# PREST. TAFT ON LABOR'S RIGHTS

## Made Strong Defense of the Right To Organize in Lawful Manner—It is Wise to Do So.

## IS FOR PLATFORM PROMISES.

### Will Recommend to Congress Legislation on Injunctions—Wants Procedure Changed.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—A strong defense of labor's rights to organize in a lawful manner was the feature of an address by President Taft in Orchestra hall here tonight. The president also said he would recommend to the next congress legislation on the injunction, as promised by the Republican platform. He insisted that the rights of the non-union laborer be fully protected, saying nobody should be allowed to force him into unions.

President Taft devoted the second portion of his address to the courts. He declared no question before the American people is more important than the improvement of administration of justice. He said he would recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to take up the question of the law's delay in the federal courts and he hoped the report of this commission would serve as a guide to the states in effecting remedial legislation.

The president asserted that the administration of criminal law is a disgrace to American civilization, as the poor man has not an equal opportunity with the rich litigant. He said he would discuss the tariff later upon his journey.

Mr. Taft's address was the principal event of his visit to Chicago. Before speaking he rode through the South Park system and reviewed 150,000 school children assembled to do him honor, took luncheon with the Commercial club and attended a ball game in which the New York Nationals defeated Chicago. Mr. Taft's address follows:

PREST. TAFT'S ADDRESS.

"It is about a year ago tonight that I made a speech in this hall to some 1,800 members of the railroad labor organizations in which I attempted to convince them that there was nothing in my decisions as a circuit judge in labor injunction cases which ought to make them vote against me for the presidency. It was a critical time in the campaign. It was a critical question, and as I review that whole controversy there was hardly another speech in my campaign of greater importance to me than that one; that in view of the result of the election I look back upon it now with especial interest.

"You will remember perhaps that the head of the federation of labor, who had declared for my opponent, was anxious to carry the whole union labor vote against me, and as the ground for his action was my decisions as a judge, I was put under the burden, which I think no other candidate for the presidency ever had to bear—that of explaining and defending in a political contest the decisions which I had made as a judge upon the bench. It was assumed by many who thought themselves familiar with the situation, that I would lose a large part of the labor vote, which had theretofore been evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats.

"The result showed that this assumption was incorrect, and that labor (non-union labor as well as non-union labor men—thought for themselves, voted according to their own judgment and declined to be delivered as a body to one party or the other. On the whole, I do not think I suffered materially from the loss of labor votes. In the discussions, I asserted that I was as much interested as anyone in maintaining the cause of labor, when labor, organized or unorganized, by proper methods sought to better its condition by legislation or otherwise.

"I said I expected to recommend to Congress, if I were elected, that interstate railroads be required to adopt any additional devices found useful for the purpose of saving from loss of life or limb employes engaged in the dangerous business of railroading. I also said I favored the adoption of legislation looking to a proper definition of the cases in which preliminary injunctions might issue without notice and defining the procedure in such matters.

INJUNCTION LEGISLATION.

"Now that the election has come and gone, I want to take this opportunity of saying that I have not forgotten my own promises or those of the platform, and I propose in the next session of Congress to recommend the legislation on the subject of injunction which was promised in the Republican platform, and see whether by such legislation it is not possible to avoid even a few cases of abuses that can be cited against the federal courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

"I do not think trade unionism was greatly aided by the attempt to drag all organized labor into politics and to induce it to vote one way, but that does not prevent my placing a proper estimate upon the immense good for labor in general which its organization and its efforts to secure higher wages have accomplished.

"I know there is an element among employers and investors which is utterly opposed to the organization of labor. I cannot sympathize with this element in the slightest degree. I think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defend their interests. It is a wise course for them to provide a fund by which, should occasion arise and strikes or lockouts follow, those who lose their places may be supported pending an adjustment of the difficulties. I think the employer who declines to deal with organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies is behind the times.

"There is not the slightest doubt that if labor had remained unorganized, wages would be very much lower. It is true that in the end they would probably be fixed by the law of supply and demand, but generally before this law manifests itself, there is a period in which labor, if organized and acting together, can compel the employer promptly to recognize the change of conditions and advance wages to meet a rising market and an increase in profits and on the other hand can delay the too quick impulse of the employer facing a less prosperous future to economize by reducing wages.

"There is a higher standard of living among American laborers than in any country in the world and while there doubtless have been a good many other reasons for this, certainly the effect of the organization of labor has been to maintain a steady and high rate of wages making such a standard of living possible.

