LAST EDITION

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Mr. Advertiser Appreciates Both the Quantity and Quality of the "News" Circulation.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

12 PAGES — TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH — FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

PREST. TAFT ON RESOURCES

Administration's Policy Regarding Conservation Same as Roosevelt's.

STRONG PRAISE FOR PINCHOT.

States Should Supervise Forests That Are Privately Owned.

Will Ask Congress to Authorize Bond Issue to Complete Irrigation Projects Under Way.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 28.—As the special train bearing President Taft and party rolled into the Northern Pacific yards at 6:25 o'clock this morning a great double rainbow in the west greeted the visitors. It was a pretty sight and was taken as a good omen by the great crowd that had gathered to meet the chief executive, the third time Spokane has ever greeted a president of the United States.

The train was five minutes ahead of time. Promptly at 8 o'clock the smiling face of the president appeared. He stepped upon the rear platform of the coach and a great cheer of welcome went up.

The first to greet the president were Capt. George H. Holden of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and Lieut. Robert R. Reese, of the Third Infantry.

The president was then welcomed by Gov. M. T. Hay, Mayor Pratt, Senator Wesley L. Jones, Congressman Poindexter, President F. E. Goodall of the Spokane chamber of commerce and E. H. Echelman of the entertainment committee.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In a speech on the conservation of natural reserves delivered here today President Taft declared that he would ask Congress to authorize the issuance of $10,000,000 in bonds to complete irrigation projects already begun in the west and on which work had been stopped for lack of funds. This had been the hope of many settlers in the arid regions who had taken up lands in expectation of procuring a supply of water to make them fertile and the president's declaration was enthusiastically cheered.

The president declared that many newspapers had drawn unfair inferences as to the attitude of his administration on the general conservation of natural resources.

"The truth is," he said, "my administration is pledged to follow out the policies of Mr. Roosevelt in this regard and while that pledge does not involve me in any obligation to carry them out unless I have congressional authority to do so, it does require that I take every step to exert every legitimate influence upon Congress to enact the legislation which shall best subserve the purpose indicated."

BALLINGER IN ACCORD.

The president declared that Secy. of the Interior Ballinger is in accord with him as to the necessity for promoting, in every legitimate way, the conservation of natural resources.

The president also has praise for Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and refers to his "wonderful work for the conservation of the forests, supported by Mr. Roosevelt."

President Taft declared as to water-power sites that Congress must authorize the government to allot these sites to private interests for development, the government retaining general control and supervision.

He declared also that he would urge upon Congress the necessity of an authoritative classification of public lands to prevent difficulties of the past, such as the setting aside of coal and mineral lands as agricultural lands and vice versa.

The president sat up on his train until after midnight dictating his speech. He consulted freely with Secy. Ballinger before beginning work on the address, and again when the rough draft had been completed this morning.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES.

"I am going to take up today the subject of the conservation of our natural resources. This has been given a very wide scope. I don't promise to cover the whole ground today. I shall confine my attention to the parts of the policy which are certainly within the jurisdiction of the national government and especially concern the country west of the Missouri river.

"I refer first, to the preservation of the national forests; second, to the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands by irrigation; third, to the disposition of water power sites upon public lands, with proper restrictions upon the use both in respect to the compensation, its extent in point of time and the adjustment of rates to be charged to the public by the beneficiary of the grants; fourth, to the disposition of coal, oil and phosphate lands owned by the government, with such restrictions as will permit their development for private profit and yet will prevent monopoly and extortion in the sale of the product.

