

TOOK NO CHANCES WITH SULLIVAN

Alleged Slayer of Officer Ford Was Not Arraigned Before Judge Diehl.

HUGE CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

While 1,500 People Waited Uptown Desperate Criminal Was Pleading "Not Guilty" in Court.

While a crowd of fully 1,500 men and women were trying to force their way into Judge Diehl's courtroom this morning, while hundreds packed the sidewalk from the Y. M. C. A. to the police station and scores more jostled and crowded into the hall ways and on the stairs, all eager to get a glimpse of Joe Sullivan, the alleged murderer of Police Officer Charles S. Ford, Sullivan was quietly listening to the complaint being read to him in Judge Whitaker's court in the city and county building in the presence of about 30 persons.

In the meantime the crowd in and about the old city hall was stamping about impatiently and clamoring for a point of vantage in the hope of seeing the notorious and dangerous crook. But all were doomed to disappointment. The crowd could not believe that Sullivan would not be arraigned in Judge Diehl's court, and when it was finally announced that the prisoner had been taken to Judge Whitaker's court, and that he had been whirled away to the state prison, there were groans of disappointment and exclamations of "Stung again!"

AS A PRECAUTION. The change from one division of the court to another, from the criminal to the civil branch, was quietly agreed upon last evening, but nothing was said about it. It was done as a matter of precaution.

County Attorney Willard Hanson, in explanation of the change, said this morning:

"I did not feel that we should take any chances knowing what a mob there would be in Judge Diehl's court. We can not afford to take any chances whatever, as there is no knowing what might happen in a crowd of more than 1,000."

BOUGHT IN CARRIAGE.

Sullivan was brought from the state prison this morning in a closed carriage. He was severely handcuffed and shackled and rode between Sheriff Joe Sharp, the carriage stopped at a side door of the city and county building just a few minutes before 10 o'clock. The prisoner was hurriedly escorted into the courtroom and placed in the jury box between the sheriff and his deputy. The trial was removed from the man and he patiently awaited the arrival of Judge Whitaker. Two minutes after 10 o'clock Judge Whitaker took the bench and the case of Joe Sullivan was called on. The prisoner stepped from the jury box, closely guarded by Sheriff Emery and Deputy Sharp. While the complaint was being read to him, charging that on the 14th day of December, he willfully, premeditatedly and with malicious intent, did kill and murder Charles S. Ford, Sullivan stood with folded hands behind him and gazed languidly out of the window. Asked to enter his plea, he said:

"Not guilty."

TOMORROW MORNING.

He was immediately returned to the jury box and again handcuffed. His officers were taking no chances whatever.

"If the court please," said County Attorney Hanson, "we will be ready at any time to proceed with the preliminary hearing and I understand the defense is also ready."

Sullivan is represented by the law firm of Bailey & Vickery. Attorney Bailey arose and said they were ready to proceed and that the case might be set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Accordingly, the preliminary examination was set for tomorrow morning at the hour named in Judge Whitaker's court. It will take place there at that time unless the prosecution thinks or

The Last Great Fire

Did not cause so much suffering to the homeless as many a case of eczema caused its miserable victim. And the relief fund did not bring so much joy as Hood's Sarsaparilla has given thousands of times, in relieving the agonizing itching and burning of eczema-tortured people.

In a Bed of Fire.—I lived in a bed of fire for years, owing to blood poisoning all over my body, itching intensely. Hospital treatment did not help me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and continued taking it until I was entirely cured. Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Tied the Hands.—We had to tie the hands of our two-year-old son on account of eczema on his face and limbs. No medicine helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon completely cured. Mrs. A. VAN WYCK, 128 Montgomery St., Paterson, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

another scheme to thwart the curious thousands.

HANDCUFFS TOO TIGHT.

When Sullivan was again handcuffed by the deputy sheriff he complained that one of the "bracelets" the one on the right wrist, was too tight. The sharp loosened the cuff. Sheriff Emery and Sharp then quickly hustled Sullivan from the courtroom to a waiting carriage and hastened to the state prison where Sullivan was locked in his cell.

Knowing the desperate character of the man, the utmost care is exercised in the prison where armed guards are employed to shoot down any prisoner who attempts to escape. Sullivan is in solitary confinement, and is far removed from other prisoners. It is impossible for him to get into communication with Owens or any other prisoner.

WOKE OVERALLS.

