

COMMERCIAL CLUB ELECTION TODAY

Probable That Nominations Made By Committee Will Go Through Without Change.

DEFEAT DUE FOR FEES PLANK

Proposition to Increase the Initial Payments of Prospective Members Is Not Popular—Open House.

FOR BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Frank S. Murphy, Joy H. Johnson, W. V. Armstrong, John S. Bransford.

INSURGENTS TICKET

W. T. Benson, George D. Pyper, (In places of Messrs. Lane and Alder.)

Balance of ticket remaining same as above. Amendments increasing initiation fee from \$50 to \$100 for resident members and from \$25 to \$50 for non-resident members.

It is the big day in the Commercial club, this day of Jan. 8, 1910. A. D., and there are a number of important matters which are coming up for a vote. The first is that of the election of six members of the board of governors, over which there is something of a fight, and the other one particular bone of contention is as to whether there is to be an increase in the initiation fee from \$50 to \$100 for resident members with a corresponding action in regard to out-of-town applicants.

A nominating committee was appointed to name members for the board of governors, and this body made its report. There were some exceptions taken to its findings and two names were substituted in a sort of a minority report. The probability is that the nominations made by the committee will go through without change.

The holdover members of the board of governors are W. J. Halloran, president of the club; Ira H. Lewis, H. E. Clark, A. W. Carlson, William Spry, John Derr, Samuel Weitz, H. L. A. Culmer and John T. Odell. There is no question but the proposed increase of the initiation fee will be defeated. It is the very general opinion of the members that a numerical increase with the annual dues accruing thereon is more than a limited number of new names with an increase in the fee.

There was an open house this afternoon and there were all sorts of business men present. Members who patronize their own roof trees habitually made it a point to be present at the luncheon, a special stunt, and there were all sorts of good humored electioneering going on. The rooms were crowded at luncheon hour and the presence of a vast number of the fair sex denoted that there was interest outside of the masculine gender in regard to the outcome of the election.

THE SAFEST—THE BEST

If converted to the idea of storing your valuables in safe deposit vaults you naturally want to select a vault that will be secure—not one that fire may easily destroy or that burglars may penetrate with their nefarious tools.

The Utah Savings & Trust Company's vaults are fire and burglar proof and they are located in a fire proof building at No. 235 Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the business heart. Their lock boxes are the latest models. They have private booths for use of customers and courteous attendants.

HANSEN AFTER COLIC GERM.

Pure Food Commissioner Tackles the Home Made Mince Pie.

The pure food commissioner secured a number of "home made mince pies" and "fresh ranch eggs" Friday afternoon from local stores, and the same are being investigated by the state chemist. "New Orleans molasses" in Ogden" is also being tested. The eggs were found to be cold storage affairs. When Commissioner Hansen bought the eggs he asked for a receipt for the price paid, so as to legally identify the dealer. The latter, however, with thanks, so the commissioner carried off in triumph the sign, "strictly fresh, 35 cents per doz." The young man who brought him to court for misrepresentation.

E. T. TAYLOR CRITICALLY ILL.

Word was received from the Groves L. D. S. hospital this afternoon that the condition of Edward T. Taylor, son of Joseph E. Taylor, is very critical and the young man is not expected to live.

Dayton Drug Co.

Cor. 2d So. and State. Phones 552.

CUT RATE DRUGS

Just a few of the many savings you can realize at either of our two stores all next week.

Hind's Almond Cream, 50c value ..... 30c Dagget and Randall Cream, 50c value ..... 34c Santol Tooth Paste, 25c ..... 15c Packer's Tar Soap, 25c value ..... 15c Herpicide, 1.00 value ..... .67c Herpicide, 50c value ..... .34c Vera Rose Rouge, 50c value ..... 23c

Godhe-Pitts Drug Co.

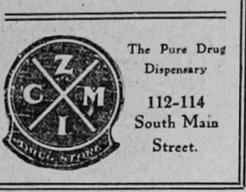
Cor. Main and 1st So. Phones 140.

Special!

Cotton Bloom Soap

We must reduce our stock of this dainty fragrant toilet soap in three sizes—special:

Guest Room size, 3 for 10c. Cotton Bloom size, 3 for 25c. Buchanan's 363 size, 3 for 50c.



SALT LAKE ROUTE OFFICES TO CLOSE

Washout Will Force Unwelcome Holiday Upon an Army Of Employees.

That all offices of the Salt Lake Route not actually concerned in the repair of the road following the washout will be temporarily closed and the officials and clerks of the general traffic departments forced to take an unwelcome holiday seems certain from statements made locally. This will affect the offices in all cities where they are maintained and particularly in this city and in Los Angeles and other of the larger California Salt Lake Route headquarters. District Freight and Passenger Agent Mandersfield stated to the News this afternoon that the curtailment would not be decided upon for several days. Whether or not the uptown offices of the company in this city will be closed at once, he would not say. From the statements made, however, it appears that all business for the road will be transacted at the depots and the offices of the various engineering and construction departments will be the only ones maintained on a large scale. All through passengers who bought their tickets before the disaster, can have them exchanged for tickets over the Southern Pacific road at Ogden or this city. All traffic, both passenger and freight, will for the time be handled exclusively by the Southern Pacific.