NON-UNION MEN.

"Nothing I have said nor shall say, should be construed into an attitude of criticism against, or unfriendly to, the working men who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sound, and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be too severely condemned. All advantages of trades unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will. And I say this with all the emphasis possible, even though were I a working man, I should probably deem it wise to join a union for the reasons given.

EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION.

"The effect of organized labor upon such abuses as the employment of child labor, the exposure of laborers to undue risk in dangerous employments, the continuance of unjust rules of law exempting employers from liability for accidents to laborers has been direct, immediate and useful, and such reforms in these matters as have taken place would probably be long delayed but for the energetic agitation of the questions by the representatives of organized labor.

"Of course, when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect and that they may not at all times and in particular cases, show defective tendencies that ought to be corrected.

DEAD LEVEL WAGES.

"One defect which has been pointed out has been the disposition of majority members in labor unions to reduce the compensation of all men engaged in a particular trade to a dead level and to fail to recognize the difference between the highly skilled and very industrious workman and the one only less skilled and less industrious. I think there is a movement among trades unions themselves to correct this leveling tendency and nothing could strengthen the movement more than the adoption of some plan by which there should remain among union workmen the impetus and motive to be found in greater reward for greater skill and greater industry.

"There is one thing to be said in respect to American trades unionism that its critics are not generally alive to. In France the trades unions are intensely socialistic. Indeed, in some of the late difficulties it was plain that there was a strong anarchistic feeling among them and that they opposed all authority of any kind. It is also plain that the tendency toward socialism in England and England's trades unions is growing stronger.

"I need not point out the deplorable results in this country if trades unionism became a synonym for socialism. Those who are now in active control of the Federation of Labor and all the great railroad organizations have set their faces like flint against the propaganda of socialistic principles. They are in favor of the rights of property and of our present institutions and of such remedial legislation as to put working men on equality with their opponents in trade controversies and trade contracts and to stamp out the monopoly and the corporate abuses which are an outgrowth of our present system unaccompanied by proper limitation.

"I think all of us who favor the maintenance of our present institutions should recognize this battle which has been carried on by the conservative and influential members of trades unionism and willingly give credit to these men as the champions of a cause which should command our sympathy, respect and support.

"Our friends of the great unions at times complain of our courts, more perhaps because of the decisions in injunction cases than for anything else. I have already referred to this particular phase of litigation in which they have an interest, but when the subject of courts is mentioned it suggests to me a larger field for complaint and reform in which all citizens are interested and have a right to be heard.

REFORM NEEDED.

"There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both civil and criminal laws. To sum it all up in one phrase, the difficulty in both is undue delay. It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administration to bring criminals to justice. I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or laziness, although, of course, there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system against which it is impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle.

"We inherited our system of criminal prosecutions and the constitutional provisions for the protection of the accused in his trial from England and her laws. We inherited from her the jury trial. All these limitations and the jury system still remain in England, but they have not interfered with an effective prosecution of criminals and their punishment. There has not been undue delay in English criminal courts. In this country we have generally allied the relation of the judge to the jury.

"In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, aids the jury in its consideration of the facts, not by direction, but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the cases are made to feel that they have an obligation not only to their clients, but also to the court and to the public at large, not to abuse their offices in such a way as unduly to lengthen the trial and unduly to direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts at issue.

POWER OF JUDGES.

"In this country we have generally altered the relation of the judge to the jury, and the power which he exercises in the English courts has, by legislation, been reduced from time to time until now, and this is especially true in western states, he has hardly more power than the moderator in a religious assembly. The tendency of legislation is to throw the reins on the back of the jury and to let them follow their own sweet will, influenced by all the arts of counsel for the defendant in leading them away from the real points at issue and in awakening their emotions of pity for the defendant in forgetfulness of the wrongs of the prosecuting witness, or it may be of the deceased, and of the rights of society to be protected against crime.

"All these defects are emphasized in the delays which occur in the trial—delays made necessary, because the trial takes so great a time. A murder trial in England will be disposed of in a day or two that here will take three weeks or a month, and no one can say, after an examination of the record in England, that the rights of the defendant have not been preserved, and that justice has not been done.

