

GREAT TRIBUTE TO OGDEN CHOIR
Rare Compliment Paid to Singers of Junction City by Vice President.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
"Worth the Long Arduous Journey to Hear This Song Rendered," Said Fairbanks.

McClellan's Ode Brought Forth Ovation from People of Sacramento—In Truckee—Off for Frisco.

(Special to the "News.")
Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 3.—"I want to pay a tribute to this magnificent choir that has honored this splendid occasion, but Mayor Beard of Sacramento has preceded me. I am going to say another word in thanks and congratulation. It is a magnificent choir and worth the long, arduous journey to hear this great tribute of song rendered to irrigation as it was sung today. Magnificent! magnificent! it can't be best."

Such were the words of Vice President Fairbanks after the famous Ogdan Tabernacle choir had finished singing McClellan's Irrigation Ode, at the opening of the fifteenth national irrigation congress.

GREAT OVATION.
A tremendous ovation was given the choir by the enthusiastic audience of more than five thousand people. The choir, in its interpretation, balance and blending were ideal. Mayor Beard of Sacramento, Gov. Gillette of California and Gov. Mead of Washington spoke most enthusiastically of this magnificent choir body.

Mr. Fred Gibson and Miss Hallie Foster were the soloists and acquitted themselves most creditably. They were warmly applauded and scored a signal triumph.

THREE CHORUSES.
Prof. John J. McClellan, composer of the ode, was the accompanist and was a host in his support of the choir. The choir sang three choruses. Willard E. Wells, solo violinist with the choir, gave a violin solo, and Miss Myrtle Hallinger sang a soprano solo.

OFF FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Both soloists and choir were received with tremendous enthusiasm. The choir left at 9 in the morning for San Francisco and will accept the invitation to sing at the reception for Vice President Fairbanks at the Fairmont hotel in the evening.

ARRIVAL AT TRUCKEE.
Of the arrival of the choir at Truckee and other interesting features, Dr. B. B. Shurtliff, secretary of the choir, has written the "News" as follows:
The special train carrying the Ogdan Tabernacle choir arrived in Truckee at 8:40 Sept. 1, Sunday morning. The members of the party were in excellent spirits, and the customary sickening by being representatives of their state, church and city.

TRIP DOING GOOD.
The trip is already proving to be a great advertiser of Utah and is thus accomplishing much good. The choir is an organization never complaining and always ready and willing to do its best to represent those for whom it stands.

TOOK SIDE TRIPS.
A branch line runs from Truckee to Lake Tahoe, one of the most beautiful spots on the earth. The distance is 15 miles. Upon the return journey a side trip to Lake Tahoe is contemplated.

The choir left Truckee at 9:40 for Sacramento.

PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY.
Burglars and Robbers Ask for Pardon and Parole.

The following petitions for official clemency have been filed with the attorney general, for action by the board of pardons at next Saturday's meeting: Pardon, Sampson Chynoweth, convicted of grand larceny at Panquitch, Sept. 5, 1906, sentenced to four years in the state prison; John W. Freshwater, felony, Feb. 25, 1906, 18 months; George A. Williams, grand larceny, Salt Lake, April 28, 1905, eight years; Charles Cromer, burglary, Salt Lake, April 3, 1905, three years; Harry Hawley, burglary and grand larceny, Griffith, Oct. 26, 1904, three years; Griffith J. Humphrey, highway robbery, Salt Lake, March 15, 1904, three years; Harris Juetet, adultery, Feb. 7, 1906, Parole; Leland, Jan. 3, 1906, ten years; Fred T. Henderson, attempt criminal assault, Salt Lake, May 24, 1906, three years.

BIDS ARE REJECTED
Those of P. J. Moran and S. Birch Thrown Out.

The joint board of control of the city and county building held a meeting in Mayor Brandegee's office this morning and rejected the bids of P. J. Moran and S. Birch for the paying of the walk leading into the boiler room opposite the joint building on Second

BACK FROM LOS ANGELES.
Mr. and Mrs. O'Mara Return After Extended Vacation.

