

Charles Evans Hughes, Expert Investigator

A CONTRIVANCE FOR WALKING IN WATER.

The man shown in the cut has recently made an attempt to walk in deep water and by means of the equipment herewith illustrated has been unusually successful in this difficult feat. The lower portion of his coat contained an air belt which kept him from sinking lower than his waist, and his ankles were equipped with a wing-



like apparatus, made to expand and to close, which he used as a means of propulsion through the water. The inventor of this interesting device, although he is not a swimmer, had so much confidence in it that he did not hesitate to step out of a boat into deep water. The result showed that he had not overestimated the effectiveness of the contrivance.

SOUTH POLE IS WARMING.

Since the first visit to the ice cap of the south pole was made, some fifty years ago, there has been a steady recession of the belt of some thirty miles, and it is argued that in the course of time it will be possible to make approach to the pole itself and that the land in that vicinity may even become inhabited. It is now believed that the ice cap is but the remains of the glacial period and that when the ice shall finally have melted it will not form again, the waters then being subject to only such ice formations as occur in any sea in wintry weather.

It is therefore possible that in spite of the few attempts made to reach the south pole in comparison with the many endeavors made to reach the north pole the former will be the sooner discovered. There is believed to be plenty of land about the south pole, and in the course of time this may become the ruling country.

PREVIOUS to his recent brilliant conduct of the investigation into the methods pursued by the New York city gas companies Charles Evans Hughes was comparatively unknown to the general public. His remarkable success in uncovering the hitherto well guarded secrets of the lighting monopolies made him famous in all parts of the country, and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that he should be selected to perform a like public service in the legislative probing of the big life insurance concerns which have their headquarters in New York city.

That a comparatively young lawyer should have been retained by the legal investigators is ample warrant for a study of the characteristics of the man. His capacity for an undertaking involving a highly specialized talent for getting at the rights of things has been known to the legal fraternity for a long time. It was due to this recognition of his ability by members of his own profession that he was chosen to manage the gas investigation, and it is a further tribute to his fitness that this most important legislative inquiry since the famous discussed Lusk investigation has been entrusted to him.

Mr. Hughes is the son of a Baptist minister and was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1862. His father thought sufficiently well of his own profession to hope that his son would follow in his footsteps, and the boy's early education was conducted with reference to that idea. At a very early age, however, the lad revolted and declared that the law was more to his taste. The elder Hughes was too gentle a man to combat this juvenile resolution openly, and he kept silent and hoped that time would work a change.

While he was still very young Mr. Hughes' parents removed to Newark, N. J., where he attended the public school and was graduated from the grammar department. Before the opening of the ensuing term at the high school the family removed to New York city. Young Hughes had the good fortune to become a pupil in the best public school in the city, one that stood so high in the esteem of the board of education that its commencement exercises were held in the Academy of Music, which was leased for the occasion. His career in that particular school became a matter of record in metropolitan educational annals. He was much addicted to the writing of ponderous essays on abstruse subjects and was regarded as a prodigy in psychical discussion. His graduation theme at the mature age of thirteen was entitled "The Limitation of the Human Mind" and made a great im-

pression on the audience of 3,000 parents who had gone to hear the embryo Daniel Websters and Margaret Fullers of public school No. 25 deliver their masterpieces.

The boy's intention of entering the city college that year had to be abandoned on account of his lacking a year of the age required for admission. He was tutored for a few months by his capable father and was then sent to Madison university (now Colgate university) at Hamilton, N. Y. He remained there for a year or so and then

which were denied him on account of his juvenile appearance. For a time the case seemed desperate, but at last he hit on the scheme of making an engagement entirely by correspondence, trusting to his ability to arrange mat-

scholarship, which had aided him greatly, since he was not at all well provided with funds in those days. During one year of his term at Columbia he was clerk in the office of United States District Attorney Stew-

out his income by tutoring until 1885. In that year he married the daughter of Walter S. Carter, one of the members of the firm by which he was employed. He had labored so unceasingly that his health, never at all ro-

conveying the impression of listlessness. This coupled with the trick of suppressing all evidence of expression in his countenance, gives him complete control of his features. This immobility gives place to an expression of the most intense animation whenever Mr. Hughes becomes interested. His eyes open wide, a keen, penetrating light comes into them, and it becomes apparent to the observer that he is a strong and very earnest man, full of confidence in his own powers and in his ability to put them to practical use.

The lack of physical proportions does not in the least interfere with Mr. Hughes' capacity to turn out an immense amount of work. He rises early and is almost always at his office before 9, remaining frequently until after 6. Going home more frequently than not means to him transferring his business from his office to 579 West End avenue, where he resides. He has a theory that the practice of the law is a thoroughly intellectual pursuit and that making of drawing too heavily on one's vitality is a strengthening and physically uplifting. Brain work, he contends, never wears upon a man if all the other conditions are perfect. He possesses the faculty of concentration to a remarkable degree, and his mental poise is wonderful. Those who know him best declare that no living man has ever seen him ruffled. This fortunate peculiarity was much commented upon during the long and tedious gas inquiry.

