

You are in Good Company When you Place Your Name on These Pages. The Leading Firms of the City are All Here.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Big Salt Lake Oil Well Campaign Opened Today.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN BEEHIVE STATE.

Machinery Set in Motion That Can Bore Into the Ground For 4,000 Feet.

MAY MEAN MUCH FOR UTAH.

Surface Conditions Indicate That a Big Flow of Oil Will be Encountered at Depth of 2,000 Feet.

TEST WELL NEAR FARMINGTON.

Salt Lickers Witness the Preliminary Start and Learn of the Confidence of the Guffey & Galey People.

The big steel drills, which are to determine whether the Salt Lake valley is to become one of the great oil centers of the nation were scheduled to start their important work this afternoon. Last Tuesday, the rig, built at a heavy expense by the Guffey-Galey syndicate of Pennsylvania, on the flat a little over a mile below Farmington was practically ready for commission. All that prevented was the absence of a few minor parts of the equipment, omitted when the outfit was shipped from the coast. The missing parts were expected by Supt. W. B. Rumbaugh yesterday but were not delivered at the scene of operations until this morning. At a preliminary test the boiler, which sits at a distance of 200 feet from the derrick had on a full head of steam and while a representative of the "press" was on the ground the engine was started and the strong machinery set in motion. Without a single hitch anywhere the great wheels turned round and after a copious application of lubricants everything seemed to move along as smoothly as anyone could wish for.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

The event was "pulled off" without the slightest indication of any sort. Supt. Rumbaugh was not expecting visitors on that day; but they came anyway and when the initial start was made, besides the regular crew in the service of the derrick there were present several residents of Farmington, who attracted by the smoke from the fire under the boilers, came over to see the operation. The derrick started on their way. There were also present several Salt Lake parties, including Charles E. Rowland, who less than two years ago, became convinced that the Salt Lake valley possessed indications for oil and natural gas found in nearly all of the great oil producing regions of the continent.

ROWLAND TALKS.

While Supt. Rumbaugh and his assistant were elated over the success of the first "trial run" they were no more so than Mr. Rowland. "This is indeed a happy day for me," said he, "and I feel that this occasion is one in the nature of a personal triumph. When I recall the meeting of Capt. William Weiss, that venerable Texas oil operator, at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, in October, 1902, and then stop to consider the many setbacks and almost unmountable discouragements encountered in the promotion of this enterprise, can anyone blame me for being delighted at the turn of affairs?"

Why it was not many months ago that people laughed when I suggested that a new industry right at the very doors of Salt Lake City awaited development which would make this the greatest city in the intermountain west. "When I explained the conditions about the fields near Farmington to Capt. Weiss as best I could, he advised me to return to Utah at once and acquire by bond, lease or other wise secure control of as much territory as I possibly could, declaring at the time that this was unmistakably one of the most encouraging regions he had ever heard of. I did return, and sought the support of others. I knew Dr. S. P. Keogh better than any other person in Salt Lake at that time and he heartily joined me in the effort to induce men of means to come here and sink a few wells. Later, S. V. Ship, Charles Walker, Elmer Jones, Judge T. J. Anderson, Robert B. C. Wilson and others came in. But I must say that at one time, when the success of the enterprise seemed extremely dark, Dr. Keogh's faith remained unshaken and he continued to put up money to secure more leases. I believe I have a right to feel pleased over the outcome and particularly so since our efforts to induce J. M. Guffey and his associate, Mr. John Galey to come here have been crowned with success."

MR. WILSON'S PART.

And here it is only proper to interpolate and mention once again the very important work done in the way of directing attention to the Utah oil fields by Mr. Robert E. Wilson, who for some time personally represented here where money is making. The campaign began today, possible. When the time was dark and the prospects not very bright, he put his shoulder to the wheel of enterprise and soon the outlook was brighter. To say that he, too, expects much from the work of boring for oil in the Great Salt Lake valley, is but the statement of a fact that he very modestly and strongly affirms among the men of affairs who are most deeply interested in this project.

HERE LAST YEAR.

