

STREETCAR MEN RATIFY OFFICIALS

Present Administration is Endorsed in Selections for Coming Year.

JAMES H. LAMONT PRESIDENT

He Has Presided Since Union's Organization and is One of Oldest Men in Service.

At the Electrical Workers hall on First South street, the carmen of Salt Lake dropped in and out all day yesterday, while the ballot boxes remained open for the selection of their 1908 officials.

At 7 o'clock last night the polls closed and the day shift turned at once who were the successful candidates, while the night shift learned a little later. Jas. H. Lamont's re-election to the office of president is an endorsement of the policy pursued during his recent administration, which included the big strike of last spring, and of an earlier administration, in which a threatened strike was averted just before the expiration of a term. Mr. Lamont is one of the oldest men operating a streetcar, in point of length of service, and he has been prominent in local 352 since its first organization.

BURT RE-ELECTED.
A. H. Burt, who succeeds himself in the other important office—that of secretary and business agent, was delegated from this chapter to the recent convention of the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. At that convention he reported on the differences between the company and the men re-



ALLAN H. BURT.

Re-elected Secretary, Streetcar Men's Union. He Represented Local 352 at the Recent Convention in New Orleans, of the Amalgamated Society of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

sulting in the present working agreement, and he listened to a report on the same occurrence submitted by C. O. Pratt, who came here from the national executive committee to take charge of affairs. Mr. Pratt also reported on several other striking events which he had been the center of, after leaving Salt Lake.

SOME CONTESTS.

With these two positions filled by men whose policy has been under inspection for several years, there was somewhat of a contest for other positions. F. E. Bestwick gained first place over William B. Taylor for the position of treasurer, on a close majority of three votes. The full list of officials elected is as follows:
President, James H. Lamont; first vice president, Fred W. Butler; second vice president, J. D. McCarty; secretary and business agent, A. H. Burt; treasurer, F. E. Bestwick; conductors, C. Jorgensen and C. B. Cronin; wardens, W. M. Wright and W. B. Handell; sentinels, C. C. Hanson and W. Spence; members of the executive board, J. D. McCarty, J. A. Hedger, A. P. Nielson, William Coking, John Jones.

COAL CASES GO OVER.

Hearing Not Resumed Today Owing to Illness of Master Lewis.

Owing to the illness of Master in Chancery S. H. Lewis, the taking of testimony in the case of the United States versus the Utah Coal company, was not resumed today, as had been expected. Special Counsel F. A. Maynard and Dist. Atty. H. E. Booth returned from the east last evening, and were ready to again take up the case, as were also attorneys for the defense.
New York and Washington were visited by Messrs. Maynard and Booth and by Atty. E. M. Allison, Jr., and John M. Zane, for the purpose of taking depositions of experts and witnesses who could appear well before the court at the hearings here. The case will not come before the federal court during the November term, as a continuance has been made until the April term.

HOTEL GOSSIP.

F. C. Horn, U. S. R. R. Boke, Ida, is registered at the Kenyon. Mr. Horn is the engineer in charge of the government reclamation service in Idaho, at present engaged on what is known as the Payette-Quinn project. The plan of this vast scheme is to empty a large amount of water from the Boise river into the Payette river, which in turn may be poured out onto the sagebrush plains back of Nampa, turning thousands of acres of practically worthless land into profitable agricultural tracts. Mr. Horn says when the work is completed 472,000 acres of arid land will be reclaimed, or rendered susceptible of reclamation. At present, in both the Boise and Payette valleys, only 110,000 acres are in low cultivation, so by comparison it may be seen what the reclamation service means to that portion of Idaho now receiving



JAMES H. LAMONT.

One of the Oldest Men in the Streetcar Service, and President of Local 352, a Position to Which He Was Re-elected Yesterday.

the attention of the government engineers. Three dams are now being constructed to back water up for a large reservoir, which at present has a shore line of 32 miles. Mr. Horn is enthusiastic over the work now being accomplished, and thinks the project will be completed next summer.

Hon. Theodore Bell, president of the Order of Eagles, while in Salt Lake, was a guest of the Cullen. Before leaving for the east last evening, Mr. Bell announced that he had secured

enjoyed and the entire affair was decidedly successful.

Miss Louise Sullivan will entertain the new card club at her home tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scott of Chicago are here for the holidays and are at the Kenyon.

The Undine club girls met at the home of Miss Edna Edmonds last Thursday night. A very interesting program was rendered, those taking part being Kate Gabbott, Virginia Smith, Lila Bradford, Olive Shepard, Anna Frazier and Edna Edmonds. Refreshments were served, after which the club adjourned. There will not be another meeting of this club until Thursday, Jan. 9.

A grand ball will be given by the Congregation Montmore on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at Kennedy's hall on Market street for the benefit of the Hebrew free school.

Miss Virginia Smith will spend the holidays in Park City.

