SHOW WINDOWS BY THE THOUSAND—that's what newspaper advertising gives to a store.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

To quote prices is to weaken store-advertising. A clever phrase is good—if it leads up to an attractive quotation.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 23 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH | FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

One of New York's Largest Financial Concerns Said to Need Assistance.

DEPOSITS NEAR $50,000,000.

Committee of Accountants Representing Bankers Making Examination of Books.

Acting Supt. of Banks Skinner, by Attorney-General's Advice, Takes Charge of Knickerbocker.

New York, Oct. 23.—Anxiety over the trust company and banking situation continued to cloud the business horizon today, although the nervousness and alarm so noticeable yesterday were considerably lessened by the presence of Secy. of the Treasury Cortelyou in this city and his promise to remain at the sub-treasury throughout the day. Mr. Cortelyou's statement made last night affirming the strong condition of the national banks of this city, also had a very good effect on sentiment and served to relieve the apprehensions of business men that the curtailment of credits through the situation following the suspension of payments by the Knickerbocker Trust company might hamper the financing of general mercantile affairs.

NEEDS ASSISTANCE.

The unavoidable development of the night was the news that the Trust Company of America, one of the city's largest financial institutions, with deposits approximating $50,000,000, and total assets and liabilities in excess of $60,000,000 was in need of assistance. It was announced that liberal assistance would be given it today, and also that it had in its vaults $12,000,000 in cash with which to begin payment of its depositors today should there be any unusual demand. It became known last night also that the bankers generally did not regard the position of the Knickerbocker Trust company as very favorable and were inclined to permit it to go into liquidation.

As is usual in the time of stress the London quotations on American securities were eagerly awaited today. The Velocity prices showed only fractional changes and these were mixed, some stocks, notably Baltimore and Ohio and St. Paul advanced ¾. Amalgamated Copper declined ¾.

Oakleigh Thorne, vice president of the Trust Company of America, was at his place of business early in the morning. He made a statement to newspaper reporters to the effect that the institution was all right. "We have plenty of cash on hand and are prepared for all emergencies. We are facing the situation calmly," he said.

EXAMINING THE BOOKS.

A committee of accountants representing the bankers who have taken the financial situation in hand, went to the offices of the Trust Company of America at 8 o'clock this morning and began an exhaustive examination of its books and securities held in its vaults as collateral and loans. This committee expects to finish its labors about 11 o'clock and at that time will report the result of its findings. It was learned on unquestionable authority this morning that if the report bears out statements made by officers of the institution last night verbally as to its condition, aid will be extended in whatever sum may be required to pay off the depositors who demand their money.

Every preparation was made by the Trust Comany of America to meet any unusual rush and it was announced that three paying tellers would be on desk at 10 o'clock.

A large crowd gathered early in front of the Wall street offices of the Trust Company of America, and at 9:30 it was estimated to number 1,000 persons.

KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY

The Knickerbocker Trust company also was surrounded by a constantly increasing number of persons who were waiting in the hope that the institution would open today. In this they were disappointed, for announcement was made that it would not resume payments today.

At the Colonial branch of the Trust Company of America in the St. Paul building on Broadway, more than five persons were in line shortly before 10 o'clock waiting for the doors to open.

Announcement was made today that Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America, had sold control of the Central of Georgia railroad, which he purchased jointly with Harden of Perry last July. Mr. Thorne declined to say to whom the railroad had been sold. He denied it was sold to the Rock Island interests.

In the corridors of the offices of the Trust Company of America, there were no persons when the hour for beginning business arrived. It was almost impossible for any more to enter. President Thorne said at that hour that he hoped to meet all demands unless the depositors came in too large numbers. The Trust company had not asked for assistance.

