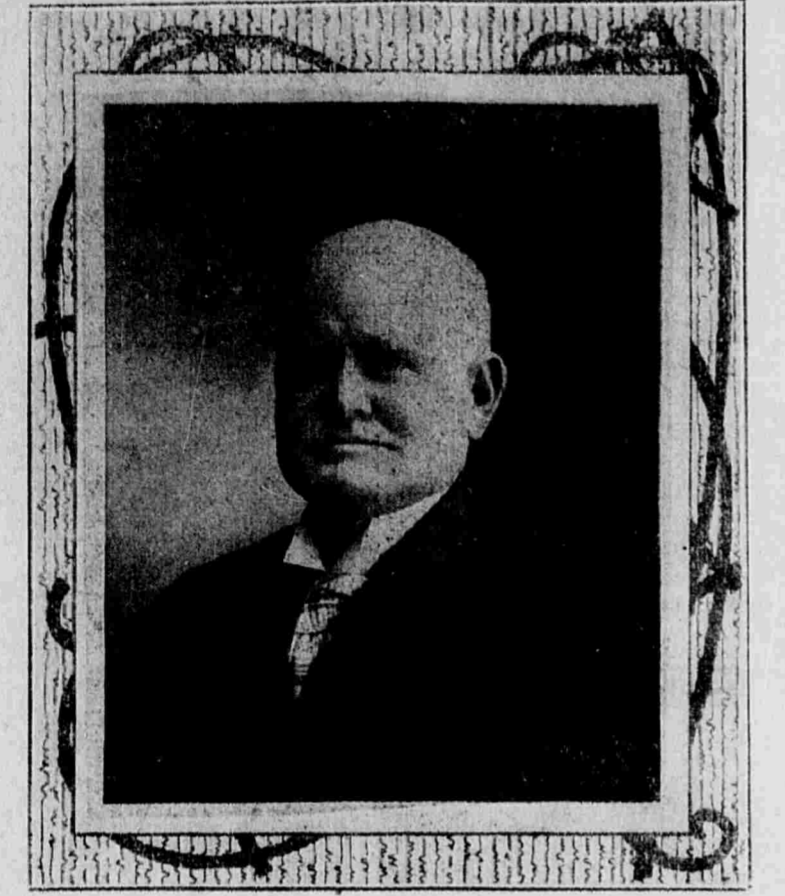


Two Prominent Citizens of Utah Suddenly Killed.

LOST THEIR LIVES ON BINGHAM LINE. Clinton B. Leigh of the Herald and Representative Taft Killed in Accident. "WILD" CAR HIT THE TRAIN. Speaker Joseph's Life Was Saved By Rep. John P. Miller's Quick Action.



HON. SETH B. TAFT Victim in Unfortunate Accident On Copper Belt Railroad in Bingham Canyon.

With a suddenness that has deeply affected the newspaper fraternity of Salt Lake and every member of the Utah legislature, the two bodies find themselves today facing the duty of laying to rest respected members of each organization.

Clinton B. Leigh, legislative reporter of the Salt Lake Herald, and Hon. Seth Taft, the genial democratic representative from Wayne county, were both killed in Bingham canyon at 5.38 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At 7 o'clock he expressed, while accompanying the train, his desire for a special to bring him into Salt Lake for treatment. Permits were granted by Justice Lee of Bingham, who is the acting coroner, to bring the bodies into the city, and the eight surviving members with the bodies of their two comrades lying in a caboose, attached to the train, arrived here at 12:15 o'clock.

At Bingham Junction the party was delayed by a freight wreck, and did not reach Bingham until lunch time. Immediately after eating they were taken to the silver shaft, where the wreck which Speaker Joseph had been riding on, and shown over the property.

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ROOSEVELT ON STATE'S RIGHTS

President Says They Should be Preserved When They Mean The People's Rights.

NOT WHEN THEY MEAN WRONG And Not When They Stand For Oppression of Any Kind or National Weakness.

