IF IT HAPPENS IT'S IN THE HERALD

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1904

LAST EDITION

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE
Fair.

THE METALS
Silver, 58⅝c per ounce.
Copper, 11⅝c per pound.
Lead in the ore, $3.50; New York, $4.20.

RUSSIANS MADE FIERCE ATTACK

Disastrous Attempt to Drive Japs From Mo Tien Pass.

MUSCOVITES DRIVEN BACK

SMOLENSK INCIDENT HAS DISPLEASED GERMANY.

London, July 19.—The correspondent of the Times at General Kuroki's headquarters says that the Japanese loss during the fighting at Mo Tien pass on July 17 was trifling.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—General Kuropatkin reports that Lieutenant General Count Keller lost over 1,000 killed or wounded in the attack on Mo Tien pass July 17.

LONDON, July 18.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Tokio reporting that an attack has been made by the Russians on Mo Tien pass on July 17. It says the Russians, who numbered about two divisions, commanded by Lieutenant General Keller, fiercely attacked, during a thick fog, Mo Tien pass and the adjacent positions occupied by the Japanese. The latter, it is added, stubbornly resisted, repulsing the Russians on all sides and pursuing them as far as Kunteapotzsu.

KELLER OBEYED ORDERS.

Was Sent by Kuropatkin to Test Enemy's Strength.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The following dispatch from General Kuropatkin to the emperor, dated July 17, "on our eastern front," was given out tonight:

"After the occupation by Gen. Kuroki's army of the passes in the Fenshui mountain chain, our information concerning his dispositions was in general inadequate. According to some reports his army had been reinforced and had even extended his forces toward Saimatza.

"Other reports said that displacement of his troops had been made in the direction of Ta pass and Siu Yen. There were even indications that Kuroki had transferred his headquarters from Tskhahekan to Touinpu.

"On the strength of the information received and on the basis of reconnaissances which had been made the hypothesis was formed that principal forces of the enemy were concentrated around Lian Shan Kwan and that their advanced guards had been strengthened in the passes of Siaokao, Wanfankwan, Sinkia, Lakho and Papau as well as at Sybe, pass two and a half miles north of the road and half the height of Siaokao pass.

Keller's Instructions.

"On July 17, in order to determine the strength of the enemy it was decided to advance against his position in the direction of Lainshankwan. Lieutenant General Count Keller had been instructed not to start with the object of capturing the pass, but to act according to the strength of the force that he would find opposed to him.

"The left column of the expeditionary force, consisting of three battalions, was dispatched toward Sybey pass. The entire column commanded by Major General Kashtalinsky, consisting of fourteen battalions, with twelve guns was destined to attack Siakoao pass, the heights surmounted by the temple and Wafankwan pass. The right column, eight battalions strong, was occupying points where the road leading to Sinkia and Lakho passes cross in order to cover the left flank of General Kashtalinsky's column. The general reserve was left at Ikhavuan and a portion of the force occupied a position at that place.

"At 10 p.m. July 16, the head of the column advanced from Ikhavuan. At eleven o'clock a battalion of the Second regiment dislodged a Japanese outpost at the point of the bayonet at the crossing of the Lakho and the Sinkia roads.

Part of the Battle.

"The details of this engagement have not been verified but its general course according to telegraphic reports sent in by General Keller was as follows:

"During the night the Japanese had evacuated Siaokao pass and the heights surmounted by the temple, leaving only outposts there. At dawn General Kashtalinsky's column occupied these passes, driving back the Japanese advance posts.

"At about 5:30 on the morning of July 17 the Japanese in considerable strength and with numerous guns occupied Wafankwan pass and the mountainous bluffs to the south on the flank of General Kashtalinsky's column. From this position and from the crest of the mountains to the east of the heights surmounted by the temple the enemy directed a very heavy rifle and artillery fire.

"General Kashtalinsky advanced to occupy the bluffs, sending forward at once one and then three battalions, but the attempt failed, notwithstanding the support given by the horse mountain battery, as our field guns could not be brought into action on account of the nature of the ground.

Russians Needed Asistance.

"About 8 a. m. General Keller, who was directing the fight around Ikhavuan, deemed it necessary to lend assistance to General Kashtalinsky's column by bringing up from the general reserve three battalions to the heights surmounted by the temple. In order to maintain the positions we had already occupied it was necessary, owing to the enemy's pressure, to reinforce immediately the troops on the fighting line, but these positions, owing to their situation, were untenable.