Sullivan was dressed this morning in a blue serge coat and vest and wore a new pair of overalls. The clothing he wore when returned from Portland in charge of Detectives Chase and Shannon, have been taken away from him. He is now wearing overalls since his return, the ex-convict managed to secure a pair of overalls and his clothing. Taking the clothing away from him was another precaution to prevent a recurrence of his attempts to escape from the city and the county jail.

EAGER FOR HEARING.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the strength of the case the prosecution has against Sullivan. Hanson and the officers who have been directly connected with the case are non-committal. They believe they have a strong case. The prosecution is eager for a speedy hearing. They are full of confidence that a good case will be made against Sullivan. The willingness of Attys. Bailey and Vickery to proceed with the hearing at once is an indication that they have a strong case to play. The case is attended to with care to discuss this phase of the question this morning.

WILL OWENS TESTIFY?

There is a belief that Owens will testify against Sullivan. The testimony of an accomplice is worthless unless it is corroborated by other evidence which in and of itself would tend to prove the commission of the crime charged against the defendant. Will Owens testify? Is the prosecution in possession of corroborative evidence? Are there many important facts in possession of the authorities? These are some of the questions in the minds of those who have followed the case. The hearing alone will disclose them. It was stated this morning by Atty. Vickery that the preliminary hearing would be waived. A sudden change was decided upon in court this morning, but there is no indication that no preliminary hearing will be had and in that event there will again be disappointment for the curious.

After the arraignment County Atty. Hanson hurried to police headquarters where he was in conference with Chief Pitt, Captain Burdick and other officers in possession of the facts in the case.

PHONE CONTRACT.

Now Comes the Other Side in the Independent Company Deal.

Windor & Co., the representatives in this city of the Fidelity and Deposit company of Baltimore, the guarantor of the Independent Telephone company, in the matter of its franchise, said today, that their understanding of the contract was that it was continuous, and not limited to the period of construction of the plant. The contract

was drawn up by R. B. Whittemore in 1903, when the city granted the telephone company its franchise, and at the end of the first year when the construction work was completed, he was told by Managing Director E. B. Jones that the (Jones) considered that the telephone company's connection with the Fidelity company as at an end. Mr. Whittemore failed to report Mr. Jones' views to Windor & Co., so it was about 18 months before an official statement to that effect was made to the Windor & Co. As the telephone company paid but one year's premium, the Baltimore people thought it time to have the matter settled one way or the other. Windor & Co. say that as far as they know now, the settlement will rest with the finance committee of the city council; though it can not be said for a certainty that it will not get into the courts. No feeling whatever of a personal nature enters into the matter; it is simply one of interpretation of the contract.

RECEPTION TO REV. STEELMAN.

Rev. H. B. Steelman of the First Baptist church of Osnage, Kan., and for 16 years pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, prior to the coming of Rev. D. A. Brown, is expected to arrive in Salt Lake on the short line. Mr. Steelman is en route to Caldwell, Idaho, where he has been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church. His Baltimore reception last evening, at the home of W. C. Orem, where 100 of his friends gave him a warm welcome. He leaves tomorrow night for the north, and the prospects of settlement at Caldwell are satisfactory. Mrs. Steelman and children will follow him from Kansas.

"BLIND CHRIS" HERE.

Noted Political Character of San Francisco is in Town.

"Blind Chris" Buckley, a noted political character of San Francisco, is in the city, not looking the situation over, but hearing of conditions here and getting ready to continue his trip to the eastward. Buckley for many years has been a very active figure in California politics. Though blind, his power is recognized. He was so strong in his opposition to W. R. Hearst's nomination for president, that he organized a fight against him. Buckley, however, was the winner in the fight and lost none of his power in the political affairs of his ward.

WYOMING POSTMASTERS.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Wyoming postmasters appointed—Cokeville, Unta county, John H. Stoner, vice J. W. Stoner, dead; South Pass City, Fremont county, James E. Smith, vice J. Smith, resigned.

LATE LOCALS.

Bank Clearings.—Today's local bank clearings amounted to \$117,375.01, as against \$95,688.87 for the same day last year.

Fair Meeting Tuesday Next.—The annual meeting of the State Fair association is now set for next Tuesday night, at the Chamber of Commerce.

Fruit Inspectors Meet.—The county inspectors of the State Horticultural society met this morning at the chamber of commerce, where they discussed methods of getting rid of fruit pests, and then adjourned to the Dry Farming convention.

