

PROBING THE ANDERSON CASE

Senate Committee Inquires Into
Alleged Irregular Practices
In State Land Office.

SOME TIPS FROM RELATIONS.

George E. Woolley's Dramatic Story Involving His Friend the Accused Clerk Who Is Implicated.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the second session of the special senatorial committee to probe into the land board will be held. As a working basis it already has a well developed case against Harry Anderson, the accused clerk, who is implicated in testimony given at the first hearing, by George E. Woolley of the United States land office. Woolley's story was dramatic in the extreme, and was the narrative of a friend learning things about another friend that if carried to an extreme would wreck his career, and of an action taken to prevent temptation being thrown in his way through promotion.

At the first hearing of the committee held Saturday afternoon, five witnesses were examined. It developed unexpectedly during the afternoon that the declaration of Senator Benner X. Smith in the senate resolution giving birth to the committee, to the effect that the land board had refused to do anything, was true only to the extent that nothing had been done. An investigation had been ordered by the governor, and was waiting for a postponed meeting when Senator Smith's resolution suggesting the necessity for drastic and immediate action came up. The land board had been waiting for the arrival of W. D. Candland, it seems, and of course would have appreciated a chance to do its own house cleaning away from the line light of a senatorial investigation.

WOOLLEY'S TESTIMONY.

Harry Anderson was represented by E. W. Senior and W. D. Livingston as attorneys. Senior had been subpoenaed as a witness, but asked to be relieved on account of his position as attorney. The important feature of Woolley's testimony was drawn out in a question by Benner X. Smith. "Did you have a conversation with Harry S. Anderson relative to certain lands which are here designated as 'Sorensen's'?"

"I did," was the answer, "during the latter part of July."

"Please relate the circumstances."

"Yes, late in July or August of last year, Anderson came to the office of Mr. Mueller, who owned the 'Old Arm Chair' summer resort. He wanted to file on some land up there, had but his brother-in-law on to the fact that Mueller was after the land. He said his brother-in-law would have to 'divvy' with him in the transaction. Anderson told me that he had met his brother-in-law and told him that Mr. Mueller was establishing a summer resort in Mill Creek canyon, which would make lands in the vicinity valuable, that he had put him on to it. In addition to what P. A. Sorensen filed on, there was 120 acres left, and Anderson said he would have to take care of this, too. Hank P. Sorensen came in a day or two later and filed on this land."

"LOOKED SUSPICIOUS."

"It looked suspicious to me when he told me that he had put P. A. Sorensen onto the piece, and that he would have to take care of the other tract."

"How," said the witness, "I desire to make a statement. I hate to do it, but duty compels me to. I am not here as a voluntary witness. I asked not to come in fact. I positively refused to come before the board and say to it what I am about to say to this committee."

"I understand in January of this year that Anderson was applicant for secretary of the board of land commissioners. I went to the governor and told him he was not a fit person to act as secretary of the board."

"The governor said this is confidential and shall be so respected. Mr. Dickson notified me that I was wanted by the board on Wednesday. I gave up and knew of Anderson to the governor in confidence and I would not appear against him voluntarily."

"I would not be here today but for the fact that I was subpoenaed. I have known Anderson all my life and I thought if he was not considered in connection with this appointment he would know the reason and needs by it and his good name would not suffer."

The testimony of Mr. Woolley lent a distinctly dramatic color to the inquiry. He was acting, he thought, the best interests of a life long friend, and when he first went to the governor it was with the hope of keeping his friend from additional temptation.

F. B. STEPHENS' STORY.

Frank B. Stephens was the first witness. He testified that on July 20, 1906, he went to the land office with a couple of contracts drawn up for a client, and showed them to Anderson. He then asked if the land was open to entry, and Anderson, after looking over the books, said it was. A short time later the contracts with the deposits made were returned to Mr. Stephens with the information that the land was open. On the 23rd of July, the land being known as the first Sorensen entry.

"Did you disclose to any one that these lands were selected by you?"

"I did not disclose to any one that these lands had been selected."

"Mr. Anderson requested us to prepare applications for other lands. That these lands were selected by another before our application was filed. Afterwards I found they had been selected by Sorensen. Two or three days after we filed the papers they were returned to us. I did not know the reason for Sorensen's precedence at that time. Sorensen's application was filed between the time I first visited the office and the time of filing the papers, which was some 24 hours."

JOHN DE GREY DIXON.