"General Keller found the strength of the enemy so great compared with ours that he decided not to continue the fight and not to bring up either the special or general reserves and artillery, in view of the fact that in case of his ultimately taking the offensive it would be necessary to attack without support of the field artillery.

"In consequence of this, General Keller decided about 10:30 to withdraw his troops to the positions originally occupied in the Yanze pass. The troops retired slowly, step by step, and in perfect order, covered by the fire of a field battery, which had been brought into action.

Japs Assumed Offensive.

"Toward midday an offensive movement by the enemy in the direction of the right flank of the Yanze pass position developed, and at the same time a Japanese mountain battery was brought into position in the village of Tsoudlaputse, two and a half miles south of Ikhavuan.

"After thirty-four shots had been fired from the third battery of the Third brigade, which held the saddle to the south of Yanze pass, the Japanese battery was finally reduced to silence.

"The fight ceased at 3 p. m. and the troops returned to Ikhavuan.

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COMMITTEE TO ELECT CHAIRMAN

Leaders of the Democracy Will Keep Their Hands Off.

CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

EVERYTHING POINTS TO A VICTORY THIS FALL.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Leaders of the Democratic party conferred for more than two hours tonight in the rooms of former Senator D. B. Hill at the Hoffman house and at the close made public a statement that the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee had not been discussed. Privately it was said that the judgment of all present was that the interests of the party would be best conserved by leaving the committee absolutely free to elect its chairman. Judge Parker was said to favor this course. The conference resulted in an agreement to call a meeting of the national committee to meet at the Hoffman house on July 26. The question of fixing the time and place for the notification of the candidates for president and vice president was left to the candidates themselves.

Parker Leaders Present.

Present at the conference were the leaders who brought about the nomination of Judge Parker. There was also present Senator Victor J. Dowling of New York, who looked after the Tammany interests. Every one declared that harmony had been the watchword throughout. The conferees were former Senator D. B. Hill of New York, James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, candidate for vice president, and Edward W. Murphy, Jr., of New York, Senator Gorman of Maryland, William F. Sheehan of New York, Cord Meyer, chairman of the New York state committee, John W. Kern of Indiana, James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn, James M. Head of Tennessee, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Perry Belmont and August Belmont of New York, Thomas F. Ryan of Virginia, J. K. P. Hall of Pennsylvania, and John R. McLean of Ohio. The statement issued concerning the conference follows:

Guffey in the Chair.

"J. M. Guffey presided. The gentlemen met primarily for the purpose of meeting Senator Davis of West Virginia, candidate for vice president. An exchange of views followed, and the question as to when the national committee should be called together for orgapization was discussed and it was agreed to recommend that the committee be called to meet in New York City at the Hoffman house at twelve o'clock noon on July 26.

"The question of fixing a date for the notification of the candidates was talked over and finally referred to the candidates to fix the date and place of the notification.

"There was also a general discussion as to the favorable prospects of the party in the coming campaign.

"There was no discussion whatever concerning the selection of a chairman of the national committee."

Davis Congratulated.

Mr. Davis engaged in the discussion of all topics before the conference but in no more personal vein than others in attendance. His most significant statement was in relation to the uniting of all interests. The gathering of so many strong men representing factions which had not always pulled together, he said, was indicative of a strong campaign.

"The meeting gave a number of those present the first opportunity they they had of congratulating Mr. Davis since his nomination at St. Louis and the reception accorded him was hearty.

"The discussion of the prospects in the coming campaign was general in character. The opinion was expressed by several that western Democrats would give earnest support to the ticket and that no fear of factional opposition need be entertained."

New York Governorship.

Speaking of the report that it would be necessary to give the nomination for the governorship to New York City in order to bring the McCarren and Murphy forces together, August Belmont said:

"There is absolutely nothing to it. Victor Dowling was present at the conference representing Tammany and no mention was made of the situation in New York state so far as any differences between alleged factions of the party is concerned.

"There are no factions in the Democratic party in this state and we all expect to work together for success."

Senator Bailey of Texas, who has been in the city several days, did not attend the meeting, although he met with several individual members of the conference during the day. He declared the chances of party success were better than ever before.