Praises Athletics but Should Not be Made a Business—Duty of College Men as Citizens.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 23.—President Roosevelt addressed the Harvard union today as follows: In speaking here at the Harvard union I wish to say first a special word as one Harvard man to his fellow Harvard men. I feel that we can none of us ever be sufficiently grateful to Col. Higginson for having founded this Harvard union, because each loyal Harvard man should do all he can to foster in Harvard that spirit of real democracy which will make Harvard men feel the vital sense of solidarity so they can all join to work together in the things that are of great concern to the college. It is idle to expect, nor indeed would it be desirable that there should be in Harvard a uniform level of taste and association. Some men will excel in one thing and some in another; some in things of the body, some in things of the mind; and where thousands are gathered together each will naturally find some group of specially congenial friends with which he will form a peculiar social intimacy.

THE ATHLETIC SPIRIT. One reason why I so thoroughly believe in the athletic spirit at Harvard is because the athletic spirit is essentially democratic. Our chief interest is not in the great champions in sport. On the contrary our concern should be most of all to widen the base, the foundation in athletic sports; to encourage in the largest number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games. It is of far more importance that a man should play at the game, even if he plays it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see some one else play well; and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the athletic spirit is so exclusive. But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best attain it by giving proper encouragement to the student who is not a champion, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate sport.

COURAGE PRIME NECESSITY. We can not afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen; and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage. A man who lacks the courage that will fight valiantly alike against the foes of the soul and the foes of the body, athletic or good, especially in making their interference as little as possible, and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stopping a thoroughly manly sport because it is sometimes attended with a certain amount of physical danger.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY. Each man here should feel that he has no excuse, as a citizen in a democratic republic like ours, if he fails to do his part in the government. It is not his right to be a spectator, but his duty to take part in it. He should feel that he is not a citizen unless he is not a faddist or a doctrinaire, but who abhors corruption and dislikes inefficiency; who wishes to see decent government prevail at home, and who wishes, as far as foreign policy is concerned, to see this nation treated as one of the great nations, great and small, with respect, and if need be with generosity, and at the same time show himself able to protect himself against any wrong that is done to his country.

NO PLACE FOR WEAKLINGS. The weakling and the coward are out of place in a strong and free community. In a republic like ours the government is composed of the strong men who take the trouble to do the work of government; and if you are too timid or too fastidious or too careless to do your part in this work, then you forfeit your right to be considered one of the governing and become one of the governed instead of one of the governing of the political arena. I want you to feel that it is not merely your right to take part in politics, but merely your duty to the state, but that



CLINTON B. LEIGH Well Known Newspaperman Who Was Instantly Killed in Bingham Yesterday.

to sport in the way in which it is perfectly proper for you to pay heed while in college. Play while you play and work while you work; and though play is a mighty good thing, remember that you had better never play at all than to get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious business of life, or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world.

CHARACTER BEST OF ALL. A word also to the students. Athletics are good; study is even better; and the quantity of routine work produced by the student will ever take the place of this first-hand original work, whether in science, in art, in literature, or in any of the other fields of human endeavor. The greatest distinction in its general function for producing good citizenship, should be so to shape conditions as to put a premium upon the development of production in the work of the student in study, should bear this fact ever before them.

TRIE VALUE OF EDUCATION. Like most other things of value, education is good only in so far as it is used aright, and if it is misused or if it causes the owner to be so puffed up with pride as to make him misestimate the relative values of things it becomes a harm and not a benefit. There are few things less desirable than the arid cultivation, the learning and refinement which lead merely to that intellectual conceit which makes a man in a democratic community like ours hold himself aloof from his fellows and pride himself upon the weakness which he mistakes for supercilious strength. Small as it is, the use of those education men who in after life meet us not by themselves, and gather in parlors to discuss wrong conditions which they do not understand, and to advocate remedies which have the prime defect of being unworkable. The judgment on practical affairs, political and social, of educated men who keep aloof from the conditions of practical life, is not only valueless to those other men who do really wage effective war against the forces of business and of evil.

