent speeches, says a constitutional amendment must not be resorted to except as a last ditch. Leslie's Weekly, one of the most staunch Republican papers in the United States, took Mr. Roosevelt to task for that statement, adding that constitutional amendment talk to control the trusts is equal to the most bloody talk of the most enthusiastic anarchists. He told how the Republicans refused to vote for the permanent census bureau requiring trusts to make annual reports to the government officials because it would have injured the trusts. The speaker then touched upon the demonetization of silver, saying it is not dead yet, told how the banking trust is controlling the money of the world, recounted the Philippine war scandals, and in conclusion asked his crowded house of hearers to vote for the Democratic ticket, Major R. W. Young and himself, if they want a government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

BOX ELDER DEMOCRATS.

Good Ticket Named And Much Enthusiasm Shown.

(Special to The Herald.)

Brigham City, Oct. 3.—Judge W. H. King of Salt Lake City, the Democratic party's nominee for congress, addressed the Democratic county convention here today, which met in the court house. He made a stirring, patriotic and thoroughly Democratic speech. The convention received him warmly, and heartily applauded his forceful remarks, especially those in denunciation of the trust principles of the Republican party.

The feature of the resolutions passed by the convention was the following section condemning local Republican federal officeholders for participation in politics in absolute violation

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