

10 PAGES

LAST EDITION

SENATOR CARL BADGER PRESENTS LENGTHY MEASURE THIS AFTERNOON.

BIG APPROPRIATION IS ASKED

SALARY LIST OF COMMISSION REACHES \$35,000 FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE OFFICE EXPENSE OR COMPENSATION OF CLERKS WHO WOULD BE REQUIRED.

The three commissioners enjoy extensive inquisitorial powers over all corporations of the public utility class, specifically over railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, gas, street railroad, and electric light companies. They may require schedules of tariffs to be filed, and it is expected they will probe deeply into the organization of all companies dealing with the necessities known as "utilities."

They may require a railroad to build a spur track for any manufacturer who needs it, provided they conclude his request is reasonable.

The rates in force Jan. 1, 1907, are to be used, to become effective the maximum rates to be allowed.

They will allow individuals to take the "immunity bath" but this does not protect the companies which they testify from guilt.

Accidents are to be investigated, and a record of them kept.

They will be required to take action to prevent any unjust discrimination, and will require railroads advertising that passenger trains will meet "coal-sealing lines" to so schedule their trains that these lines will actually be connected with.

They must see that no charge for a short haul is greater than a charge for a long haul under similar circumstances.

Intermediate discriminations come under the field of their investigations. In fact the commission is one to find out about corporations as much as to regulate them.

Money in a large amount is needed to put the bill into effect. There are salary commissions, and at a salary of \$2,500 per year. Then there is an attorney for the commission at \$2,000 per year, and a secretary who is to receive \$2,400. This requires an appropriation of \$12,000 for the next biennial period, not counting clerical help and office expenses. Senator Badger puts the figure necessary at \$35,000 for the two years.

This afternoon in the senate, Senator Carl Badger introduced a measure of 12 typewritten pages, and Monday the same will be introduced in the house of representatives early. This is the public utility commission bill, and it is intended to replace all movements now started for telephone investigations, coal investigations, and railroad commissions.

The commission bill calls for \$25,000 a biennial appropriation, and this large amount may cause trouble for the appropriations committee. However, there is a move on foot among members of the Traffic bureau, which will have the bill, to see that the size of the appropriation is not allowed to result in the bill's defeat. This move is to secure the consent of public spirited citizens who believe in the need for the regulation called for, to serve as commissioners without pay during the four years it is permitted to the present governor to make appointments.

The salaries of the commissioners make up \$12,000 of the \$35,000 asked for, and it is thought that an appropriation of this amount will not be seriously objected to.

DEPUTIES ENGAGE IN A FREE FIGHT

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT CLOSED AMID A SCENE OF ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED TURBULENCE.

RACIAL FEELING CAUSED IT.

CZECHS HAD BEEN OBSTRUCTING LEGISLATION—SOME LICKED, OTHERS BITTEN BY GERMAN.

Vienna, Feb. 4.—The present session of the Austrian parliament came to an end this morning after a scene of turbulence extraordinary even for an assembly where violent outbreaks are comparatively common.

The trouble, which arose from the old racial feeling between the Germans and the Czechs, broke out during the debate on a government bill, the object of which was to reconcile these differences. The radical Czech obstructionists, who have been hindering the debate on this measure for several days past, with continuous din from drums and tin whistles, so exasperated the Germans this morning that the opposing deputies came to close quarters and a fierce scuffle ensued. One of the radical Czech deputies, a man named Speck, who has been particularly violent in his obstruction, was captured and whipped until he howled for mercy. Another Czech was bitten by a German on the cheek and sustained an ugly wound, and black eyes and sore heads were numerous.

The president, Baron von Bismarck, seeing the uselessness of attempting to pass legislation, closed the session and sent the deputies home.

The departure of the ministers was followed by another free fight in which the opposing factions clashed upon one of the remaining paragraphs of the measure dealing with the regulation of corporations so that discriminations will be impossible, and the control of other public utilities. Gas and electric meters may be inspected, and it is provided that no company can install them until they are inspected and sealed by the state inspector. Section 51 is a section dealing with the right of the people to make complaints. It provides that such complaints are to be officially received, made a part of the record, and investigated.

The bill, finally, repeals sections 454 and 456 of chapter 11, title 14, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907.

GERMAN FLOODS GETTING SERIOUS

AT NORDHAUSEN MANY BRIDGES WERE SWEEPED AWAY AND TEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

SITUATION IS THREATENING.

IN SEVERAL PLACES RIVERS HIGHER THAN FOR QUARTER TO HALF CENTURY—SEVERAL RAILROADS SWEEPED AWAY.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—Floods caused by several days of heavy rains and a spell of warm weather are today taking on a serious aspect in many parts of Germany. The first fatalities are reported from Nordhausen, where many bridges have been swept away and 10 people drowned.

At Nuremberg the Pegnitz rose 12 feet last night and this morning was raging through the lower streets of the city. The water is higher than it has been for 33 years. The newspapers of Nuremberg have suspended publication and enormous damage has been caused. Frankfurt-on-the-Main reports the highest water in 50 years on some of the streams in the Odenwald. At Essen the situation is growing more threatening in the territory adjacent to Cologne up the river being sent over the tracks on the south bank. At Glessen the river Lahn is 16 feet above the normal, the highest in its history.

The valley between Glessen and Wetzlar appears as an immense lake. The rivers of Silesia also are very high and many miles of territory are flooded. The waters are falling at Chemnitz and Erfurt, but the Rhine and the other larger streams are rising steadily.

A special signal service has been put in operation along the Rhine, where it is expected that the danger point will be reached in a day or two.

The bridge at the mouth of the river Lahn has been swept away. Seven miners returning from the potash mines near Brochhausen, Brunswick, were drowned in the flood and three other victims have been reported from the Grv. This makes a total of 20 casualties.

