TAMMANY TO SEND 1,400 TO DENVER

Despite High Hotel Rates, Organization Will Muster a Mighty Delegation.

FOUR IN A ROOM, $14 A DAY

Railroads to Charge One Fair and a Third for Round Trip Instead of Customary One Fare.

Despite the fact that they must pay record breaking hotel rates and spend in the neighborhood of $50 merely for railroad fare, members of Tammany Hall are going to swoop down on Denver 1,400 strong for the Democratic national convention in July.

It was at first thought that there would be fewer than 400 members in the Tammany delegation. The distance is so great and the hotel rates are to be so high that only a small fraction of the crowd which usually takes in the national conventions expressed a determination to go. But during the last week the feeling has changed. Some districts expect to send between 50 and 60 persons, and all the members of the old crowd which flocks around Mr. Murphy and his cabinet have signified their intention of going.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, is preparing to go to Denver to complete hotel arrangements for the New York delegation. Accustomed to excessive hotel rates, he has, nevertheless, been somewhat stunned by the prices charged in Denver. Tammany will have to pay $14 a day for a room in which four persons will be provided with sleeping accommodations. The accommodations will consist in most cases of one bed, two or three cots and a pillow and blanket upon the floor.

Railroad rates also are to be higher than usual. The traffic associations heretofore have made a one fare rate for national conventions, but this year they have decided to charge a fare and a third for the round trip.

Requests already made to Mr. Smith for accommodations make it certain the Tammany delegation will number at fewest 1,400, and it will not surprise the leaders if it is even larger than that. Special trains will be hired to carry the braves across the country.—New York Herald.

VANIDUM OF STEEL.

Greatly Increases Tensile Strength—Some Compartive Figures.

Great things are expected from the use of vanadium in steel making, because of the increased strenght that will be secured. To make comparisons plain to the average reader, it may be said that ordinary carbon teel of forging quality reaches its elastic limit under stress of 41,330 pounds to the square inch, and that its ultimate breaking stress is 65,840 pounds to the square inch.

The nickle steels; that is, steel alloyed mainly with nickle, shows greater strength. With these the elastic limit is 49,270 pounds to the square inch, and an ultimate breaking stress of 87,360 pounds.

With the vanadium steels, which mean varying compounds of manganese, chromium and vanadium in alloy, the figures take a leap in quality that is remarkable. One vanadium compound shows an elastic limit of 71,110 pounds to the square inch, and an ultimate breaking stress of 92,230 pounds, while another, known as type Ac, shows the extraordinary figure in elastic limit of 224,000 pounds to the square inch, and ultimated breaklig stress of 232,750 pounds.

And in these steels not only is resistance to strain actually doubled, but ductility is increased, all of which goes to prove that vanadium steel at half the volume of carbon steel can do better work under ordinary conditions,an advantage hard even to appreciate. Yet it is only half the story.

As in all progress, new uses of material create constructive conditions never exacted before. The one word "speed" has created hundreds of new desiderata hitherto undreamed of. The new requirements in steel may be centered in what is called "dynamic" quality. As modern engineering construction called more and more for resistance to rapidly repeated strains and shocks, as well as for greater actual stength, the use of alloy steel was sought, in the hope that with the mere addition of strength the "dynamic" resistance would increase at the same time. But this was only partially accomplished, and mystifying failures developed,often involving grave catastrophes, into this arena vanadium has come with those qualities which, although called "magical," have a perfect scientific explanation. Against simple, repeated, and alternating shocks, excessive vibration and rotation, vanadium as an alloy provides a resistant of hitherto unimagined staying powers. Let a single set of figures demonstrate. While carbon steel gave way under the Stead rotary test of 6,500 vibrations, vanadium steel, type A1 withstood 67,500. A vanadium steel of type A2 remained unbroken after 1000,000,000 vibrations under the conditions of the Souther test, which is, however, less severe than the Stead test.