It is expected many prominent Democrats will go to Esopus this week in an effort to enlist the aid of Judge Parker to the support of various aspirants for the national chairmanship. That any one will be successful in this is asserted to be very doubtful.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF RAVAGES OF CHOLERA

Baku, Russia, July 18.—Refugees from Teheran tell terrible stories of the ravages of cholera. They say that on some days the mortality reached 900. The Europeans are abandoning their property and are fleeing to a camp in the mountains. There is a pitiable conditions of affairs at the railroad stations which almost are without food. The government has ordered the closing of the frontier for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the disease.

ATTEMPT TO FLOAT BATTLESHIP MAINE

Washington, July 18.—Regarding the proposition that the old battleship Maine be raised in Havana habor, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has addressed a letter to R. H. Sewell at New Orleans, who stated that he had a contract with the Cuban government to float the wreck. The acting secretary said that while the department does not contemplate taking any action regarding the wreck, it has no power to relinquish any rights the United States may have in it, as only congress has power to dispose of public property.

URGED TO TAKE ACTION.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—A largely attended mass meeting of miners of the Chicago & Alton sub-district was held in Virgen today, at which resulations were passed asking President Roosevelt to interfere in the Colorado mining troubles and to restore to their homes union miners who had been driven from Colorado into other states.

A FEW PHASES OF THE CHICAGO MEAT STRIKE.

INQUEST ON BODY OF LOOMIS

No Evidence to Show How the Unfortunate Man Met His Death, Though There Was a Scalp Wound Behind the Right Ear.

KINGSBRIDGE, Devonshire, July 18.—The inquest today on the body of F. Kent Loomis, which was found Saturday morning at Warren Point, about 15 miles from Plymouth, threw the picturesque little village of Thurston, on the shores of Bigbury Bay, into a state of unwonted excitement. The court over which the county coroner, Dr. Sidney Hacker, presided, was somewhat late in assembling, in consequence of the delay in carrying out the official medical examination of the remains. This was conducted by two local doctors, whose testimony was to the effect that there was a continued wound below and behind the right ear, indicated by the extravasation of blood in the scalp and a rupture of the covering of the brain. There was also a general bruise, involving the scalp and the integument of the brain on the left side above the ear. Both injuries, in the doctors' opinion, were caused before death.

The American consul at Plymouth, Joseph G. Stevens, attended the proceedings.

After the jury had viewed the body, the first witness, Thomas Snowden, a laborer who discovered the remains in the breakers, testified to the recovery of the corpse, as cabled to the Associated Press Saturday.

A policeman who searched the body told of the recovery of a gold watch which had stopped at six o'clock, some English gold and silver coins, and a pocket book containing $60 in American notes, a receipt for a subscription to the Blennerhassett Club, a receipt from the Grand Hotel, Broadway, New York, for $250 which Loomis desired to be sent to his wife, a gold ring with the name "Mildred" inside, etc.

The jury found the deceased was Frederick Kent Loomis, and that he was found dead in Bigsbury Bay, there being no evidence to show how he met his death.

GIRL SEIZED BY FIT

Lillie Jordan Found on Capitol Lawn in Complete State of Catalepsy.

Lillie Jordan, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Jordan, of 338 Wall street, was found at 10:30 o'clock last night in an unconscious condition by five boys who were playing in the Capitol hill grounds. The girl appeared to be suffering either from poison or a violent injury, state the youths. After trying in vain to revive her, they called Dr. S. H. Allen. He was unable to bring the girl to and notified the police.

The girl was removed at once to police headquarters and Dr. C. F. Wilcox summoned. At 3 o'clock this morning she was still in a complete state of catalepsy. According to Dr. Wilcox, the child has suffered for some time from epileptic fits. It is supposed that she was seized with a spell while playing in the Capitol grounds.

The boys who found the girl and who were held at the station for several hours denied all knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the case.

The fact that the boys asked Dr. Allen to take the girl to a private hospital aroused the suspicions of Sergeant Eddington, but upon Dr. Wilcox's statement that she was subject to fits, the young men were released.

RESPONSIBILITY FIXED AT CORONER'S INQUEST

New York, July 18.—William T. Richards, station operator, and Ernest Heller, rear flagman were today found responsible for the wreck of a train on the Greenwood Lake division of the Erie railroad at Midvale station a week ago, by which sixteen persons lost their lives and fifty were injured.