"The national forests as reserved by executive order contain about 167,000,000 acres of land in the United States proper. All of this land is now under the direct control of the forestry bureau and is being preserved from fire and from other destruction and is being treated in accordance with the best modern methods of treating forests, under the supervision of Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester and the head of the bureau of forestry in the department of agriculture.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

"It appears that the government timber land is only about one-fourth of the timber land owned by private individuals and that only 3 per cent of timber land owned by private individuals is properly looked after, according to modern methods of forestry. The destruction by fire of forests is estimated to be $50,000,000 a year. It would seem therefore, imperative that the states should exercise their jurisdiction over those forests to which I have referred and which are held by private individuals and require some system of fire protection and the adoption of the best methods of forestry. It would seem that the states have a right to do this because of the general interest which the public has in the preservation of the forests and in its equalizing of the water supply and its effects upon the climate. The regulation of the water supply of course, prevents erosion of the soil and the wasteful destruction of the best part of the soil which is carried down the rivers with the floods.

"I do not stop to discuss at length the forestry question. The wonderful progress made by Mr. Pinchot with the earnest support of Mr. Roosevelt and Secy. Wilson, at times has met the denunciation of persons in this western country on the ground that property was being taken which Congress intended for individuals and was being withheld from them. But I think general opposition to Mr. Pinchot's plans had disappeared and that the great body of the American people recognize the benefit of the reform in reference to forestry, and that they regret that it was not begun years ago. Congress has come fully to recognize the necessity for pursuing forestry reform by making liberal appropriations for the purpose. The forest lands of the United States ought to be surveyed and carefully preserved, and its jurisdiction in respect to them clearly defined.

"The regulation of forests in private ownership within state boundaries is not plainly within the scope of federal jurisdiction and it should be undertaken by the states. I do not think that the states have taken up the matter with as much energy as they ought and have not improved the opportunity which was given them by way of example by the forestry bureau of the United States. The question whether the federal government, with the purpose of equalizing the flow of water in navigable streams, and to promote navigation during the entire year, may enter upon a plan of regulating existing forests and re-foresting certain denuded territory in the states, I need not now discuss. The subject would involve a wider discussion than I have time to give it.

RECLAMATION PLAN.

"The plan of the government to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands, manifested in the reclamation act has been carried out most rapidly by the bureau charged with its execution. I had the honor the other day in Colorado of opening the most ambitious of these projects—at least the most difficult of them—the Gunnison tunnel, which is to bring water into a valley in Colorado, known as the Uncompahgre valley, with some 150,000 acres and to put it in a condition to grow fruit and cereals.

"There are some 30 projects which have been entered upon by the reclamation bureau and I believe that all of them are to be commended for their excellent adaptation to the purpose for which they were erected and for the speed with which the work has been done. It is said, however, that in the planning of a number of these improvements, the enthusiasm of the projectors has carried them to a point where they begin to feel embarrassed in the matter of resources with which to complete the projects, and begin to show that the strict limitations of the reclamation act were not closely observed by those engaged in executing them; that the projects were too many and more than could be completed in a reasonable time after their beginning, because of a lack of funds. The reclamation act provides for the expenditure of the funds made up by the sale of public lands and reimbursed from time to time by the installments to be paid by the settlers who take up the irrigated land and also provides that no part of a project is to be contracted for and begun until the money for the completion of that part of the project contracted for shall be in the reclamation fund. Now, it appears that it will take $10,000,000 or more, which is not available in the reclamation fund at present, fully to complete the projects, and it also appears that a great number of persons, by reason of the beginning of the projects, have been led into the making of settlements, the expenditure of time and labor with the hope and upon the reliance that such reclamation enterprises will be carried through in a reasonable time.

INTENTION OF CONGRESS.

"I think that there is no doubt that it was the intention of Congress that projects should not be multiplied in such a way that they could not be completed within a reasonable time with the reclamation funds provided by the sale of public lands and it would probably have been wiser to adhere strictly to the limitation thus construed even though the language of the act, by dividing up the projects into parts on terms, seemed to permit the beginning of more projects than there was likely to be money enough to complete within a reasonable time. The pressure was doubtless very great and the reclamation service yielded to the pressure within the letter of the law and now find themselves in the situation described. The work has been well done and reflects credit upon the engineers who have had charge of it.