Manila Holiday Edition.—The anniversary number of the Manila Daily Bulletin, an "Exponent of Philippine commerce," has been received in the island mail. It makes appeal for the support of the U. S. Congress, for its various industries. Reviews of hand activities fill the paper. They include farming, tobacco raising, hemp culture, health resorts, lumbering and a number of other industries.

Post Teachers on Quarantine.—There has been received in the office of Sup. H. Christensen of this city, a quarantine and disinfection rules, as prepared by the state board of health. These rules are in pamphlet form and include the state and city provisions with regard to health measures. The pamphlets will be distributed to school principals and teachers, that they may be familiar with all the requirements of the health boards of both state and city.

Eighth Grade Graduates.—The corrections have been made of all examinations of the eighth grade graduates from the city grammar schools to the High school. About 200 pupils took the examinations and the results attained in all branches are very encouraging, larger percentage of high grades having been attained this year than for many years past. The number of failures will be exceedingly small as compared to past records. The list of successful students will be issued by the board of education tomorrow.

PERSONAL.

A. F. Brewer, at one time car accountant for the Oregon Short Line in this city and now superintendent of transportation of the Rio Grande at Denver, is in this city on business.

ASK FOR LETTERS.

The will of Charles B. Baker was filed for probate yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the petition of Elijah M. Baker and Chester M. Baker, asking that letters testamentary issue to them. The estate is valued at \$100,000. The children, who are to receive \$5 each. The other two sons of the deceased, the petitioners, are to receive the estate upon the death of the third son. The will mentions that this bequest to them is made for the reason that through the life of their father they rendered him faithful assistance on his farm.

WHITELY DISCHARGED.

S. E. Whitley, charged with a statutory offense, was discharged in the district court yesterday. The motion to dismiss the information was made by Dist. Atty. P. C. Lottibourne.

BENGE GETS SHORT SENTENCE.

Clarence Bengé appeared in Judge Armstrong's court this morning to answer to a charge of grand larceny. He was represented by Wm. V. Little, who for his client, waived time for pleading, entered a plea of guilty and waived time for passing sentence. Bengé was then sentenced to serve 18 months in the state prison. He was taken at once to the institution "on the hill" and commenced his term.

REHEARING OF TEAKLE CASE.

In Judge T. D. Lewis' court tomorrow the second hearing of the case of Nellie Teakle, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Teakle, deceased, against the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway company will be taken up. In her original action in the district court, Mrs. Teakle sought to recover judgment for damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the train on the San Pedro tracks in the north yards on Oct. 12, 1905, alleging criminal negligence on the part of the railroad. Judgment was found for the defendant, but the plaintiff took an appeal to the supreme court. There the findings were reversed and the cause remanded to the trial court for new trial.

It is in the power of anybody to make good bread. The secret is

HUSLER'S FLOUR

FORESTER'S MEET TO EXCHANGE IDEAS

Men Who Watch Out for Trees And Woods in Salt Lake.

Supervisors of the national forest reserves are in session here today, opening this morning, a four-day convention. They are meeting in the federal courtroom in the south end of the building. The program being rendered today follows:

"Organization of the Forest Service; Duties and Responsibilities of the Inspectors; Supervisors; Technical Assistants; Rangers; Guards; Deputy Supervisors; Relation Between the Field Officers and the Washington Office; Criticism of the Work Accomplished by the Forest Service to Date; Needs of the Future." H. E. Benedict, chief inspector district 4.

"Management of Well Timbered Forest, Timber From Which Must Be Excised; Management of Large Tracts; E. Grandjean, supervisor Sawtooth national forest, Idaho.

"Management of Poorly Timbered Forest, Timber From Which Is All Needed to Supply Local Demand; Handling of Small Sales." H. E. Fenn, supervisor Henry Lake and Yellowstone (Idaho division) national forest, Idaho.

"Management of Juniper and Pinon Timber; Present and Future Importance of this Class of Timber; David Barnett, supervisor Toiyabe, Monitor and Tequima national forests, Nevada. "Timber Prices on National Forests; Policy, Large and Small Sales and Methods of Determining Stumpage Prices." L. L. White, forest inspector district 4.

FORESTERS ATTENDING.