NEW OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Acting State Supt. of Banks Skinner took possession of the Knickerbocker Trust company this morning. Mr. Skinner made the following statement:

"On advice of the attorney-general, I have taken possession of the Knickerbocker Trust company and its branch offices. The support of the institution which was expected yesterday has not been furnished. A bank examiner is in charge of each office. Payments will be received on obligations due to the trust company, but no payments will be made by the examiner in charge. Payments should be in cash. Collateral will not be surrendered until it is shown that it is not pledged for a loan indebtedness to the institution."

The stock market opened at a decline from last night's prices. Southern Pacific sold at 68, a loss of ⅞. Great Northern at a loss of 1⅛. United States Steel at 35, a decline of ⅝. Baltimore and Ohio at 81, a loss of ⅞. Amalgamated Copper at 44⅝, a decline of 1¼. Reading at 76, a loss of 1⅝. Northern Pacific sold at 109, a loss of 4 points. Union Pacific opened at 110, a loss of 2⅝, and sold off immediately to 107½, from which it rallied to 108⅝.

Fifteen bank examiners who were sent out this morning to various parts of the city, reported at 11 o'clock that there had been nothing in the nature of a run on any financial institution except the Trust Company of America, and that all other banks and trust companies were normal.

Westinghouse Electric declined rapidly, selling down to 41 at 12:10 o'clock, a decline of 38½ from last night. At midday General Electric sold at 34½, a decline of $12 a share from yesterday's closing.

MORGAN IN COMMAND.

J. Pierpont Morgan has practically assumed command in financial circles in New York today. He is striving to bring order out of chaos and see what can be done to protect the large interests that are now in jeopardy.

Up to this time there has been no organization among the trust companies officers, and Mr. Morgan and James Stillman of the National City bank are earnestly engaged in an effort to bring about co-operation among these institutions. Wherever it is found that the management of any institution under suspicion has been sufficiently conservative to warrant rendering assistance that assistance will be forthcoming.

When it became known that prominent banking houses were lending money on call at the stock exchange at 6 per cent. The market became quieter and a substantial recovery ensued. St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Great Northern preferred and Northwestern, the United States Steel stocks and Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting reached last night's level or above. Chicago Great Western preferred sold at an advance of nearly 4 points over the previous sale and Colorado and Southern first preferred a point. There were some sales of other inactive stocks at wide declines. United States Pipe preferred declined 15 and Mackay companies preferred 3.

The stock market turned quite weak again at 12:15. Reading sold down to 76¾, a decline of four points from last night, Union Pacific fell to 107¾.

AS VIEWED IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—The difficulties of the Knickerbocker Trust company of New York have created the greatest degree of astonishment among the bankers of this city. The Boersen Courier says today that local bankers emphatically rejected the idea that the trust company was in serious danger when the first cabled reports reached Berlin, but the paper says the company will resume payments tomorrow, declaring this to be an empty subterfuge to cloak the true condition of affairs from the depositors. It criticises a banking system which allows deposits of $60,000,000 upon a capital of $1,200,000, and gives voice to the gravest apprehension lest the events of the past few days foreshadow the discovery of further abuses in the banks of New York.

"If some of these banks are found to be rotten," the paper says, "there is no knowledge where the crisis will stop. I expect to hear of runs on other New York banks, which hardly all of them will be able to withstand."

ENGLISH COMMENT.

London, Oct. 23.—The financial crisis in New York is attracting the greatest attention here. The financial editorial writers today are of the opinion that, although the effect will be felt here, it is not likely to be felt to any greater extent, because British operators and investors of recent months gradually have been freeing themselves from commitments and the influence of Wall street, consequently some sections of the stock exchange will not be much influenced by the crisis.

The Morning Post believes that the financial troubles in America are accumulating too rapidly for temporary palliatives to have much effect, and that it would be better for every one concerned that the crisis had been hastened instead of delayed.

The Daily Mail in an editorial article reminds its readers that there is no need to suspect the sound American banks. This papers says that there is a wide gulf between the conservative banks and modern trust developments. It is the speculators who are tumbling in the debacle, and their fall is gradually clearing the atmosphere. Even the soundest concerns may be temporarily affected, the paper says, but it would be an absurd error to suppose that because some reckless gamblers are in difficulties the United States from a financial and commercial point of view is going to pieces.