"But something must be done to relieve the present situation which is one of disappointed hopes to many settlers upon the arid lands, who counted upon an early completion of the projects undertaken and invested their money and spent their time and seemed to be no nearer the goal of satisfactory irrigation than they were when the projects were begun. I think it wise to apply to Congress for relief by urging the passage of an enabling act which shall permit the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in the sum of $10,000,000 or more, to complete all the projects now projected. These bonds should be redeemed from the money paid into the reclamation funds after the completion of the projects.

WAGON WRECKED.

In attempting to pass a heavy wagon loaded with dirt in front of the Temple on Main street, Dave Kershaw, the driver of one of the wagons of the American Linen and Supply company, had his wagon wrecked this morning. The left front wheel was torn off and completely demolished and the seat was also torn off. Another wagon was sent to the rescue and the load of soiled linen was eventually got to the laundry. Kershaw had only been in the employ of the company a few days.

HURT IN A CAVE-IN.

(Special to the News.)

Park City, Sept. 28.—A cave-in occurred shortly before noon today, in the Daly-Judge mine, in which Archie Henderson, a miner, was caught. When rescued he was found to be suffering with a broken thigh. The other workmen in the locality escaped.

NATIONAL COPPER BANK OF SALT LAKE CITY IS APPROVED

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—The application of W. W. Armstrong, P. J. Moran, Lafayette Hanchett, John Dern and D. McVichie to organize the National Copper bank of Salt Lake City, has been approved. Capital $500,000.

PIE-HUNTERS ANSWER CALL

Grand Reunion of Chronic Office-Seekers Held at Salt Lake Theater.

"AMERICANS" IN CONVENTION

Same Old Oratory Opens the Ball With The Usual Trimmings as Side Dishes.

Bulletin—At 2:30 this afternoon Allan Sanford placed J. S. Bransford in nomination for mayor. A. J. Weber presented the name of Joseph Lippman, and Attorney Verzy presented Ezra Thompson. There was quite a fight in progress on the floor of the convention, with the odds apparently in favor of Bransford, and with Joe **Lippman's chances slowly fading away.**

When the city convention of the "American" party convened in the Salt Lake Theater this morning it looked as if it might be a reunion of the International and Amalgamated Association of Officeholders and Soft Snap Seekers. Every driver of a sprinkling cart, every member of the street cleaning force, every deputy, including the dog catcher and his assistants, and the heads of departments and councilmen—all of these with very few exceptions were there, honored by their selection at the primaries as delegates to a convention which is intended to place a ticket in the field, the election of which will insure the jobs of the delegates for another two years.

The schedule called for the call to order at 10 o'clock. At that hour there were several delegates present. After a wait, the band meantime being sent abroad to drum up enthusiasm, Jerry Darmer called the convention to order. He called upon the delegates in the rear of the house to be seated. Some hesitancy being manifest among them, he ordered the band to strike up a lively tune. "The Star Spangled Banner" was played and as its strains were wafted over the auditorium, at a signal from Darmer, the delegates who were seated slowly arose and remained standing until Darmer sat down again. The proof of Darmer's leadership and executive ability was displayed to marked advantage.

"Will the delegates in the rear of the house please come forward and be seated?" It was Darmer calling to those beyond the parquette. No response being evident, he introduced to the patriots assembled "that sterling citizen, that able lawyer, that well known American"—and the guessing contest was launched, when Darmer spoiled all bets by naming this man. He was Judge W. H. Bramel.

BRAMEL, THE ORATOR.

With a great show of modesty, Bramel moved forward to the center of the stage from his place of concealment in the wings. He grasped the mallet tied with red, white and blue baby ribbon, toyed with it while the applause started and then stopped, meantime placing his speech on the table, expanding his chest—and the doings were on.

"We are asked to stop the fight," he said with the rising inflection used by so many well-known orators. "If we are in the wrong in this fight, we should stop. If we are in the right we should fight to the end." At this point three or four cheers were heard in the distance. As they died down, Bramel continued his effort.