Some of the men present at the convention are: W. G. Weigle, assistant chief, branch of Silviculture, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Closs, forage, office of development; Charles S. Chapman, assistant forester, branch of operation; Geo. P. Pollock, chief, office of land; the supervisors; John H. Clark, acting forest supervisor, and D. K. Judd, deputy, Kanab, Utah; Frank G. Woodruff, supervisor Logan, Utah; F. S. Souter, deputy; F. A. Fenn, supervisor, Kootenai, Idaho; T. Wedemeyer, Idaho Falls; P. T. Wrenstedt, Pocatello, Idaho; Foster Steele, and H. E. Fenn, deputy foresters, St. Anthony; Geo. G. Bentz, Salmon City; C. N. Smith, Mackay; Guy B. Maine, Boise; William J. McKay, Pocatello; Emil Grandjean, Boise; D. M. Butler, Boise; Walter M. Campbell, Weiser; C. T. Smith, assistant; Harry E. Malone, Las Vegas; S. T. Thayer, Pocatello; David Barnett, Astoria; Geo. H. Barney, Escalante; William Hurst, Beaver; Charles G. Y. Higgins, St. George; N. E. Snell, Salina; F. Conley, Grantsville; W. W. Wanser, Ephraim; Dan R. Pack, Payson; E. H. Clarke, Salt Lake City; T. C. Hoyt, Panguitch; W. I. Pack, Panguitch; J. H. Miller, Jackson, Wyo.; Henry C. Hall, Pineblake, Wyo., and a number of other supervisors.

CONGRESS IS A FIGHTING ONE

(Continued from page one.)

wonderful; akin to the miraculous giving of manna and water in the desert to the children of Israel. These things have been done. I don't know what the future holds for us, but I do fix bounds to the possibilities of modern science.

WELCOME TO UTAH.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are heartily welcome to Utah. The walls you see about you—these great mountain ranges—are the same as the walls you see out. They are intended to make you prolong your stay. People become so enchanted with gazing on them, and on the beauty of the same and obtain patent by expending \$1 per acre per year for three years in improvement before paying 25 cents per acre at the time of filing and an additional dollar per acre when final proof is made. It is further provided that final proof must be made within four years of the date of the original filing, and that at that time at least one-eighth of the total acreage filed upon must be under cultivation.

DESERT ENTRY ACT.

"There is upon the federal statute books a law popularly known as 'The Desert Entry Act.' It was enacted into law March 3, 1877, and has been amended from time to time. The last amendment being made March 3, 1881, when the provisions of the act were made to extend to Colorado.

"Under the terms of section 1 of this law, any person who is a citizen of the state or territory where its provisions are effective may file upon 320 acres of desert land and may prove up the same and obtain patent by expending \$1 per acre per year for three years in improvement before paying 25 cents per acre at the time of filing and an additional dollar per acre when final proof is made. It is further provided that final proof must be made within four years of the date of the original filing, and that at that time at least one-eighth of the total acreage filed upon must be under cultivation.

REVISION NEEDED.

"The reason that impels us to ask for a revision of the desert entry act is that the scores of citizens of the west have during the past three years made filings upon thousands of acres of so-called desert land, when the law required that they should be able to obtain water for irrigation purposes before the time for final proof had elapsed. They have conformed with the law in all respects save as to obtaining water upon the land. Many of them have developed their lands into a very high state of cultivation without the aid of irrigation. There are tens of thousands of acres of good, fertile buildings on these lands, all of them are fenced and they are producing crops of wheat, oats, barley and rye that would challenge the admiration of any husbandman in the land who should chance to look upon the fields of waving grain.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST.

"What we are asking for simply amounts to this: So amend the desert entry law that a man may obtain title to his land if for three years in succession he has been successful in producing crops even though he has not succeeded in conducting water upon it as the law provides. Or else make the provisions of the homestead act so liberal that a man may file upon 320 acres instead of 160 and do not compel him to dwell upon the premises when he has not money enough to make the necessary improvements, but has an earning capacity that will enable him to save money enough to make them. We would have the law contain the ultimate occupation of the land by the person who makes the filing. We would even go so far as not to allow the person filing to make any claim of title until he had brought them all under cultivation and constructed a respectable home. This would do away with the speculation

that is going on at the present time in homestead filings and desert entries as well. Our whole aim should be to make it as easy as possible for the man who wants to establish a home upon the public domain, and under the Stars and Stripes; and at the same time guard against the possibility of designing individuals and rich corporations to obtain title to large areas of land by hiring men to make filings and when they obtain patent, deed the land to those men who have their own law that does not extend to the final occupation of the public domain, wherever the soil will produce the necessities of life, by families of our own people. We do not deserve a place among the statutes of the land.

