

THE PROPHET JOSEPH SMITH. "Let me depart, a moment, from this; and call your attention to the large-ness with which God proceeds with His work. Let me caution you from be-coming sectarian in your speech and in your methods. I love the Prophet Joseph Smith. To me, next to the Son of God, who must always be first, I have learned to love the memory of Joseph Smith. I love him for the ab-sence of everything of a sectarian spirit in his soul. His conception of the rela-tionship of man and God is above all the teaching of modern men. His con-ception of Zion is as wide at least as the two American continents. You know the Latter-day Saints have been prome to some narrowness. Jackson know the Latter-day Saints have been prone to some harrowness. Jackson county, Missouri, has been the aim of their hopes and affections. We were driven from that place; and complaint existed among the people. At that time, Joseph Smith told the people that Worth and South America altographer is North and South America altogether is Zion. "Yesterday, a young friend of mine asked if I had observed in the remarks of the Prophet given in 1844 that he had said that both the American conhad said that both the American con-tinents constitute Zion. I rejoiced in the animation that comes upon one in receiving a new idea. I answered 'yes' and told him while Joseph was establishing stakes in the east he was planning to establish them in the west. There was nothing narrow or contract-ed in the Prophet Joseph. Zion is all America! America!

and revenue thus lost would have great

ly exceeded the total volume of business received over such an impracticable route in competition with the Southern Pacific, so that the interests of the U, P, and the com-nanios formative orming the lines of

panies formerly owning the lines al-ways prevented it and them from using

or attempting to use the said route via Portland in competition with the S. P. upon any business to or from the

NO COMPETITION.

He denies that the rail line of the S P. between San Francisco and Portland was in active competition with the ships of the O. R. & N., between the two points named, explaining such competition was impracticable.

He denies that ships operated by the Portland and Asiatic Steamship com-pany between Portland and Asiatic ports in connection with the rall lines of the U. P. were ever in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship com-pany.

He denies that any competition ever

Pacific

pany

Asiatic ports.

coast of Portland or to or from

uation he explained by declaring that on the eastern seacoast, there were many towns much larger than Salt Lake which were of much less import-

EFFECT OF RESIGNATIONS.

"The gospel taught me that I must

ve the truth; must not be a liar. It

Schi and Kahn were members of the Kuha Leob & Company, and that this firm bought and sold stocks and bonds of the U. P. and O. S. L. but it is demed that the company was a "fiscal agent" of the U, P.

TELLS OF RELATIONS.

Getting closer to home Mr. Harriman tells about the relations existing be-tween what are known as the Harri-man lines and the Salt Lake Route, ad-pittles that numerous contracts and mitting that numerous contracts and agreements have been drawn up, but denying that they were to restrain or prevent competition between the Clark line and the Harriman roads running to the coast

That directors of the O. S. L., O. R. That directors of the O. S. L. O. R. k N. and U. P. are selected through the ownership of stock by the U. P. Is admitted, but it is explained these lines are controlled, managed and oper-ated in their own names and by their own officials and agents He admits that the lines of railroad Gwnedby the U. P. O. S. L. and O. R.

owned by the U. P., O. S. L. and O. R. & N. have operated as one system and that the lines included are from Coun-til Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., to Ogden, Salt Lake, Buite, Mont., and Portland, Or., and still compose con-tinois through lines operated harmonicusly, and so far as affecting the thipping and traveling public, as if owned and operated by a single company.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

He admits that the O. R. & N. owned, He admits that the O. R. & N. owned, h 1901, three steamships piying between Portiand and San Francisco and in 1904 the San Francisco and Portland Steamship company was organized. Two of the steamships were and are now operated by this company. He denies that the O. R. & N. ever oper-sted steamships between Portand, Ja-Bau, China or Asiastic norts, but addenies that the O. R. & N. ever oper-ticd steamships between Portand, Ja-pan, China or Asiastic ports, but ad-mits that in January, 1901, the Port-land and Asiatic Steamship company was organized. The capital stock was acquired by the O. R. & N. and the raid steamship company has sometimes operated steamships between Portland and Asiatic ports under charter, but has never maintained any regular line of ships. It is denied that competi-tion with other steamship companies on the part of these Harriman organ-tations would be impracticable. Ac-cording to the answer the S. P. owns izations would be impracticable. Ac-cording to the answer the S. P. owns 16,509 shares out of 200,000 of the Pacific Mail Steamship com-pany with statistical streamship company, with Francisco. ships plying between San the Hawalian islands, the and Chinese and Japanese Philippines line between San Francisco and Panama, but it is denied that said lines of steamships with rail-bads of the Panama Railroad com-pany form a through line between New York and San Francisco via the Isth-mus of Panama.