Such is the A B C of the application of vanadium to steel manufacture. To carry it up to the niceties of concomitant ingredients, heat treatments, annealing, and so forth, would only weary the lay reader without instructing him, although all these things are of the highest value in efficient production. One other point, however, may be referred to, namely, the small relative quantity of vanadium necessary or desirable. While nickle, whose behavior from the "dynamic" standpoint is very poor, calls for at least 2 per cent. of the metal in a steel alloy, the vanadium necessary never rises above .18 or .2 per cent. About twelve pounds of 30 per cent. ferro vanadium is the proportion per ton to be added to steel, against sixty pounds of pure nickle to make the same amount of nickle steel. The higher price vanadium is, therefore, of small account. An addition of 2 cents a pound to the cost of the carbon steel will cover all the vanadium and treatment required.

When it is recalled that ordinary steel, as for rails, cost no more than 1½ cents a pound, and that imported special steel often come to as much as 29 cents a pound, it will be seen how much margin for economy there is in making of higher grade steel when vanadium is used. The actual process is simple. An open-hearth heat of chrome steel is made, and at the moment of tapping or drawing off, the ferrovanadium, broken into small pieces and heated to redness in a gas crucible, is fed into the label. The great heat of the mass of molten steel dissolves the vanadium, and the distribution of the alloy is taken care of automatically, aided, no doubt, by the swirling motion of the glowing fluid mass. A forty-ton heat of vanadium steel, carried out in this manner, was recently witnessed by the writer at Canton, O. It was rolled into bars the next day for use in automobile construction. With crucible steel the vanadium is added well before the "pour."—Los Angeles Times.

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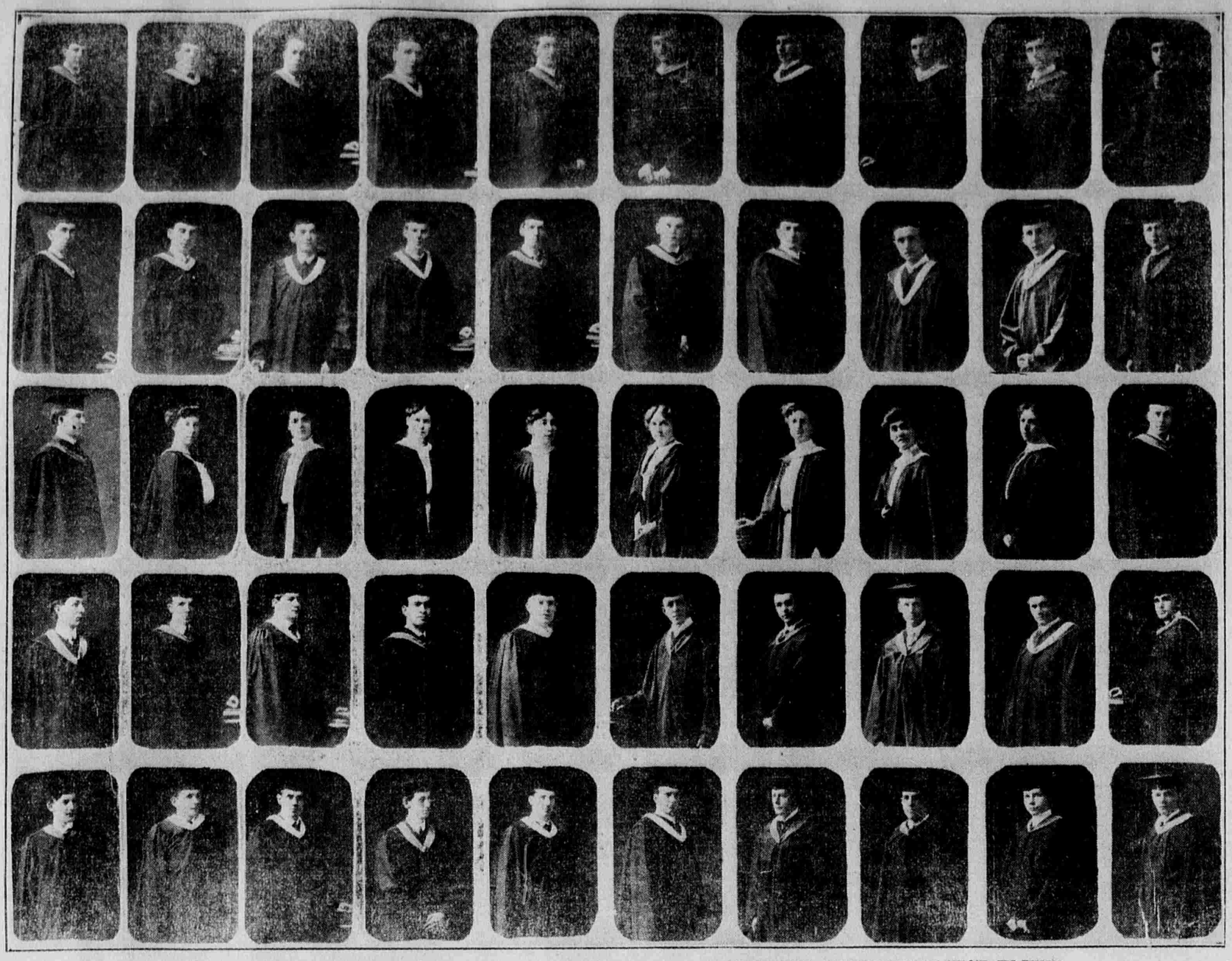