DONAHUE TAKES ISSUE WITH PRES. ROOSEVELT

The startling feature of this afternoon's session of the Dry Farm congress was the repeated things at President Roosevelt, characterizing the president's address delivered by a proxy for Vice President J. L. Donahue of Denver, who prepared it on account of indisposition of President Fisher Harris.

The address commenced with a quotation from the president's Jamaica speech, referring to the western arid lands as fit only for forage. While he left the president and this theme for short forays into other matters, he returned to it time and time again, each time making a little bolder in his flinging down the gauntlet. Finally he ended in a direct challenge to President Roosevelt, to prove his assertion of the value of western land. It is the first time the president's knowledge of the west has been brought into question, and the strange feature of the address, that it has been delivered by a proxy, the great distinction of being most thoroughly at heart a westerner.

That Donahue's opinion of the chief executive is not wholly bad, however, is suggested by the fact that he included a paragraph near the end, stating that while he was not in full agreement with the president's view, he still loved him. The feature of the address was a statement of reasons why certain federal laws pertaining to the public domain should be modified. In part his speech said:

"Our work is supplemental to that of the National Irrigation congress. It is the National Irrigation congress. Every man who has given thought to what is being accomplished through the operations of the National Irrigation congress, and who has seen what private enterprise is doing, is amazed at the results. We all believe in irrigation, and as individuals are doing what we can to extend its benefits. But it is agreed among those who are qualified to judge that when the last drop of water has been secured, and when the last government canal has been constructed, when private capital has built the last reservoir and the engineers have surveyed the last drop of water, the problem of the total irrigable area will have been brought under irrigation.

"The question then before this congress and before this nation is, 'What shall be done with the hundreds of millions of arable acres of land that never can be irrigated?' Most of us, the west, take one view of this problem, based on experience of the past and our confidence in the future. Many of our superiors at Washington take another view. Some instances based upon we know not what. It is because of this diversity of opinions that I have chosen to speak upon this subject and to ask you to consider some needed revisions in the federal statutes pertaining to the arable area of the public domain."

TILT WITH ROOSEVELT.

"In his address at Jamestown on Monday, June 16th, President Roosevelt declared that the duty of the federal government was to provide for the benefit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds we should similarly try to provide for the benefit of all people the great stretches of public domain some three hundred million acres in all, which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and value only for the forage which they supply."

"It is taking high ground, I am told, to presume to differ with Mr. Roosevelt on questions pertaining to the public domain, yet it would be useless to occupy your time with an address on the subject announced by the president, with the view of the president as well as those of many of the men of the department of agriculture and some in the department of the interior at Washington.

"If it were true, as stated by the president in his address at Jamestown, that these vast stretches of public domain are unfit for cultivation by present methods and value only for the forage which they supply, then there would be no occasion to question the statute books with either new or amended laws.

"We who are urging upon Congress the wisdom of revising some of the statutes pertaining to this public domain consider that a very large portion of the area which the authorities at Washington regard as fit only for grazing and stock raising, is actually cultural land in the nation and needs only the application of modern methods of cultivation together with carefully selected seeds to cause it to blossom and bear fruit.

"There is upon the federal statute books a law popularly known as 'The Desert Entry Act.' It was enacted into law March 3, 1877, and has been amended from time to time. The last amendment being made March 3, 1881, when the provisions of the act were made to extend to Colorado.

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CHALLENGE TO ROOSEVELT.

"When Mr. Roosevelt, speaking to a representative American audience, himself the chiefest American of them all, says that nearly all of the three hundred millions of acres of the great public domain lie idle between the ninety-seventh meridian and the Pacific ocean is 'unfit for cultivation by present methods and value only for the forage which they supply,' we challenge his declaration. Such a view as that which Mr. Roosevelt entertains is also held by many of the men in the department of agriculture, and in the department of the interior as well, if the reports published over the signature of these men in official documents are to be accepted as evidence of what they think.

"The view that this region which is the subject of so much controversy in the department of the interior, is even now entertained by many of the statesmen at Washington. Some of them are so stubborn in their conviction that the public domain is not to be developed by irrigation, that they are unwilling to accept such evidence as we of the west have before them, to show that the vast domain referred to in Mr. Roosevelt's address is capable of reclamation without the aid of irrigation, by the application of the method of dry farming coupled with careful seed selection, we are called real estate boomers, and given all sorts of other fancy titles.