Messrs. Guffey and Galey were both

here last year, but their presence was kept carefully concealed. Apparently they had given the subject careful consideration before signing the contract to operate on the 16,000 acres now known as the Guffey-Galey tract and upon which the first rig has been set, for it has since transpired that both these gentlemen had been over the ground in person about two weeks prior to attaching their names to the Knutsford hotel register. This secret visit was not known to Messrs. Rowland, Ship and other owners of the leases, but his familiarity with the region probably explains the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Galey at one time during the trip made to the field in company with the gentlemen named. On this occasion the old Driver gas wells were visited and the Pennsylvanians saw the invisible fluid burn. They expressed the opinion at the time that they were standing over a great oil strata and that the sinking of a well would prove the prediction to be true.

AT TWO THOUSAND FEET.

In the contract entered into with local parties, Messrs. Guffey and Galey agreed, it is said, in consideration of a majority interest in 16,000 acres, to sink no less than three wells to a depth of at least 2,000 feet. That they mean to carry out more than the provision of the contract is quite evident.

The rig installed, 71 feet high, is capable of sending a ball into the earth as deep as 4,000 feet.

It is believed by men acquainted somewhat with the Farmington fields that it will not be necessary to go down more than 2,000 feet to strike oil, and plenty of it.

Pew of the Driver wells, which are not to exceed one and a quarter miles from the location of the new derrick, were sunk to a greater depth than 500 feet, and it has often been said that had they been continued deeper they not only would have tapped a permanent reservoir of gas, but also would have opened into some good oil wells.

NO TIME LOST.

The rapidity with which Supt. Rumbaugh has set up the rig near Farmington is deserving of mention. He did not reach the city until Christmas morning. Mr. Odell, his assistant, came in from the Beaumont, Texas, fields about the same time. They were delayed nearly two weeks on account of the failure of the machinery to arrive; then bad weather interfered. Altogether not more than 10 days' steady work has been performed, but now everything is complete and in apple pie order.

Supt. Rumbaugh has been provided with four sizes of drills, 12, 8, 6 and 4-inch. The larger one, of course, will be used first, and the hole will be tapered as it goes down.

Since the recent interest became manifest in the Farmington fields, thousands of acres have been located and leased all along the shores of the Great Salt Lake as far north as promontory point. The Farmington Consolidated Gas & Oil company has been organized by a strong syndicate of Salt Lake citizens, with a 16,000 acre tract as a basis, adjoining the Guffey-Galey tract on the north. Another corporation has been formed to operate near Brigham City, and a number of others are in the process of organization.

SPEED IS UNCERTAIN.

Supt. Rumbaugh, of the Guffey-Galey wells, does not pretend to say how rapidly progress will be made in the sinking of the wells at Farmington, as that is a matter which depends entirely on the character of the formation encountered. He anticipates, however, that he will not find serious difficulty and that good headway will be made from the start; so it would not be surprising if Salt Lake enjoyed a genuine oil boom before the year is half gone.

GUFFEY A PIONEER OIL MAN.

Col. James M. Guffey is a pioneer in the oil business and in his home state is a power in politics, and is a member of the Democratic national committee. An eastern publication recently said of him: "Col. James M. Guffey has won success in many fields, particularly oil fields. He has struck oil often and in more places than any man living. He is a man of great energy and is no gusher. In a fight, industrial or political, he has lots of sand. If to have the 'dust' and to be open-handed and generous, his distribution is to be a 'duster'; then the colonel is a 'duster.' All of which goes to show that a successful oil well is by no means like a successful oil well owner."

"Of Scotch ancestry," son of Alexander Guffey, direct descendant of William Guffey, who came to this country in 1738 and fought with Gen. John Forbes at Fort Duquesne, James M. Guffey's sterling physical vigor was brought out on the farm where he spent his boyhood days. At the age of 18 he became a clerk in Louisville, Ky., and later a member of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Later he became a responsible employee of the Adams Express company, where he remained until 1872, when he began to sell oil supplies at Petersburg, Va. Then he came to Utah and in a short time he was leasing territory and drilling wells for himself. Phenomenal success followed him, and now he controls thousands of acres of oil and gas lands in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Texas. He is president of the Trade Lumber Consolidated Mining company of Silver City, Ida., of the Guffey-Galey Gold Mining company of California, of the Guffey-Jennings Gold Mining company of Nevada and of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum company of Texas. He has mining properties in Colorado and Nevada as well. The town of Guffey, 30 miles from Cripple Creek, was named after the Pittsburgher.

