

FARMER SWINK OF COLORADO

Enlightens House Committee
Holding Tariff Hearings on
Beet Sugar Industry.

GLAD WHEN HE WAS THROUGH

Gave Members New Thoughts, Caus-
ing Them to Blush Because of
Their Ignorance of Subject.

(Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—G. W. Swink of Rockyford, Colo., appeared before the ways and means committee in the interest of the sugar beet growers of Colorado.

Mr. Swink has been engaged in farming in Colorado for some 30 years, coming from Illinois and at the last election was a candidate for election to state senate.

Mr. Swink is a practical farmer and gave the committee new thoughts as to the great industry of sugar beet growing which has been developed in Colorado and contiguous states. Mr. Swink is a "stand pater" and does not believe that a change of tariff sugar schedules would be beneficial to beet sugar men. He hit right out from the shoulder and by apt replies to questions put to him by Chairman Payne, Congressman Champ Clark, and "Jim" Griggs, of Georgia, came back with such convincing replies as to cause these statesmen to blush at their ignorance of practical affairs down on a farm and caused much merriment among those in the audience.

Taking it all in all, Farmer Swink had all the best of it and really some members of the committee were apparently relieved when he concluded his remarks.

Probably the most erudite presentation of an argument before the committee today was that of Edwin P. Atkins, sugar importer of Boston, and an owner of sugar plantations in Cuba. He said he had been a planter in Cuba for 20 years and he believed Cuba should have greater concessions than at present given in the matter of tariff. He called attention to the fact that the United States had annexed Cuba; that the nations of the world looked to this country to take care of the island and give assurance of permanent peace. He pointed out that the sugar schedules could be satisfactorily fixed peace would reign in Cuba and the United States would be forced to intervene against the island as a result of annexation of the island by this country, which would mean free sugar.

A. Sprockels of the Federal Sugar Refining company of Newark, advocated absolute free trade so far as sugar is concerned. He said the sugar refiners did not need protection. He recommended that a radical reduction of the tariff be made immediately, but with a view of ultimately wiping out the tariff on sugar entirely. He said the tariff benefited no one but the sugar trust.

WHAT WILL WRIGHT DO?

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Nov. 17.—That the opinions that had been expressed by Secy. of War Wright in favor of free trade with the Philippines for tobacco and sugar are the views of President-elect Taft, was the freely expressed belief among those present in the ways and means committee room at the house today at the hearing of the sugar schedule of the tariff. Secy. Wright's familiarity with the situation in the American Asiatic corporation's possession leads to the belief that he will disclose some interesting facts when he appears before the committee later.

URGES LOWER RATES

Edwin P. Atkins of Boston, a large sugar plantation owner in Cuba, told the committee today that the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, by which the island product enjoy a 20 per cent differential in the sugar tariff, expires next month. He read two cablegrams from Cuban sugar and tobacco growers, asking the committee to defer action on these articles. Mr. Atkins urged that the tariff on sugar be reduced and that Cuba be given the existing differential on this lower rate.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri asked Mr. Atkins:

"What is going to become of the American beet sugar growers when Cuba belongs to the United States?"

"That is the question," answered Mr. Atkins. "There is the most imminent danger of this coming about."

"If you get the reduction in tariff on sugar that you seek," Mr. Clark asked, "would there be any reduction to the consumer?"

"There would be a reduction in the retail price of about one-half a cent, I should say," was the reply.

"How do you know that the sugar trust won't grab up that half cent?"

"If they could, I would join them," SPROCKELS FOR FREE ENTRY.

An advocate for the free entry of sugar was Claus A. Sprockels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining company, an "independent" concern of New York.

"I would be perfectly satisfied if you should finally decide to agree upon free trade," said Mr. Sprockels, who was formerly connected with the American Sugar Refining company, known as the "sugar trust," in both raw and refined sugar.

"I think we are entitled to a moder-

ate protection on refined sugar, but would prefer absolute free trade to the present 24 cent pound, which the sugar trust is the principal beneficiary and is enabled to exact special privileges and conditions on sugars produced in Louisiana, the Hawaiian Islands. It is evident that the country desires a revision of the tariff and expects a reduction of the duty when it can be shown to be reasonable, feasible and advantageous."

Mr. Sprockels was interrogated by Chairman Payne of the committee, regarding the effect of the free entry of sugar. Mr. Sprockels said that his concern is compelled to buy its sugar in Java, Porto Rico and Cuba, as the "sugar trust" has the output of Louisiana and the Hawaiian Islands contracted for.