John De Grey Dixon, secretary of the land board, was the second witness. He was kept on the stand a long time detailing the methods of procedure in the land office, and the duties of various clerks. He stated that applications when received were not dated as it was the custom not to consider them as applications until it had been ascertained from the plats of the U. S. land office, that the lands were open to entry. Harry S. Anderson was entrusted with the work of taking the papers over to check up on the plats. Anderson also stood at the counter to meet the public, and receive applications. Sometimes he allowed a number of applications to accumulate before taking them over to the federal land office.

Benner X. Smith introduced the two applications of W. H. Dorcher which Anderson had made. He stated that the land had been found open to entry. Any member of the board, the witness explained, could find out the name of an applicant before the checking up was done at the federal office, and a filing in that office prohibits the state from selecting the land.

"Did it ever occur to you," asked Mr.

UP! PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREAL FOOD

if eaten daily, there will be a daily action of the bowels—waste removed—nutriment retained. It is made from the whole wheat berry.

10 cents a package
For sale by all Grocers

Smith, "or to any of the members of the board, that it might be a good idea to note the time of filing, so that there would be no question as to priority, or originality of any other time."

"No, for the reason, as I explained before, the applications were not by us regarded as actual applications until the inspection of the federal maps had been made."

"While the application is in your office is there any chance for juggling—how long does the selection usually require?"

"That depends on the commissioners who make the investigation as to the location of the land and the like. This largely is governed by distance, but it usually takes some time."

THE GARNES INCIDENT.

The Garnes application was taken up, and it was shown that it had been verified at Green River by a notary stamp dated March 7. The deposit slip showed the money had been received March 19 and was marked with Harry Anderson's "O. K." Later Judge W. C. Hall on behalf of Garnes had complained that the land had been homesteaded and insisted on paying the balance due on the state entry. He had heard Harry S. Anderson say that he had written to Garnes asking about the land, stating that he had thought of purchasing it and that instead of answering the letter Garnes had said in and made application.

During the last few weeks some of the members of the land board had heard of Anderson's alleged irregular proceedings and had decided to hold an investigation. Owing to the absence of Commissioner W. D. Candland an adjournment had been taken until next Tuesday. No one had even filed a written complaint against Anderson, and so far as he knew his record was honorable.

Mr. Dixon testified that it was the custom for members of the board to buy state land and to select tracts which they desired. He had done so himself in the name of his wife, and he was requested to furnish the names of all members who had made similar selections.

Attorney Senior tried to stop the investigation once by urging that the land board should have a first chance to make it, as it was within that thing often came in at the same time. He was overruled.

DUNN'S STRAIGHT TALK.

Edward T. Dunn, a clerk in the United States land office, was the next witness. "Some time prior to Jan. 11 of this year," he said, "Anderson came to the office and asked me to select a homesteaded piece of land near Green River, which I knew had been applied for in the state land office by Ephraim Garnes of Elgin. Owing to the fact that Anderson had already made a desert entry he was disqualified from homesteading."

"I told him," continued the witness with emphasis, "that even though he were not disqualified, he should not be allowed to file a homesteaded entry on that land, because any man would take undue advantage of an applicant in his own office did not deserve to profit by his acts."

Do the right thing if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm relieves the inflammation that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas common "remedies" made with mercury merely drive them out and drive you deeper than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real cure, not a delusion. All druggists, etc., or mailed by Ely Bros., 36 Warren Street, New York.

DIVORCED TO MARRY.

John Bock Takes Another Wife After 24 Hours Interval.

After being divorced only 24 hours, John Bock on Saturday afternoon secured a marriage license at the county clerk's office to wed Mary Bocker of Mammoth and the two were married on Saturday evening.

Bock, formerly wife, Louise Snyder Bock, on Friday afternoon in Judge Morse's court. He declared that he deserted his about six years ago and was acting as a father to his two children with her. He has searched the whole country for the past six years trying to find the children but gave up the search and decided to secure a divorce and wed another woman.

MEETING FOR TOURISTS.

Special Services and Organ Recital at The Tabernacle.

Yesterday was fast day in the wards throughout the Church, and consequently there were no regular afternoon services in the tabernacle. A special meeting and organ recital were held, however, for the benefit of tourists and others visiting the city. Prof. John J. McElroy played several selections, and the great organ, and Bishop Heber C. Iverson, of the Second ecclesiastical ward, addressed the congregation. The speaker confined his remarks principally to the faith and practices of the Latter-day Saints.

COFFEE THRESHED HER

15 Long Years.

"For over 15 years," writes a patient, hopeful little life, "I suffered from Spinal Irritation and Nervous trouble. I was treated by good physicians, but did not get much relief."