NEVER IN COMPETITION.

NEVER IN COMPETITION. It is denied the rail lines from Missis-uppi valley to Portland via Los Ange-es and San Francisco were ever in competition with the lines of the U. P. for transportation of traffic between matern points and interior states, the state data of the countries of the S. P. witween New York and New Orleans and Galveston, together with rail con-metions were in active competition with the lines of the U. P. for traffic highating on the Atlantic coast and in states states.

admits the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are competitors of the U.P. and that the C.B. & Q. is a com-letter of the U.P. "to a limited extent and between course, models." He design and between certain points." He denies that "by contract of otherwise there was ever any restriction of competi-ton between the Sait Lake Route and U. P. and defendant companies." He was the Denver & Rio Grande is a JUST A LINK.

He avers that in the transcontinental

Lake which were of much less import-ance because they were so near to still larger cities. "Within 700 miles of New York," he explained, "there are five of the largest cities in the country, Wash-ington, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Within the same dis-tance of Salt Lake there is no serious competitor, and a territory in this area that is just beginning to show its com-mercial value. Salt Lake is bound to grow in the future much more rapidly than in the past, and will certainly be a great city." JUST A LINK. He avers that in the transcontinental lines of railroad reaching the Pacific coast south of Portland, the Union Pa-cific was but a link about 1,000 miles in length and the Union Pacific rail-road merely an intermediate carrier without any power to make rates upon such traffic; that the Southern Pacific owned and controlled lines between Ogden and the coast with no power to make rates on business east of Ogden: that no rates could be made on traffic consigned from Missouri river points to the coast could be made without the joint consent of the U. P. and S. P.; that while the U. P. company and its constituent companies separately own-ed connecting lines operated as a sin-gle system, extending from the Missouri river to Portland, Or, and operated certain small steamships between Portland and San Francisco yet he avers such a route via Portland was not only impracticable as a competitor of the S. P. but any attempt to use it as such would have greatly injured the U. P. because the S. P. would thereup-on have preferred the rivals of the U. P. in routing and interchange traffic at Ogden and the business in tonage and revenue thus lost would have great-ity exceeded the total volume of

MORTON'S VISIT HERE.

In explaining the purposes of this In explaining the purposes of this trip Mr. Morton said: "My visit here is a part of a long trip I am taking over the west for the purpose of look-ing over the country studying its re-sources and devising ways and means of promoting the welfare of the Equita-ble Life society. It is now the well de-fined policy of the Equitable to make its investments in the states where it gets its bulness. Our reserves on the present Utab husiness amount tof \$1.present Utah business amount tof \$1,-000,000, and we already have an invest ment in the first mortgage bonds of the railroads which serve you amounting to \$2,000,000.

"The people don't seem to under-stand that the largest owners of the stand that the largest owners of the railroads are themselves, as life in-surance policy holders. We ourselves own \$200,000,000 of the American railway securities, and we feel that these are the best possible investment for the policy holders, since they en-able the railroads to develop, and without railway is not been able the railroads to develop. without rallroads, resources cannot be developed and your great section would remain backward because there cannot be much production without transportation. Naturally we are much interested in seeing that the railroads get fair play in legislation and otherwise. While the railroads have made mistakes in policy at times, and while it is not at all to be wondered at that errors have been com-mitted in management, I contend that they have been comparatively and think the railroads as a are entitled to much credit for what has been accomplished.

RATES ARE LOW.

"Rates in the United States are

lower than anywhere else in the world. Railroad wages are about twice as high as anywhere else in the world, and the service, generally speaking, is more satisfactory than in any other country. These are things we ought to ramember, especially the of us who have seen the country west of us who have seen the country west of the Missouri live when it depended on the ox team, the mule team, the four-horse stage, and the pony ex-press for the transportation of freight, passengers and fast mail."