"But the cold stubborn facts themselves in terms of bushels of wheat, barley, oats, emmer, proso, millet, corn and other crops, and the yield of broom grass, timothy, alfalfa and native blue-stem hay are all in abundant evidence. And if those who are in authority at Washington will only turn their ear and if they can find the time, will accompany us over the leagues of what they consider fit only for grazing and stock raising, they will see evidence that here is one of the greatest undeveloped agricultural areas that ever lay dormant under the sun. The west is waiting for the application of western energy to convert it into a veritable garden; that they will go back to Washington convinced that we are not asking for anything more than our well educated superiors to recite to us the history of bygone disasters upon this public domain, and that they will be identified in predicting similar disasters in the future.

WESTERN WORK.

"We of the west who are working like Trojans to overcome the handicaps that nature herself has established against us, as men of business, not to be burdened with any artificial limitations imposed by the men in charge of bureaus at Washington who are not familiar with the details of the problem, we will not let them, but we will solve it. If they at Washington are not willing to take evidence, they will become convinced that the men of the west have within all phases of the problems before the nation, but with reference to the preservation of the forests and the disposition of the public domain, even if they are unwilling to listen to our testimony, they will ultimately be convinced anyhow, for we are now determined that we will solve it. We of the west protest against such utterances as those of Mr. Roosevelt at Jamestown. Such words sink deep into the minds of the people who hear them, and create an impression which is utterly at variance with the facts.

WANTS OF THE WEST.

"Any person who occupies the exalted position that is held by Mr. Roosevelt should weigh well his words. If he is to be a statesman, he should consider the needs of the people who are spending our money and our energy in the development of it, know that it is capable of sustaining a population greater than the total population of the United States at the present time, he does us an injury which it will require years of needless effort on our part to overcome.

"And last of all it is my personal hope that no strife, no sectionalism, no provincialism shall dominate this congress. Let us remember that the government and private citizens alike are striving only for the common good, that in the words of the rugged and virile Kipling we believe:

"There is neither east nor west. Border nor breed nor birth. When two strong men stand face to face. Though they come from the ends of the earth."

An interesting display in connection with the dry farming congress is that of standard Bell telephone equipment.

A telephone has been installed by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company in connection with the exhibit. This instrument may be used without charge by delegates who may wish to communicate with any person in the city. It has been placed in a room in the exhibit building, so that it may be used without disturbing the proceedings of the convention. The number of the telephone is Main 1383.

SMOOT DRY FARM BILL ENDORSED BY GARFIELD.

(Special to the "News.")—Secy. Garfield today sent a communication to the senate committee on public lands in which he endorses the general principles of the Smoot bill to regulate the taking up of "dry farm" lands. The secretary suggests some amendments which are of minor importance. The committee will take up the bill for consideration next Wednesday, at which time such interested parties as care to do so will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Senator Sutherland is devoting nearly all of his time to efforts to secure the passage of a bill to codify the criminal laws of the United States, the code now under discussion in both houses of Congress. The revision of many years of labor on the part of the commission especially appointed by congress for that purpose. The necessity for codification is recognized by every lawyer in the country practicing before federal courts.

It is that indefinable touch that counts: that extra something which McDonald gives to Dutch Chocolates that makes them different and better than other chocolates.

McDonald, Salt Lake, who knows the country over.

FAIL TO HARMONIZE.

Committee Appointed to Bring Sheepmen Together Effect Nothing.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon the conference committee appointed by the sheep men's convention to effect a truce, if possible, between the big and small sheepowners, announced that it was ready to report. J. R. Rawlins then announced that the committee had adjourned without accomplishing anything. After a long discussion one of the committee members moved to adjourn. This was killed. Another motion was then made that the committee recommend small sheepowners have a vote of 10 to 1, and this was also killed. The body then adjourned.

When the general meeting reconvened the subject of organizing a Utah Wool Growers' association was brought up. The convention regarded this with favor and a motion to effect such an organization was carried. It will be organized and each sheep raising county in the state will have representation on a committee of 10 which will draft bills of bylaws and constitution. A vote was taken at a meeting to be held at the Commercial club rooms at 10 o'clock.