CONFERENCE HELD TODAY.

General Manager R. E. Wells of the Salt Lake Route held a long conference with Vice President Bancroft this morning, in the latter's office relative to traffic matters, but both subsequently said they would make no statements for publication. Mr. Wells stated early this afternoon, there were no new developments today, further than what had already been made known. He had been intending to go to the front by tonight's train, but would not know for a certainty until late in the afternoon. Relative to existing conditions, Mr. Wells said, "It is impossible to state just what they are as of this date, for we are shut off from all access to the locality involved, both by the washouts and the destruction of the telephone lines. We will not know where we are until our chief engineer has been over the line. He left Los Angeles this morning with a pack train for the scene of disaster, and in the course of a week, he will have traveled over the destroyed line. Then he will know just how the situation is, and we will have some idea of what is to be done." When asked if he thought the road through that section of the country would have to be relocated up the mountain where the floods could not reach, Mr. Wells said nothing could be said on that matter now, it would be entirely speculation. But the flood was certainly the worst that ever happened in that part of the country far more so than the great flood of 1907. While the road is out of commission on through business, it will be operated between Modena and Salt Lake for local traffic.

WAIT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Mr. Wells then reiterated what he had said at first, that until the chief engineer had completed his survey, no information could be given out as to the future, how many miles of road would have to be rebuilt, or how long it would take to restore the line where it was before the flood. As to the curtailment of the office forces, that was out of his line—under the traffic department, of which Mr. Mandersfield is in charge at this end. Mr. Mandersfield, the assistant general freight and passenger agent, was sent to a News representative that the reported curtailment would be made, but it was impossible at that time to state just what it would be, or whether the up-town office was to be closed for the time being. It is likely to be several days before this is decided upon. Superintendent Van Housen was seen at the depot. He stated that as far as he knew traffic would be continued as usual between this city and Modena. There is a general air of depressing and depressing gloom pervading the Salt Lake Route offices, the only exception being Mr. Mandersfield who is bound to be cheerful.

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE WOOLGROWERS

(Continued from page one.)

even greater loss to the live stock business it is resolved.

"That we appeal to the several state legislatures to enact uniform bounty laws and that the executive committee of this association take immediate steps to bring this matter to the attention of the governors and legislative bodies of the several states.

"We recommend uniform rules and regulations be prescribed for the marking of sheep. We also recommend the work of the national forest employes for what they have done towards the destruction of predatory animals. How ever in the connection it is but fair to ask that the national forest bureau bear their proper proportion of the expense in accordance with the area controlled by them."

"The National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company of Chicago, inaugurated by this association, has accomplished its purpose in the marketing of the wool of its shippers far beyond the fondest hopes of its promoters and is now firmly established on a sound and impregnable basis. Thus proving the great advantage to be accomplished by united effort and cooperation of the association. We, therefore, appeal to all members of the Woolgrowers' association to loyally support the Warehouse company, being fully convinced that the movement is in the right direction and that the success of the wool trade is by reason of the existence of this company will continue to increase from year to year.

BOUQUET TO COSGRIFF

"We extend to Mr. J. E. Cosgriff, president of the National Warehouse Company, and to President Fred S. Gooding of this association our sincere thanks and appreciation for their untiring efforts during the past 12 months to develop and increase through the medium of the Warehouse company controlled by woolgrowers for marketing the wool products of the country in the same business like manner as other staple products are sold.

"We heartily commend the efforts of the commercial interests of the city in the establishment of the Warehouse support of western woolgrowers in establishing a wool warehouse in that city, recognizing that the movement of the wool trade is in the right direction and that the success of the wool industry of the western states.

"We appreciate the efforts of all present at the Missouri river cities to establish independent warehouses where the woolgrowers can store their wool until such time as it can be satisfactorily marketed in the board cities in the very near future.

"We commend the work of the department of agriculture, the bureau of plant industry in their investigation of poisonous plants and all other valuable work for the benefit of the country, and we recommend to Congress liberal appropriations for the continuance of such work.

REWARD.

"The recent action of your executive officers in aiding the prosecution of recent crimes against the lives and property of the woolgrowers is strongly commended and we recommend that this association give notice that no expense or efforts will be spared in protecting the lives and property of its members.