MORTON'S PUBLIC LIFE.

Paul Morton first came into general notice through his being "lifted" by President Roosevelt from the Santa Fe. The way it was done has been de-Fe. The way it was done has been de-scribed in many magazine articles. The president, while intent on a visit to the Grand canyon country, and hound thither in Mr. Morton's private car, got into a conversation with him about the railroads, which, just then were very interesting to the president. He wanted on his cabinet a man informed about them, who could give him infor-mation, and the upshot of the argument was an offer to Mr. Morton, which he accepted.

EFFECT OF RESIGNATIONS. Apart from forecasting the new cabinet, the discussion in the house of commons lobby today turned chiefly on the probable effect of Camp-bell-Bannermau's retirement on the ministerial coalition. It is undisputed that the ex-premier's tact and popu-larity were the moral bond holding together the influential but somewhat discordant elements which have been in power up to this time. The Liberal leaders appear to be quite well satisfied with the situation, but some of them question the power of such an imperialist as Asquith to keep the Laborites and Socialists from

of such an imperialist as Asquith to keep the Laborites and Socialists from breaking away from all allegiance to the government's coalition. On the other hand, Timothy Healy's denunci-ation of Mr. Asquith's attitude during the recent home rule debate in the bouse of commons appears to forehouse of commons appears to fore shadow a dangerous tension to the rather slender bond which attaches the Irish nationalists to the existing administration.

ABSCONDER WALKER.

His Return from Mexico Will be Delaved Two Months Longer.

Hartford, Conn., April 6.-State's Atty. Eggleston has received informa-tion through the state department at Washington to the effect that the re-Washington to the effect that the re-turn from Mexican territory of William F. Walker, absconding treasurer of the Savings Bank of New Britain, will be delayed about two months longer.

David Keith, J. R. Walker, Leroy Armstrong, A. L. Thomas, Charles Quigley, H. L. Rosenfeld, H. E. Booth, William Spry, T. R. Cutler, B. X. Smith, L. E. Hills and Charles W. Whitley.

AT THE ALTA CLUB.

AT THE ALTA CLUB. At 1 o'clock a party of representative business men sat down in the private diningroom of the Alta club, and for nearly two hours discoursed the elabo-rate menu provided at Mr. Newhouse's orders. The table was a huge square, and 32 guests assembled around it. It was covered with plants, and carna-tions, and the whole presented a beauti-ful spectacle. On the right of Mr. New-house sat Mr. Morton, and at his left was Gov. John C. Culler. Others in the party were as follows: Mayor Bransford, W. S. McCornick, M. H. Walker, L. S. Hills, C. S. Bur-ton, A. L. Thomas, C. A. Quigley, W.

M. H. Walker, L. S. Hills, C. S. Bur-ton, A. L. Thomas, C. A. Quigley, W. J. Halloran, Senator Kearns, Leroy Armstrong, William Egleheart, H. G. Whitney, Thomas R. Cutler, Thomas G. Wobber, John Dero, David Keith, C. C. Parsons, Montague Ferry, A. J. Davis, L. Hanchett, C. W. Whitley, J. R. Walker, George Y. Wallace, William Spry, H. E. Booth, C. C. Goodwin, M. Rosenfeld of New York, Benner X. Smith Smith

Smith. Mr. Newhouse introduced the guest of henor in a good speech, and during the time he was on his feet he stated that he had called together the reprethat he had called together the repre-sentative business men of Salt Lake, the governor of the state and other prominent officials to hear of the true inwardness of the occasion of Mr. Mor-ton's visit to Salt Lake Mr. New-house stated that it was the policy of the Eastischle company to make invest-

house stated that it was the policy of the Equitable company to make invest-ments wherever it got business, as had been demonstrated in the past in other big eities of the West. This announcement was greeted with applause, because it was clear to all present, if Mr Morton had received favorable impressions of Sait Lake that the building up of the city would re-ceive still further impetus. Following Mr. Newhouse, Governor John C. Cutler delivered a brief speech of welcome to the big insurance man. ceiving the following letter: Ogden, Utah, April 5, 1908. John James, Esc. Torresponding Secretry Sait Lake, Utah. My dear Mr. James: The Orden ehoir has decided to enter the choral contest for the large prize (61,000,00.) Wishing you every success in this most commendable enterprize. I am. with senti-ments of highest esteers. DOSEPH BALLANTYNE. LOSEPH BALLANTYNE. The codductor.