Upon being questioned by other members of the committee he said the consumers would get the benefit of the reduction in the tariff.

Mr. Sprockels claimed that those sugar manufacturers, who are making sugar, are the sugar trust, and that the sugar trust is the principal beneficiary and is enabled to exact special privileges and conditions on sugars produced in Louisiana, the Hawaiian Islands. It is evident that the country desires a revision of the tariff and expects a reduction of the duty when it can be shown to be reasonable, feasible and advantageous."

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Causes no annoyance to
wearer. It expands the
chest and makes the lungs
and other vital organs
healthy by giving them
freedom of action.

Men's \$1'50 a Pair.
Ladies' Upright \$1.00
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Our
Prescription
Business
Continues to
Increase.

DRUG STORE.
The Pure Drug Dispensary
111-114 So. Main Street

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MURDER TRIAL IN HANDS OF JURY

Prosecution and Defense Finish
Summing Up This
Afternoon.

EVIDENCE IS REVIEWED

Points in Testimony Said to be in
Conflict by District Attorney
Disputed by Prisoner.

The case of Steve Marovich, charged with murder in the first degree, for the killing of Mike Popovich, July 11 last, at Bingham, will doubtless go to the jury before court adjourns this afternoon.

The entire morning session was devoted to arguments, Ass't. Dist. Atty. Loochbourough, under the state, and Atty. P. J. Daly speaking for the defendant. The former occupied about 45 minutes, while Mr. Daly spoke twice that length of time and had not concluded when the noon recess arrived.

Mrs. Marovich occupied a seat beside her husband this morning, but what was said for and against him was entirely lost so far as she was concerned, as she is almost entirely unacquainted with the English language. Marovich understands sufficient English to pretty well what is being said, and he listened intently during the time that the jury was being appealed to by opposing counsel.

Mr. Loochbourough stated that the defense had started out in a manner which indicated that they would rely upon three phases to free Marovich, namely, insanity, self-defense and the "unwritten law," which, in this state, is covered by statute and provides that a man is justified in taking the life of another who has unlawfully killed him. However, the defense had chosen to drop the insanity plea and had confined evidence to self-defense and justification because of the alleged assault made by Popovich upon Mrs. Marovich.

EVIDENCE REVIEWED.

Mr. Loochbourough went into every phase of the testimony, pointing out what he thought was conflicting and contradictory in the evidence. He stated that the state's case was based on the testimony of Mrs. Marovich, who said that she saw her husband shoot Popovich. He pointed out that Popovich had no gun at the time, but that he was carrying a knife. He also pointed out that Popovich had no gun at the time, but that he was carrying a knife. He also pointed out that Popovich had no gun at the time, but that he was carrying a knife.

As to the story of the assault told by Mrs. Marovich, he said that it was highly improbable indeed that she had first stated upon the witness stand that an assault had been made upon her, and then later admitted that an assault was attempted. The claim was preposterous, he said, that she should have been subjected to an assault at her home, while two men were in an adjoining room playing cards and other persons were in the house.

DEFENSE IS HEARD.

Mr. Daly stoutly denied that Mrs. Marovich had told two different stories on the witness stand. He said that the state's case was based on the testimony of Mrs. Marovich, who said that she saw her husband shoot Popovich. He pointed out that Popovich had no gun at the time, but that he was carrying a knife. He also pointed out that Popovich had no gun at the time, but that he was carrying a knife.

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wife securing the decree, after proving that her husband had deserted her. The couple married at Duluth, Minn., June 21, 1891.

Cruelly was the cause assigned by Judge M. Madigan in granting a divorce from Joseph Madia. Judge Armstrong decided that the complaint was well founded. The Madias intermarried at Focattello, Ida., Jan. 21, 1904.

GRAND JURY INDICTMENT

Former Deputy Clerk Charged With
Neglect in Handling Naturalization.

Gideon A. Gibbs, formerly a deputy in the office of County Clerk J. U. Eldredge Jr., was this morning indicted by the United States grand jury for neglecting to render accounts and pay balances of fees received by him in handling naturalization.

The indictment contains three counts, two of which consist of failure to account to the government for moneys received in his official capacity as deputy clerk, for two quarters ending, covering April, May, and June, 1907, when it is alleged that Gibbs received the sum of \$1,177.50, which was the sum of fees received by him in handling naturalization. The second count covers the quarterly period of July, August, and September, 1907, when Gibbs received the sum of \$76.50, being the government's portion of naturalization fees taken in account for the same period. The third count charges Gibbs with having failed to account for or turn over to the government money received from \$4 to \$40 during the months of January, February and March of the present year.