"It is true that in England they have enlarged the procedure to the point of allowing an appeal from a judgment in a criminal case to a court of appeals, but this appeal is usually taken and allowed only on a few questions easily considered by the court above and promptly decided. Counsel are not permitted to mouse through the record to find errors that in the trial seemed of little account, but that are developed into great injustices in the court of appeals. This is another defect in our procedure. No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below and well may he not be, because the record of reversals is so great as to encourage it in every case and to hang important judgments in appellate proceedings sometimes for years.

HOW TO GET REFORM.

"I don't know when the reforms are to be brought about in this country. Until our people shall become fully aware and in some concrete way be made to suffer from the escape of criminals from just judgment, the system may continue. One of the methods by which it could be remedied in some degree is to give judges more power in the trial of criminal cases and enable them to aid the jury in considering facts and to exercise more control over the arguments that counsel see fit to advance; and especially judges who are elected ought not to be mistrusted by the people. A judge holds a great office and the man who holds it should exercise great power, and he ought to be allowed to exercise that in a trial by jury.

"Then it is undoubtedly true that in England lawyers in the conduct of their cases feel much more and respect much more their obligation to assist the court in administering justice and restrain themselves from adopting desperate and extreme methods for which American lawyers are even applauded. The trial here is a game in which the advantage is with the criminal and if he wins, he seems to have the sympathy of the public. The English law and under that law the vagaries, the weakness, the timidity and the ignorance of juries are to be neutralized by the presence in court of a judge to whom they should look for instruction upon the law and sound advice in respect to the facts, although, of course, with regard to the facts their ultimate conclusion must be their own and they are fully at liberty to disregard the judicial suggestion.

"But reform in our criminal procedure is not the only reform we ought to have in our courts. On the civil side of the courts there is undue delay and this always works for the benefit of the man with the longest purse. The employment of lawyers and the payment of costs all become more expensive as the litigation is extended. It used to be thought that a system by which cases involving small amounts could be carried to the supreme court through two or three courts of intermediate appeal was a perfect system, because it gave the poor man the same right to go to the supreme court as a rich man. Nothing is further from the truth. What the poor man needs is a prompt decision of his case and by limiting the appeals in cases involving small amounts of money so that there shall be a final decision in the lower court, an opportunity is given to the poor litigant to secure a judgment in time to enjoy it and not after he has exhausted all his resources in litigation to the supreme court.

ADMIRES HIS PROFESSION.

"I am a lawyer and admire my profession, but I must admit we have had too many lawyers legislating on legal procedure, and they have been prone to think that litigants were made for the purpose of furnishing business to courts and lawyers and not courts and lawyers for the benefit of the people and litigants. More than this, I am bound to say that in the matter of reducing the cost of litigation, Congress and the federal courts have not set a good example. Probably under the Constitution it is impossible for the federal courts to unite suits at law and cases in equity in one form of action, as has been done in the codes of the states, but it certainly is possible to introduce a simpler form of procedure both in suits in law and suits in equity.

"This last form of procedure—that is, equity—has been entirely in the control of the courts and especially the supreme court, and yet in years no real reform has taken place in that regard and the procedure is just about as clumsy, just about as expensive, just about as likely to produce delay, as it was 30 or 40 years ago. The fact that no reform has been instituted may perhaps be due to the circumstances that our judges have been overloaded with work in the supreme court, and thus opportunity has not been seized for this reform. But I conceive that the situation is now ripe for the appointment of a commission by Congress to take up the question of the law's delays in the federal courts and to report a system which shall not only secure quick and cheap justice to the litigants in the federal courts, but shall offer a model to the legislators and courts of the states by the use of which they can themselves institute reforms.

"I would abolish altogether the system of payment of court officials by fees. The fee system may properly be continued for the reimbursement of the public treasury by litigants especially interested, but the fees ought to be reduced to the lowest point and the motive for increasing the expense of litigation that arises from the payment of the compensation out of fees to court officers should be removed. I do not think the delays in justice are due to any niggardliness on the part of the public in appropriating money to meet the expenses of administration. The evil lies deeper in the system, which I have referred to only in a most summary way.

"Of all the questions before the American people, I regard no one as more important than improvement of the administration of justice. We must make it so the poor man will have as nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man, and under present conditions, ashamed as we may be, this is not the fact.

LIKES TO VISIT CHICAGO.