FIFTY STUDENTS WHO WILL GRADUATE FROM THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, IN JUNE

Top row: Joseph Jensen, Salt Lake; H. Leo Marshall, Tooele; J. P. Russell, Salt Lake county; Joseph Mills, Salt Lake; Richard C. Towler, Murray; F. H. Hintze, Holiday; C. H. Anderson, Fillmore; A. A. W. Hintze, Holiday; Ross Wilson, Alta, Wyo.; Vernon B. Herbst, Salt Lake.

Second row: R. M. Brighton, Brinton; Paul Wyman, Oregon; Hyrum Smith, Granger; H. O'Byrne, Salt Lake; Clarence V. Cornell, Salt Lake; Joseph Hunter, American Fork; Scott P. Stewart, Provo; Ray Hatch, Heber; Wallace Calder, Vernal; H. E. Havenor, Salt Lake.

Third row: Alonzo L. Cook, Salt Lake; Harriet I. Cleghorn, Salt Lake; Ealnor Day, Salt Lake; Ramona Wilcox, Salt Lake; Georgia Young, Salt Lake; Blanche Miller, Salt Lake; Thenia M. Chilcott, Salt Lake; Cora Mulgrave, Salt Lake; Clara Latimer, Salt Lake; Peterson.

Fourth row: S. M. Parmlee, Salt Lake; Heber A. Gardner, West Jordan; Richard Bryant, Cedar City; Henry Meyerhoffer, Salt Lake; Frank E. Holman, Salt Lake; Ernest Bowman, (president), Ogden; Harry Moore, Salt Lake; Leo Snow, St. George; Jay H. Stockman, Salt Lake; Ralph R. Woolley, Ogden.

Bottom row: D. C. Lyons, Salt Lake; Adam Bennion, Taylorsville; T. W. Jones, Salt Lake; George Q. Allen, Salt Lake; Owen Horsefall, Salt Lake; Alonzo Tanner, Clover; John Stewart, Provo; William Sutton, Salt Lake; Howard V. Alston, Sugar; Samuel Pixton, Taylorsville.

THE KING'S "HALL BARN."