The railroad station at Colburg has been severely damaged and is now out of the town. All the schools in Colburg are closed. Streams in the mountains in the Klesingen region broke from their banks last night and several towns were flooded. The people were aroused from their slumbers and had to flee for their lives. Bridges were carried away and trees thrown down and the damages generally are heavy.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR PROHIBITION

FAVORABLE REPORT IS MADE TO THE MEMBERS TO SECURE OPEN DEBATE.

ENGINEERING STATION BILL

IS UP FOR THIRD READING TODAY—FIREMEN'S FUND BILL IS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.

The house judiciary committee this afternoon reported favorably to the house H. B. No. 57, the Cannon prohibition bill. All members of the committee were in favor of passing the measure up to the house for consideration, although at least one member is uncompromisingly opposed to prohibition, and one or two others, while not opposed to abolishing "the liquor evil," are antagonistic to what they term "railroading" the bill through.

A minority report was presented by Representative Holman of Bingham, who, it will be remembered, was one of three who voted against proper observance of the Sabbath by closing places of amusement.

When the measure was taken up in committee this morning, an informal discussion was had upon what action would be taken with regard to reporting it back to the house, which finally resulted in the adoption of a resolution to report it favorably. Two or three members were not present at the time, but they acquiesced, it is understood, in the recommendation of the majority, and decided to join with them in reporting the bill back to the house. It is understood that the merits of the measure upon the floor of the house, it is understood the bill will be made a special order for Monday afternoon.

UP TO THIRD READING.

The only measure up for third reading in the lower branch of the legislature today is H. B. No. 57, by Thompson, which is an act providing for the establishment of an engineering experiment station in connection with the state school of mines. The measure provides that the management of the station shall be under the control of the regents of the University of Utah, who are appointed by the governor. The director and heads of the engineering departments of the state school of mines and such other persons as the regents shall appoint, to direct the affairs of the station.

The station is authorized to carry on experiments which would tend to benefit the industrial interests of the state, or would be for the public good, or add to the sum of human knowledge. The sum of \$1,000 is appropriated by the measure for the establishment of the proposed experiment station, the first year of the institution being designated to be the first year of the experiment.

The house committee on municipal corporations this morning had up for consideration H. B. No. 76, by Clegg, providing for the establishment of a firemen's fund. The measure provides that the firemen's organizations of Ogden and Salt Lake were at the meeting, giving the side of the firemen and representing their interests in the matter. No action was taken on the measure, further consideration can be given the measure.

REP. THOMPSON HEARD.

Representative Orville Thompson from Millard county was the next speaker. In strong terms Mr. Thompson denounced the liquor interests, who are making a desperate fight against prohibition. He said that "prohibition does not prohibit," said Mr. Thompson, and that is the main reason why the saloon keepers and the brewers have so busy fighting against it. The speaker pointed out how his own town of Scipio, had been cursed with a saloon until the people there had no longer had room for it and the saloon keeper was forced to move to some other location. As a Republican whose interest was with the party, Mr. Thompson urged upon the members of the legislature to act a prohibitory law, placing the ban on liquor, and predicted that in such a course only lay the salvation of the Republic.

Representative John H. Henry of Panguitch followed Mr. Thompson. He spoke of the desire of the people of his section for prohibition. Mr. Henry, who is a strong supporter of prohibition in the legislature before, and his remarks bore evidence of the calm judgment and forethought he had put into the question. "I am for prohibition," he said, "because it is the only way to save the people from the ruin of the saloon. It is my firm belief that the majority of the people of Utah want, and will insist upon having prohibition."

William H. Hunt, ex-congressman from Utah followed next.

Alexander Buchanan then introduced the resolution which appears at the head of the column. Seconding speeches were made by Henry M. Smith, Dr. Fuller and Heber J. Grant of the Anti-Saloon league. Chairman J. M. Sjobald closed the meeting with an earnest appeal to the citizens to arrange other gatherings in the different districts of the city. "Some of the members of the legislature are in doubt as to the popularity of this movement for prohibition," said Mr. Sjobald, "and such a doubt is shown where the people can have the privilege of demonstrating their interest in such an emphatic manner will be most efficacious."

H. B. No. 106, by McChacken, by requesting to be placed on the state for taxes and the distribution of money from the same was introduced in the house today.

The committee on salaries and fees today reported favorably on senate bill No. 10, by Marks, relative to the salaries of certain state officials. The scheduled as it appears in the new bill is as follows: Governor, \$10,000; Secretary of State, \$5,000; Treasurer, \$3,000; Auditor, \$2,000; Attorney General, \$2,000; Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$2,000.

H. B. No. 101, by Barnette, relating to annual corporate license, was introduced in the house today. The bill provides that section 4641, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, be amended to provide that "all corporations organized under, and by virtue of the laws of this state and under the laws of the Territory of Utah, and any corporations doing business in this state, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby required to pay an annual state license as follows:

All corporations with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000 or less \$5 per year.

More than \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000—\$10.

More than \$100,000 and not exceeding \$250,000—\$25.

More than \$250,000 and not exceeding \$500,000—\$50.

More than \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000—\$100.

More than \$1,000,000 and not exceeding \$2,500,000—\$250.

More than \$2,500,000 and not exceeding \$5,000,000—\$500.

More than \$5,000,000 and not exceeding \$10,000,000—\$1,000.

More than \$10,000,000 and not exceeding \$25,000,000—\$2,500.

More than \$25,000,000 and not exceeding \$50,000,000—\$5,000.

More than \$50,000,000 and not exceeding \$100,000,000—\$10,000.

More than \$100,000,000 and not exceeding \$250,000,000—\$25,000.

More than \$250,000,000 and not exceeding \$500,000,000—\$50,000.

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