Mrs. W. C. A. Smith, Jr., of Idaho Falls, is visiting with relatives in this city.

The Upsilon sorority have issued invitations for a dancing party to take place on Dec. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. John Zane and Mrs. Zane's sister, Mrs. Stewart, are here from Chicago and are at the Kenyon.

On Tuesday Miss Ivy Smithurst and Wilford Dyer were married, the ceremony performed by Bishop E. F. Parry at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The bride party stood under a large wedding bell of roses and chrysanthemums and the room was prettily decorated in the same flowers. Miss Dell Wiggins was bridesmaid, and both bride and bridesmaid were gown in white and carried roses. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer left later for Los Angeles and will be at home after Jan. 15, at 832 west Third North street.

DIVORCE MATINEE.

Judge Morse entered a decree in divorce yesterday in favor of Ella A. W. Billingsley, untieing the knot that bound her as a wife to Daniel F. Billingsley. The evidence showed that Billingsley deserted his wife at the time their child was born. They were married in Eureka on Oct. 30, 1901.

John Berger will be awarded a decree of divorce next Friday unless his wife shows good and sufficient ground why it should not be done within that time. Mrs. Berger lives in Denver and according to her will not leave the place, although her work calls him in other parts. Several postponements have been secured by Mrs. Berger, and yesterday Judge Morse refused to put the case off longer.

BOTH LOSE SUITS.

A double verdict was returned by a jury in Judge Ritchie's court yesterday in the suit of B. T. Lloyd against Moses Thatcher, and in the counter suit in which the parties were reversed as plaintiff and defendant. Lloyd sued Thatcher for the payment of \$3,320 claimed to be due for mining stock purchased and not paid for. Thatcher set up that the \$30 claimed by Lloyd to have been paid on the stock was a loan, and he sought its return. The jury found for the defendant in both cases.

SMELTER MUST PAY.

Lena I. Taylor and her children and an unborn child, were awarded judgment yesterday by Judge Ritchie for \$2,050 to be paid by the Garfield Smelting company. The action was brought to recover for the death of Riley Taylor, who was caught in a mass of molten matte some months ago.

NICELY COMMITTED.

Samuel Nicely was committed to the state mental hospital yesterday by Judge Armstrong. The old man was taken into custody yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Sperry and Russell. He had come from Nevada several months ago, where he had been an inmate of an asylum. He was so violent that it was found necessary to confine him in the vault adjoining Judge Armstrong's court room. Even then his screams could be heard over the entire building.

SIX BEST SELLING BOOKS.

FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

According to reports from the leading book sellers of the country, the six books which have sold best in the order of demand during the month are:

1. The Woven, Parker \$1.50
2. The Shuttle, Barnett \$1.50
3. The Daughter of Anderson \$1.50
4. The Younger Set, Chambers, \$1.50
5. Satan Sanderson, Rives \$1.50
6. The Lady of the Decoration, \$1.00

In addition to the above have been a large stock of other popular books of the day.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main Street.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Have you a friend or acquaintance in your former field of labor, to whom you would like to send a copy of the Semi-Weekly News? If so, take advantage of our special offer, made to aid the great missionary work. We send the paper one year to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico at half price, \$1.50. This does not apply to points where there are regular wards or stakes. Foreign postage extra.

PROF. EBAUGH ON SMELTER SMOKE

University Authority on Chemistry Tells of Struggle To Control It.

FRICITION WITH THE FARMERS

It Is, He Says, Only One Symptom of A Long Controversy Between Unfriendly Vocations.

A growing University fashion is for members of the faculty to apply the learning of their respective departments to the practical problems around about the campus.

Prof. W. C. Ebaugh, head of the department of chemistry of the University of Utah, has contributed a paper of decided interest in the prevailing valley problem of smelter smoke. Prof. Ebaugh takes up the question as a chemical problem, reviews the battle to decide whether the smoke could be controlled, and finally gives the results in the court decisions to close down the Murray and Bingham Junction plants.

"A few weeks ago," begins the article, which is written for the Educational Review. "The press announced that the appellate court, sitting in St. Paul, had affirmed the decision of the United States district court with respect to the suit for a permanent injunction brought by an association of farmers against the smelters operating in the Salt Lake valley.

STRUGGLES OF INDUSTRIES.

In many ways different industries are to a certain extent incompatible. Thus paper mills and bleacheries could not very well turn out good white products were they to be located in an iron working district, where clouds of black smoke constantly darken the skies. Water issuing from mines is sometimes injurious to vegetable and animal life and the refuse or "tailings" from ore concentrating plants pollutes streams, fills irrigating ditches and covers valuable agricultural land with undesirable deposits. The ways in which slaughter houses, gas works, chemical factories and other industrial establishments emit offensive odors, discharge impurities upon surrounding land and into neighboring streams will occur to one who gives the matter a moment's thought.

STATUS OF CLAIMS.