Just before the holidays King Edward went to Hall Barn, Bucks, for a day's shooting with Lord Burnham. Hall Barn is a big square house in Queen Anne style, with stone facings and pilasters. It was originally the home of the poet, Waller, and the great statesman, Edmund Burke, spent many holidays there. The dagger which Burke threw down on the floor of the House of Commons in 1790 during his speech in support of his "Aliens" bill is in the hall. It was in the dining-room at Hall Barn that Oliver Cromwell in a temper flung his napkin in the face of Waller's royalist mother for reproaching him with the execution of Charles I. The most perfect Turkish bath in the kingdom in another remarkable feature of the house. In the lovely Old World flower garden is an ancient summer house in which Milton is said to have composed a great part of "Paradise Regained."—[The Argonaut.

The Fiber Industry--Owned and Operated BY THE Utah Tropical Fruit & Fiber Co.

EVERY school boy is familiar with the ordinary twine. Every housewife uses it in her daily work; people in a thousand pursuits find it a necessary article in their respective lines. But however common, the household twine has a history with which few are familiar.

Would you not like to know something about the growth, cultivation, and the commercial value of this one product? Then let us take an imaginary trip to the south, to the land where formerly the Aztec held regal sway and where today monuments of crude architecture proclaim loudly of his accomplishments. We are in the land of Mexico, in the city of Tampico, the largest harbor of our sister Republic. We sail up the Panuco River, which is navigatable for a distance of 225 miles, and find ourselves in Panuco, 25 miles from Tampico, in the state of Vera Cruz. What wonders of spontaneous growth present themselves to our unaccustomed eye as we behold the stately palms of a hundred feet in height, the mangel tree of massive size, corn stalks in which the mounted rider can easily be lost to sight, and miles of guinea grass growing to a height of six or eight feet! Surely one would conclude that such a land might rightly be named "the land of opportunities," and so it is, for after a sleep of centuries, during which time her most fertile lands have lain desolate, the Panuco country is awaking to a sense of her wonderful agricultural possibilities. Thanks to the genius and astuteness of the American, the magic wand has touched the soil and transformed the wild, crude, neglected vegetation into waving fields of profitable crops.

Less than a decade ago it was possible to purchase the choicest lands for one-fifth to one-tenth the price it now commands. As a result the eyes of the prospective colonizer are gazing longingly toward this most promising land. Farmers and fruit growers are becoming better acquainted with the tempting returns from farming in the tropics. It is true that certain enterprises have failed, due, of course, to reckless mismanagement or overspeculation. The truth remains that in the hands of conservative men all moneys invested are sure to prove as "bread cast upon the waters" to return with blessed increase to the investor.

But we were going to tell you something about the fiber plant known as the Henequin. It is only in recent years that attention has been given to cultivation of this important plant. In the first place the fiber plant is indigenous to the soil of Panuco; it is in every regard a native of this section of country. The prolific fertility of the soil and the steadily increasing demand for this product, together with the large margin made by the producers—all warrant the promise of its becoming one of the most important commercial plans in the world. In onsideration of these facts, local men have developed marked interest in this hitherto unappreciated fiber and have for months past made careful experiments and study with a view of establishing themselves in this land of inexhaustible resources.

For centuries past the native Peon has used the fiber in the manufacture of the various crude articles such as rope, bags, lariats, bridles, cordage, and seines. The natives knew that it possessed many advantage over other similar fibers and soon learned to use it exclusively in making his ropes and cords. The application of modern ideas of agriculture have obtained results with the fiber plant which have surpassed all sanguine expectations.

