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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10 1910 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

HYDE CHARGED WITH MURDER

Swope Family Counselor Files an Information Against Doctor.

NO ARREST HAS BEEN MADE.

His Attorney and Prosecutor Reach an Agreement as To Service.

He Will Appear at the Prosecutor's Office at 4 O'Clock and Accept It.

Kansas City, Feb. 10.—A climax in the Swope mystery came late this afternoon when John G. Paxton, the family counselor, filed an information at the office of the county prosecutor formally charging Dr. Bennett Clarke Hyde with murder in the first degree, holding him responsible for the death of Col. Thomas H. Swope.

Virgil Conkling, the prosecutor, said later that a warrant for Dr. Hyde's arrest would be sworn out during the afternoon.

Anticipating the warrant, Dr. Hyde's attorneys had told Mr. Conkling their client was ready and willing to accept service and would be available whenever he was desired.

The information filed by Paxton became an official record in the prosecutor's office shortly after 2 o'clock. Up to 2:30 o'clock no warrant had been issued for Hyde's arrest.

Later it was agreed between Hyde's attorneys and the prosecutor that the physician should voluntarily go to the prosecutor's office at 4 o'clock this afternoon and accept service.

The grand jury will go into every phase of the mystery. The inquiry will not be confined to the death of Col. Swope, but will include the death of Chrisman Swope and the epidemic of illness in the Swope household. Following the deaths of the two elder Swopes nine members of Mrs. Logan O. Swope's family were stricken with typhoid.

Dr. B. C. Hyde, who had attended the typhoid patients, contracted the disease himself and only sufficiently recovered to be able to attend the recent coroner's inquest.

There was a new turn today in Dr. Hyde's suits for alleged libel. The case in which the physician asked $600,000 in damages from J. G. Paxton, the Swope executor, was dismissed by the circuit court at Independence. This action was prompted by the attorneys for Dr. Hyde, who desired to thwart an attempt of Paxton's lawyers to secure a deposition from the physician.

No arrest in the Swope case following yesterday's verdict of the coroner's jury had been ordered up to this forenoon and none was expected.

A grand jury will be asked to take up the case, was the assertion. No warrant will be sworn out until the grand jury has made its recommendations.

All persons connected with the case were unwilling to be quoted on the probable action that might be taken next. The different sets of attorneys spent the morning in conferences. At the offices of Virgil Conkling, the county prosecutor, and Coroner Zwart also, the case was gone into behind closed doors. It was evident some decisive move was pending, but none in authority would vouchsafe a guess as to what the next step would be.

The coroner, it was asserted, was planning to hold an inquest over the body of Chrisman Swope as soon as the Chicago chemists finished their examination of the organs of the nephew of Colonel Thomas H. Swope. This second inquest would be held, it was said, regardless of what the prosecutor might see fit to do.

In the meantime witnesses whose depositions were desired in the libel suits brought by Dr. B. C. Hyde were being sought by the attorneys for both sides of these cases. The deposition taking had been stopped by the first inquest at Independence.

Dr. Hyde, Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, the toxicologist and Mrs. Logan O. Swope have all been served with subponaes.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

It Will be Made the Occasion of an Important Political Conference Concerning State Politics.

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Taft's visit to New York on Saturday, it is said, will be made the occasion of an important political conference regarding New York state conditions.

This conference probably will take place at the home of Lloyd C. Griscom, the new chairman of the New York county Republican committee, where a reception will be tendered.

Efforts will be made to have Gov. Hughes attend the conference and it is said the object of the affair is to discuss possible candidates for governor. The Republicans are said to be anxious to get a candidate who will have the support both of President Taft and Gov. Hughes.

In view of the many rumors of various sorts which have gained circulation in financial districts and elsewhere regarding the attitude of the administration President Taft's speech before the Republican club of New York on Saturday night at the Lincoln-day dinner will be followed with unusual interest.

It was said today that the president will take advantage of this opportunity to say that the Republican party went before the American people in 1908 with certain well defined pledes in its platform.

He will contend that these pledges must be carried out in fact as well as in spirit and he will do all in his power to see that they are carried out.

RICHES EMBARRASS OLD PRINCETON

Trustees Meet in Special Session To Consider Graduate College Dispute.

SOME TALK OF RESIGNATIONS.

Trouble Is Over Proctor's Gift of Half A Million and Legacy Left by Mrs. J. T. Swann.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 10.—The trustees of Princeton university who were called into special session today to consider matters in dispute with reference to the graduate college accepted the report and unanimously adopted the recommendations of the special committee of five appointed to consult with William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati, Ohio, in regard to his offer of $500,000 for a graduate college.

None of the trustees would talk and as the meeting of the board is private the tend of things will not be known until after they adjourn when a public announcement is expected. Talk of resignations is still in the air, but the reports cannot be traced to any responsible source.