TAFT GOES TO SUBIG BAY TO INSPECT DEFENSES.

Manila, Oct. 23.—Secy. Taft will start for Subig Bay at 12 o'clock tonight to inspect the coast defenses at the naval base there. He regards the trip as highly important, owing to the impetus given to coast defense.

He opened the University hospital this afternoon. The secretary has been petitioned by the chamber of commerce to withdraw the army transportations from inter-island service.

Mrs. Taft was a guest at a bridge whist party this morning. The local police are making a crusade against gambling and a policeman called to inform the hostess that the law against playing for prizes or money would be enforced.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HENRY BIRD

Murray Councilman Stricken With Heart Failure at Early Hour This Mornnig.

Henry M. Bird, a resident of Murray, died very suddenly this morning from heart failure. He arose early, apparently in the best of health, and lighted the fires in the house. Shortly before breakfast was prepared he was stricken and within a very short time was dead. He had not complained of being ill, and the sudden manner in which he was taken away was a terrible shock to his family.

The deceased had lived in Murray for many years, and was highly respected. He was born Aug. 6, 1840, and came to Utah 18 years later. Both in civil and religious life he had been very active, and held at various times responsible positions. At the time of his death he was a member of the Murray city council, and up to a short time ago was counselor to the bishop of the ward. Mr. Bird was an Indian war veteran, having seen much service. He is survived by his wife and eight children. The names of the latter are Henry, Frank, Walter, Leo and Alma Bird, and Mrs. Della Moses, Mrs. Edna Harmon and Mrs. Henry C. Lloyd. Most if not all the members of the family reside in Salt Lake county. The funeral will be held Friday from the South Cottonwood meetinghouse, commencing at 11 o'clock. The remains may be viewed at the residence from 10 to 11 a. m. on that day.

PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

Done at Clearing House's Request and at Suggestion of Members of Directors.

SAID TO BE FOR A DAY ONLY.

Security Investment Co. Involved—Will Necessitate Receiver for Several Westinghouse Concerns.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—Pittsburg financial circles were thrown into an uproar at the opening of business today when Secy. C. J. Holman, of the stock exchange, made the following announcement:

"At the request of the Pittsburg clearing house and at the suggestion of the members of the board of directors, the Pittsburg stock exchange has been closed for the day."

Immediately following this, President R. C. Hall issued a statement reading as follows:

"The Security Investment company finds itself involved. This will necessitate a temporary suspension or receivership of the Westinghouse Electric company and the Westinghouse Machine company and the Nernst Lamp company. The manufacturing companies are in an absolutely solvent condition. The condition of the Security Investment company will in no way affect the Union Switch and Signal company and the Westinghouse Air Brake company. I would like it explicitly understood that it was at the request of the Pittsburg clearing house that we have suspended trading temporarily."

The petition for a receiver of the concerns named, it is said, will be made today. Bankers interested here express no doubt of pulling the companies through successfully. The embarrassment of the concerns is attributed to inability to secure funds on account of the stringency in the money market. The amount involved will run up into the millions.

The financial embarrassment of the Westinghouse company is occasioning surprise in Salt Lake banking circles. Mr. McCornick is inclined to think that the half million dollar fine imposed on the company for non-fulfilment of contract in St. Petersburg, may have precipitated the embarrassment. The general supposition has been that Westinghouse was on a very substantial basis.