The leaves are long, the total yield of fiber is greater than that of many Eldorado. As many as 75 to 80 leaves can be seen growing on one plant. Its fiber is white and when properly extracted is resistant and flexible. Rope made from it does not kink or mildew when exposed to dampness or immersed in water and will freely run through ship blocks and pulleys, in which respect much difficulty and annoyance are experienced with inferior fiber. The first yield is made when the plant is three years old, while other plants, as a rule, do not produce until five or seven years after the young scions are planted. Its first yield is from 100 to 110 leaves annually, but gradually decreases to between 75 and 80 leaves, which production is maintained consecutively for 15 years, the annual yield is from two and a half to three pounds, yet some have produced as high as four pounds. All leaves are not cut at once. The harvest time occurs about every 90 days, at which time 20 to 25 leaves are cut. A sufficient number of leaves are left, thus contributing to the longevity of the plant's life. A thorough stripping of leaves would mean sure death to the fiber. Branches develop from the summit of the stem and in time become dimunitive fiber plants which eventually become detached from the mother plant and are scattered over th ground where they become strong, vigorous plants. The fiber plant is a prolific parent, as each stem produces from 2,000 to 2,500 offspring. Added to these scions are the numerous plants which shoot from the roots of the stump. The growth is spontaneous. It requires but little attention. The original labors are practically the only work which this little commercial plant demands. After the clearing of the land the scions must be planted 6½ feet apart in rows 6½ feet in width. This permits 1,000 plants per acre. The spontaneity of growth necessarily means that thorough weeding is necessary, but after the second year little or no cultivation is required, as the shade of the fiber plant will check all undergrowth just as our native pine shuts out the sunlight from any obtrusive plant which might seek growth under its solid wall of branches. In some sections in Panuco, it is necessary that the land be given a light cleaning once a year to permit the Peon (the native laborer) to pass unobstructed from plant to plant as he gathers the valuable leaves.

Harvesting is indeed simple. A dexterous upper jerk with the long-bladed knife provided with a sharp hook-like curve at the end, and the leaf is cut off close to the stump. Indeed, it is essential that the cutting be even, as a ragged stump will deteriorate and die. After the gathering of leaves follows the arrangement in lots of 50, the long-needle-like apexes are cut off and the leaves made up in bundles, tied, and carried to the nearby cleaning shed. In many instances the machinery is crude with a cleaning capacity of 3,000 leaves per hour, but where modern machinery is employed a capacity of 100,000 leaves in the same time is reached.

Consider the meager costs of producing the fiber. The plant may be had for 1½ cents each. The frugal Peon asks for his labor 50 cents a day, with which to board himself and provide for his other simple needs. One pound of fiber is marketed at from 2 to 2½ cents per pound on ship board. In New York it is worth from 8 to 9 cents. Where the yield is 2,750 pounds of fiber per year (an average crop) the cost of producing is but $61.87; shipping charges to coast cities in the United States are $6.37 per ton, or on 2,750 pounds, $8.75, making the entire cost of production, including freight, duties, etc., on one acre, $70.62; at 8½ cents per pound one acre yields $233.75, leaving a net profit of $163.13. Accordingly, on a plantation of 1,000 acres, the handsome profit of $163,130.00 can be realized on the fiber alone.