Coroner Blauvelt instituted the inquiry by holding an inquest over the body of Henry Kanzer, who lost his life in the accident. By his own admission, Heller did not go back more than two or three hundred feet at any time after his train stopped and had partly retraced his steps. It had also been shown that he held his flag rolled up. Richards knew his signal was out of order and uncertain of action, and was told by an engineer who was on the station platform that it was clear. It remained as it was and the crash followed.

WYOMING YOUTH IN PRISON FOR MURDER

Butte, July 18.—A Sheridan, Wyo., special to the Miner says that Manuel Hill, a lad 19 years of age, last night stabbed Konster ySreen, a Finlander, in the neck during a drunken row, killing him. Hill has been lodged in jail. Another Finlander named Dietz received a knife wound.

QUIET DAY AT PARKER'S HOME

Telephone Burned Out During a Storm and There Were No New Arrivals—Congratulations From Champ Clark.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 18.—A heavy electric and rainstorm broke about midnight and reached its height at 1 o'clock. Lightning flashes followed each other at intervals of a few seconds, and the thunder was almost continuous. In the village fear was expressed that lightning would strike the buildings at Rosemount, but the fears were not realized.

Judge Parker rose early. John W. Kern of Indianapolis, who has been his guest since Saturday, embarked on the steamer Mary Powell from Kingston, on which he traveled to New York.

On account of the conference of leaders in New York today no visitors were expected to arrive here. After the New York conference many prominent men are expected to come here. Former Senator Davis, vice presidential candidate, is expected tomorrow.

Politics played small part in Judge Parker's life today. The departure for New York of Mr. Kern and William F. Sheehan left the judge alone. The telephone at Rosemount was burned out during the night, and communication with the Kingston telephone exchange was impossible during the forenoon. Judge Parker accompanied Mr. Kern to the wharf when the latter went away, and after the boat was in midstream took his morning plunge into the river. Passengers on the boat had seen him on the wharf when the boat landed and crowded to the rails to watch him until the wharf was hidden from view.

Among the telegrams received by Judge Parker today was one from Champ Clark, permanent chairman of the St. Louis convention, who sent his congratulations.

Judge Parker declined to say anything about the published story that he had invited Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, to come to Rosemount, and that the latter had declined. There is good reason, however, to regard the story as devoid of fact. It is well understood here that Judge Parker, Mr. Sheehan and their friends have no wish to affront Mr. Murphy in any way. It is known that Tammany is to have much more than nominal consideration but there is no reason to suppose that any direct overtures have yet gone forth from Rosemount.

Many matters await the conference in New York tonight, and it is likely that direct communication with Mr. Murphy is one of them. The headquarters for newspaper correspondents will be opened shortly in the lodge at Rosemount.

HILL'S TURN TO MOVE

Another Play in the Northern Securities Case Expected in a Day or Two.

New York, July 18.—President James J. Hill of the Northern Securities company and Colonel W. P. Clough, chief counsel, held a consultation today on the recent decision of Judge Bradford of the United States district court in Trenton, restraining the Northern Securities company from distributing its assets pro rata until the trial of the Harriman suit to compel the holding company to give back to the Harriman interests the identical Northern Pacific railway stock which they put into the merger company.

Colonel Clough was asked after the conference if President Hill had decided to appeal from Judge Bradford's decision, and he said:

"The decision on the petition for an injunctio ndoes not decide the merits of the question. They are to be determined later. We are not prepared to make public yet exactly what steps will be taken in view of the injunction. Suffice it to say now that the interests of the stockholders of the Northern Securities company will be fully protected by the move we have in mind, which may be made known in a day or two."

JUMPED OVERBOARD.

Suicide of a Woman on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Plymouth, England, July 18.—Tragedy again marked the homeward voyage of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. On the arrival of the vessel here today, almost at the hour that an inquest was being held over the body of F. Kent Loomis, it was announced that a second class passenger, Mrs. Lipschnitz, had committed suicide by jumping overboard when the ship was one day out from New York. Hundreds of passengers witnessed the suicide and watched the efforts of a lifeboat to rescue the woman. No trace of the body was found.