CARNIVAL TO END WITH DIRIGIBLE CONTEST

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—With favorable weather conditions prevailing late this afternoon the St. Louis aeronautic carnival of 1907 will be brought to a close. The important feature of the program is the race for dirigible balloons or airships with four of the regular motor propelled, cigar-shaped craft entered for the prize of $2,000. There will also be various aeroplane contests and exhibitions during the afternoon. The latter events were planned for Thursday, but it was decided to combine the flying machine groups into one day's sport. The dirigibles entered in today's contest represent the latest ideas of American inventors. The race is to be watched by Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief of the signal corps, U. S. A., and other prominent army officers. The use of the dirigible balloon as an implement of war is recognized by most of the European powers, England being the last to take up the fascinating study of the mastery of the air. It is the plan to send all four of the airships away at the same time and if this arrangement is adhered to the spectacle will be one rare in the annals of the history of air navigation.

The contestants are all similar in design, the gas bags or envelopes being of the cigar pattern, sharpened at both ends. Suspended from this envelope filled with hydrogen gas and by cords which appear little stronger than spider webbing, are like skeleton-like bits of framework, triangular in lateral construction. The propellers at the forward end of this understructure are driven by four cylinder gasoline motors, fitted amidships. The rudders are huge, rectangular affairs of cloth spread on the framework. The aeronaut sits well toward the rear of the understructure and astride the top beam of the triangle. By moving to the rear he balances the ship for the ascent and by moving forward his weight pitches the nose of the vessel downward.

The course of the race will be a right-angled triangle, the start and finish being from inside the ballooning grounds at Forest Park. The contestants will be the California Arrow, entered by Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin of New York, and operated by him; the double propeller also entered by Capt. Baldwin and operated by G. M. Curtis, the Beachy Airship entered by Charles J. Strobel of Toledo, Ohio, and operated by Jack Dallas. The double propeller is of slightly different construction from the others and as its name implies, has two propellers.

PRELIMINARY TRIALS.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—In preparation for the race of dirigible balloons or airships scheduled for this afternoon at 2 o'clock, three of the big cigar-shaped vessels made trial trips yesterday. One of them, the California Arrow, sailed by Capt. Thomas Baldwin of New York, performed in wonderful manner and seemingly was capable of any feat desired by the pilot. The Arrow made two ascents, sailed against the wind at a rapid speed, turning almost in its own length and twice alighting at the starting point with the grace of a bird.

An exhibition which promised to parallel that of the arrow was cut short by the breaking down of the motor in Chas. J. Strobel's airship, the Strobel, which was sailed by Chas. Dalies, an experienced aeronaut. The Strobel was about 200 feet high when the accident occurred and almost directly over the crowded grandstand. Immediately the motor stopped the big vessel darted downward, and there were wild cries of alarm from the spectators. Dalies seemingly regained control for a time, and threw out a long drag rope, it failed to reach the ground by more than 300 feet. Seeing this, the operator made his way along the slender framework of the understructure to the release valve of the big gas bag. Opening it gradually and balancing the unwildy machine as best he could, he started to descend. He made for the midst of a dense throng which surrounded the ballooning grounds. There was a wild flight for safety, and a hundred policemen and a company of regular soldiers rushed to the scene to stay the incipient panic. Once the drag rope of the Strobel reached the ground, the aeronaut, who kept wonderfully cool, closed the gas valve and shouted to those who had caught the long trailing drag. Despite his efforts to land in a clear place, however, the ship became entangled in a line of telephone wires and just escaped contact with a heavily charged trolley circuit. It will be in readiness for tomorrow's contest.

Another exciting incident was the flight of Cromwell Dixon, the 16-year-old lad, of Columbus, Ohio, in his "Sky Bicycle." This is a smaller model of the type used by Baldwin and Dalies with the exception that the propeller is operated by a bicycle arrangement propelled by the aeronaut. Young Dixon demonstrated the dirigibility of his machine by turning two or three times, and then sailed away to the northeast, directly over St. Louis, being unable to make headway back to the grounds against the wind. He was not heard from for several hours. Some apprehension was felt as to his safety. He finally landed at Bennie, Ill., however, not far from this city.

SECY. CORTELYOU MAKES DEPOSITS IN N. Y. BANKS.