Mr. Phil S. O'Mara, president of the Salt Lake and Ogden Auditorium association, has returned, with Mrs. O'Mara, from an extended trip to Los Angeles and other southern California points. Mr. O'Mara says the weather was uncomfortably warm in Los Angeles, but was well high perfect at Catalina Island. He spent considerable time fishing for the big denizens of the briny deep. One of his experiences was to find a four pound shark and he also caught several gigantic Jew-fish.

CHOIR REHEARSALS.

The attendance at the first tabernacle choir rehearsal at the season at the tabernacle Thursday night promises to be large, as Prof. Stephens is assured on every hand of the support he desires for the coming winter. A very fine new selection will be taken up for study. It is entitled "O Beauty of Holiness," and is the finale of the \$1,000 prize composition of Dudley Buck's. This will be one of a dozen fine selections selected by Prof. Stephens while abroad this summer. Assistant Edward Kimball will preside at the organ. The singers are expected to be in full number at half past seven sharp.

WIFE OF PATRIARCH SMITH CROSSES DIVIDE.

Mrs. Helen Maria Smith, wife of Patriarch John Smith, died shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, at the family residence, 263 South First West street, after a lingering illness of three years duration. Dropsy was the cause of death and the deceased had suffered intensely, especially during the last few months.

Mrs. Smith was born at Falmston, Beaver county, Pa., Sept. 20, 1835. Her parents were Hyrum P. Smith, of Provo, Mrs. Lucy Davis, of Preston, Ida.; Don Carlos Smith of Bluff, Utah; Joseph Smith of Haysville, and Alvin E. Smith of this city. Mrs. Smith was kind and benevolent in her nature, and was loved and respected by all who enjoyed her acquaintance. The funeral will be held from the late residence, Thursday, commencing at 2 o'clock. Friends may view the remains at the address indicated during the forenoon of the day of the obsequies.

U. L. & R. OFFICES MOVED.

Business of Company Now Being Transacted on West Temple.

The offices of the Utah Light & Railway company have been moved into the former Tribune building on West Temple street, everything is all bustle there with the various departments getting settled. Treasurer Gannett has the choicest location, on the first floor front, with the apartments of his money handling subordinates on the second floor. General Manager Wells has spacious offices on the second floor front, where Frank J. Cannon was wont formerly to transact his duties for Tribune consumption. The change is very acceptable to every body connected with the company offices, for there is plenty of room now to move around in and convenience every where for satisfactory work. The engineering department has about everything it wants.

BODY OF BRAY.
Remains of Murderer and Suicide to Be Shipped to Colorado.

Undertaker O'Donnell said this noon that he would in all probability ship the body of W. H. Bray to his people at Aspen, Colo., for interment there; and the body of Georgia Harris, the woman whom he killed, to her former home in Indiana. The embalmed remains of both are laid out in O'Donnell's chapel where they are viewed by scores of curious people. The marks of the bullets are largely obliterated by the undertaker's subtle art.

WITH THE POLITICIANS.

The "American" club will meet this evening at its rooms in the Atlas block to elect officers for the coming year. A president, three vice presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and two trustees are to be selected to serve for one year.

Frank Hines who has announced his decision to retire from politics, the day of the present year, is said to be anything but friendly with Chairman Jerry Danner of the "American" party city committee, which may account for his announcement.

Street Supervisor Jake Raleigh will probably be allowed to serve his term out in spite of the many things he has been accused to explain by people who have observed some of his street supervising duty. Mayor Brandegee fears that the objections to him arise from political bias, and is not anxious to give in to such influences wherever he sees them. Jake has called on the mayor and made a talk in his behalf.

Secy. B. P. Armstrong of the "American" party who has conducted two campaigns for it, is to retire for the coming political battle, and Chairman Danner will thus be left with a secretary to provide. "Sanpete" had one great advantage. He worked pretty hard once when the barrel wasn't tipped in his direction.

STANDARD OIL SUIT POSTPONED

Action is Brought by Government For Purpose of Dissolving New Jersey Corporation.

AN INJUNCTION IS SOUGHT.

Ex-Judge Franklin Ferriss Will Sit as Master to Hear Testimony to Be Taken in New York.