"I never suspected it might be aggravating my condition. I was downhearted and discouraged, but prayed daily that I might find something to help."

"Several years ago, while at a friend's house, I drank a cup of Postum and thought I had never tasted anything more delicious."

"From that time on I used Postum instead of coffee and soon began to improve in health, so that now I can walk half a dozen blocks or more with ease, and do many other things that I never thought I would be able to do again in this world."

"My appetite is good, I sleep well and find life is worth living. Indeed, a lady of my acquaintance said she did not like Postum. It was so weak and tasteless."

"I explained to her the difference when it is made right—boiled according to directions. She was glad to know this because coffee did not agree with her. Now her folks say they expect to use Postum the rest of their lives."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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UNIVERSITY DEBATORS MEET

For the First Time the College
Classes of U. of U.
Contend

FOR CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

Sophomores Unanimously Are Awarded
the Palm as Being the Winners
of the Event.

This year for the first time the college classes at the University of Utah met in a championship series of debates. J. Percy Goddard, the president manager of debating, believed that a class series would do much to develop men to meet outside teams. It was believed that a championship trophy and a cash prize would induce the best men to enter. Dean Byron Cummings assured the students that if they would provide the trophy he would see that the \$50 cash prize was awarded.

The Chief Question to be Considered is
The Rate of Royalty That
Must Be Paid.

President Roosevelt, following up his recent recommendation concerning the public coal lands, has sent to Congress a special message further outlining his policy and urging the enactment of laws to carry it out. He advocates, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, having of these coal lands, and reservation by the government of the right to supervise their development.

In support of his argument, the president refers to the successful operation of this policy in certain foreign countries. This reference was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as in our own country examples of such a system may be readily observed. In Colorado, where thousands of acres of public coal lands have been reserved by corporations which are at present operating and developing mines, the state retains possession of a certain section (640 acres) in every township.

In coal districts this square mile of land, generally known as a "school section," is leased to and developed by the operators who control the advancing of all entries and rooms, thus forming the basis for estimates of the monthly tonnage extracted.

The estimates prepared by the state engineers are compared with those made by the engineers of the company, and from this comparison a basis for the monthly settlement is determined. The royalties accruing to the state from leases on such coal lands amount to a considerable figure.

The president in his message did not specify the rate at which these coal lands ought to be leased, but suggested that the same liberality be extended as has already been shown by the government in its dealings with the public. In the meanwhile, the house committee on public lands has reported a bill to the effect of forming the basis for the president's recommendations, which authorizes the president to lease coal lands at a royalty of not more than 2 cents a ton.

The idea of liberality on the part of the government will certainly be carried out if it is possible to obtain a maximum royalty. Thousands of acres of coal lands throughout the United States are being worked today on the basis of a 10-cent royalty. In Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois and Colorado, the average royalty is about 8 cents per ton. In metalliferous mining royalties are rarely less than 10 to 15 per cent, even in the case of the lowest grade of ore, such as the zinc ore of the Joplin district. The value of coal in the western states is about \$1.25 per ton at the mines. This it will be observed, is even the existing custom is decidedly more favorable to the lessee in coal mining than in metalliferous mining, and as everyone is aware, the royalties exploited under current royalties are in most instances profitable to the operators. If the public coal lands are to be leased, why should the government be so low as 2 cents per ton?

However, even that low rate will prevent owners of the coal lands from strong contrast with the present policy of giving away these resources. If we consider that the average thickness of the workable seams underlying the government land is five feet, and that only 4,000 tons of coal will be produced from each acre, the government will receive \$1 in royalties for each acre of coal that is worked under lease, less the cost of administration. Up to date about 20,000 acres of public coal land have passed under private control. There is no doubt that a large part of these holdings were acquired by the present owners at a price of \$10 to \$12 per acre, and in many cases for less than \$1 per acre. It is conservatively estimated that the government still holds 20,000 acres of coal land.

As to the amount of land to which one lease is limited (2,560 acres) in the bill before Congress, this area is sufficient to cover the coal lands of a substantial plant, and since such an area would produce from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of coal, the government would extend over a period of from eight to 10 years. The chief question to be considered is the rate of royalty. Inasmuch as the value of the coal lands is largely dependent upon their proximity to existing or projected railways, or upon their situation in districts where the coal is used for railway in the near future, it would appear that the rate of royalty ought to take this into consideration.

PREACHED ON ISLAMISM.

Rev. Dr. Hodgkin, a visiting Presbyterian missionary from Constantinople, made an address last night, in the First Presbyterian church on Islamism. He

SHOULD LIVE 100 YEARS

Sir James Crichton Brown's Opinion.