New York, Oct. 23.—The secretary of the treasury made large deposits in local banks. He is in close touch with the present situation in this city and believes he will be able to cope with it. It was not possible to learn the amount of government funds deposited today.

SKEGGS' LETTER WHICH AVERTED A STRIKE.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 23.—R. H. Skeggs' letter to President H. B. Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which averted a strike of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad telegraphers was in part as follows:

"Since being discharged by the Denver & Rio Grande, 30 days ago, after having given them the best part of my life for the past nine years and seeing by their actions how much they appreciate an employe who has given them the best he had, I have decided that I could not afford to waste any more of my time in their employ.

"The state of Colorado offers far too many opportunities for a young man for me to go back to them and I have fully made up my mind to enter other business. I think I am justified in asking you to withdraw the case.

"In calling this strike it would work a hardship on some of my oldest friends, telegraphers of the Denver & Rio Grande, and would paralyze the business in this state.

"Please withdraw the case, and thank the boys for their manly stand they have taken in the matter."

RINGLINGS BUY OUT BARNUM AND BAILEY.

New York, Oct. 23.—The announcement was made at the Barnum & Bailey offices yesterday that it was the Ringling Brothers, the western circus men, who had secured possession of the "greatest show on earth," and that henceforth it would be run in connection with their arenic enterprises. The sale was made in London yesterday.

The transfer of the Barnum & Bailey show to the new managers places the five Ringling brothers at the head of the circus business in America, and leaves them practically without a real rival in the world, they now having under contract the original Ringling Brothers' circus, the Forepaugh-Sells show and the Barnum & Bailey "greatest show on earth."

SELIGMAN ON TRUST PROBLEM

To Seek to Abolish Trusts as Such is Simply Visionary.

TO REGULATE CORPORATIONS.

By Nation is Desirable and Essential—Favors Federal License And Publicity.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The second day of the convention of the National Civic federation was devoted to the consideration of "The Corporation, Its Construction and Regulation."

The chief speakers on the program and the subjects they discussed were as follows:

J. W. Jenks, Cornell university, "The Trust Situation."

Edgar A. Bancroft, Chicago, "Destructive versus Regulative Legislation."

Isaac N. Seligman, New York, "The Trust Problem."

Irving Fisher, New Haven, "Overcapitalization."

SELIGMAN'S ADDRESS.

The address by Mr. Seligman was in chief part as follows:

"That there are evils or dangers connected with the trusts is undeniable, but the way to remedy that is to seek by appropriate legislation to cure the evils while maintaining the benefits. To seek to abolish trusts as such is visionary; to seek to cure some of the evils of trusts is perfectly reasonable. It is worthy of note that in no other country of the world is there any such statute as the Sherman law.

NATIONAL CONTROL.

"It appears to me beyond any reasonable doubt that a national regulation of our corporatons is desirable and even essential. It is desirable in the finterests of the corporations themselves. It is difficult to conceive of the possibility of establishing any uniform intelligent regulation of corporations, if every state is permitted to pass its own laws.

"With the ever growing magnitude of our modern, commercial and industrial processes, the inactivity of the central government would leave some states to attempt a regulation for which they are eminently unfitted, because of the interstate character of the operations. I firmly believe that the granting of a federal franchise or license to engage in interstate commerce would tend fully to protect such companies as remained within the law, and would defend them from the harassment by 45 separate legislatures.

FAVORS PUBLICITY.

"I have always advocated publicity in the conduct of affairs of trusts or otherwise or combinations. Publicity appears to me to be one of the chief and permanent antidotes. There is no reason why the same policy which is already applied to savings banks and trusts companies by the states and to national banks and railroad companies by the federal government should not be adopted. This would apply especially to the filing and publication of regular statements under fixed rules and at stated periods.

"The extent to which a corporation should be required to expose its affairs to the scrutiny of the public need not necessarily be a very detailed one. What has been done voluntarily by the United States Steel corporation might be taken perhaps as an example of what ought to be made obligatory on all trusts. Their established policy of giving monthly, quarterly and annual statements to the public, authenticated by chartered accountants, has strongly appealed to the judgment and confidence of the public and has done much to give the corporation its deservedly high reputation.