WHEN EDUCATION IS A HARM. From the political standpoint education is a harm and not a benefit to the men whom it serves as an excuse for refusing to mingle with their fellows and for standing aloof in a curiously impotent spirit of fancied superiority. The political wrongheadedness of such men is quite as great as that of wholly uneducated men, and they are not less trustworthy as critics and advisors. The educated man who seeks to console himself for his own lack of the robust qualities necessary to bring success to the nation, by making a career of the degeneracy of the times instead of trying to better them, by railing at the men who do the actual work of the nation, instead of trying to help them to do the work, is a poor creature, and so far as his feeble powers avail, is a damage and not a help to the country. You may come far short of this ideal in your own education, but you may be a rather useless member of society. Your education, your cultivation, will not help you if you make the mistake of thinking that it is a substitute for industry in the struggle of life. Your college training confers no privilege upon you save as a test of your character, and it is only upon you the obligation to show yourselves better able to do certain things than your fellows who have not had your advantages. Neither was seriously hurt. Felix Isman, the Philadelphia real estate dealer, however, was badly injured.

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL WRECKED

No One Instantly Killed But Fifty-four Persons More or Less Seriously Injured.

ONE IS H. TYREE OF SALT LAKE

Pullmans Plunged Down Sixty-foot Embankment Into the Conemaugh River.

Cause of Accident Unknown—Train Was 45 Minutes Late and Making Up Time.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—A statement issued by the Pennsylvania railroad at 11 o'clock was to the effect that 54 passengers and a train crew of about a dozen were injured in the wreck of the Pennsylvania special, the fast 18-hour train on the Pennsylvania railroad between New York and Chicago, which occurred at a sharp curve at Black Diamond, seven miles east of Johnstown, shortly after midnight. No one was instantly killed and all the passengers have been accounted for.

The engine and combination smoking car remained upon the rails, but the three Pullmans plunged over a 60-foot embankment into the Conemaugh river. Fortunately, the cars were not submerged. A scene of wild confusion ensued. All of the passengers were in their berths and were thrown promiscuously around the cars. All the passengers upon the train were injured more or less, but with the exception of John P. White of Chicago, it is said, none of the injured are dangerously hurt. The train was running 45 minutes late and trying to make up lost time. Nobody seems to know what caused the accident, but it is said it was caused by the springing of a bolt connecting one of the rails to the steel tie.

DISPATCHER'S STATEMENT. Pittsburgh, Feb. 23.—A statement given out from the train dispatcher's office of the Pennsylvania railroad, gives the following account of the accident: "The train consisted of Atlantic type engine and four cars. At 11:42 o'clock last night the train was about a mile west of M. P. Tower, six miles from Johnstown, when the accident happened. One of the bolts holding up the brake rigging under the engine snapped, with the result that the brake shoes were let down upon the rails. One of the brake shoes got under one of the main driving wheels and partly derailed the big engine. About 300 yards of the track was wrecked. The engine left the track and dragged with it three cars. These cars slipped down the embankment and landed on their side in the Conemaugh river, submerging them to the depth of about two feet. There were 54 passengers on board, and all were more or less injured. The more seriously injured were taken to Altoona hospital. All the passengers have been accounted for.

Trains 1 and 2 were soon re-opened for through traffic after the passengers of the special had started for Pittsburg on No. 1."

TRAIN MAKING UP TIME. Altoona, Pa., Feb. 23.—So far as cars falling over on their sides and being partly submerged in water. The passengers were thrown about, many of them from their berths. Most of them escaped from the wreck with little or no clothing. The telegraph lines were down when the train left the track and communication with railroad headquarters was delayed for an hour. As soon as possible Supt. Long of the Pittsburg division sent a relief train from Johnstown to the scene of the accident, carrying physicians and supplies.

The Chicago and New York special, eastbound, arrived upon the scene soon after the accident occurred, and the crew and passengers turned on and gave their attention to caring for the injured. Some of the more seriously injured were brought to this city and taken to the Altoona hospital. A few were taken to the Memorial hospital, but the greater number, whose injuries were slight, continued their journey westward on a special train.