He defined the present fight in Utah as being between conflicting ideas, one of them being that every man must obey a polygamous priesthood in voting and the other that he may think for himself and vote as he pleases. One must prevail and the other must go under, he said. At this point in his speech, Judge Darmer clapped his hands and, again exhibiting his power as a leader, several in the front row of the auditorium followed suit and one of them trumped with a cheer.

"But something must be done to relieve the present situation which is one of disappointed hopes to many settlers upon the arid lands, who counted upon an early completion of the projects undertaken and invested their money and spent their time and seemed to be no nearer the goal of satisfactory irrigation than they were when the projects were begun. I think it wise to apply to Congress for relief by urging the passage of an enabling act which shall permit the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in the sum of $10,000,000 or more, to complete all the projects now projected. These bonds should be redeemed from the money paid into the reclamation funds after the completion of the projects.

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JUDGE GOODWIN ON SILVER ISSUE

Addresses American Mining Congress, Maintaining World Needs White Metal.

DEMONETIZATION QUESTION.

Silver Should be Reinstated as a Money Metal or Gold Should be Demonetized.

Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 28.—The convention of the American Mining congress settled down to business today, the preliminary exchange of civilities between hosts and guests having been disposed of on the opening day. After the introduction of several resolutions which were referred to the committee appointed to consider such matters, the delegates entered into a free discussion of the silver question. The debate was of a restricted nature, any political significance being expressly barred, and hinged upon the ways and means open to the mining industry to create a larger market for the white metal. The discussion preceded the reading of several papers on this subject presented by men of wide reputation in the mining fraternity.

JUDGE GOODWIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Goodwin said in part:

"There is a special reason for returning to this question now. The myriads of men in the orient, Spanish America, southern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa will not, cannot and have not changed their money. Some states have accepted the gold standard, but this has been merely for convenience in dealing with foreigners. The money of the workers, who create a country's wealth, has remained the same. And that money is silver money.

"Though silver, measured by gold, has fallen nearly or quite 50 per cent, employers in silver money countries pay employes the same weight of silver that they paid 30 years ago. The result is that they can sell their wares to us at about one-half what they could 30 years ago, but when they come to buy of us, the cost, in their money, has been doubled, and exchanges have fallen until our export trade with half the world's peoples has been practically killed. The ships of the Southern Pacific, formerly engaged in oriental trade, are swinging idly on their chains in San Francisco harbor, and Mr. Hill of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads, admits that he has no outbound cargo for his ships to China; that since the war between Japan and Russia closed the exports to both Japan and China have been chiefly confined to such machinery and material as they are obliged to have and are not yet able to supply from their own works. Eastern manufacturers can no longer sell their wares in the orient, their trade with other silver countries is being swiftly curtailed—countries that contain quite half the inhabitants of the earth.

DEMONETIZATION AND DEMORALIZATION.

"The great financiers and bankers see the demoralization that has fallen upon the exchanges and are helpless to prescribe a remedy; the reports of our consuls in China, Japan, India, Turkey and Egypt all show that our export trade is dead with those countries, and reports from South America are almost as bad.

"The appeals of the eastern press for extended trade relations with China, if illustrated, would make a hilarious showing in a comic almanac. In the meantime, the awful Chinese hive has begun to swarm, her manufactures are being rapidly extended, and it will not be long before she will be laying down in our ports iron and steel and wooden goods and a thousand other staple articles at prices that will defy the competition of all generous nations.

"Forty years ago there was much said about the impossibility of competing against oriental labor. By legislation, our government has more than doubled the difficulties of that competition.

THE REMEDY.

"There is nothing to do except to demonetize gold or to give recognition to silver. The longer this is delayed the more baneful will be the effects that have followed the demonetization. Japan has driven English and German ships from the trade of eastern Asia, because her seamen work for half what they did 25 years ago, while white labor has doubled. The situation has become a menace to all enlightened gold standard nations.