Gibbs severed his connection with the county clerk's office during the latter part of May of this year.

GREGORY UNDER FIRE

District Attorney Grills Him With
Questions Regarding His Man-
ner of Work.

Endeavoring to maintain a well connected and plausible story of his alleged connection and business dealings with the United States mint at Denver, while undergoing a merciless cross-examination at the hands of United States Dist. Atty. H. E. Booth, Elton J. Gregory was the central figure in the federal courtroom again this morning. He was under fire for his direct testimony about 11 a. m., with an alleged technical description of how he obtained platinum from slugs, and how he explained the chemical action upon various metals of different acids, etc. He stated that all the slugs sent him by the state were occasionally such nervous excitement that she was rendered hysterical and the shock has proven to be of considerable moment. The facts to be brought out in the trial of the case declared Mr. Ferry, will show that the incident was not at all amusing, but quite to the contrary.

SOCIAL AND
PERSONAL.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Mark Jennings for the wedding of her daughter, Edna Amelia, to Clarence H. Taylor, son of Mr. Taylor, who will be held at the home of the bride's brother.

Tonight Miss Mary Patrick and Mr. J. H. Barnes will be married at the bride's home, and later a reception will be held at the home of the bride's brother.

Last night a large dinner party was given at the Alta club where the charity ball, covers being laid for Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. O. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Heber M. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Benner X. Smith, Miss Katherine Baker, Mrs. Walter G. Miller, J. A. Pollock and J. T. Goodwin.

Mrs. Harold Perry is in the city for short visit with friends.

Tonight the new Colonial theater will be the scene of a brilliant gathering of Salt Lake society, all of the stables and sections of the city will be crowded. Among those who have engaged boxes are: Samuel Newhouse, G. S. Lee, John Cort and his wife, and daughter, Gov. Cutler, Mayor Bransford, J. W. Houston, Mrs. H. A. Grant and J. A. Greenwald.

Mrs. Karl Scheid entertaining this afternoon at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. E. F. Holmes and her guests, Miss Shoup and Miss Bransford.

Miss Rose Howard gives a tea this afternoon at her home.

Last night Rev. C. E. Perkins performed a service of brilliant gathering of Salt Lake society, all of the stables and sections of the city will be crowded. Among those who have engaged boxes are: Samuel Newhouse, G. S. Lee, John Cort and his wife, and daughter, Gov. Cutler, Mayor Bransford, J. W. Houston, Mrs. H. A. Grant and J. A. Greenwald.

Mrs. Ernest Greenwood has issued invitations for a luncheon on Saturday in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Menefee.

GREGORY ON THE STAND.

Elton J. Gregory, the man charged with "swearing" the gold coins, took the stand in his own behalf yesterday afternoon. He said he was 29 years old and gave an account of his life from his boyhood, saying he was born and reared in Salt Lake. He stated that ever since he started out in life as a bootblack he had always been deeply interested in the study of chemistry, and this fact accounted for the finding in his home of the bottles of acids, crucibles, and other paraphernalia pertaining to experimental work in chemistry. He said he was at the time the equipment was taken away by the government officers, engaged in making tests of base bullion for platinum and separating it from the gold. He stated that two men by the name of Lawrence and Taylor brought him "slugs" of metal, containing gold, silver and platinum, and according to his agreement with these men, he was to have the gold and silver contained in the slugs for his work of extracting the platinum. He returned to them. He said the men brought the bullion to him for tests rather than to a regular chemist from the reason that they did not wish to pay for the work they had done. He said he was given another slug to make a more thorough assay.

F. M. Bishop, an assayer, testified that he had assayed some of the slugs and had found no trace of platinum in them. He was given another slug to make a more thorough assay.

The defendant explained why he had written to the mint at Denver under the name of J. A. McGowan, which was the name of his wife. He said there was a judgment pending against him for \$75 and he did not wish to have any money due him attached.

Two money orders which Gregory had cashed at the postoffice in this city were identified by Gregory as being purchased by him, having been cashed in this city, and which were made

payable to his wife. He had used the names "F. A. Lake" and "W. R. Katz" in securing the orders, but did not explain why. The orders were later cashed over to him by his wife. He said he never used his own name in transactions of this sort.