ception of the last paragraph in which he speaks about the beauties of Salt Lake, and asks his parents not to grieve, is as follows: cide The letter in full,

LIFE A FAILURE.

swered, but Killmar wrote a letter to

his parents, giving his reasons for sul-

Salt Lake City, April 5, 1908. Salt Lake City, April 5, 1998. Dear Parents—I am going to com-mit suicide because I feel my life has been a failure. My work at the smelter at McGill has not proven satisfactory, and I have been branded as a fool, which bars me from all rights to heav-en, Despondency followed and I at-tempted suicide by drowning. This failed and I came to Salt Lake to re-cuperate, but my reputation as a fash-ionable hobo excluded me from all so-clety and the city was compelled to celety and the city was compelled to especially guard the city at an extra expense, and the hotel at which I stop-ped was put to extra expense for extra servants so that whatever insurance money is due on two policies is required to nav off my indebtedness. to pay off my indebtedness.

to pay off my indebtedness. The difficulty into which I am pre-cipitated is due to calling myself a mining erpert on account of having had mine and smelter experience. But this experience consisted only in office work, and must be classified as such. work, and must be classified as such. Unless one makes good he suffers the consequences. The penalty attached is the most severe and rather than suffer it I take the above measure. This, my dear parents, is going to make your grief unbearable, but we all make mis-takes in our lives, and I certainly have in mine. I feel the horrible conse-quences, and am in the depths of des-pair to realize my chance for heaven is gone. I have always been good but is gone. I have always been good but have not held out to the end. There is no criminal charge against me. I have killed on one. I have robbed no one. have not intentionally wronged any-one, but the fact of working only at my special work, being idle at times has classified me as a fashionable hole. and in the west this punishment is se

My financial matters are all shatter ed. There is a note on Henry Whe, at McGill, amount of \$400, also one month's pay. The balance of ready month's pay. The balance of cash goes with insurance mon cash goes with insurance money to-wards paying charges against me by hotel and city, x x x x Your son,

F. S. KILLMAR.

TROPHY FOR SHIP WITH BEST TARGET PRACTISE.

Scattle, Wash, April 6.—A special to the Times from Spokane says that when the Atlantic fleet, now cruising in Pacific waters, reaches Scattle next month, the battleship or first class cruiser which made the highest score at the recent target mactise in Magdacruiser which made the highest score at the recent target practise in Magda-lena Bay will be awarded a solid silver trophy, valued at \$1.509, presented by the people of Spokane. The cup is to be competed for annually by battle-ships and cruisers of the first class of the entire American navy. Victor H. Metcalf, secretary of the navy anneunced some time are that

navy, announced some time ago that the trophy would be acceptable to the department.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE POLICE INSPECTOR M'CANN

Chicago, April 6.—An attempt is said to have been made last night to assas-sinate Police Inspector McCann, and the police have arrested 20 or 30 persons who are claimed to have been implicat-d in a communication of the second secon

ed in a conspiracy to kill McCann. The officer has recently been very active in the Red Light district sup-pressing oplum dens and controlling houses of ill repute.

taught me morality because an 'adulterer cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.' " "The gospel taught me temperance;

and I resolved in my heart that I would be temperate. Let me say by way of parenthesis, that if it is necessary to teach temperance to the Latter-day Saints, it is because they have not listened to the word of God.

"The gospel taught me that I should be true and industrious.

"I shall not prolong my remarks by continuing this review; suffice it to say, that in the gospel there is everything necessary to make man happy. "The great majority of the world walk in the path of unhappiness and discontent; and yet they fight the truth that alone can give joy to them.

"The gospel taught me to be loval and patriotic to the government in which the Church exists. Church government guides us toward eternal life; and is not eventually for the things of the world."