"A few years ago the government decided to have a secretary of agriculture. The live man in that office in the last 12 years has exalted agriculture until it has become a royal science, and already the vision is before us of doubling the product of the soil and mightily extending the area to be cultivated.

"Mining should be represented in the same way. Had there been a live and enlightened secretary of mining in Washington 30 years ago, he would have seen what was intended and would have sounded the alarm to the country, and the infamous legislation which passed then would have been defeated, and all the woes that followed that legislation would have been avoided.

"Such an officer is needed to gather data of mining from all the world, to be a guide for men engaged in that business; to be a guide for financiers and financial officers of the government; to keep up with the production and reduction of ores; to make needed experiments; to do for mining what Secy. Wilson has done for agriculture and horticulture."

chairman again walked to the presiding officer's table and knocked with his mallet. Order was almost instantly restored. In fact, throughout the session the delegates had acted very ladylike and preserved such order that the appointment of a temporary sergeant at arms was passed up entirely.

Temporary Secretary Smith then read the call for the convention and upon its conclusion, Judge Bramel appointed the following committees:

Credentials—W. O. Norrell, F. R. Christensen, R. S. Slater, F. J. Sefrit and A. Fred Wey.

Order of Business and Permanent Organization—Thomas Hobday, M. J. Morris, W. A. Holt, H. S. McCann and C. I. Moon.

Resolutions—A. J. Charon, William Nelson, A. S. Fowler, W. Mont Ferry, and W. J. Barrett.

After the committees were named, recess was taken for the noon meal.

CROWNING EVENT OF CELEBRATION

Great Pageant With Floats Commemorating Periods of American History.

COST OF SPECTACLE $300,000

Nearly 20,000 Men, Women and Children, Most in Costume, Represented Every National Society.

New York, Sept. 28.—The center of the Hudson-Fulton festivities today was the route chosen for the historical pageant of commemorative floats. It comprises Central Park west and Fifth avenue extending almost in a straight line, with a slight elbow at Fifty-ninth street, from One Hundred and Tenth street to Fourteenth street at the foot of Washington square.

The celebration committee has attempted to illustrate the periods of American history made famous by the achievements of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton.

The day opened with a drizzling rain, but this stopped before 8 o'clock. Although there was a chance that Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss might make brief trial flights over Governor's Island, the sightseers were too occupied with the street display to flock to the Battery as they did yesterday when these flights were the only outdoor feature of the celebration to be expected. It has been announced, however, that if the aviators flew at all, their most spectacular effort would not occur until tomorrow.

For the same reason, comparatively little interest was shown in the New York-Albany balloon race. As a high northwest wind still prevailed there seemed little chance the dirigible balloons would rise.

TODAY'S PAGEANT.

Today's pageant really represented the supreme effort of the commission. For several months 300 artists, carpenters and papier mache manipulators have been at work preparing the wood and plaster figures, which today decorated the 54 floats in the procession. Nearly 20,000 men, women and children, most of them in costume, representing every national and patriotic society in the city, posed as historic personages on these floats or marched between and beside them. The cost of the whole spectacle was $300,000.

On every available spot along the five-mile line of march stands had been erected for spectators, and the sums paid for seats on these varied from $1 to $5. Windows fronting on the two streets brought still larger prices.

The guests of the commission and the city, number several thousand. The former occupied an immense stand in front of the new public library on Fifth avenue. Fortieth and Forty-second streets. This was the reviewing stand and at this point on both sides of the street towered white pillars while at night the two blocks were illuminated to daylight brightness by thousands of electric bulbs.

This stand held the officers of the visiting warships and the representatives of foreign nations at the celebration, besides the commissioners and their families and friends. It is estimated that when the parade started from One Hundred and Tenth street early in the afternoon, it was in the presence of nearly 1,000,000 spectators.