Taft from the engine, as it had passed over his limbs, mangled them terribly. Mr. Leigh had rolled out from under the wheels, but his neck was broken and he was breathing his last when found. A piece of corrugated iron was procured, and on this the unconscious form of Representative Taft was placed, members of the party carrying him to the Boston Consolidated offices. He quickly regained consciousness, and for two hours continued to converse with his friends on legislative matters. Occasionally he complained of pain in his head, and then in his legs. He thought he would recover, but an examination made by Dr. A. J. Castleman disclosed the fact that most of his ribs were broken, and that he was fatally injured.

REP. TAFT EXPIRES. At 7 o'clock he expressed, while accompanying the train, his desire for a special to bring him into Salt Lake for treatment. Permits were granted by Justice Lee of Bingham, who is the acting coroner, to bring the bodies into the city, and the eight surviving members with the bodies of their two comrades lying in a caboose, attached to the train, arrived here at 12:15 o'clock.

TOLD BY BRINKERHOFF. Senator Brinkerhoff of Emery county was sitting on the rear end of the second car when the shock came, and at that point said he hardly felt the jar. "I hardly noticed the shock," said he, "and it did not even make me lose my balance. The train was moving so slowly that I did not know anything was wrong until I looked up and saw the commotion. I immediately ran forward, and saw Representative Taft under the wheels of the engine. He was lying motionless, and it was necessary to back the engine in order to release him. I helped pick him up, and we placed him on a piece of corrugated iron we found there, and took him up to the company's office. Here Dr. Castleman examined him and said he did not have a single chance to live. I never saw a man display more nerve than did Mr. Taft. After we got him into the office, and the doctor was feeding him whiskey and water, he smiled through his pain, and said, 'It is very cold; please get my coat.' He then said, 'My face must be covered, or I will be hurt.' He then complained of his legs, and asked me if there was any chance for him to live. I told him there was a good chance, and he seemed to feel better. Taft replied, 'I am tough and can stand it, but don't give me the whisky so fast. I can't swallow it.' Shortly after this he expired."

SENTH TAFT Always Wore a Smile On His Face Which Reflected His Soul.

In the death of Seth Taft, the House loses one of its most honored members. In his conduct toward his colleagues Mr. Taft was always approachable, always pleasant. In the thirty-nine days of the session already gone no one has ever seen Seth Taft except with a smile upon his face. He was of a noble, kindly disposition that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and no one could know him without loving him. He was earnest and sincere in his advocacy of measures he favored before the house, and his judgment could always be relied upon. He always took a broad view of all legislation proposed, and was anxious that only the best laws should be enacted for the people of the state. Everybody loved Seth Taft, and his vacant chair will ever cause a sigh of regret in the hearts of the members that he was taken away in the prime of his life.

Seth Taft was born in Salt Lake City in the year 1869. He was the son of Bishop Seth Taft. He resided in this city until 1882, when he moved to Wayne county to engage in the ranching business, settling near Thurber. He was elected to the Seventy legislature by the people of Wayne county last fall, and was one of the eight Democrats of the House of Representatives. He is survived by a wife and eight children, living in Thurber, Wayne county, and a brother, L. O. Taft, of Provo, and a sister in Salt Lake.

To get word to Mr. Taft's family, it was necessary to send a mounted messenger to Thurber, as the town lies several miles away from any railroad or telegraph or telephone station. L. O. Taft was notified at Provo, and he came at once to Salt Lake and met the body at the train.

CLINT B. LEIGH. Dead Newspaper Man Was Universally Liked and Respected.

Clint B. Leigh, the newspaper reporter killed in the accident, was one of the lights of the profession in this city. He was of a quiet, kindly disposition, making friends on all sides by his qualities as a man. The reporter's table at the house of representatives, where he daily sat as the able representative of the Salt Lake Herald, will never be the same as it

(Continued on page six.)

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