It must not be inferred that Mr. Hughes takes no outdoor exercise. It is a fact that he takes a great deal of it. Outdoor life has much attraction for him. Mountain climbing is his special and favorite diversion, and he has not missed his annual visit to Switzerland for thirteen years. He performs no remarkable feats, but takes long walks over the well beaten mountain paths and really is entitled to high rank among amateur pedestrians. He is also fond of the Maine woods and finds time almost every year to spend a week or two along the trout streams and on the lakes of that state, with Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., his sixteen-year-old son, for a companion. This boy has matriculated at Brown university, of which his father is now a trustee. There are also two daughters in the family, both of them girls of studious tendency.

Mr. Hughes is a man of rather simple tastes, living far less ostentatiously than his income would permit if he desired to make a show in the fashionable neighborhood in which he resides. He has never figured in politics, but he admits that it has a fascination for him and that if he were a man of leisure he should probably yield to it. He has no sympathy with factions and declares that he has no party affiliations.

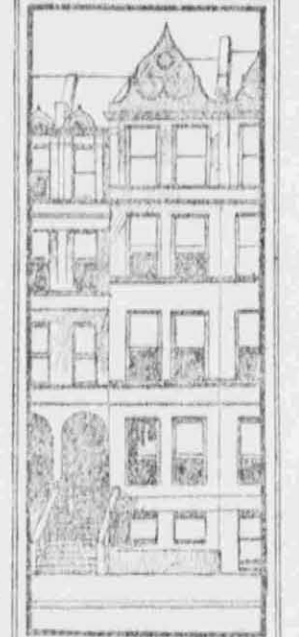
EDWARD E. CAMP.



LIBRARY IN MR. HUGHES' RESIDENCE



CHARLES E. HUGHES



MR. HUGHES' HOME IN NEW YORK

decided that the curriculum of Brown university, the leading school under Baptist supervision in America, was better adapted to his needs. At the end of his junior year at Brown he took the Dunn prize for high standing in English literature, and during his senior year he won the Carpenter prize for general attainments. He was graduated in 1881 and was allotted the classical oration at commencement, one of the highest honors of the day.

Freed from college at the early age of nineteen, young Hughes was brought to a sudden and painful realization of the drawback which his immature physical appearance interposed in the way of his rapid advancement. At that time he was inclined to enter the field of education temporarily and made many applications for places which he was perfectly competent to fill, but

ters when the critical moment came. It was the position of instructor in Greek and mathematics at the Delaware academy at Dohi, N. Y., and when he put in an appearance at the beginning of the school year there was consternation among the members of the faculty. The new professor was much more juvenile in appearance than the youngest student in the school.

The young man pleaded so successfully that the principal of the academy, James O. Griffin, now professor of German in Leland Stanford, Jr., university, concluded to give him a trial. He proved to be one of the best instructors ever employed by the academy. In 1882 Mr. Hughes went to New York and entered the Columbia law school, from which he was graduated two years later. During his attendance at the law school he had obtained a

but, began to give way. At this stage, through the mediation of a friend, he was offered a professorship in Cornell university. His father-in-law advised him strongly to stick to the law, but his old longing for the classroom overcame him and he went to Ithaca for two years. At the close of the second year Mr. Carter prevailed on him to return to New York and take up again the practice of his profession. Soon afterward he was sent to Oregon to straighten out the affairs of a collapsed railroad and remained on the Pacific coast several months. On his return home he became the court member of the new law firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight. When Mr. Dwight died, two years ago, the firm became Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman. The recent death of Mr. Hughes' father-in-law once more changed the firm to Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, its present style.

Mr. Hughes is rather fragile in appearance. He is about five feet ten inches in height, with a well proportioned but very slight figure. His brown hair is becoming thin, and his high and rather narrow forehead is strikingly suggestive of intellectuality. His blue eyes are wide apart and deep set. He has a habit of letting the lids droop until the eyes are half closed,

He kept on with his studies and eked out his income by tutoring until 1885. In that year he married the daughter of Walter S. Carter, one of the members of the firm by which he was employed. He had labored so unceasingly that his health, never at all ro-

to bed? Our friends may want to be going."

THE REAL THING.

The venerable G. Edwin Smith believes that, as an encouragement to matrimony, two votes should be allowed each married man.

A group of Canadians in a New York hotel were talking of the learned Prof. Smith affectionately.

"He believes in matrimony," one said. "He loves children. Children in turn love him. They continually say to him the quaintest, the most interesting things."

"In a neighbor's house, one day, he took a little girl on his knee."

"My dear," he said, "where is your wax doll?"

"Oh," she answered, "I don't have nothing to do with wax babies any more. We've got a meat baby here now, and that takes up all the time."

ORIGINALITY.