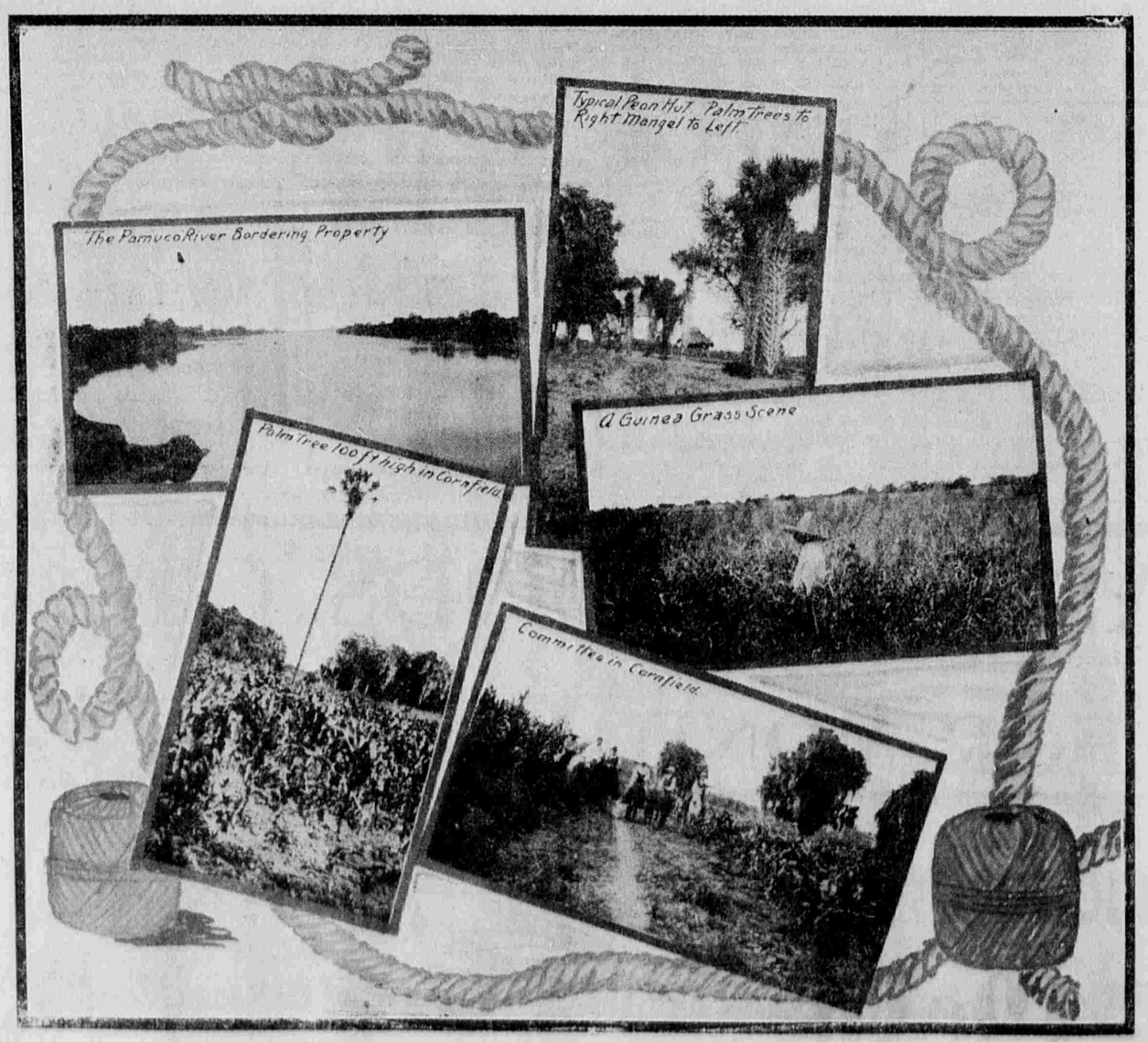
This one source of revenue would in itself prove sufficiently tempting to prospective investors, but this same little plant offers even additional revenue in the glue which is produced from the pulp of the leaf. Forty to fifty pounds of glue, selling value 5 cents per pound, can be made from 1,000 leaves. Deducting the cost of production which is comparatively high, being about 33 per cent, we have from this one yield about $93 to the acre, which pays for all operating expenses, freight and duties. Did you know that some very fine soap is produced from this leaf and that mucilage of high commercial value comes from this same little plant? It is not necessary to base these claims on vain expectations or empty hopes for the future; years of experience by trained observers and agriculturists have proved the absolute safeness of investments in this industry. Read what the New York Herald says of this product: "The market is good, the demand being greater at all times than the output; the crop is certain; there is little or no risk; no skilled labor is required for cultivation or the overseeing of the work; the plant is one of the heartiest known, and the prospects for its future as an article of commerce are unbounded." One may asked for what purposes this fiber is used. Think of the numerous articles, such as binding twine, grain sacks, hand bags, mattings, brushes for scouring and toilet purposes and all kinds of cordage from the very finest threads to the coarsest ropes. Its greatest use in our country is the manufacture of binder twine, the demand for which is being greatly augmented by the introduction of numerous harvesting machines and other agricultural labor-saving appliances which call for the use of binder twine. Then too the increase of our merchant marine will mean a vast consumption of ropes and cables so much used on ship board. There is also a constant increase with the development of civilization of the structural iron industry, bridges, buildings, etc., which causes a growing demand for strong and heavy cable. In short this fiber is a prominent member of the flora of the earth that seems to have been created by infinite wisdom for the universal and daily use of the human race.