STORY UNFOLDED.

The story unfolded by the floats and their costumed characters dealt with the history of New York and the country immediately surrounding, in four periods:

The Indian, Dutch, colonial and modern.

The last named, however, carried the tale no further than the first Erie canal boat and the introduction of water from Croton reservoir.

Leading the pageant were the officers of the city and the commission. The Irish societies led the first division, having in line about 400 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and 2,000 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, while after them marched 1,500 from the Italian organizations; 1,500 Bohemians, 250 Poles and 250 Hungarians all in costume.

The title car New York which led the floats was followed by 250 Norwegians. A number of Iroquois Indians took part in the tableau on the floats that followed.

After about 1,000 more members of the Italian societies and 1,000 more from Ireland came the floats representing scenes in the early Dutch colonies, including representations of the Half Moon and the Fate of Henry Hudson."

One that attracted much attention was the car St. Nicholas, which was attended by 250 children. In order that the youngsters might not be wearied by the long march they served in relays along the route.

Swedish and Irish societies, including 1,500 members of the Clan-na-Gael, preceded the floats of the colonial period, and the members of various patriotic societies escorted the cars of the modern, or United States, period, which composed the last division. "The reception to Lafayette," however, was accompanied by 200 members of the French societies, and the car Garibaldi was escorted by members of the Italian societies, including the five veterans who had served under the Italian liberator.

The other two events of the day include a music festival in the Metropolitan Opera House and literary exercises in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, both in the evening.

FRENCH CATHOLICS WARNED.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The French episcopate has issued a pastoral letter warning Catholic parents in France that the teaching in the public school jeopardizes the faith of their children. The letter condemns especially coeducation, saying the "mixture of the two sexes is contrary to morality and unworthy of a civilized people."

The letter forbids specifically the use of a score of public school text books, particularly histories.

CLOSE FORMATIONS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 28.—Answering the criticism that present-day drills and other military training methods are obsolete and useless, Chi. E. M. Weaver of the army general staff, detailed in attendance upon the national guard convention here, declared in an interview today that close order formations were absolutely necessary. He admitted that open order fighting was the only way of meeting conditions in modern warfare, but asserted that without the discipline inculcated by the manual of arms, a soldier on the battlefield would be of little use.

JAPANESE SEAL POACHERS SENTENCED

Valdez, Alaska, Sept. 28.—The United States revenue cutter Perry, which arrived in port today reports that several boat crews of Japanese from an unidentified schooner were surprised while killing seals on Walrus island by Agent Proctor, of the North American Commercial company, who is stationed on St. Paul's island. Proctor, assisted by natives captured one boat crew of six Japanese and the remainder escaped.

The prisoners were tried before Commissioner Brown at Unalaska and sentenced to be imprisoned three months and to pay $50 costs each. They will arrive here on the revenue cutter Rush on Oct. 8, and, after serving their jail sentence, be deported to Japan.

PASTOR REFUSES TO ACCEPT BIG SALARY

New York, Sept. 27.—A question that the Newton presbytery, in session at Washington, will have to decide is whether or not the Rev. Lott of Newport, Pa., shall be allowed to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Marksboro, N. J. The presbytery has made a rule not to appoint a pastor at a salary less than $800 a year, whereas Mr. Lott refuses to accept more than $700. That sum, he says, is enough for his needs and he hates to be burdened with wealth.

MO. PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 28.—Official announcement of the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific railroad system was made here yesterday when reorganization papers were filed with Secy. of State Pence. Under the reorganization the capital stock is placed at $204,000,000. This reorganization is a step in the plans for the Goulds presidency of the Western Pacific and the inauguration of transcontinental traffic over their roads.

SEVEN NEW CASES ADDED TO LIST

More Typhoid Fever Reported to the Health Authorities Today and Investigations Made.