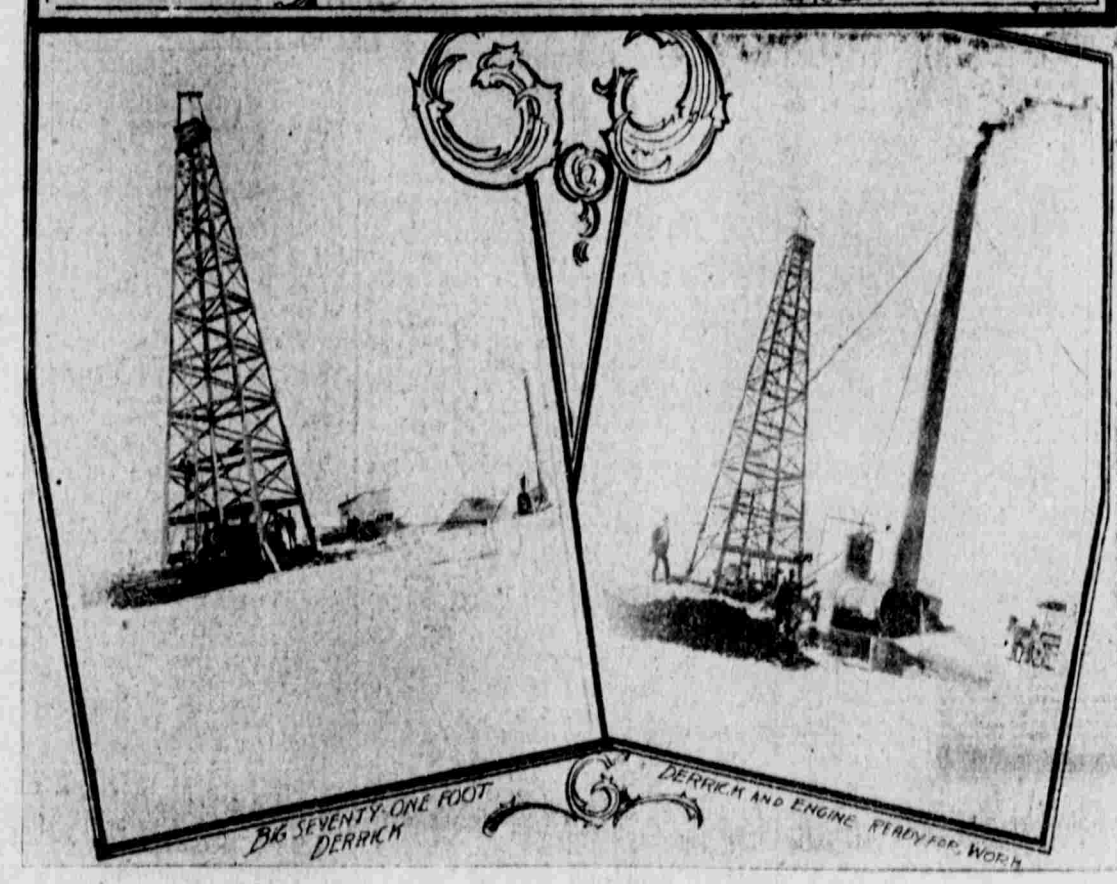
"Col. Guffey is the spirit of the Pennsylvania Democracy, a general contributor to campaign funds and a Democratic national committeeman. He succeeded in keeping Quay out of the senate for two years. He has refused the nomination for governor and for United States Senator. He is a trustee of Washington and Jefferson colleges and of the Highland Avenue Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Daguene club of this city and of the Manhattan club of New York. And the man in the street declares him to be 'pretty good' people."

STRANGE MYSTIC INFLUENCE.