The first inkling of the dispute was given in President Wilson's report of the board of trustees on Jan. 13, which, after mentioning the fact that a $500,000 gift had been received last May from William Cooper Proctor, '83, Cincinnati, with the proviso that an equal amount be raised by May 1, 1910, and that the "prospect site" be abandoned and a site suitable to the donor be chosen, presented certain difficulties that have arisen in attempting to use that money and the bequest of Mrs. Josephine Thompson Swann which now amounts to $830,000.

THE DIFFERENCES.

The differences are: First, Mrs. Swann's will directs that the building for which her bequest was meant shall be erected "upon the grounds of the said university."

Second, Mr. Proctor contributed his gift for the purpose of providing a place of graduate residence which should be set apart exclusively for graduate students, while Mrs. Swann's will explicitly directs that the rooms in the John R. Thomson graduate college are to be rented "at the best prices they will command" to graduates, seniors and junior students of the university.

President Wilson doubts whether any building set apart for the exclusive occupancy of graduate students should be administered upon an income bearing basis.

A special committee of five was appointed on Jan. 13 by the board of trustees to consult further with Mr. Proctor and secure an adjustment of the difficulties, but in the meantime he withdrew his gift. It was on reading the book prepared by Dean Andrew F. West of the graduate school, who is opposed to placing a graduate college on the campus and believes in a segregation of graduate students, that Mr. Proctor, his life-long friend, volunteered the gift.

The factions in the board of trustees and the alumni therefore arose, supporting President Wilson and Dean West respectively.

SENATOR SMOOT'S BILL FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Utah's Senior Member Working on a Measure to Benefit American Shipowners—Bills for Pensions.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Senator Smoot is working on a measure which has for its purpose the building up of the American merchant marine. The bill provides that for one year any body of citizens shall be accorded the right to purchase foreign-built vessels, the total tonnage of such purchased not to exceed 1,000,000 tons displacement. Under the proposed measure these ships may be brought into service under the Stars and Stripes free of duty. These vessels however, may be taken into the transport or other service of the government of the United States at any time necessary upon the payment to the owners of their appraised value. The purpose of the bill is to stimulate the American merchant marine by giving shipowners and prospective marine freighters the privelege of purchasing foreign steamships. Senator Smoot yesterday introduced a bill providing for the payment of $3,000 to Emma Kiener of Salt Lake, widow of Christian Kiener, deceased. The claim is that buildings on a homestead adjacent to Fort Douglas were destroyed by soldiers.

Senator Smoot also has introduced a bill granting a pension of $30 a month of Orlando F. Davis of Salt Lake.

E. H. CALLISTER GUEST OF SENATOR SMOOT

(Special to The News.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—E. H. Callister, collector of internal revenue for Utah, Idaho and Montana, is here with Mrs. Callister. They are the house guests of Senator and Mrs. Smoot.

BURGLARS TREATED SICK MAN HUMANELY

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Two thieves stopped in their work of ransacking a flat yesterday afternoon to wait upon a sick man who was alone in the rooms. They gave him his medicine, took him a glass of water, and set it on a chair, and then turned his pillow.

The robbers' patient was J. S. McCullough, 4131 Indiana avenue.

"If you make a noise we will kill you," said one of the thieves. "Now be good and we'll and treat you right."

After they had ransacked a bureau in the bedroom, one of the robbers went to the other rooms in quest of valuables, and his companion remained with the sick man. Observing the helplessness of the patient, the burglar volunteered to give him his medicine. He called his "pal" to bring a glass of water 'fer de gent."

Some small articles of jewelry were taken by the thieves, who politely bowed themselves out.

TROUBLE COMING FOR CONTRACTORS

Labor Unions Preparing to Send Ultimatum to the Builders Of Salt Lake.

STEEL MEN PARTICULARLY

"Dick" Jones Says Is Here to Stay and Will Hire Anybody Who Can Do Work.

The threatened labor trouble which was predicted in The News a month ago is assuming definite proportions. There have been rumblings in the local labor world all winter and these have been congealing into a well defined form. Succinctly, it is the eternal fight between organized labor and the free iance with the tools. There is a probability that many of the great buildings which are in the course of construction will be tied up when the weather breaks.

The Building Trades Council will meet next Sunday and at that time some course of action will be mapped out, the objective points of attack being the so-called "unfair" contractors. The council will oppose the employment of any men who do not belong to unions. Any contractors, or any building upon which non-union men are employed, will come under the ban. Any structure upon which are men who are not affiliated with the unions will be tabooed. That is the gist of the fight which is to come, and which promises to be one of the greatest labor troubles the city has ever experienced.

COMPLEX SITUATION.

The labor situation is very complex. The carpenters now are being paid $4.50 for eight hours' work. They want $5 straight on the first of May. The plumbers are getting $5.20 for a day's work now. They want $6. The steamfitters are in the same category. The painters want a raise from $4.50 to $5. All of the other mechanics seem to think that there is more money coming to them and the next few months at the Labor hall promise to produce some very lurid atmosphere.