"And now, my friends, I have subjected you to a rather solemn discussion of a rather solemn subject. I always like to visit Chicago, because it is in a sense the center of the country. Much more than Boston is it the hub about which many people and many interests revolve. In making up the personnel of my cabinet and my administration, I have been surprised to find how many admirable men you have in your community, and I must apologize for the drain which I have made upon your resources by calling to Washington and foreign countries at least half a dozen of your most prominent and able citizens. In doing so, I had to ask them all to make personal sacrifices in the matter of compensation and to gather their reward from disinterested desire to serve the public and a patriotic willingness to put their abilities at the disposition of the country.

"We are entering now upon an era of prosperity which I hope will long be continued. We have just passed a tariff bill which has ended for the time, the disturbance of business that always arises from the consideration and agitation over such a bill, and there is nothing new to prevent the application of all the capital and all the forces which have been suspended for the last year and a half or two years by a lack of confidence and a waiting for such settlement, to the expansion of business and the further development of the resources of this country. But this prospect of prosperity must not blind us to the necessity for carrying out certain great reforms advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, recommended in the Republican party platform, which I believe are needed to prevent a return to the abuses, which all men recognize the evil of, in our previous business methods and the management of our great corporations.

"I expect to consider these questions more at length at another stage of my journey, as I do also the character of the tariff bill, which has been adopted and which has been subjected to much criticism, but tonight I feel that I have wearied you far beyond any claim I have had to your attention."


COMING

Every time you use Hewlett's Uncolored Japan Teas you are drinking the finest and most delicious beverage possible to obtain.

*Many a Good Cook's Reputation Comes From the Flavoring She Uses.*

BURNETT'S VANILLA

usually deserves *all* the praise.

Burnett's Vanilla gives an *individual* flavor to desserts, ices, puddings and candies. It gives that delicious, *natural* flavor of the "Finest Mexican Vanilla Beans." That is why Burnett's is never equalled.

*Insist* and your grocer will supply you.

Send us your grocer's name and we will mail you, FREE, thirty-six original, tested recipes of delicious dainties easily and economically prepared.

You will get new ideas from this FREE book.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY, 36 India St., Boston

"White Fawn Flour

"It makes the Cake Cooks Like to Bake.

It makes the Bread that's Way Ahead!"

SALT LAKE & JORDAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

ADVANCE SHOWING OF FALL STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

An exquisite collection of Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Waists.
For men we've gathered the cream of the tailor's art.
We await your inspection—We will wait for the money. $1.00 a week. $4.00 a month.

The MERCANTILE INSTALLMENT CO.
74 West. 2nd South

Pineules For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kidneys and Bladder

GEO. T. BRICE DRUG CO.,
209 Main—Kenyon Pharmacy.


NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, residing in the Sixteenth ward of said Church, in the County of Salt Lake, and State of Utah, will be held at the meetinghouse of said ward on Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1909, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of authorizing the sale of a portion of the real estate belonging to said corporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. PARRY,
Bishop of Said Ward.

Dated Sept. 12, 1909.

NOTICE OF SALE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK KERVIN DEceased.—The undersigned will sell at public auction the real estate situate in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, and State of Utah, described as follows: That part of lot 2, block 77, plat "A," Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at a point 132 feet and 8 inches east of the southwest corner of said lot 2, running thence east 1 foot and 10 inches, thence north 112 feet and 9 inches, thence west 1 foot and 10 inches, thence south 112 feet and 9 inches to the place of beginning, at the office of Edward McGurrin, Suite 309 Boyd Park Building, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, September 22, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon. Terms of sale, cash.

Dated September 10, 1909.

MINNIE HALLEY KERVIN,
Administratrix.

Edward McGurrin, Attorney for Administratrix.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE UNION PACIFIC LAND COMPANY.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Land Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 12, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of six directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated September 9, 1909.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 13, 1909, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of fifteen directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Monday, September 13, 1909, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 14, 1909.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated Sept. 6th, 1909.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Revenue Deep Mining & Tunnel Company will be held at the office of A. B. Sawyer, Jr., 709 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. Said meeting is called for the following purposes:

To confirm the action of the Board of Directors in selling all of the assets of the company to E. M. Neher and in accepting as a consideration therefor, one dollar in cash, and two hundred and twenty-six thousand (226,000) shares of the capital stock of the Greenhorn Mining Company, one-half of which is to be preferred, and non-assessable, and one-half common stock, which said Greenhorn Mining Company is to be organized by the said E. M. Neher and others, upon the assets of the Revenue Deep Mining & Tunnel Company.