"The thanks of the association are due, and are hereby most heartily tendered to the following: Mayor of Ogden, the Weber club, the Elks club, the officers of the Utah Woolgrowers' association and the citizens of Ogden generally for their generous hospitality extended to the attending members of this association and the wives of those accompanying them, and for the contributions they have made towards making our stay in Ogden a continuing pleasure; and to the press for its interested and accurate report of the proceedings and the above named.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

Former Governor Gooding Expresses Himself Plainly on Pinchotism.

(Special to The News.) OGDEN, Jan. 7.—After the program for this morning's session of the woolgrowers was practically covered, Fred R. Gooding gave the address and paid his respects to Gifford Pinchot, I am glad Pinchot has stepped out," he said, "and I hope that we will have no more Pinchotism in the administration of the forest reserves. I hope that the new appointee will be a man in sympathy with the interests of the western sheepowners and western interests for a harmonious administration of the bureau. At the conclusion of his remarks, he was greeted with deafening applause which did not subside for several thrilling moments. His speech, which was a model of brevity and force, was well received and a response in the views of every delegate present. The cheering and applause seemed to come from every quarter of the hall.

Asst. Forester Potter, who is named in the press dispatches as the temporary successor at least of Gifford Pinchot, was a speaker this morning. Mr. Potter was highly respected as a man who could better understand the situation existing between the forestry bureau and the western stockholders.

"Before I left Washington to attend this convention," Mr. Potter said, "I called upon Secy. Wilson and asked him if he had any message to send to the convention of sheep owners. His reply was that he had no message to send to you. Secy. Wilson was very kind in that he desired of the department of agriculture, and the forestry bureau particularly, to co-operate with the sheepmen to the end that the administration of the forest reserves be in accordance with a common purpose and meet on some common ground which will result in the greatest good and the most lasting benefits. We want an intelligent administration of the forest reserves and we need your assistance in obtaining this."

Mr. Potter was roundly applauded at the conclusion of his short address and then from the floor many questions were hurled in his direction. Mr. Potter endeavored to answer these in a general way, but was obliged to admit ground, but he told the delegates that if they would write to the department they would be answered with the greatest detail and with no sparing of pains. He told them that the department wants to learn all it can of existing conditions, and from all sides, in that general way, he will be glad to be intelligent and such as will work to the best good of the greatest number. Another address at this morning's session that was listened to with interest

Interest was that of Dr. Melvin of the industry, who contributed his quota to the prosperous conditions that have been enjoyed by the settlers and it has done its share to make possible the building of homes, schools and churches, and in making about that condition of community interest and well being that makes life pleasant and worth living.

GRAZING REGULATIONS.

The regulation of grazing and the allotment of ranges occupied by the sheep and cattle is being made more carried out with due consideration of the interests of the parties concerned. The forestry service has, however, attempted much in their policy of regulation, but it has been rather than beneficial. Much has been said about the little man and the care for him and starting him out in business at the expense of the larger holders and the policy of the forest service has been to reduce the holdings of some and give them to others. This policy has been objected to by the pasturists who suffered the loss of their ranges. They have had just cause for complaint because no recognition was given them for the grazing privileges taken from them, whereas, as a matter of fact and in the light of justice, the privilege to graze upon the forest reserve was as much theirs by prior right as the privilege to use water out of the public streams becomes a right by beneficial use. True, the forage within the forest belongs to the entire community, but so does the water in the streams and a prior right to either of them should be determined by the use and occupancy that has been acquired by the party in possession.

JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

One of the strongest addresses of the convention was that of Peter G. Johnson of Blackfoot, Ida., who spoke this afternoon to the convention of the Woolgrowers' association in Salt Lake. The subject I shall attempt to address you upon is one which, in order to have a clear understanding of, it will be necessary to state the attitude of the National Woolgrowers' association towards the national forest reserve in the past. I know of no better way to do this than to quote a resolution which was recently adopted at the last wool convention held at Blackfoot, one in Pocatello, Ida., and the other at Helena, Mont. This resolution is as follows:

"We are unqualifiedly in favor of the preservation of the public forests and of the creation of forest reserves out of timbered areas, within which timber may be cut only under government supervision, without, however, giving our assent to the plan of imposing the burden of forest preservation upon the livestock industry." From this resolution it will be observed that the National Woolgrowers endorse most heartily the policy of the woolgrowers towards the preservation of the public forests, and the extension of the same where the land included is timbered area.

"The Helena convention of the National Woolgrowers' association, in its prompt elimination of the non-timbered lands, realizing that if this action were taken by the forest department the lands suitable for agricultural purposes would be free for the homesteader to take advantage of.

Another resolution passed at the Pocatello convention is as follows: "We make our opposition to any change in the law governing the public lands of the United States, except that which shall promote the interests and welfare of the bona fide homesteader."

THE BEST LAND LAW.