There can be no question as to the fact that in some quarters exaggerated ideas prevail as to the amount of damage done by the smelters. At the same time it is true that portions of the valley suffer severely from the smoke. The harmful emanations are either gaseous or solid. The former include sulphur dioxide, with possibly small quantities of trioxide, and the latter include arsenic, lead, copper, and other metallic compounds, largely in the form of oxides, sulphides and sulphates. Formerly it was held that the gases mentioned were alone responsible for the damage to vegetation and the solids were injurious to animals; but a more recent view shifts a larger portion of the blame for injury to vegetation to the solid emanations. Other things being equal the amount of damage done is greater in a moist than in a dry climate.

PURIFYING SMOKE.

A question naturally arises as to why the smelters do not "purify" their smoke, many persons thinking that it would be a problem as easy of solution as is that of consuming the smoke from a coal fired power plant. As a matter of fact the two conditions are in no way similar. Black smoke comes from coal only because the coal is not burning completely, and every pound of carbon going off in the form of soot means an actual loss of that much fuel. It becomes economical to install devices to render combustion complete, and many forms of apparatus have been designed to bring this about, thus assuring an increased efficiency for the plant as well as a cessation of the coal smoke nuisance. But in the case of smelter smoke this is not true. Sulphur dioxide is a suffo-

cating gas with a disagreeable odor, no form of smoke consumer, other than a complete sulphuric acid factory, has been designed to remove it satisfactorily. Why do not the smelters convert it into this acid and make a valuable by-product from a noxious waste product? Because it would not be possible commercially. The four smelters in the Murray-Bingham Junction districts could make enough acid to supply all the United States, and still have some left over. As transportation charges on the acid would prevent its shipment to distant markets, some method for its disposal locally would have to be found.

WATER PROCESS.

Equally unsatisfactory is the suggestion that gaseous and solid impurities be removed from the smoke by scrubbing it with water. There is not enough water in the streams of the smelter district to dissolve the sulphur dioxide from the stack gases, and even if there were enough, what disposition could be made of the solution? Assuredly it could not be charged back into the lake, for reasons that are self evident. The finely divided solid particles known as fume seem to pass directly through as though they were greased or surrounded by a firm of protesting gas, consequently do not collect in the water.

Solids can be removed from lead blast furnace gases by filtering them through cotton or woolen cloth, and this is now done in bag houses. To look at the stacks leading from a bag house would make one believe that that part of the plant was not in operation, but this is merely because the solids contained in the smoke have been perfectly filtered out, and nothing but colorless gaseous constituents of the smoke are escaping into the air.

METHODS ABANDONED.

As yet it has not been found commercially practicable to filter gases coming from roasters or copper furnaces. For removing solids from such gases use is made of the fact that a coating of the gas, retardation of its velocity and exposure, to a large condensing surface will materially assist in precipitating its solid contents. Water purification methods have been abandoned.

Under the ruling of the courts the smelters have now enjoined from treating areas which contain, in their natural state, more than 1 per cent of sul-

phur, and from throwing out deleterious substances. One company—the American—has entered into an agreement with the plaintiff in accordance with which it will continue to operate under certain restrictions. Copper smelting, however, could scarcely be carried on successfully under similar restrictions. Two of the copper smelters have already acquired sites for plants in the Twelve valley, and it seems probable that they will erect large reduction works there. It must be remembered that the Garfield smelter, on the shore of the lake, and the Yampa smelter in Bingham Canyon, are not parties to the suit under discussion, and consequently are not affected by the injunction proceedings. What will be the effects of the decree? The future alone can answer this question. For the present we must rest content with the feeling that the courts have handed down fair decisions, that the cessation of industrial activity will be only temporary, and that the resourcefulness of capable managers and their assistants will be sufficient to enable them to convert present disadvantages into future benefits. Smelting and agriculture are honorable and necessary industries, and the value of the great Salt Lake is surely large enough to accommodate them both. No permanent loss to the state need be anticipated. With characteristic American vigor, men of affairs will cause a new order of things to arise, and improvement and expansion will continue to mark the progress of both agriculture and metallurgy.



Woman's Co-op. is closing out all winter millinery. A fine assortment of elderly ladies' bonnets at reduced prices. 25 East First South.

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We have just received a large shipment of very fine stationery, any box of which is easily worth from 40c to 60c. This fine assortment we will sell Friday and Saturday for 25c a box. A nice box of stationery makes a very acceptable gift for Christmas.

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PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or respective attorneys for further information.

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, Department No. 1. In the matter of the estate of Alice Davis, deceased. Notice. The petition of David Joseph Davis and N. Smith, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document purporting to be the last Will and testament of Alice Davis, deceased, and for the granting of letters of Administration with Will annexed to N. Smith, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the County Court House, in Salt Lake County, Utah. Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof attested, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1907.
J. C. ELDRIDGE, JR., Clerk.

(Seal.) By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk, Richards, Moffat, Porter and Ashton, Attorneys for Petitioner.

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