GOVERNMENT NECESSARY,

"In this dispensation God has reesthablished His Church upon the earth. Church government is necessary, and civil government is necessary. For the former the Lord has chosen inspired servants; in civil government men are selected by the people over whom they preside. The Church law is designed to apply only to Church members, the civil law applies to all, and the penalty there is imposed. against all offenders. The gospel teaches men to uphold civil government; politics should be a part of religion; to see that good laws are executed by righteous men. No sect or creed should dominate the state, but it is the bounden duty of all well mean-

is the bounden duty of all well mean-ing people to see to it that civic right-coursess should prevail. "I rejoice with you in the progress the work of the Lord is making. I re-joice that conditins in the Church are so favorable as they are. We do not suppose, however, that there is nothing more to do. The future development of the Church is of far greater import-ance to us than anything yet accom-plished. The Lord has faught us the truth and left us to go on in its de-velopment. The social condition of the world; the proper care of the great multitude who are receiving the truth; the moral condition of the young and the moral condition of the young and old in the Church-all of these are ques tions demanding our undivided attention."

WORK TO DO.

"Brother Whitney, yesterday, elo-quently described the dispensations of the past; and we can learn from the experiences he described. The present is of greatest importance to us. Let every presidut of a stake, every bishop, go back home with the thought that there is work to do, and plenty of it, too." too.

too." "May we all obey every law that has been revealed. All the laws given are necessary and finally must be obeyed. May the Lord defend the truth, may we defend it is the blessing I ask to come upon us; and I do it in the name of Jesus. Amen."

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS.

"The spirit of contention is not the spirit of Christ," said Elder B. H. Rob-erts, the second speaker of the morn-ing's meeting. "The Lord commanded the law of consecration-the use of

SYSTEM OF TRUTH.

"Mormonism is more than a machine. It is a system of truth that enables one to approximate the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. Isalah said 'The law shall go forth from Zion.' Why this statement? It does not mean that an edict shall go forth from some small body of legislators assembled in Jackson county, Missouri. The answer is found in the words of King Moslah in the Book of Mormon. The founda-tion of the civil law that was to be established upon and sent forth from this great country."

this great country." The Declaration of Independences was quoted from by Elder Roberts, as having given liberty and freedom to the two Americans, and the principles of which are knocking at the doors of all nations. A persistent demand for freedom is being made in Russia, and the movement will not cease until all the ends of the earth have been teach-ed. This is the way in which the law shall go forth from Zion. "I think if you modernize the ex-

shall go forth from Zion. "I think if you modernize the ex-pression of the Jewish scripture it would be more luminous to you. The Scriptures are to be taken as our great landmarks; and I do not desire to take advantage of them. But when we take into account the greatness of our own dispensation of the gospel I think we forget the dispensation of the fulness of times. The atonement was made when Christ took upon Himself our sins. Aft-er the fact of the atonement of Christ, maxt thing in importance is the truth er the fact of the atomement of Christ, next thing in importance is the truth that Jeeus Christ was the imanifestation of God in the world. Henceforth in the minds of the men of the world stands forth God perfectly revealed in the Son Jesus Christ. Luminous in the vision of main stands God revealed. The work of the Lord from Jerusalem, the atomement there made, the gospel pro-claimed-after all these there must be only a revealing of those truths unto men. men.

"All down the line, you'll find the "All down the line, you'll find the same great truths going on. We had the law of consecration. We tried to carry it out, though not very suc-cessfully; but the truth was there. The seed was sown. In that law of consecration and stewardship was rec-ognized the fact that the earth is the Lord's and that through the principal of stewardship man is permitted to enjoy what he does

He denies that any competition ever existed between the system of railroads and steamships owned by the U. P. R. R. compapny and the S. P., or if any such competition did ever exist it was not substantial, or that it included a large volume of traffic of any kind. He admits the U. P. in connection with the Central Pacific is a competi-tor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe for a large volume of traffic to and from the Pacific coast.

ter Contest for \$1,000 Prize.

the Ogden choir has decided to enter the list for the choral prize of \$1,000. Secretary James was gratified today at re-

OGDEN CHOIR TO COMPETE. Weber County Organization Will En-

It will be gratifying news to the lovers of music everywhere and the supporters of the October Eisteddfod especially, that

ceiving the following letter: