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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

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Consolidation of The Two Roads

Slayer of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company With W. H. Bancroft of Salt Lake as General Manager—Changes Which it is Said Will Take Place on January 1.



W. H. BANCROFT,

Well known Salt Lake railroad man who will, it is stated, be made general manager of the Merged Oregon Short Line and Oregon Navigation and Railroad company after Jan. 1.

The visit of the Harriman representatives to Salt Lake this year bids fair to mark an epoch in the railroad history of the West. Tucked away in the adjournment at the special meeting of stockholders of the Oregon Short Line yesterday afternoon lies the consolidation of two of the biggest railroad systems east of Utah. Ever since the amended charter proposition has been before the court, the right to operate steamships and own wharves there has been considerable speculation as to what it could mean. The Short Line does not tap tidal water, and the proposition to put a line of steamers on the Great Salt Lake would hardly engage the attention of the Oregon Short Line stockholders. Judge Cornish when seen had no solution to offer as to the move that had been made at the special meeting beyond the statement that "the action was taken with the purpose in view of enlarging the scope of the Oregon Short Line as an incorporation." It being simply a legal arrangement, the perfection of the details involved in the different ownerships of the various companies.

Another solution, however, is forthcoming which involves the consolidation of the interests of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company with its rail and steamship lines, and the Oregon Short Line, with W. H. Bancroft as general manager.

It is asserted that this consolidation will go into effect on the first of the month, when the jurisdiction of Mr. Bancroft and that of T. M. Schumacher will be extended over both lines. The relations between the two lines are so close that they are practically one system, and for the past year quite a number of men, including the issuing of annual transportation over the O. R. & N., have been referred to Mr. Bancroft. Another significant fact is that the O. R. & N. has not had a general manager or general traffic manager for a long time past, such action on the part of the Harriman interests having caused considerable comment in railroad circles for a year past.

There have been rumors on the street for the past three weeks to the effect that W. H. Bancroft, vice president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line, had a still bigger position awaiting him. In this connection he has been congratulated several times by his friends, but he has always laughingly stated in answer to their congratulations that it was all news to him. Now comes the word that Mr. Bancroft will shortly be the proud possessor of a private car to which will make the palatial care of Horace C. Burt, president of the Union Pacific, look like a caboose. The plans for the same are now in Mr. Dunn's office at headquarters here where they were drawn. The new building at the Pullman shops will be delivered in Salt Lake next month. It is said to be the most handsome piece of work, containing staterooms, bathrooms, electric light, fans, and all the most up-to-date features imaginable. It is also a fact that the O. R. & N. has but one private car connected with its system and whenever one of the officials in days of old desired to travel in style one of the Oregon Short Line cars would be borrowed for the occasion. This private car now building is for the use of Mr. Bancroft when he goes over the systems of the Oregon Short Line and the O. R. & N.

While the publication of the plans of the Harriman interests may at this time be somewhat premature, the "News" is informed that such is the case and that in the interests of economy and following the policy of consolidation now in vogue that the Oregon Short Line and the O. R. & N. are to be merged in the near future as outlined, while as previously stated that part of the Short Line south of Salt Lake will be relinquished either by sale or lease, to the promoters of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road.

DEMAND ON PRESIDENT.

David Wilcox, Vice President of Delaware & Hudson, Demands That Government Proceed Against Miners' Organization on Ground that it is Conspiracy Against Interstate Commerce

New York, Oct. 10.—David Wilcox, vice president and counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad company, and one of those present at the recent conference called by President Roosevelt at Washington, has sent to President Roosevelt a letter demanding that the federal government proceed against the miners' organization in the courts on the ground that it is a conspiracy to prevent interstate commerce.

Mr. Wilcox, it is said on authority, makes all the coal operators in this country and was selected as their spokesman.

The letter was made public in this city together with a letter written yesterday to the president along the same lines. The letter follows:

"To the President of the United States,
Washington,
Sir:—On June 7 last I had the honor to address a letter to yourself calling attention to the character of the

move to their place of destination and ends when they are sold. The question therefore is whether the mine workers' combination constitutes a restraint upon such commerce.

"The view that it does not is based upon the contention that this combination affects only production of coal within the state and not shipments of coal to other states. It is submitted that this distinction is without foundation in the law or facts.

"The authority in support of this view upon which reliance is principally placed in the case of the United States vs. D. C. Knight company, (51 U. S. 1) in that case several sugar refineries in Pennsylvania had been united to one organization. The court held that this combination of interests did not come within the statute because it affected only the production of sugar and had no necessary effect upon the shipment of the manufactured product out of the state. It will be seen that these facts were widely different from those involved in the present case.

"The coal of the country is the most important subject of its interstate commerce. The United Mine Workers consists of a combination of persons employed in the production of coal in many states of the Union. Its object is to control the terms upon which this subject of interstate commerce may be produced or all, either for state or interstate shipments. Its direct and necessary effect that can well be supplied anywhere within the country unless it so permits. This combination, therefore, not merely restrains but destroys interstate commerce by preventing the existence of the subject matter of such commerce of general public interest and importance. No more effective or radical restraint of interstate commerce could be imagined. The Delaware & Hudson company was characterized by the state of New York on April 23, 1902 ("") for the purpose, as expressed in the certificate of furnishing to the state of New York, as having been found in the state of Pennsylvania. As the result of the mine workers' organization, the interstate commerce of this corporation has been for the time being, in great part destroyed. Obviously a combination which has this direct effect upon an established interstate business is in every sense a restraint thereon.

"Accordingly, since the Knight case, it has been settled that combinations which have the effect of restraining shipments out of the state are within the prohibition of the statute. In the United Pipe company vs. United States (15 U. S. 22) there was a combination of manufacturers within certain states which restrained shipments by the parties out of their respective states in competition with each other. The court said: ("P-296.)

"The direct and immediate result of the combination was, therefore, necessarily a restraint upon state commerce in respect of articles manufactured by any of the parties to it to be transported beyond the state in which they were made. Unreasonable restraint of the state, save upon terms peculiar to sell all their product to one corporation and the product was in the natural course of business shipped to other states. Both of these combinations were held unlawful for the reason that they restrained the movement of the products of manufacture out of the state, save upon terms dictated by the parties to the combination.

"The fact that a combination has that direct and necessary effect brings it within the statute, its form is not material, nor is the statute says that every such combination is illegal.

"As already said the Mine Workers' combination does not merely restrain interstate commerce, but above all it destroys it. Can it be seriously claimed that while a combination which restrains shipments of the state would be illegal, one which absolutely prevents them would not? Manifestly the greater includes the less and a combination which directly and immediately destroys interstate commerce preventing the existence of its subject matter is as units as illegal as one which merely restrains the shipment of such matter out of the state. Otherwise a combination which restrained interstate commerce would be unlawful, while one which destroyed it would be beyond the reach of the law. It is submitted that the national jurisdiction is subject to no such limitation.

"It seems very clear, therefore, that we will be against the members of the United Mine Workers' association as a combination within the act of June 2, 1902, and that a preliminary injunction would be granted which should be enforced by all the power of the national government. This precise course was followed in the D. C. case and was supported by the courts, not merely on account of the interference with the mails, but also on the ground of restraint of shipments from one state to another ("P-296 Fed. Rep. 720). It is submitted that this course would be proper in the present case. It would destroy the illegal combination to which the present strike is due. The Delaware & Hudson company therefore most earnestly requests that proper action be taken under the aforesaid statute.

"Very respectfully,
DAVID WILCOX."

To Ma, Viceroy, Dead.

Hongkong, Oct. 10.—Tao Ma, viceroy of the provinces of Kwang Tung and Kwang Si, dead.

Advices brought to Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 10 by the steamer Victoria, to the effect that Tao Ma had been forced to resign and retire to a quiet life by the bitter and unfeigned attacks made upon him by the eunuchs of the palace at Pekin whose hatred he had incurred.

"DAVID WILCOX."

Police Suppress Rioting Girls.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Riot calls, fights between hysterical girls and arrest of riot leaders, marked the girl box-makers' strike at the plant of W. C. Wright & Co., last night. Patrol wagons were used to convey many of the girls beyond the picket lines of the strikers and their sympathizers.

The last of the series of Dr. Hughes' interesting lectures was given in the Assembly hall this morning to a good attendance. The theme discussed was, "The Ideal Teacher," and was presented clearly and logically by the speaker. The lecture was preceded by a solo from Miss Edna Dwyer and invocation by Prof. Cummings of the University of Utah.

In beginning his lecture Dr. Hughes said he had found from inquiries that had been made to the president that some of the teachers thought he would never use corporal punishment in the training of the child. To such he would say, "When we are intelligent enough to do better we will never coerce the children."