The late Gen. Isaac J. Wistar of Philadelphia—It was after his family that the Wistaria vine was named—he had a multitude of anecdotes that he could draw on when he desired to score a point or to illuminate an idea.

Gen. Wistar was for a number of years the president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences. At one of the academy's meetings a rather old and original method of reaching the North Pole was suggested. Of this method the president said, smiling: "Doubtless, in that way, the pole

might be achieved, but what an original way of getting there it would be. "It reminds me of the way two San Francisco friends of mine once took to get rid of some guests. "The guests came to spend the evening, and didn't know when to depart. My friends were patient with them,

very patient; but when 11, 12, and finally 1 o'clock struck, the husband realized that something "most now be done. "He was an original chap, and, in his original way, he looked over at his wife and said mildly: "My dear, hadn't we better get up

ADVERTISEMENT

RICHARD P. MORRIS, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

WHO IS RICHARD P. MORRIS?

Richard P. Morris has never yet known defeat. He has the habit of leading his party to victory. Success has ever perched upon his banner. He was elected twice to the City Council. He was elected three times City Treasurer. He was elected Mayor two years ago by a plurality of 2,270. He will be re-elected next Tuesday by a still larger vote. Victory is in the air. Two years ago Richard P. Morris promised the citizens of Salt Lake City a business administration and a water supply. Has he redeemed that pledge? Last January the taxpayers voted him \$1,000,000 with which to secure the Big Cottonwood water. Has he been true to the trust imposed in him? Big Cottonwood water is now running through the streets of the city. Next summer it will flow through the mains to supply the citizens who pay for it. THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED AND ORDERED UNDER TWO YEARS OF MAYOR RICHARD P. MORRIS IS GREATER THAN IN THE ENTIRE PREVIOUS FIFTY YEARS OF THE CITY'S HISTORY. Ten thousand men and women voted for Richard P. Morris two years ago because they thought he would make a good mayor. Are they ready now to repudiate that action? The taxpayers of the city voted Richard P. Morris \$1,000,000 last January to secure the Big Cottonwood water. Are they ready now to repudiate that action and turn that fund over to an avowed enemy of the Big Cottonwood project, or to another man who flippantly asserts that he knows nothing about the Big Cottonwood water plan? Voters, consult your own interests and the interests of your city next Tuesday, and give to Richard P. Morris the greatest majority ever given any man in the history of Salt Lake. IF YOU ARE NOT ASHAMED OF SALT LAKE CITY, YOU ARE NOT ASHAMED OF "DICK" MORRIS. DOWN WITH THE KNOCKERS!



MAYOR RICHARD P. MORRIS, Father of the New Water Supply for Greater Salt Lake.

Democratic City Ticket.

Mayor, RICHARD P. MORRIS.
Attorney, WILLIAM H. BRAMEL.
Recorder, JOHN S. CRITCHLOW.
Treasurer, JOSEPH E. CAINE.
Auditor, M. F. CUNNINGHAM.
DEMOCRATIC COUNCILMANIC TICKET:
FIRST MUNICIPAL WARD, Long Term, GRANVILLE GILLETTE, Short Term, L. R. MARTINEAU.
SECOND MUNICIPAL WARD, Long Term, DAVID MARGRETS, Short Term, GEORGE G. SMITH.
THIRD MUNICIPAL WARD, Long Term, JOHN HOLLEY, Short Term, F. S. FERNSTROM.
FOURTH MUNICIPAL WARD, Long Term, E. A. HARTENSTEIN, Short Term, W. J. TUDENHAM.
FIFTH MUNICIPAL WARD, Long Term, DR. F. C. HALLAM, Short Term, WILLIAM R. WALLACE.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

The above list of candidates who are running on the Democratic ticket with Mayor Morris are commended to the careful consideration of Salt Lake voters. They are made up of representative citizens, employers, and men who have shown by their lives that they are people in whose hands can safely be trusted the conduct of our municipal government.

VOTERS SHOULD REMEMBER THAT A MAYOR IS POWERLESS WITHOUT A CITY COUNCIL MAJORITY WORKING IN SYMPATHY WITH HIM.

Here is the demonstration of the victory of Richard P. Morris next Tuesday in cold figures. They are the figures of the municipal election of two years ago. Study them:

	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Fifth Ward.
Morris	2365	2408	2281	1779	1274
Knox	2258	2057	978	1042	1598
Morris Majority	89	411	1403	736	676*

* Majority for Knox.

THIS IS NOT A FIGHT ON NATIONAL ISSUES. THE LANDSLIDE OF LAST YEAR FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEANS NOTHING. WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN 1896 CARRIED SALT LAKE CITY BY A PLURALITY OF 12,000 OVER WILLIAM KENNELLY. AND YET IN SPIKE OF THIS DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF SALT LAKE CITY WAS DEFEATED THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

Get into the 1905 wagon. Richard P. Morris leads the only way to victory.

"WARNING—Don't be misled by Republican figures based on Roosevelt's vote in Salt Lake last fall. They won't be duplicated on Tuesday."