By order of the President.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, September 3rd, 1909. A. B. SAWYER, JR., Secretary Revenue Deep Mining & Tunnel Company.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, Probate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Edward P. Ferry, mentally incompetent. Notice—The petition for approval and settlement of semi-annual account of the guardians of the person and the estate of Edward P. Ferry, mentally incompetent, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1909.

MARGARET ZANE WITCHER,
(Seal) Clerk.
By L. P. Palmer, Deputy Clerk.
Richards, Richards & Ferry, Attorneys for Petitioner.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

SWANSEA CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. Principal place of business, Provo, Utah. Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 1 of 1c. per share levied on the 16th day of August, 1909 The several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

| No. Cert. | Name | No. Shrs | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | Chas. Samson | 40 | $ 4.00 |
| 116 | John Portenus | 150 | 1.50 |
| 122 | Nellie F. Keogh | 271 | 2.71 |
| 123 | Hans Rustand | 162 | .62 |
| 124 | L. M. Kelley | 2,733 | 27.33 |
| 151 | Albert Moch | 35 | .35 |
| 152 | Albert Moch | 300 | 3.00 |
| 153 | Albert Moch | 175 | 1.75 |
| 154 | Albert Moch | 125 | 1.25 |
| 155 | Albert Moch | 128 | 1.28 |
| 156 | Chas. S. Moch | 500 | 5.00 |
| 157 | Chas. S. Moch | 300 | 3.00 |
| 158 | Chas. S. Moch | 175 | 1.75 |
| 159 | Chas. S. Moch | 125 | 1.25 |
| 160 | Chas. S. Moch | 199 | 1.99 |
| 172 | Frank Miller | 100 | 1.00 |
| 173 | Frank Miller | 100 | 1.00 |
| 174 | Frank Miller | 100 | 1.00 |
| 175 | Frank Miller | 100 | 1.00 |
| 184 | W. M. Havenor | 500 | 5.00 |
| 185 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 186 | W. M. Havenor | 300 | 3.00 |
| 187 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 188 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 191 | W. H. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 196 | M. A. Chrisman | 4523 | 45.23 |
| 207 | Emil Hardquist | 200 | 2.00 |
| 208 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 209 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| [illegible] | Edwin Hanke | 100 | 1.00 |
| | T. O. Rhoades | 142 | 1.42 |
| | Georgia S. Whitney | 160 | 1.60 |
| | T. O. Rhoades | 1650 | 16.50 |
| | Mrs. J. M. Griffin | 100 | 1.00 |
| | Julia Striker | 200 | 2.00 |
| | Pratt & McBeth | 1000 | 10.00 |
| | Pratt & McBeth | 100 | 1.00 |
| | Pratt & McBeth | 100 | 1.00 |
| | Pratt & McBeth | 100 | 1.00 |
| 315 | Pratt & McBeth | 100 | 1.00 |
| 316 | Pratt & McBeth | 100 | 1.00 |
| 317 | Pratt & McBeth | 100 | 1.00 |
| 323 | Stingley-Pembroke Co. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 324 | Stingley-Pembroke Co. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 341 | J. R. Jackson | 600 | 6.00 |
| 344 | W. J. Browning | 100 | 1.00 |
| 345 | W. J. Browning | 100 | 1.00 |
| 344 | W. J. Browning | 100 | 1.00 |
| 376 | J. E. Darmer | 500 | 5.00 |
| 400 | H. W. Doscher | 100 | 1.00 |
| 411 | H. W. Doscher | 100 | 1.00 |
| 425 | W. A. Sperry | 500 | 5.00 |
| 426 | W. A. Sperry | 500 | 5.00 |
| 427 | W. A. Sperry | 200 | 2.00 |
| 485 | C. V. Wheeler | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 486 | C. V. Wheeler | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 555 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 556 | W. M. Havenor | 100 | 1.00 |
| 541 | C. E. Miller | 200 | 2.00 |
| 542 | C. E. Miller | 200 | 2.00 |
| 545 | C. E. Miller | 100 | 1.00 |
| 552 | C. E. Miller | 100 | 1.00 |
| 257 | J. A. Pollock & Co. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 355 | J. H. Tempest, Jr. | 20 | .20 |
| 553 | Mary C. Johnanson | 500 | 5.00 |
| 885 | Jas. A. Pollock & Co. | 500 | 5.00 |
| 590 | Maggie M. Cornwall | 500 | 5.00 |
| 591 | Maggie M. Cornwall | 500 | 5.00 |
| 595 | Taylor Bros. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 596 | Taylor Bros. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 604 | H. W. Doscher | 500 | 5.00 |
| 605 | H. W. Doscher | 500 | 5.00 |
| 636 | Dern & Thomas | 500 | 5.00 |
| 642 | T. Egan | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 644 | T. Egan | 500 | 5.00 |
| 652 | M. D. Joseph | 500 | 5.00 |
| 653 | A. R. Pembroke | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 671 | E. O. Howard | 500 | 5.00 |
| 596 | M. J. Cheesman | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 597 | M. J. Cheesman | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 598 | M. J. Cheesman | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 599 | M. J. Cheesman | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 600 | M. J. Cheesman | 500 | 5.00 |
| 712 | L. O. Schofield | 1916 | 19.16 |
| 717 | J. N. Smith | 100 | 1.00 |
| 716 | Dern & Thomas | 500 | 5.00 |
| 744 | J. A. Pollock & Co. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 745 | J. A. Pollock & Co. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 762 | Amelia M. Hall | 94 | .94 |
| 765 | Edwin Aldrich | 1723 | 17.23 |
| 764 | Emma T. Aldrich | 500 | 5.00 |
| 770 | Josephine D. S. Emerson | 186 | 1.86 |
| 783 | Grace S. Stebbins | 146 | 1.46 |
| 784 | Elizabeth Q. Sewall | 186 | 1.86 |
| 785 | Edith S. Valentine | 186 | 1.86 |
| 794 | T. J. Birch | 500 | 5.00 |
| 795 | T. J. Birch | 500 | 5.00 |
| 796 | T. J. Birch | 500 | 5.00 |
| 806 | D. M. Griffin | 200 | 2.00 |
| 814 | H. W. Doscher | 100 | 1.00 |
| 835 | W. M. Havenor | 500 | 5.00 |
| 842 | Knight-Maugam-Whitney Co. | 500 | 5.00 |
| 859 | Child, Cole & Co. | 100 | 1.00 |
| 865 | R. A. Barney | 311 | 3.11 |
| 897 | Child Cole & Co. | 500 | 5.00 |
| 906 | Child, Cole & Co. | 500 | 5.00 |
| 910 | Child, Cole & Co. | 300 | 3.00 |
| 911 | Nancy A. Mauldin | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 918 | P. J. Quinn | 200 | 2.00 |
| 922 | J. F. Dunn | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 923 | J. F. Dunn | 500 | 5.00 |