WILL AROUSE OPPOSITION.

"It is true and it will in all probability remain true that attempts to impose governmental regulation upon certain kinds of business will always arouse opposition—certainly at the beginning. The attempt to turn the light of publicity on a combination that has been making large profits in the past will always be bitterly opposed by the managers and even perhaps the security holders. But the fact remains that some wisely conducted supervision is advisable, and that the central government is better qualified to enact wise and efficient laws than the several states.

"National regulation ought to apply to all corporations, of more than a certain size, doing interstate business.

ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

"The question whether anything more than the endeavor to secure publicity ought to be attempted is an interesting one. It is believed that the national administration has been seriously considering a proposition which is certainly novel in its nature—namely, an attempt to prevent a trust from charging at the same time different prices for the same commodity in different localities. It is suggested that the present Sherman act be so amended as to make such proceedings a criminal offense. Such an action does not appeal to my judgment. There are many perfectly legitimate reasons why it may become advisable to reduce prices below the nominal level at certain places.

TRUST SALES ABROAD.

"Of a similar character is the suggestion that in some way the trusts must be prohibited from selling their goods abroad at lower rates than are charged for the same goods at home. This is under certain circumstances a perfectly legitimate form of ordinary business enterprie, in order to extend markets and thus to increase materially their prosperity. It is not peculiar to the trust, it is not dependent upon the tariff, and the attempt to prevent this method of doing business which is universally recognized throughout the civilized world would simply be to put American enterprise at a disadvantage.

CAPITALIZATION.

"The question of capitalization in the case of the trust is one that primarily affects the investigating public. Entirely too much, in my opinion, has been made of over-capitalization of industrial enterprises. So far as the control of capitalization is intended to safeguard the investor I can only record my conviction that the judgment of the market invariably discounts the nominal capitalization of the company. If this capitalization is larger than the facts warrant the seucurities sell at a discount; if smaller they sell at a premium. The actual basis of such market valuation is not the par value, not yet the actual assets of the company, but it is in every case earning capacity.

"The anti-trust policy should not proceed faster than is compatible with public welfare. The investing public have too much interest in such securities, and the shock to business interests is too violent. The law should be so modified as to reach only those who have really admitted a crime against the well-considered interest of the community as a whole. The attempt vigorously to enforce a law which is based upon erroneous premises is bound not only to fail but in the meantime to create havoc.

CONFIDENCE IN ADMINISTRATION

"Individually, I have every confidence in the intention of the present administration to act fairly and reasonably toward corporations. There is in my opinion more danger to be feared from the ordinary tendencies of the various states than from the present national administration or any future national administration. While we may never reach the ideal goal there is every reason to believe that under proper safeguards, corporations will be more secure under an effective and reasonable national incorporation law, than at present under the laws of the various states.

BEWARE OF CORPORATIONS.

The establishment of the bureau of corporations has done much to point out the present dangers in our system. What is now needed is a modification of the Sherman law, the repeal of its drastic and unreasonable provisions and their replacement by sections providing for a reasonable publicity and for a reasonable regulation of all large corporations doing an interstate business. Many reforms have already been instituted and we need have no misgivings that an administration which has accomplished so much will fail in securing still more for the public, without jeopardizing the business interests the maintenance of which is so indispensable to political as well as to economic progress."

In the afternoon the principal speakers were Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who discussed "The Construction of a Corporation;" Samuel Gompers, Frank H. Kellogg of St. Paul and E. E. Prussing of Chicago.

CALL MONEY LOANED AT SEVENTY PER CENT.

New York, Oct. 23.—Call money opened at 40 per cent. At noon it was lending at 70 per cent.

GOVERNOR'S AID IS ASKED.

Dominick Caracci Wants to Find Brother's Slayer.

The aid of Gov. John C. Cutler is sought in the apprehension of Sam Tondi, murderer of Mike Caracci, both Italians, by Dominick Caracci, a respected citizen of Albany, N. Y., in a circular received by Gov. Cutler today.

The circular recites the main incidents of the murder of Caracci in this city on Sept. 12 last, and of the subsequent disappearance of Sam Tondi, suspected of the crime. Tondi is described as being 5 feet and 7 inches in height, weighing 130 pounds, wearing a soft black hat and dark gray coat, as having his eyes blackened in a fight, having light hair, and being 25 years of age. He is said to look more like a German than an Italian. He is a bartender by occupation.

Dominick Caracci states in his circular that his family is one of the best in Rome, Italy, where his brother is a Catholic priest. He, himself, is a voter in Albany, and is well thought of there. The circular requests that information concerning the man be sent to the chief of police of this city. A photograph of Tondi is reproduced in the circular.

BABY PLUNGES OUT OF WINDOW

Little Son of Harvey Robinson Falls 30 Feet—Life is Dispaired Of.

Harvey Robinson's little 18-months-old boy fell out of a second story window in his father's house, 107 Second avenue, at 5 p. m. yesterday, and his life is despaired of in consequence. While sitting in his high chair in front of the window, which was properly protected by a screen, the little one managed to get the catch loose, lost his balance and pitched head first out of the window.

The fall was about 30 feet, and as the mother heard the cry and saw what was happening, she rushed frantically to the front of the house. The child was unconscious when picked up, and Dr. Gowans was quickly summoned. The sufferer was found to have broken a leg in two places and fractured his skull. The doctor has hopes of saving his life, but it will be two or three days before this can be ascertained.

BAIL WAS FURNISHED.

The case of the State vs. E. S. Whitley, charged with criminal conduct with a woman, was set for hearing this morning but the matter will go directly to the district court. The defense, by Atty Soren N. Christensen, waived preliminary hearing and the accused was held to the district court. The bail was fixed at $250 which was furnished.

END OF GREAT BALLOON RACE

Records for Flight Distances and For Duration Are Broken.

GERMAN CONTESTANTS LEAD.

Daring Aeronauts Did Not Descend Until Confronted by the Shores of Atlantic Ocean

Bennett Cup Will be Awarded to One That Covered Longest Distance From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—Intense interest prevails here as to the end of the big balloon race. News of landing balloons is coming in fast and there is much close figuring being done to determine the approximate distance covered by each contestant heard from. Records for flight distances and for duration are being broken by nearly every balloon in the race. The record for the race as sailed from Paris last year was 402 miles. The German balloon Pommern, No. 1, with Oscar Erbsloch as pilot, landed today at Asbury Park, N. J., after covering an air line distance from St. Louis of nearly 880 miles. The world's record for flight, not made in a contest, however, is 1,200 miles, held by Count Henry de la Vaux of France. Count de la Vaux also held the duration record of 41 hours and 5 minutes which is being exceeded by every cup contestant landing today.

The Pommern up to noon apparently held the lead in the race. Another German contestant, the Dusseldrof, with Capt. Abercron pilot, is apparently second, having landed near Dover, Delaware, which is a distance of approximately 825 miles to her credit.

The American balloon St. Louis landed at Westminister, Maryland not far from Baltimore, after a flight of 720 miles.

The United States landed last night at Caledonia, Ont., after a flight of 850 miles. The third American contestant, the America, with Chandler and McCoy in the basket, is yet to be heard from.

The contest for first honors is sure to be close and the official record made by the balloons will not be known until measurements are received from government sources at Washington.

The Pommern's air achievement is regarded with great interest. The daring German aeronauts did not descend until confronted by the very shores of the Atlantic ocean. If this condition had not been met it is believed that the Pommern might easily have exceeded the 1,200 miles made by Count de la Vaux.