New York, Sept. 3.—The hearing of the suit of the government against the Standard Oil company was postponed today until next Thursday. This case is the suit in equity brought by the government in St. Louis against the Standard Oil company, by which the government seeks to dissolve the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and to enjoin it from receiving rebates and discriminating rates. The defendants are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, John C. Archibald, H. H. Rogers, C. M. Pratt, and 70 corporations of which the New Jersey corporation is the holding company. This includes the Standard Oil company of Indiana which was recently fined more than \$29,000,000 by Judge Landis.

Former Judge Franklin Ferriss appointed by the United States circuit court of St. Louis, will sit as master to hear the testimony that is to be taken in this city. The government's chief lawyer is Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, who has been appointed a deputy attorney general for the purpose of conducting the examination of witnesses.

The Standard Oil company will be represented by a distinguished array of counsel. The proceedings, it is stated, will involve the very life of the Standard Oil company, so that a battle royal is expected. Hearings will be held in several cities after the work here is over.

E. H. HARRIMAN MAY BE GRANTED IMMUNITY.

Washington, Sept. 3.—An announcement is expected from Atty-Gen. Bonaparte in a few days as to whether E. H. Harriman and the Chicago & Alton railroad will be granted immunity by the federal government from punishment for granting rebates to the Standard Oil company. The Alton turned state's evidence, and furnished the government evidence which enabled it to fine the Standard Oil \$29,000,000. Mr. Bonaparte's conference last week with the attorneys for the Alton and government lawyers, Morrison and Sims, was shown the government did promise immunity. Mr. Bonaparte is waiting to hear from Judge Landis, who is on his vacation.

President Roosevelt was informed at the time that Atty-Gen. Moody promised immunity to the railroad. All the president now wants to know is whether the railroad carried out in good faith its part of the program, and if this is shown there is little doubt that he will abandon prosecution.

BOOST COAL PRICES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Retail prices for coal of all kinds were raised 25 cents a ton by Philadelphia dealers today. The increase was due to the fact that the dealers hereafter cost \$1 a ton, plus coal, 4.75 and smaller steam sizes \$3.25 to \$3.50. Twenty cents is added to the price of bituminous coal. The increase has been an average \$3.50 a short ton. The increase is due to the fact that the local coal exchange, which recommended the raise because wages and salaries and other items of expense in the conduct of the retail business have risen.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF LOSS OF LIFE BY FLOODS.

Toledo, Sept. 3.—The following is an official statement of the loss of life and damage caused by the recent floods: Killed, 348; injured, 70; missing 173; buildings destroyed, 1,142; stock destroyed, 1,376; washed away, 1,142; flooded, 17,322; embankments broken, 1,570; bridges washed away, 78. Rice and other crops suffered heavily in the flooded districts, but it is believed that the rice crop of the country will be slightly above the average.

INCORPORATION ARTICLES.

A copy of the articles of incorporation of the Gunnison Creamery company of Gunnison, Sanpete county, was filed with the secretary of state today. Its capital stock is \$5,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$10 each. The directors of the company are F. C. Savage, Alfred Fieldstedt, Philip Dack, E. J. Christiansen, Hyrum Olson, James Beck and H. M. Childs. The American Home Circle, a fraternal insurance order of Springfield, Ill., filed a copy of its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state today. Thomas W. Wilson is president; M. B. Graber, secretary; Benj. A. Groesbeck, of Salt Lake, resident agent for Utah.

Grand Jury Will Probe Local Trade Combines.

Attorney General Breeden Prepares Petition to District Court Asking That Action be Taken, Believing This is the Best Method to Get at the Bottom of Causes for the High Cost of Living.

A grand jury will be called to investigate the causes for the high price of living in Salt Lake. This fact has now become practically certain through the action of Attorney General M. A. Breeden, who a week ago invited the public to bring any possible evidence against the Butchers and Grocers, the jobbers, the lumber dealers, the wholesalers, and any other combination in restraint of trade. Today Attorney General Breeden prepared a petition to the district court, asking for a grand jury. It will be presented to Judge Armstrong this afternoon, and after it is signed, its contents will be given out. This is the first formal action by the state to participate in the present controversy over local affairs. The Butchers and Grocers have one legal way to side step a rigid state investigation. According to Attorney General Breeden, the secretary of state has it in his power to notify them that they are conducting an illegal combine, and allow them thirty days in which to dissolve it before further action can be taken.