ANDRIEFF KILLED IN PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE

Adgshakent, Government of Elizabethpol, July 18.—The assassination yesterday evening of Vice Governor Andreiff of Elizabethpol occurred in a frequented thoroughfare. The murderer, who fired six bullets into Andreiff's back, escaped.

Andreiff latterly had received many threatening letters. The murderer is supposed to be an Armenian. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO INTERVENE

Spring Valley, Ill., July 18.—Five thousand miners from Spring Valley, La Salle, Peru, Oglesbury, Ladama, Seatonville, Depue and Dalzell assembled in Spring Valley today to take part in a demonstration denunciation of Governor Peabody of Colorado. There were ten thousand persons present. Governor Peabody was denounced in English, French, Italian and Polish by several speakers. Resolutions were passed requesting President Roosevelt to intervene in the strike.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—Two thousand miners of the Springfield sub-district today held a mass meeting at the state arsenal and adopted resolutions denouncing what they termed the unwarranted use of military power by Governor Peabody of Colorado and asking President Roosevelt to intervene in the Colorado strike.

NEGRO ROBBERS IN DANGER OF LYNCHING

Topeka, Kan., July 18.—Nathan Shad and Blaine Greenway, two Holton negroes, are in the county jail here, charged with assault with intent to kill. They are charged with trying to rob Arthur Scott, a white boy 16 years old, in Holton, and fracturing his skull with a rock. The negroes will be held here pending the result of Scott's injuries, and will then be taken to Holton for preliminary trial.

The feeling in Holton is very bitter against the negroes, and it was to prevent a possible lynching that the officers brought them here. Scott is in a very serious condition.

BRITISH FLEET WILL LOOK AFTER RUSSIANS

London, July 19.—The Daily Express this morning prints the following dispatch dated July 18th from its correspondent at Malta:

"The British Mediterranean fleet left here today for Alexandria. It is believed that the destination of the fleet may be connected with the presence of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea. The British cruiser Terrible is said to have sailed from Suez today for the purpose of looking after the interests of British merchantmen."

BEEF HIGHER IN LONDON.

London, July 18.—As a result of the strike of the employes of the great packing houses in the United States it is expected that the price of beef will be raised 2-pence per pound by the end of the week.

EX-SECRETARY ROOT VISITS OYSTER BAY

Oyster Bay, July 18.—Former Secretary of War Elihu Root is an overnight guest of President Roosevelt's at Sagamore Hill.

It is known that he came to confer with Mr. Roosevelt regarding the speech he will deliver next week at the time of his notification. This is the first time the president and Mr. Root have met since the convention, at which the latter, as temporary chairman, sounded the keynote of the presidential convention.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been visiting friends on Long Island, reached here today. This is the first time she has been at home since the arrival here of the family for the summer.

GEOLOGIST ASSIGNED TO SALT LAKE BASIN

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1904.—After finishing his work at El Paso, Texas, Geologist G. B. Richardson, of the geological survey, has been assigned to a study of artesian problems in the eastern part of Salt Lake basin, Utah. Numerous wells have been found in this region, but the underground waters present many variations in condition of occurrence.

UNCLE SAM NOT INTERESTED.

Washington, July 18.—The authorities are viewing with equananimity the actions of the Russian privateers in the Red sea. It is said that there is little chance of America becoming involved because the American vessels passing through the Red sea and the Suez canal, excluding warships and transports, have scarcely averaged one a year for several years past.

BOTH SIDES ARE FULL OF FIGHT

No Prospect That the Packing-House Strike Will Be Settled.

MEAT HIGHER AND SCARCE

OUT OF THE REACH OF THE POOR IN THE EAST.

Chicago, July 18.—A fresh effort toward a settlement of the packing house strike was made this afternoon by Secretary C. L. Champ of the Stationary Firemen's International union, and President Joseph Morton of the local body of the same organization. The two officials effected a conference with President Donnelly and proceeded to call on the packers.

The officials of the firemen's union failed in the effort. The packers were scattered throughout the stock yards and could not be seen.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Although expressing faith in the strikers' ability to win should the packing house wage struggle become a test of endurance, the strike leaders were today still in a receptive mood. On returning from East St. Louis today, President Donnelly declared he would hold no further conference with the packers unless they asked for a meeting. He also said there would be no effort to call out the livestock handlers, for the reason that the strikers were unwilling to cause widespread suffering among the cattle now in the pens that must necessarily follow the neglect such as a strike would bring about.