Forces work led to the formation of a habit which would prove disastrous in the time to come. The child should be left to itself—that is, to do right by and through its own will. There are four men whose way today in the basis of all school law, two of these are Americans and two Englishmen. Henry Barnard and Horace Mann and Pestalozzi and Froebel were the men he referred to. These men were diametrically opposed to corporal punishment, and were anxious to go on record as advocates of love rather than punishment. Frog-

STATE TEACHERS HAVE ADJOURNED

Sessions of the Convention Came To an End Today.

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR

City Superintendent Christensen Made President—Resolutions and Other Reports Adopted.

OFFICERS OF STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, D. H. Christensen, Salt Lake.
First Vice President, W. S. Rawlings, Provo.
Second Vice President, A. M. Merrill, Logan.
Secretary, Miss Etta Powers, Salt Lake.
Assistant Secretary, Miss Ida Coombs, Payson.
Treasurer, B. W. Ashton, Salt Lake.
Directors, J. H. Paul, Salt Lake, A. N. Brown, Provo, Miss Maud May Babcock, Salt Lake.

giving children led to sensuality, and the man who did so was the basest kind of a man, for he made of the children veritable servants of the devil. The boy will never be saved by whipping, rather will he become more hardened and obstinate, because of the treatment to which he had been subjected in the schoolroom, and the spiritual and intellectual powers would do vastly more to produce it than the physical."

Dr. Hughes referred to a school in Toronto which had been established for the training of "bad" boys. There were no men in Toronto who could handle them, but a number of women were selected and they conducted the school in a most admirable and efficient manner. These boys, such as could not be coerced, they had to be won by love and affection and so won would govern and control themselves. "To my mind," said the doctor, "an ideal teacher is one who can handle the very worst element of children without resorting to corporal punishment."

Physically the teacher, mate and female should be strong, healthy, robust, and cheerful, and free from disease five essentials in a teacher's life. Attention to hygienic principles was necessary. Women were no longer required to be clinging vines, they were called upon to be something more. The men admitted a woman who possessed these virtues. Women should be fond of sports, they should run, jump, row, swim and play basket-ball. Such things would become popular among the women when properly performed in a healthful atmosphere. At Andover University in conservative Scotland, the women played football and dressed in a manner which permitted them to do so.

So really the teacher should be on a high plane. He did not refer to what was commonly regarded as society. This word had been degraded, misused. In New York and other large cities the social set excluded all but the "Supts." society was an exception. The social organization here was marvelous.

The boy he had seen anywhere. He thought, however, wider and bigger playgrounds were required, and in their associations with the children, a social bond should be knit that would hold them together for all time to come.

Intellectually the teacher should be alert, self-active, original and broad. The latter was a most valuable trait of character. It produced a liberality which made it the world over produced. Conventionality was a curse. The social organization here was marvelous.

Morally the teacher should be just, jolly and sympathetic with the children. They should be reverent and propulsive, the latter that the child might see the sunshine of the teacher's smile. They should also have faith in the right and principle, faith in self to help bring about the right, faith in the child as the greatest agency in advancing civilization, faith in the teacher's profession, and finally, faith in God for light more abundantly.

In closing Dr. Hughes expressed his gratification at having had the pleasure of meeting with the Utah teachers. Later he was given a vote of thanks for the inspiration he had imparted to the teachers of this state.

THE 'BAD' BOY.

Dr. Hughes Pleads for Him and Advises Teachers to Love Him.

The lecture by Dr. Hughes in the Assembly hall last night was another triumph for that distinguished educator.

The audience was all that could be comfortably accommodated and the remarks made were in a happy vein and held the closest attention of all present. Preliminary to the lecture, Prof. Rempt addressed the students. Prof. Rempt recited "A Psalm of Life" and "Hush My Little One" and "Living Poems" Prayer offered by Prof. Moench. Dr. Hughes said, his subject being "Your Boy."

"The great Longfellow was fond of children. A year or so before his death I wrote and asked him to select for me what he considered two of his best poetic verses for children, and these are what he sent:

In the other days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care,
Each minute and unseen part,
For the gods are everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen.
Make the house where God may dwell,
Beautiful entire and clean.

"I have always treasured these since I knew they were verses he desired for children. And let me here say that I have arranged with a lady to write out for me the beautiful hymn sung in our hearing last evening. "My Father, I trust in Thee" and "Hush My Little One" and "Living Poems" Prayer offered by Prof. Moench. Dr. Hughes said, his subject being "Your Boy."

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