CARNEGIE ON "KICKERS" CUT OFF

He Describes Him as the Vital Energy of the German Empire.

TRUE HEAD OF HIS COUNTRY.

Under His Guidance It Has Attained A Most Powerful Position, Economically and Politically.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—Andrew Carnegie describes Emperor William as the "vital energy of the empire" in an article entitled "Emperor William's Economic Mission," which appears in the Morgen, a periodical. Mr. Carnegie gives his own estimate of the ruler, presumably obtained from his personal interview with the emperor at Kiel last June. Mr. Carnegie recalls the remark Cardinal Richelieu made to King Louis XIII, one day: "A great man has arisen in England, your majesty. His name is Cromwell." Continuing, Mr. Carnegie says: "I may say that a great man has arisen in Germany—the emperor. It is impossible to follow his deeds without feeling that here is a personality, here is a power which is able to do good or evil in the world. He is a ruler who has given Germany a stimulus to come into the world of men, ships and the fastest on the ocean, and Germany's water ways are being developed according to his plans and soon will play an important role in the internal development of the empire. The emperor's head and hand assisted in making Germany the second largest steel producer in the world. He is the emperor, and the vital energy of the empire."

Mr. Carnegie then refers to the excellence of the German constitution and expresses wonder at the fact that the emperor is not willing to develop it further, "as under this constitution the Germans have attained so powerful a position, economically and politically."

Mr. Carnegie advocates a union of the European states for the maintenance of peace, saying: "Such amalgamations of peoples, merely the dream of poets, are bound to come some time as the race progresses." He adds: "As the emperor of Russia took the initiative toward insuring the general peace of the world by calling the Hague conference, so the other mighty emperor, inspired by thoughts that he owes it to himself and Germany to play a leading role on the great European stage, may some day appear as the liberator of the continent from the pressure that bears heavily upon it, and free it from the pale, paralyzing fear of war and annihilation between the members of the same body."

RELATED QUESTIONS.

"Whilst the primary purpose of this inquiry," Mr. Newlands said, "is to facilitate water transportation, it is impossible to perfect the machinery of the waterways without taking into consideration the related questions of forest preservation, of irrigation of arid land, of reclamation of swamp land, of land, of water, of the construction of streams, and other kindred questions. "Whilst these questions are important," said Mr. Newlands, "the use of the great water power, which is the purpose of transportation of men and of products is the most important. Every creek, every brook, contributes in some degree to the volume of the river, which is the source of power, and a thorough and comprehensive plan of artificial waterways should be adopted, with a view of securing stability of channel."

OFFICERS TO COMMAND FLEET GOING TO PACIFIC.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Times today says: "Of the officers now commanding the 13 battleships to make the long voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is declared that only four captains now commanding ships will make the trip. The secretary of the navy says that the young and forward plans of advancing the young to the fighting line and keeping the older and more experienced officers in command and responsible for the \$100,000,000 worth of armament and equipment to be sent through the straits of Malacca, the Suez canal, and the Red Sea, will be a task of no small magnitude. The following captains will go: Potter of Vermont, Groves of the Kansas, Osterhaus of the Connecticut, and Wainwright of the Louisiana. "The naval officers of high rank," he said yesterday, that Capt. McVean, commander of the Georgia, might also be present, but he is making ship for this cruise."

The take-up is scheduled to occur just after the finish of the largest practice and maneuvers off Cape Cod, this month.