Sir James Crichton Brown, of England, at the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health in London, gave a lecture on old age. He states that if every person had the right and take the proper care, to live one hundred years would be a matter of course.

There is no excuse for feebleness at the age of 50, or even 70. In every person there is a constant change taking place in the system, and just so long as the supply of vitality or energy is not exhausted, but so long will old age be ward off.

When one finds their energies flagging, the organs acting slowly and less effectively, and the blood sluggish, and in fact "feel old," then there is nothing known to medicine that will restore elasticity to the step, brightness to the eyes, vigor to brain and muscle, and strength to every organ in the body so surely as our real old liver preparation, Vinol.

Vinol contains in a concentrated form all of the medicinal food-building elements of cod liver oil actually taken from fresh cod's livers, the useless oil eliminated, and the food value retained. We use every old person in Salt Lake City to try Vinol on our offer to return money if not satisfied. Druehl & Frank, Druggists, also Smith Drug Co.

NOTE.—While we are sole agents for Vinol in Salt Lake City, it is now for sale at the leading drug store in nearly every town and city in the country. Look for the Vinol agency in your town.

ANOTHER SKYSCRAPER.

Ten-Story Home for Continental Life Insurance Company on Third South.

Plans are under way for the construction of a 10-story office building at the southeastern intersection of Third South and West Temple streets. The ground is known as the Metropolitan corner, and the building will be erected by the Continental Life Insurance company.

The property now belongs to Frank J. Hagenbarth, he having purchased the same a short time ago for \$100,000. The owner is the second vice-president of the Continental, and the building will be made the home of the corporation and also will contain numerous business offices in general.

It is rumored that the Salt Lake Commercial club has been offered quarters in the proposed building, covering a period of 10 years, but what action will be taken in the premises is not known.

Adjoining the Metropolitan hotel upon ground also included in the Hagenbarth purchase, are a number of small buildings, and upon some of them there are leases running some years. Negotiations are said to be under way for the cancellation of these leases, so that the work of commencing the skyscraper may not be delayed.

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A STATE OWNED TERRITORY COAL LANDS

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HOW IT WORKS IN COLORADO.

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said that about one-seventh of the world's population is now under the green flag of Mahomet, and that the sultan of Turkey aims to become the sole and only recognized head of Mohammedans all over the world. The speaker made extended references to the killing of Chinese Gordon in the Sudan which was followed by a holy war in which all who refused to accept the Koran were put to the sword. Either one of two alternatives must be accepted at such times, the Koran or the sword, and countless thousands of skeletons were now bleaching in the Sudan as the result of the great warfare waged in the name of the Mohammedan religion. The Turk is only an intruder in Europe, having gained a foothold at the last of the Hunic wars in the fifteenth century, and he has always been a source of uneasiness and apprehension to the nations of Europe.

Dr. Hodgkin dwelt on the wretched condition of woman under Moslem rule which considered them mere chattels. A man can have four legal wives, and as many concubines as he can take care of. He may divorce a wife by his own fiat three times, take her back each time, if he will; but after that he could only take her back after she had been married to another man and divorced. However, the entrance of the Christian faith into Mohammedan dominions had started a move in favor of the elevation of woman, so that the question of "The New Woman" is being widely agitated in Arabic papers. It is being actually proposed to raise woman in Islamism from her utterly inferior position and position to a higher plane. This, the speaker believed, is an entering wedge that will eventually split Mohammedanism, and effect a triumphant entry of Christianity. Attention was called to the Mosque of St. Sophia which was originally a Christian church, where the signs of the cross remain yet in many places. Roberts college is doing great work in the sultan's dominions, and women are being educated as quickly as possible. Christians and Moslems can only live in peace together where the former is in control. If the Moslem rules, the Christian can not dwell in safety there.

The singing by the choir was very good. Ed Coppleigh, as basso, is a marked and valuable addition.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause, cures the grip, restores the system and look for signature of E. W. GROVE, 35c.

REV. SIMPKIN'S ADDRESS.

Says Revelation Has Been the Guiding Star in All the Ages Past.

Rev. P. A. Simpkin preached a very interesting sermon before a large audience at the Phillips Congregational church Sunday evening, his subject being "The Increasing Christ." His remarks were based on the statement of John the Baptist, "He must increase, but I must decrease." It was a joy to Christ's forerunner to acknowledge that his own star was setting, while the sun of his Master was rising toward the fixed zenith. "The message of Jesus' life, and the dominance of his ideals, the supremacy of his revelation and the true mission of the age to Him, are assured