A New York Banker Says It Bids Him Kill the President.

New York, Jan. 21.—E. A. Barker, a banker, who says that mystic influences were at work on him through the agency of his stomach, bidding him kill the president, was committed to Bellevue hospital today for examination as to his sanity. Barker, who was arrested after writing a long rambling letter to Police Commissioner McAdoo, greeted the officers as "delivered from his bondage." He said that he felt the mysterious pains ever in his presence, and that the clock was affected by the spell.

"They are after me so bad now," he said, "that they want me to kill the president. I feel a wonderful will power and have stood them off so far, but they are going at me through my stomach, and I do not know what will happen."



SCENES IN THE NEW OIL FIELDS

Salt Lake Educator in Important Position.

Professor Hager, a Former Member of the High School Faculty, Returns From the Philippines En Route to St. Louis, in Charge of Educational Exhibit Of the Islands—Meeting Friends Today.

Prof. A. E. Hager, who was a member of the faculty of the Salt Lake High school until June, 1901, when he went to Manila to teach school, returned to this city last evening, having in charge the educational exhibit, which is to be a feature of the Philippine department at the St. Louis World's Fair. He is a special agent of the exposition board of our foreign possessions. With him are two Filipino native teachers, whose duty it will be to explain the exhibit to patrons of the great exposition. They are Miss Pilar Lamora, instructor in the Manila normal, and Antonio Estadillo, a teacher in the same city. The party is at the Kenyon.

"Of course, I'm glad to meet old friends in Salt Lake," said Prof. Hager, "but I can say this much: that I am delighted with the work I am engaged in abroad. The exhibit we are taking to St. Louis represents the work of 200,000 Filipino school children, who are being taught in American ways and American studies. We have 1,000 American teachers in the islands, and nearly 2,000 native teachers, none of whom, you might say, understood a word of English four years ago, but all of whom are teaching the American language now as readily as anybody. We teach everything that is taught in the public schools of the United States, and have just completed the thirty-sixth high school. Besides that, a university is now being erected, and there are 400 natives being taught in the normal schools so that the system may be enlarged as swiftly as possible.

"The Filipino is a natural student. It surprised me to find that they can pick up the language so readily. They are industrious in that country. I have students under me who will study during half their sleeping hours rather than report at school unprepared."

The school exhibit which Prof. Hager has in charge consists of all imaginable objects, embracing the industrial, artistic and normal features of study. Altogether, the Philippines exhibit at the fair will cost \$1,000,000. It will cover an expanse of 40 acres, and a large force of Filipino carpenters is now at work erecting native buildings for the occupancy of the display.

Prof. Hager has spent the day meeting old friends. He was enthusiastically received when he entered the High school this morning, especially by former members of his classes.

Friend of Hanna Speaks Out Plainly.

Declares in Most Emphatic Manner That Distinguished Ohioan Will Positively Not Let His Name Go Before the Chicago Convention for the Presidency—Says, However, He May Do So in 1908.

"I am absolutely convinced, from my personal knowledge of the man, that Senator Marcus A. Hanna will not, under any circumstances, allow his name to go before the convention as a candidate for the presidency. Moreover, he would balk, and balk hard if he attempted to 'Roosevelt' him. Hanna is a candidate for the nomination of 1908."

This was the determined declaration of J. H. Schively, chairman of the Republican state committee of Washington, insurance commissioner of that state, and one of the most eloquent campaign speakers in the Republican party.

Mr. Schively came in yesterday with a party of Oregonians and left this morning for Olympia, but before making known his ideas and beliefs, in a very positive statement, regarding the presidential situation.

It was Mr. Schively who was called upon by the Republican national committee to accompany Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker of Ohio on the stump in behalf of McKinley. And it was often said that the western man carried off the

honors of that trio of campaign orators. At any rate, he and Senator Hanna became close friends and they talked over a great many things, including future politics.

Mr. Schively did not pretend to speak as the mouth-piece of Senator Hanna, as did a certain newspaper publisher recently, but he did say, firmly, that from what he knew of his own knowledge, he positively believed that the name of M. A. Hanna would never come before the convention at Chicago.