JUDGE DENIES MOTION OF SCHMITZ, RUEF, ET AL.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The motion made by the attorneys representing Patrick Calhoun, Theron M. Mulhally, Roy L. Ford, William Abbott, E. E. Schmitz, Abraham Ross, Frank R. Brown, Eugene de Sable, John Martin, and Louis Glass, to set aside, dismiss and quash the various bribery indictments against them was today denied by Superior Judge Lawlor. "Should the Butchers and Grocers' association dissolve the combine before the grand jury begins its work, this would leave a number of other organizations, at present playing secondary roles, to march forward to the center of the stage. Among them are the so-called doctor's trust, the lumbermen's association, the plumbers' combine, the joiners, the butter trust and the manufacturers who have made contracts not to sell except through certain trade channels. "I have planned to ask for a grand jury," declared Atty. Gen. Breeden this morning, "because I believe this is the only way to get at the bottom of the case. A grand jury can summon witnesses, put them on their oath, record their testimony, and prepare a case in which a court may act, while an officer without this authority finds it hard to collect data on which to go ahead." Atty. Gen. Breeden told in this connection of an effort to get an afternoon session of a court act while an officer without this authority finds it hard to collect data on which to go ahead."

Atty. Gen. Breeden told in this connection of an effort to get an afternoon session of a court act while an officer without this authority finds it hard to collect data on which to go ahead."

The news that a grand jury is to be called is by far the most interesting development that has yet come from the Butchers and Grocers' association.

The upward market in Salt Lake has gone far enough, and the investigation ought to be so complete that it uncovers all attempts to take advantage of the situation, whether in city licenses, rents, restaurant raises, taxes, meat prices, building materials, grocery prices, or in any other line. Butcher shops in the combine still hold to the prices that have been rigidly maintained for the past 17 years, in spite of all changes in the wholesale meat conditions.

THE IRRIGATION "KICKERS" CUT OFF

Doughty of Utah Moved All Resolutions be Read by Title: Motion Was Carried.

MANY ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

Senator Newlands on Work of Waterways Commission—Government Action Necessary.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 3.—This was irrigation conservation day at the National Irrigation congress and there was a large attendance of delegates when the morning session was called to order by Gov. Chamberlain, shortly before 10 o'clock. Proceedings were opened with the invocation delivered by Rev. George E. Swan, of Sacramento. A number of addresses on subjects of great interest were announced for the three sessions today. Men prominent in the great work of the congress were the speakers.

The first step made evidently with the idea of shutting off the alleged grievances of the so-called "kickers" from Yuma valley and other points coming before the congress, developed when Matthew Dougherty of Utah, moved that all resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions by title only. This was seconded by John E. Raker, of Modoc, Cal., and unanimously adopted. As a result debate at the outset was shut off.

A letter from Secy. Garfield was read regretting his inability to attend and speaking of the big work done. U. S. Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, a member of the waterways commission, was introduced and received a warm welcome. He delivered an interesting address on the subject of which the inland waterways commission dealt.

SENATOR NEWLANDS'S SPEECH.

Senator Newlands said that the inland waterways commission had only been in existence a few months. It had been engaged thus far in the work of investigation, and had not yet formulated its recommendations. What he said, therefore, must be regarded as his individual views rather than the conclusions of the commission. After referring to the appointment of the inland waterways commission by President Roosevelt, Senator Newlands said that the letter of instructions from the president enjoined upon the commission the study of all questions relating to inland waterways, with a view to recommending practical legislation upon the subject. The president's purpose was to undertake now a plan of practical utility to improve the inland waterways, which might in the coming years be worked out comprehensively and successfully.

RELATED QUESTIONS.

"Whilst the primary purpose of this inquiry," Mr. Newlands said, "is to facilitate water transportation, it is impossible to perfect the machinery of the waterways without taking into consideration the related questions of forest preservation, of irrigation of arid land, of reclamation of swamp land, of land, of water, of the construction of streams, and other kindred questions. "Whilst these questions are important," said Mr. Newlands, "the use of the great water power, which is the purpose of transportation of men and of products is the most important. Every creek, every brook, contributes in some degree to the volume of the river, which is the source of power, and a thorough and comprehensive plan of artificial waterways should be adopted, with a view of securing stability of channel."

"It is impossible," the speaker continued, "to indicate now what the form of legislation should be. Individually, I should say that some plan in which the chiefs of the great scientific services of the country could be brought together in a national board of public works, with power to make comprehensive plans, and to work them out gradually, might be the most efficient way. I cannot imagine an organization more perfect than one which would include the chief of the engineer corps of the army, the director of the geological survey, the director of our coast and geodetic survey, our Panama canal service, our reclamation service, the chiefs of our forestry service, and of the bureau of soils."