| 924 | J. F. Dunn | 500 | 5.00 |
| 925 | J. F. Dunn | 100 | 1.00 |
| 926 | J. F. Dunn | 100 | 1.00 |
| 934 | W. J. Browning | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 940 | Cecelia M. Gettings | 742 | 7.42 |
| 952 | R. K. Cobb & Co. | 500 | 5.00 |
| 1006 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for E. Eiseman, order No. 16, South Swansea | 200 | 2.00 |
| 1007 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Miss Emelia Fallert, order No. 73, South Swansea | 806 | 8.06 |
| 1010 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for W. H. Clark, South Swansea certificate 537 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1011 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for David J. Davis, South Swansea certificate 1519 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1012 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for H. W. Doscher, South Swansea certificate 775 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1013 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Barnett & Langley, South Swansea certificate 797 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1014 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for S. M. Warmbath, South Swansea certificate 788 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1015 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for E. H. Airis, South Swansea certificate 782 | 500 | 5.00 |
| 1019 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Hatfield & Sons, South Swansea certificate 583 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1020 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Hatfield & Sons, South Swansea certificate 927 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1032 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for J. Obendorfer, South Swansea certificate 205 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1033 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for J. Obendorfer, South Swansea certificate 534 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1034 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for H. S. Joseph, South Swansea certificate 629 | 200 | 2.00 |
| 1035 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for H. S. Joseph, South Swansea certificate 853 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1036 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee fro J. A. Pollock & Co., South Swansea certificate 918 | 50 | .50 |
| 1041 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Sheets-Neil Co., South Swansea certificate 1586 | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 1045 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Jesse F. Cannon, South Swansea certificate 1469 | 500 | 5.00 |
| 1047 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Mrs. M. M. Arnold, South Swansea certificate 1136 | 304 | 3.04 |
| 1048 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Mrs. M. M. Arnold, South Swansea certificate 1137 | 123 | 1.23 |
| 1049 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Mrs. M. M. Arnold, South Swansea certificate 1138 | 123 | 1.23 |
| 1050 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Mrs. M. M. Arnold, South Swansea certificate 1139 | 57 | .57 |
| 1051 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Mrs. M. M. Arnold, South Swansea certificate 1140 | 57 | .57 |
| 1052 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for C. H. Soller, South Swansea certificate 399 | 200 | 2.00 |
| 1053 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for C. H. Soller, South Swansea certificate 448 | 200 | 2.00 |
| 1055 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for E. G. Woolley, South Swansea certificate 262 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1057 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for J. W. Brink, South Swansea certificate 269 | 1000 | 10.00 |
| 1058 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Herman Hill, South Swansea certificate 432 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1066 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for S. O. Day, South Swansea certificate 195 | 53 | .53 |
| 1067 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for S. O. Day, South Swansea certificate | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1070 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Mary A. Nugent, South Swansea certificate 118 | 20 | .20 |
| 1071 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee afor Mary A. Nugent, South Swansea certificate 627 | 20 | .20 |
| 1073 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for Christopher McCannon, South Swansea certificate 159 | 57 | .57 |
| 1074 | J. M. Wheeler, trustee for E. A. Farrington, South Swansea certificate 830 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 1078 | Jesse Knight, trustee for J. A. Pollock, Swansea certificate 1408 | 371 | 3.71 |
| 1080 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Anna M. Brinker, Swansea certificate 864 | 1850 | 18.50 |
| 1081 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Eugene Miller, Swansea certificate 741 | 371 | 3.71 |
| 1082 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Helen L. Knickerbocher, Swansea certificate 466 | 742 | 7.42 |
| 1083 | Jesse Knight, trustee for H. L. Knickerbocher, Swansea certificate 472 | 371 | [illegible] |
| 1086 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Chas. A. Barker, Swansea certificate 968 | 371 | 3.71 |
| 1087 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Chas. A. Barker, Swansea certificate 932 | 371 | 3.71 |
| 1088 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Richard Harris, Swansea certificate 91 | 371 | 3.71 |
| 1089 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Silas H. Lyman, Swansea certificate 159 | 371 | 3.71 |
| 1090 | Jesse Knight, trustee for Tilor Abbottt, Swansea certificate 1490 | 357 | 3.57 |