As soon as President Donnelly arrived he met Homer D. Call, international secretary and treasurer of the butchers' organization, and went into a conference with Joseph W. Morton and C. L. Champ, officials of the stationary firemen's union. Then President Donnelly met Business Agent McClelland of the elevator men, oilers and millwrights' helpers. McClelland called a special meeting of his organization for tomorrow afternoon, at which it will be decided whether to strike.

Boom for Independents.

"This strike cannot be broken unless the packers come to proper terms," said Mr. Donnelly. "They are talking about the great business they are doing. Why, they are not doing 2 per cent of normal business now, and I know for a fact that Armour killed only sixteen hogs from the time the strike started until Saturday night. In St. Louis the one trust packing plant is tied up tighter than a drum, and the independent packers are doing a rushing business, running both day and night. We are sending them all the union men they need in East St. Louis.

"In Chicago the independent packers and butchers are reaping benefit from the strike. I intend to send big gangs of cottle butchers tonight to independent plants in Philadelphia, New York and Buffalo. We make no secret of our desire to give all the help we can to the independent, fair, union-employing companies, for they are helping us in our fight. We want the public to suffer as little as possible."

More Men at Work.

From the packers' side came a statement that about 600 more men were at work than were employed Saturday. Receipts of the day were the largest since the strike began, consisting of 8,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep.

Renewal of peace negotiations was not looked for by the employers and the opinion that the contest will resolve itself into a contest for ultimate supremacy was reported to be gaining ground. There was no marked change in the prices of meat to retail dealers in the downtown district. The same prices obtained as Saturda, but the small dealers anticipated a famine if the strike continues.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Non-Union Man Dying in Hospital as a Result.

Chicago, July 18.—Slugged into insensibility by a dozen men early today and left for dead on the tracks of the Ashland avenue trolley line at West Forty-seventh street, Anton Bartusiakovis an employe at the Swift packing plant, is dying at the county hospital. His injuries, in the opinion of the inspector, were inflicted by strike sympathizers and the wheels of a trolley. The men, according to a witness who has talked to the police, set upon Bartusiakovis as he was going home from work. When they could not make him join the strikers they broke his skull, fractured his jaw, kicked him about the face, head and body and then threw him upon the car tracks.

The motorman of a car approaching not long afterward saw the body in time to stop the car, but not before the wheels had crushed Bartusiakovis' shoulder. The injured man was taken to the county hospital. He has not regained consciousness.

Mrs. W. Clifford, attracted to her window by the sound of men fighting, saw the attack and declares she can identify several of Bartusiakovis' assailants.

Circular Against Violence.

President Donnelly today sent out a circular urging the men against violence, as follows:

"We must win.

"Because every American citizen must have living wages.

"Must have the very best for the children.

"Must have recognition for the union.

"We can win.

"If you stick by the union.

"If we obey the union when it says, 'Molest no person or property, and abide strictly by the laws of the country.' MICHAEL DONNELLY."

Of the men injured in Sunday's riot near the stock yards two are in a critical condition.

Flank Movement.

A flank movement by the strikers developed today in the announcement by President Donnelly that in conjunction with William Sterling, vice president of the Butchers' Workmens' union; John Floersch, secretary of the packing trades council, and Philip Murphy, "champion butcher of the world," recently employed by Swift & Co., he will start a small packing house where union butchers may secure supplies at prices which will enable strikers to purchase meat without contributing to the profits of the big concerns. Cattle and hogs have already been bought, President Donnelly asserted, the plant secured and operations are expected to begin tomorrow.

Strike May Extend.

A special meeting of the Packing House Teamsters' union will be held

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HAMMOND OUT TO BE GOVERNOR

Secretary of State Makes Public Announcement.

"BELONGS TO NO FACTION"

POSITION OF GOVERNOR WELLS STILL IN DOUBT.

ACCORDING to expectation, Secretary James T. Hammond made a formal announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor yesterday. The announcement was made in the following words:

"My name having been used by the people and in the press as a probable candidate for governor, I feel that the time has arrived when I should make an announcement. I have concluded to declare myself a candidate before the Republican convention for nomination for governor.

"In making this announcement I appeal to the rank and file of the party for support. If elected I shall not consider myself the representative of any special interest of the state or faction of the party, but will impartially represent all of the varied interests of the state."