FOR GENERAL WELFARE.

"The people of the United States are awakening to the necessity of utilizing the national power for the promotion of the general welfare. We nationalize banking and currency because we realized the folly of having as many different financial systems as there were states. The danger of inflation and panic arising from cereals and incoherent state action. We nationalize irrigation because we saw the futility of subjecting the lands of the nation, the state lands and valleys of streams flowing through several states to the localized action of the individual states. We realized that every great river must be treated as a unit, regardless of the state

GOV. CUTLER THANKS VICE PRES. FAIRBANKS

(Special to the "News.")
Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 3.—The Utah delegation to the irrigation congress, as well as the representatives of other best growing states were greatly delighted at the words of Vice President Fairbanks on the question of the best sugar industry. So far as known this is the first direct expression of views from any of the presidential candidates and it is sure to have a cheering influence on the farmers of the west. Mr. Fairbanks laid special stress on the fact that we are sending one hundred million dollars abroad every year for our sugar supply, which he said was inexpressible folly, considering that our best sugar factories, if we pursued a rational course, could turn out all the sugar needed for our use.

Gov. John C. Cutler heartily thanked Vice President Fairbanks for his friendly words in behalf of best sugar, and invited attention to the magnitude of the industry and to its unbounded promise for the future under proper government recognition.

The Utah delegation organized with Clemon S. Kinney as chairman, Fletcher Hammond as secretary, Richard W. Young, member of the committee on resolutions; George Austin, on credentials; W. W. Maughan, on permanent organization; John Y. Smith, executive committee, and John Henry Smith, vice president.

lines, and that the action of the Union National Union was therefore essential. We nationalized the quarantine because we realized that the health and safety of the entire nation might be endangered by the carelessness of the indifference of a single state. We are now taking up the question of nationalizing the development of the inland waterways embracing lakes and rivers and connecting canals, and inland waterways, with a view to reclamation, of irrigation, of clarification, of bank protection, of channel opening, as well as navigation; and the south in this latter movement, is taking the lead for national action, realizing as it does, that the promotion of interstate and foreign commerce was one of the primary causes of the union of the states as a nation.

"We cannot take a broad view of the powers of the national government as relating to carriers by water and refuse to recognize those powers as relating to carriers by rail. Transportation is a national question. The common carrier engaged in interstate and foreign commerce must be national agents. The laws creating them must be the laws of the nation. The regulations which control them must be the regulations of the nation."

An address on the conservation of resources was delivered by Gifford Pinchot, United States forest ranger. Later, there were responses by representatives of the national organizations. Another feature of the morning session was an address on "National Forestry" by ex-Gov. George C. Pardee of California.

The afternoon session was devoted principally to addresses.

Dr. W. J. Magee of the bureau of soils and a member of the inland waterways commission, was one of the principal speakers.

M. O. Leighton, United States hydrographer, addressed the gathering.

Many of the sentiments expressed by Senator Newlands were warmly applauded, especially his references to trusts and monopolies. He said the power of control should be in the hands of the people. This was a common theme. He gave as his personal belief that all great projects, such as canals and railroads, should be under the direction of a board of public works, composed of the chiefs of the scientific divisions of the government service.

After the Newlands address, the following telegram, sent to President Roosevelt at the request of the congress, was read:

"Your splendid message read by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, is deeply appreciated by the members of the fifteenth National Irrigation congress, and I am deeply gratified by the sentimentality and enthusiasm vote to extend to you the thanks of this body. The congress meets under most favorable auspices, with the largest and most representative attendance in the history of irrigation congresses and promises to be of great value to the country as a factor in the view of the future of the nation."

On motion of Matthew Dougherty of Utah, the resolutions were adopted and the congress was adjourned to the 10 o'clock session.

Following the address of Mr. Pinchot, the first excitement of the congress developed, when Judge John E. Raker moved that it be the sense of the gathering that all duties of the gathering be repealed; that the timber of this country be preserved to the largest extent possible, by allowing their countries to ship their lumber in.