From this it can be plainly seen that the National Woolgrowers place themselves on record for the settlement of agricultural lands and ask for the retention of the land for the forest reserves in order that the said lands might be placed under the present U. S. land laws, which, after all, in my judgment are the most wholesome and the best law in the business, and that the United States homestead law is the best land law that we have ever had and notwithstanding the hue and cry of notwithstanding the hue and cry of that, which, as a whole, there has been as much honesty and integrity manifest in the purpose of the homesteader in acquiring title to his land as there has been, or is, in acquiring title to the same by the aid of his fellow American citizens. So much for the position of the National Woolgrowers with reference to the national forests and the settlement of the country.

While it is true that we have gone on record as to our purposes and that, too, in this very public manner, we have not always been contented with the some of our leading men, we do not doubt the truthfulness of our assertions. A notable instance of this is found in the statement made by ex-President Warren of Wyoming in which he says: "The opposition we have to our proposal now comes primarily from the big men who graze wandering flocks of sheep on the public lands. These are the men whose interests are diametrically hostile to those of the homesteaders, who wish to eat out and destroy the country, and who, when they have thus ruined the land of the homesteader and small stockman, move elsewhere to repeat the process of devastation." Many of the men who are permanent dwellers in the land sympathize with our movement. Others, unfortunately, sympathize with their nomadic brothers, the ultimate result of whose actions is to destroy the country."

IN A FALSE LIGHT.

Such statements as this place the woolgrowers in a false light, and are responsible for much unjust criticism upon the industry and ill opinion of it by the people not in possession of the facts concerning it. The woolgrowers are not a homogeneous body, and there is substantial testimony of this in many of the settlements of this inter-mountain region. For example, take Salt Lake county and Ogden county. In Ogden county, Taylorville, Mill Creek and the two Cottonwoods; also Davis county in such settlements as Bountiful, Kaysville and Payson. Ogden is your best example of a city that has benefited by the benefits of our industry as is evidenced by the beautiful homes, business buildings and bank structures that belong to the prospective homesteaders who are in your midst. The retention of the ex-president that the land of the homesteader has been ruined by the woolgrower is a little far-fetched. In my own experience covering a period of 25 years, the lands which were sheep ranged at the beginning of that period are now in many instances dotted with the prosperous homes of the settlers. It is plain to see that the woolgrowers from the support received from the

sheep husbandry and the wool-growing industry, and the conditions that have been enjoyed by the settlers and it has done its share to make possible the building of homes, schools and churches, and in making about that condition of community interest and well being that makes life pleasant and worth living.

SOME NOT FOREST LAND.

If the price of lumber continues to go up of what benefit is our forest reserve? If there is not timber enough on the mountain side to meet the needs that are set apart as forest reserves to control in some degree the price of lumber in the interest of the home builder, there is certainly a vast amount of the land that has no merchantable timber upon it and it is, therefore, not forest land, and it is not to be set apart as forest land, but to be put to some other beneficial use. If, on the other hand, we have the timber we certainly have the right to set our price upon it, to say the least, and to use the proceeds of which shall govern its ultimate disposal. Action of this kind will most certainly benefit the man most entitled to the highest type of the forest, and to legislate for the future welfare of this nation and the proper conservation of all of its resources; it is our duty to believe that the best interests of the present generation and can see neither sense nor reason in depriving ourselves of what we really need because of the unwillingness of others to use their own land with the same intelligence and a constant care that few other branches of industry require. Protective limits and minimum acreage should be set upon certain reserves which did not invite the practical man inasmuch as the limits were too small to engage his attention and observation, and the profit made out of the number of sheep permitted to the beginner and only those who were beginners in every sense of the word have taken advantage of the invitation to graze on the forest reserve. In some instances the privilege of transferring grazing privileges has been extended and the same are naturally more easily given than the right to graze were reduced in the first place received nothing whatever but were compelled to relinquish for nothing their rights and privileges in favor of someone else.

It is not to be understood that I am in any way opposing the method of procedure, but I do approve of the sale of sheep with the range privileges in sufficient numbers to suit the parties concerned, and that the number of sheep shall not exceed forest reserve in question. It seems to me that it would be only fair to all parties concerned, the man desiring to engage in the business, and the man desiring to get out of it, when the carrying capacity of a reserve has been determined, for the forest service to say to the beginner that he may graze on the range, but if he wishes to graze on the range he must purchase on the reserve up to the maximum limit." If the beginner complained that the price demanded by the sheep owner was too high, it is not to be understood that I am in any way opposing the method of procedure, but I do approve of the sale of sheep with the range privileges in sufficient numbers to suit the parties concerned, and that the number of sheep shall not exceed forest reserve in question. It seems to me that it would be only fair to all parties concerned, the man desiring to engage in the business, and the man desiring to get out of it, when the carrying capacity of a reserve has been determined, for the forest service to say to the beginner that he may graze on the range, but if he wishes to graze on the range he must purchase on the reserve up to the maximum limit." 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