The James Gordon Bennett cup will be awarded to the balloon that has covered the longest distance from St. Louis measured in a straight line, regardless of how long the balloon may have been in the air or how many miles the recording instrument shows to have actually been traveled.

For example: A balloon that has traveled 1,000 miles and returns to within one mile of St. Louis would lose the race to a balloon that traveled only 150 miles and landed that distance from St. Louis.

FROM THE DUSSELDORF.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The following message was received at the Chicago office of the Associated Press this morning:

Dover, Delaware, Oct. 23.—This message is dropped from the balloon Dusseldorf at 8 o'clock 5 minutes, Oct. 23, at a distance of about 800 miles.

(Signed.)

VON ABERCRON and HIEDEMANN.

THE AMERICA LANDS.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23.—The America, Chandler, pilot, McCoy, aide, landed at 8 o'clock this morning at Patuxent, about 2½ miles from Annapolis Junction.

The St. Louis could have remained in the air much longer, but the atmosphere was very hazy and the pilot and his aide being in doubt as to their whereabouts and fearing that they were approaching the ocean, decided to descend. The landing was made without difficulty and the balloon intact.

Westminster is 28 miles northwest on an air line.

Yesterday afternoon the America was over Northern Ohio, but a change of wind brought it into Maryland. It is estimated that the distance covered is 700 miles. There were no mishaps.

PASSED OVER PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Three of the balloons that left St. Louis Monday afternoon passed over this city between 6:45 and 7:10 o'clock this morning. One was positively identified as the German balloon Pommern, which was seen at Cleveland yesterday afternoon. Another was identified as the English balloon Lotus II, which passed over Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday going eastward. A note dropped from the German balloon, reads:

"Am 8,000 feet in the air and have traveled 1,055 miles. Am trying to make Atlantic City.

The third balloon was not identified. All were traveling in a northeasterly direction.

The balloons were seen by people in all parts of the city and created intense interest.

In some sections the crowds watching the balloons were so great that street car traffic was interfered with.

If all the balloons seen in this vicinity continue in a northeasterly direction they will strike the sea and will, of course, be compelled to land. If this occurs they will fail to break the record of 1,185 miles as St. Louis is only about 850 miles on an air line from the Atlantic ocean.

A LOW BALLOON.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 23.—A long distance telephone message from Mineral says a balloon passed over that city at 7:45 this morning. It was about 150 yards high and heading northeast. The balloon landed two miles from Armenius Mines and turned out to be French. It had covered in its course about 1,200 miles.

FRENCH BALLOON LANDS.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to the Associated Press from Mineral, Va., today says:

The balloon Anjou (France), Bens Chandler, pilot, and Charles Leves, aide, landed two miles east of Arcanum mines in Louisa county, Va., at 7:45 a. m. today. The occupants were well but exhausted. They leave for New York tonight. The estimated distance

THE CHRISTMAS NEWS

THE RECOGNIZED INDUSTRIAL AND STATISTICAL ANNUAL OF THE STATE

Will Be Issued SATURDAY, DEC. 14th

It will be devoted to the interests of

UTAH :: IDAHO :: NEVADA :: WYOMING

and the record of each of those flourishing States in mining, agriculture, stock raising and all other branches of trade and finance will be ***Brought Down to Date.***

CHRISTMAS NEWS PRIZES

In conformity with its custom in the past, which has proved so popular with the public the Deseret News announces the following prizes for its Christmas issue.

First—A prize of $50 cash for the best Christmas Story submitted, not to exceed 8,500 words, about seven columns, or one page of the Deseret News.

Second—A prize of $25 cash for the best Christmas poem, not to exceed 1,200 words.

The competition will close on Nov. 15, 1907. All stories and poems submitted must be addressed the Deseret News, Christmas Department, Salt Lake City, Utah. They must be signed with a nom de plume, or a fictitious name and a separate envelope must be forwarded containing the real name of the author.

Manuscripts not accepted will be returned on receipt of postage.