"I know this much," said Mr. Schively, "if Senator Hanna in 1908 enjoys the same health that he does at present, he will be a candidate to succeed Roosevelt. But he will not allow his name to go before the 1904 convention. 'Never in a thousand years.'"

Mr. Schively came to Salt Lake with John L. Mitchell, F. Schotten, and Mrs. L. H. Adams, of Portland, officers of the Order of Washington. Mr. Mitchell is supreme secretary and manager of the fraternal order, and Mrs. Adams is the supreme drill master. The object of their visit was to inspect the local

gondolas. The Oriental exhibit will be tremendous, in the opinion of Mr. Mitchell.

MONROE SENTENCED.

Another Holdup Gets Eleren Years in The State Prison.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 21.—This morning Judge Rolapp sentenced John Monroe, another of the Zang saloon holdups, to 11 years in the state prison. Monroe took his sentence quite coolly and stated that he expected 15 years rather than 11. The prisoner will not be taken to the state prison for a day or two as he is to give testimony for the defense in the case of the State vs. George Wells.

A jury was sequestered in the Wells case at noon today, after 32 persons had been examined. Those before whom the case will be tried are Carl Erickson, George Bradshaw, John Hall, T. M. Folkman, C. A. Beghtol, John M. D. Taylor, J. P. O'Neill and Charles Clay. The taking of testimony will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon and the hearing will consume perhaps three or four days.

Andy Hansen, an employee of the Ogden-Lucien cut-off, had his right foot and ankle badly crushed late yesterday afternoon by a falling rail. He was taken to the Ogden general hospital, where his injuries are being attended to.

James Shaw was arrested last evening by Officer Sleech. He is wanted at Pocatello for seduction.

The fire department was called out last night to extinguish a blaze in the Industrial Utah printing office on Washington avenue. The damage was nominal.

Peterson's second-hand store on Washington avenue was burglarized last night and a number of razors, cheap watches, an overcoat and other articles stolen. A party who was seen hanging about the place is suspected of the crime.

ALBERT T. FLETCHER FAILS.

Albert T. Fletcher, a contractor of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy this afternoon, representing his liabilities as \$1,684.8, and his assets as \$1,762. \$1,690 of which is claimed to be in exempt property.

IMMENSE FLY WHEEL RAN AWAY.

It Killed Three Men, Fatally Injured Three, and Seriously Wounded Six More.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 21.—As a result of the breaking of a governor belt, allowing an immense fly wheel to run away and burst in the Cambria Steel company's No. 2 rail mill today, three men are dead, three are fatally injured and six are more or less severely wounded.

When Engineer Hoshier, who was standing by his engine, felt the jar of the immense fly wheel running wild, he rushed to the steam valve and tried to stop the engine. He was too late, however, for the explosion of the wheel was almost instantaneous. Flying pieces of metal broke steam pipes and released the scalding vapor. Red hot pieces of metal were hurled against the wooden walls and roof, setting them on fire. At the same time water pipes were broken, flooding the floor to a depth of a couple of feet, making escape difficult for the injured. When the fire had been extinguished, the scene was a dead and injured battleground. It is believed that all have been recovered though at first many more were thought to have been killed and injured.

In clearing away the debris the workmen found two more bodies. Nothing but the walls of the mill are standing.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 21.—Three persons were burned to death, two were fatally hurt and 16 were badly injured in a gas explosion that wrecked the Seitz hotel here early today.

THE DEAD.

Charles Belter, proprietor of the hotel, and his wife.

FATALLY INJURED.

Edward Gaskill and L. H. Hobbs, oil well contractors.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Thomas Twigg, Randall Biddle, John Doherty, John Schott, Miss Carrie Ring, Orville Belter, Harry Belter, William East, Frank Gaskill, Miss Pearl Gaskill.

The seriously injured were guests of the hotel. The hotel was situated three miles from the center of the city. Natural gas is said to have escaped from a pipe line that passed near the building, the basement being filled and when the rooms on the first floor began to fill with the gas it was ignited by the jets. There were 20 guests at the hotel, all of whom were asleep.