Kiesel of Utah interrupted by seeking to ask Pinchot a question under the 10 minute rule providing for such questions. Delegates from the state of Inyo county, California, at once went on his feet with a second to the motion of Judge Raker. There were at once objections that under the adoption of the motion early in the session, such motions were sent direct to the committee on resolutions.

Hon. J. H. Smith, of Utah, acting as temporary chairman, in the absence of Gov. Chamberlain, ruled accordingly and declared Mr. Smith, who continued to speak out of order.

There was considerable confusion but Smith finally took his seat. Kiesel then asked Pinchot what is being done by the forestry service. The reply was that the service cannot plant sufficient trees to keep up with the consumption, but that as fast as Congress appropriated funds, irrigation and other water sheds are being protected.

FISHER HARRIS ILL.
Has Another Nervous Collapse and Goes to Hospital.

Manager Fisher Harris of the Commercial club is again in the hospital from nervous breakdown. He has remarked several times to friends within the last 10 days that he was on the point of another collapse, and was convinced that he had left Brighton's tea room. Mr. Harris was recovering rapidly at the resort, climbing the hills, gathering up his strength and sleeping under the stars, and now he should have remained there at least a month longer. He was figuring the other day on taking a trip east.

CHICAGO-ALTON INVESTIGATION

Judge Landis Orders a Suspension of the One the Grand Jury is Making.

DIST. ATTY. SIMS ASKED IT.

Situation Has Arisen Making It Desirable to Submit Certain Facts to Dept. of Justice.

Question of Immunity of Railroad for Furnishing Evidence in Standard Oil Case Involved.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States district court today ordered a postponement of the grand jury investigation of the rebating charges against the Chicago & Alton railroad growing out of the recent trial and conviction of the Standard Oil company, until Sept. 21. It was generally believed that when court opened today, a letter would be presented from Atty. Gen. Bonaparte, settling the question of whether the department of justice intended to prosecute an action against the Chicago & Alton. The company has claimed immunity asserting that it was promised by former Dist. Attorney Morrison, that if it aided the government in good faith in the prosecution of the Standard Oil company, that it would be exempt. No such letter, however, was presented to court, either by Judge Landis or by Dist. Atty. Sims, the successor of Dist. Atty. Morrison.

When the court opened today, Dist. Atty. Sims said:

"I am here, if the court please, in the matter of the grand jury investigation, and in that matter I have to ask the court—or I wish to make a motion for a postponement in compliance with the suggestion of the court, made at the time of the convening of the present grand jury, the facts and circumstances in connection with the matter under investigation have been submitted to the department and I had expected to have been able to report to the court this morning its views and findings. Very recently, however, a situation has arisen in which, in my judgment, makes it highly desirable that I have time to submit to the department certain facts and circumstances in addition to those already submitted."

"For these reasons I request that further action in the matter be postponed for three or four weeks. I regret the necessity for asking the court for this postponement, but it seems to me, in view of what I know in connection with the case, to be unavoidable."

"The grand jury presently" asked Judge Landis.

"In court now, your honor."

"How much time do you want?"

"I think not less than three weeks. It seems to me highly desirable that when the matter is again called on, that we be able to take definite action on it. Three weeks from today will be the 24th."

"You may inform the grand jury," said Judge Landis, "that they have liberty to take a recess until 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 24."

NEW DEVICE FOR SIGNING OF CHECKS.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—In this day of large combinations of capital and the formation of giant trusts, the vast amount of business that the average business man is called upon to dispose of in a day, is little short of amazing, and any device that will produce a short cut to results is eagerly sought after and immediately applied. A man in New York has just perfected a device that will be shown at the National Business Show at Madison Square Garden, Sept. 10 to 15, by means of which a trust magnate may sign as many as twenty checks or orders in a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes. The device is arranged in the form of a small table with a series of short writing arms, each of which is placed in such one of these checks is placed in a small slot, and the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes. At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes. At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps is placed a small sheet of paper on which the writer may make a large volume of correspondence in a few minutes.

At the end of each arm is a clamp and in each one of these clamps