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 16th day of August, 1909, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, Room 7 Knight Block, Provo, Utah, on Tuesday, October 5, 1909, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

R. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

Office, Room 7 Knight Block, Provo, Utah.


CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SMITH'S FAMOUS WHITE DOVE FLOUR
MAKES A BIG LOAF.
Easy to Bake.
QUEEN OF THE VALLEY FLOUR MILL.
For All Kinds Mill Stuff.
MILL AND OFFICE
3rd West and 8th. So. Sts.
'Phones: Bell, 3450. Ind. 892.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE
SALT LAKE CITY
Boarding and day school for boys. Classes begin Wednesday, September 8. Classical, scientific and commercial courses. Special department for little boys, under the care of a trained teacher.
For terms and information apply to
Very Rev. J. J. Guinan, S. M., President.

THE MARK OF [illegible] A GUARANTEE
Jewelry for men should combine the strength of masculinity with simplicity.
This combination makes the style which distinguishes our men's jewelry from the comon kind.
Tie pins, links, studs, fobs, rings—different without being extreme.
Parke's 1862 Established Main St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
P. O. Box. Bell Phone. Ind. Phone 1862

Grain Bags
We have all sizes new and second hand Burlap Bags for wheat, oats, barley, etc; also twine. Don't leave your orders until you are ready to thrash. Order now from
BAILEY & SONS CO
Established 1865. 61 E. 2nd So.
Phones 311. Salt Lake City, Ut.

Mullett's Clothing Store
Call at Mullet's Clothing Store on Friday Afternoon,
It matters not the time of year—December'll do, or June;
Prices then are so reduced, 'twill pay you then to buy;
Bargains from the firm's big stock appeal to every eye.
Special for Saturday
Men's White Pleated Shirts, all sizes, $1.25 to $1.50 values
95c each
Not more than three to any one customer
Also 500 Men's Sweaters, odd lots, all sizes your choice at
$1.45 each
Regular prices range from $2.50 to $5.00
Mullett's Clothing Store
Fred A. Slade, Pres. Half Block West from Main on 2d So.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption
CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS
The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE
FOR SALE BY F. J. HILL DRUG COMPANY, SALT LAKE CITY.