The outer walls of the building, a two-story brick structure, were blown out, the second floor falling in on the first. The guests were under the wreckage which ignited at once, and rescuers had great difficulty in removing them. The gas could not be shut off and added to the fury of the fire. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Belter were seen through the flames and wreckage for an hour before they could be recovered.

FEAR OF WAR IS DISPELLED.

Latest News from Japan Seemingly Assures Peace for a Long Time to Come.

STRENGTHENS JAPAN MARKETS.

Lord Lansdowne Expresses the Belief That War Will be Averted.

OPINION OF THE DIPLOMATS.

It is That the Dispute is Not Likely to Be Settled Without Another Depressing Period.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Vladivostok says:

"The news received here from Japan has dispelled the fears of war. Peace, apparently, is assured for a long time to come."

HOPEFUL IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Jan. 21.—The growing belief that a peaceful settlement of existing international difficulties will eventually be attained, has served to strengthen the financial markets and stocks are advancing on the local exchange.

The government which has so far not received any communication from Russia, remains silent awaiting a formal response to its last note. The mere acceptance of Japan's proposals will not suffice. Japan will unquestionably insist upon some definite plan of action besides mere promises, including a reduction of the Russian fleet in Japanese waters.

The government of Japan has expended a large amount of money in preparations for war and is now ready to fight and is naturally unwilling to disarm unless absolutely convinced that her rights will be safeguarded.

The government is now considering an elaborate plan for coast defense, the nature of which is maintained strictly secret.

It is also closely watching the spread of disorder in Korea and while considering the possible necessity of intervention for the protection of the Japanese and foreign residents, hesitates in the matter of dispatching a larger force than that there now, on account of the existing delicacy of the general situation.

LANDSDOWNE MORE OPTIMISTIC.

London, Jan. 21.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon voices official and general opinion on the far eastern crisis, saying:

"We believe the chances of peace are at this moment more favorable than they have been for some weeks past."

The Associated Press learns that even Lord Lansdowne, who has been consistently pessimistic, yesterday expressed the belief that war would be averted. His opinion was based on conditions outlined in these dispatches yesterday, namely, that Russia is willing to concede practically all Japan's demands, but that she cannot see her way to make a treaty with Japan recognizing in black and white China's sovereignty over Manchuria.

Discussing this, however, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, maintains a pessimistic view. He declared today that Japan would rather fight than forego an actual treaty admission by Russia of China's sovereignty over Manchuria.

The diplomats here, though differing in views as to the outcome, all agree that the dispute is not likely to be settled without another depressing period, which is expected to occur when the party in Japan raises its inevitable objections after the receipt of the pending Russian reply, against any settlement except by recourse to arms.

MONTEONO SEES DELCASSE.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Ambassador Porter called at the foreign office today and had a conference of three-quarters of an hour with Foreign Minister Delcasse. There is reason to believe that the call had no special significance but it afforded an opportunity to thoroughly go over the Russo-Japanese crisis.

Dr. Montono, the Japanese minister, called shortly before Gen. Porter and had a long talk with M. Delcasse. The latter continues to exert his influence for the maintenance of peace. His talk with Dr. Montono brings out the impartial course France is pursuing, as the foreign minister is urging both sides to consider the horrors of war and to seek every means to avert an international tragedy. Among the points referred to during the talks was the American Civil war, which at one period cost \$1,000,000 per day, involved 5,000,000 men and left countless widows and orphans.

M. Delcasse's representations to Russia are considered as having great weight. Besides being strongly favorable to peace it is understood that his representations are somewhat specific as to the means of permitting an adjustment profitable to both sides. Among the diplomats M. Delcasse is referred to as being the most sagacious foreign minister in Europe. Therefore his counsels to Russia are considered likely to exercise a strong and perhaps decisive effect. These representations have been in progress for the last five days and as M. Delcasse continues strongly hopeful, it is the general conclusion that his hopefulness has the solid basis of information from the highest Russian sources. However, there is no specific information beyond the minister's steady insistence for peace and his staunch belief that the negotiations will have a pacific culmination.