Seven new cases of typhoid fever were reported this morning from different parts of the city and cause some anxiety among the health authorities. The cases were immediately investigated and an inspection of the premises were made and orders were given to clean up and use plenty of disinfectants freely. It is still believed, however, that the epidemic is under control. The health authorities say there will probably be several more cases reported where persons have been exposed a week or 10 days ago.

The list of victims reported today are as follows:

Mrs. J. H. Holdi, 1202 Bryan avenue; Mrs. M. E. Stocketh, 245 east Second South street; Clarence Anderson, 563 Genesse avenue; David Colton, 159 Aberdeen; Ernest Nott, 125 Tenth East street; Emma Hornsby, 533 Jefferson street; and Afton McDonald, 630 First avenue.

QUARANTINE RAISED.

The quarantine has been raised on the milk in Woods Cross and the health authorities say that there is no danger now. The premises have been cleaned and disinfected and the cows removed.

The dairies selling milk in Salt Lake are improving every day the inspectors say, but there are a number of dairymen who are still careless and they will be compelled to live up to the ordinance before the inspectors will leave them alone. In many cases the dairymen have moved into new barns and have installed new cooling plants and washing racks.

SCARLET FEVER CASES.

Six cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday among schoolchildren. The city health department has put on two additional inspectors to take care of this work. The department was considerably exercised over the outbreak of scarlet fever but the children have all been quarantined and the inspectors do not believe that the children in the schools were exposed. The list of scarlet fever patients was as follows: Norma Ashton, 138 Seventh West street; Marcus Pepper, 691 Ninth avenue; Mary Ross, 321 B street; John Harden, 932 Euclid avenue; Frank Nelson, 261 Third avenue, and Ashton Romney, 128 D street—all but two on the northeast bench.

DIDN'T ATTEND SCHOOL.

In an article appear in last evening's "News" giving an account of new cases of typhoid fever and other diseases, it was stated that Hazel Holding, aged 12 years, and Minnie Holding, aged 14 years, of 177 H street, were reported to be afflicted with smallpox. It was also stated that the children had been attending school, giving the impression that they had been to school while victims of the disease. The latter statement is incorrect, as Mr. Holding stated today the children had not been to school but had been kept home.

LAST RESPECTS TO MRS. PHOEBE KIMBALL

Funeral Services Held in the Eighteenth Ward Chapel at 11 O'Clock This Morning.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Phoebe Kimball was held in the Eighteenth ward chapel at 11 o'clock this morning, a large number of friends and relatives being in attendance. Bishop T. A. Clawson presided, and prayers were offered by Bishop O. F. Whitney and President F. M. Lyman, the speakers being Elders J. Golden Kimball, John Henry Smith, and President Joseph F. Smith. Most of the remarks were reminiscent of the beautiful life of the departed, and of her husband, Heber P. Kimball, his father, President Heber C. Kimball, and of her own father and mother. Many comforting sentiments were offered to the mourning family, and the remarks all indicated the high regard in which the deceased had been held. The music for the occasion was furnished by Messrs. Pyper, Whitney, Ensign and Kimball, and Mrs. Emma Ramsey Morris, who sang "O My Father" to Mr. Kimball's accompaniment in a most soulful manner. The interment took place in the city cemetery.

BATTLE FOR LIFE IN DARK

Desperate from Futile Infatuation James Marsh Tries to Murder His Landlady.

WAS SAVED BY HER CHILDREN

As Mrs. Newell is Being Forced To Swallow Poison Boys To Rescue.

With Carpet Stretcher and Pick Handle They Gallantly Beat Off Their Mother's Assailant.

With the desperateness of a mad but futile infatuation, James Marsh, aged 40 years, early this morning broke into the home of Mrs. Melinda Newell, the wife of Fred Newell, 527 south Fourth East street, and attempted to put into execution numerous previous threats to end her life. While carrying out his purpose by holding Mrs. Newell in a throttling grip and endeavoring to force the contents of a poison vial between her lips, he was driven off by two lads, 10 and 15 years of age, and later caught by the police after he had secreted himself in the cellar of the house. Today a complaint was issued against him charging assault with intent to commit murder.