Two Candidates in Field.

This settles all doubt as to Mr. Hammond's position and places two avowed candidates in the field—Mr. Hammond and J. C. Cutler.

Mr. Hammond's admission that factions exist in his party, while by no means a startling revelation, is of interest because of its source, and will likely require explanation later. However, Mr. Hammond cannot be viewed in any light other than that of a pioneer in publicly recognizing the fact that the party in Utah is rent asunder by discordant elements. The breach is already so wide that the active factionists are expected to soon abandon further attempts to ignore it. The activity of Smoot in choosing his adherents for nomination to state offices, it is thought, will provoke counter activity from Kearns, and the Republican war will be in full swing once more.

There is hope for Hammond, or some other man not tied up with Smoot, should Kearns take a hand. He will not, unless conditions change greatly, come out for Smoot's choice. That would prove beyond a doubt that the senior senator was merely playing politics and would favor nobody. Furthermore, it is stated by men close to both senators that the conflict between them is irreconcilable. It is said to have changed from a political antipathy to a personal hatred without a hope of peaceful adjustment.

Wells' Position in Doubt.

Hammond, while not known as a factionist, is certainly not one of Smoot's favorites, and this circumstance may win him the support of Kearns. The entry of Governor Wells, which is still regarded as possible by many and probable by some, may be a disturbing factor in the maneuvers of the Hammond forces. Should Kearns be driven to a choice between Wells and Hammond because of Smoot's activity, there is hard sledding ahead for Wells or Hammond. Both may count on the active opposition of Smoot, who has his candidate in the person of Cutler. This is something of a handicap to start with, and if Kearns picks up one of the non-Smootites, the third man might as well quit right there, except in one unlikely contingency. That contingency is that the convention may decide to cut loose from both senators and choose a man not prominently identified with either. But, as stated, the contingency is unlikely, because Smoot is busy organizing for the state convention right now. Unless Kearns steps in it will be all Smoot; if Kearns steps in it will be either Smoot or Kearns, so that the outlook for the odd man is gloomy.

MUCH SENTIMENT FOR PARKER.

State Senator Whitmore Discusses Conditions in the East.

Senator George C. Whitmore was in the city yesterday on his way from the St. Louis convention to his home at Nephi. Senator Whitmore likes the ticket and the platform. "In St. Louis and Chicago," he said, "I talked with many leading men, especially among the bankers, and they all regard Parker's chances for election as good. One prominent banker of Chicago, who has always been a Republican, told me privately that he intended to vote for Parker. 'We are afraid of this man Roosevelt,' he said, 'because we can never tell he is likely to do.'

"The compromise polygamy plank that went in isn't going to hurt us any, and it is due to the work of Senator Cannon that it went into the platform in so mild a form. As it stands it does not name Utah nor the Mormons, and is not half so strong as declarations that have been adopted by the Mormon church right here in Utah. So there is no reason why it should operate against the party in Utah. It was the best that could be secured at any rate. If any other Democrats think they can go to a Democratic national convention and head a thing like that off entirely, I will give up my place to one of them next time. I think the one who makes the attempt will learn something. If it had not been for Cannon we would not have got it toned down, to say nothing of shutting it out entirely."

The Utah delegation, says Mr. Whitmore, was well treated and received full recognition from the party leaders. "They are anxious to carry the west this year," he said, "and are showing much interest in our state campaign.

The election in Utah this year means a United States senator and three presidential electors, enough to go after. Mr. Peery has made many friends among the influential men of the party. Among others who have had the importance of the campaign in Utah brought to their attention by Mr. Peery are Mr. Belmont and Mr. Taggart, both of whom have promised to do what they can to help us win in Utah this fall."

Mr. Whitmore, in common with other western stockmen, is much interested in the packing house strike. He does not look for an immediate effect on the stock interests of the west. "It may result to our advantage," he said. "The packing house combine was paying us just what it saw fit to give, anyway, so it couldn't be much worse. They were buying a steer from us for $30 and selling it fight back to us for $90, and we couldn't help ourselves. But if these big fellows get tied up in this strike the independent packers may get a foothold that will again give us an open market instead of a cinch game to go against."

Mr. Whitmore left for home yesterday afternoon.

S. A. King Hopeful.

Major S. A. King of Provo was in town last night. Major King expressed