Summing up the vast inducements which the Panuco country offers to the careful, sagacious agriculturalist one may say, the suitable location, the rich soil, temperature, rain-fall and general climatic conditions, the great profusion of citrus fruits such as oranges, lemon and limes, which as children of nature spring up everywhere spontaneously, the unlimited production of wild rubber which is here seen fat and flourishing, the numerous varieties of valuable woods including mahogany, cedar, ebony, rosewood ,dye-wood, oak, giant palms and cocoanut—all these prove beyond the shade of a doubt that nature has been most lavish in her bestowals of richness upon this one spot.

Nevertheless the human factor is one the power and strength of which must supplement the natural inducements of this fruit and fiber growing country. Men of judgment and integrity have entered this field; discovered the great possibilities in the production of fiber, oranges, bananas, rubber and woods and have at once set out to clear the soil ready for the sower's hand. Transportation facilities are the best. Every day numerous river steamers are plying up and down Panuco river, which borders this property, carrying rich cargoes to the seaport. With very little dredging, the huge ocean steamer can make its way to this property. The solution of a problem, how to develop Panuco, is "money and brains."

Now as to the interest shown and the faith exhibited by local men in the future of fiber production in Panuco. Some months ago a company of Utahns entered this field and were at ance convinced that a veritable bonanza awaited the Midas touch of him who would develop the latent possibilities everywhere surrounding them. At once 6,000 acres were purchased and fenced. In a short time 1,500 acres were under cultivation and today the representative men from different sections of the west have pooled their interests in the development of this promising industry. Even today, April 4th, 1908, there was launched what will be known as the UTAH TROPICAL FRUIT AND FIBER COMPANY, with a capitalization of $300,000.00, divided in shares of par value of $1.00 each. Here is the personel of the directorate: President, James Chipman, Salt Lake, ex-State Treasurer and banker; Vice President, W. A. Williams, Provo, who for years was engaged on a tropical fruit plantation in the Hawaiian Islands; Secretary, H. C. Healy, formerly with the Success Magazine; Director, James H. Moyle, prominent attorney of Salt Lake; director, J. F. Tolton, Beaver, banker; Director, J. L. Horne, Salt Lake, instructor L. D. S. U.; Director, Abraham Johnson, Mt. Pleasant, merchant, and president of the North Sanpete Bank; Director, James E Steele, of Idaho Falls, merchant and banker; E. T. Woolley, of Grantsville, extensive wool grower. With such an organiation of competent reputable men, the success of this laudable enterprise is already assured. Growing interest in Panuco is manifest on every hand. Men of means are seeking opportunities for making investments in conservative concerns. The opportunity is now afforded by this invest wisely and safely.

Within the next five years the new company expects to expend $500,000.00 for the development of their property. They solicit correspondence and invite personal interviews. Either of the gentlemen above mentioned is ready to extend any information regarding the resources of the Panuco country and of the means by which one may become an active member of this organization. Offices are Nos. 41 & 42 ommercial Block. Just now at the birth of this organization a cordial invitation is extended to prospective investors to familiarize themselves with what promises to become a source of great income to every one who will be identified with this aggregation of conservative, successful business men.—THE UTAH TROPICAL FRUIT & FIBER CO.



SNAPSHOTS TAKEN ON PROPERTY AT PANUCO, MEXICO.