The incident of the early morning is the culmination of a series of threats that has brought Mrs. Newell to the verge of complete nervous prostration, caused her to live under the shadow of fear for weeks and which necessitated her husband making a hurried run from Leadville, Colo., for the purpose of protecting her against the advances and threats of the man who is now lying in jail under the charge of attempting to commit murder. That the infatuated man did not accomplish his threats this morning is due only to the heroic work of the two little lads who so bravely fought and battled against the brute strength of the would-be-murderer.

WAS A BOARDER.

The story told this morning is that for some time Marsh, who was booked at the station as Morris, had been a boarder in the home of the Newells. Not long since Fred Newell, who is an electrical lineman and well known in the city, left to take a position in Leadville, Colo., leaving his wife and children temporarily in Salt Lake. With almost the going of Mr. Newell, Marsh who still remained as a boarder, began making advances toward Mrs. Newell, with importunations that she forsake her family and husband for him. The repulses to his advances seemed only to add fuel to the fire of his infatuation and his conduct became such that Mrs. Newell was compelled to send for her husband. When Mr. Newell arrived in response to the call and learned the story of Marsh's conduct, he literally threw Marsh out of the house with the caution that if he returned it would be to his death. This was between three and four weeks ago, but immediately upon Mr. Newell's return to Colorado, Marsh, evidently more desperate than before, renewed his attentions to Mrs. Newell, forcibly entering her home and on numerous occasions stopping her on the street.

APPEARS WITH A GUN.

Beginning at first with veiled threats little over a week ago, he became more bold and made his way into the home, carrying a gun and announcing his entry with the threat, "Here's where we die together if you won't go with me." He was compelled to leave the home and complaint was made to the police, but with cunning he eluded the officers.

DEATH WARRANT BY 'PHONE.

Last night he called Mrs. Newell up by telephone and in a threatening way told her that "if you don't meet me tonight I will kill you before morning." Paying no other than nervous attention to him, Mrs. Newell, with her children, retired for the night, to be awakened shortly after 2 o'clock by a noise in the house. As she started to arise in her alarm Marsh entered the room and with a lunge caught her by the throat and with a snarling cry, "Here's where we die," threw her back on the bed. Holding her throat in a vise-like grip, he at the same time, it is said by the children who, when awakened, saw him still clutching the mother, attempted to force a vial into her mouth.

AWAKENS GIRL.

As Mrs. Newell fell back under his strength, unable to utter a cry, she reached and caught the hair of her 10-year-old daughter, who was in bed with her. The girl awakening and seeing the tragedy being enacted, gave a cry of alarm that brought the two boys, the 10-year old son and the 15-year-old adopted son of Mrs. Newell. Even when the boys entered the room Marsh was still holding Mrs. Newell in his grip.

Grabbing the first objects of attack they could find, the boys seized a carpet stretcher and a pick handle and began beating Marsh over the head and shoulders until he released his grip on the mother. As he started to run out of the room he turned to call back "If you call the police I will come back and kill you anyway."

While he was making his escape the little girl had called the police by telephone, but on their arrival no trace of Marsh could be obtained.

MARSH RETURNS.

Apprehensive under the fear of the night Mrs. Newell went into a neighbor's house, while the neighbor in anticipation of the return of Marsh waited on watch inside the Newell home. He had not been sitting in the dark long when a scratching sound at one of the window screens was heard, and the police were called again. Patrolmen Woods and McMartin answered the call, and a 15 minutes' search resulted in finding Marsh hidden in the recess of the cellar of the Newell home.

CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE.

When searched Marsh had in his possession a vial of laudanum and on the way to the station he did not deny his attempt to take the life of Mrs. Newell, but volunteered the information that it had been his intention to take his own life in the cellar.

Mrs. Newell today was positive that