There is a disaffection among the structural ironworkers, whose layoff would tie up a number of the most important buildings in the city. It is not so much the matter of wages with them as it is the fact that there are some buildings upon which non-union men are being employed. The attempted dynamiting of the Hotel Utah foundations, and the subsequent trial, has kept this condition before the union men very keenly. There has been much animus manifested and trouble has been expected at any time.

The union men are merging to make Salt Lake an organized city. They are diverting all other matters in favor of this one point. The meeting which is to be held on Sunday is expected to produce some drastic resolutions which will lead to immediate action. The fact that Salt Lake is approaching a building season such as it has never had before in its history, with a number of great structures in course of erection, and others on the tables of architects, is being seized upon by organized labor as a good condition under which to make their fight.

WHAT CONTRACTOR SAYS.

The Jones company of San Francisco which has the contracts for the steel work on the Hotel Utah and the Kearns' building, together with a number of others of importance, is the one combination at which the fight is aimed.

"I don't care whether the men are union or not," said "Dick" Jones, manager of the Jones company, this morning. "I want the work done and the men who are able to deliver the goods are the men who are going to get work from me. I am paying the union scale, and more, and I am paying men according to their ability. The union says that I must pay all men alike. That don't look good to me. If one man is better than another he gets more money. But there is not a man who is working for me that does not get the union scale. Most of them get more.

"The proposition is this," and Mr. Jones got very serious. "Here we have a number of big buildings to put up. There is a local union here, the members of which have worked upon small buildings in Salt Lake and the vicinity. They have not had the experience which would enable them to work on the big skyscrapers. In other words, they cannot deliver the goods. Now, they want to hold us up and make us employ men who are of no earthly worth, men that we cannot use except at a loss. Not for me. I don't care whether a man has a card or not. If he is a good workman he can have a job with me at better wages than the union pays. But he has to deliver his end of the contract just the same as I have to. I am going to be in Salt Lake for at least two years—that much in sight—and I expect to stay much longer."

Jack Munsey, at the head of the structural iron workers, would not commit himself in regard to conditions, but said that the meeting Sunday would have much to do with just what would be done in labor circles during the next month.

WILL ADVERTISE FOR MEN.

At the regular meeting of the Salt Lake Real Estate association, held Wednesday afternoon at the Commercial club, the subject of advertising in the eastern magazines and foreign countries, setting forth the opportunities and advantages offered by Salt Lake City for laboring men of all classes, was discussed. The discussion was brought about by one of the members making the statement that the labor unions were combatting the statements made in the association advertisement, and while the association was advertising for people to come here and make their homes and help us "build a city," the trade journals throughout the country were filled with advertisements, put in by the unions, asserting that men were not needed here and warning "men to keep away from Salt Lake"—branding the Real Estate association statements "that labor of nearly all classes was needed here and at higher wages than most any American city," "as lies of real estate boomers."

Such radical contradiction naturally created considerable discussion and while it was admitted that there was some idle classes in Salt Lake at the present moment, while the weather has been so unpropitious for outdoor work, it was pointed out that everyone who desired work or was capable was em-

(Continued on page two.)

MUSICAL CONTEST FOR CONFERENCE

Annual Competitions Planned by Choir Officers and Presiding Bishops.

INVITATIONS BEING SENT OUT

Evan Stephens and Bishop Nibley Have Advised Many Institutions Of Learning of the Plan.

Annual musical contests in the Tabernacle to be held during the spring conferences of the Church are being planned by the choir officers and presiding bishops of the Church and letters are being sent out to all universities, colleges, academies and high schools advising them of the plan. The services of each competing choir for one session of the conference are solicited. The letters being sent out over the signatures of Evan Stephens and C. W. Nibley read as follows:

The Tabernacle choir officers and presiding bishops of the Church are contemplating inaugurating an annual musical contest in the Tabernacle, during spring conference, calculated to stimulate the efforts of choirs in our midst to a continually higher standard of work.

In order to particularly interest the young in this line they have thought it might be well to start out by inviting school choirs to participate or join the competitive forces for the coming spring conference, and we herewith invite you to ascertain if you can and will have your school choir enter.

It is likely a challenge cup will be put up to win and one half of the net receipts of the meeting will be equally divided between the choirs taking part, to help defray the expenses of travel, etc. We will try and have one or three adjudicators free from prejudice and capable to pass intelligently upon the merits of the work. The number in each choir is to be not under 50 and not over 75. The selection for the first meeting at least, is to be of the choice of each contestant, due consideration being given in the adjudication to the merit of the selection as well as the rendition.

We have thought that the taking part of any school in such a contest as this would be very valuable and desirable advertisement to the school, while if generally taken up will have the desired effect of arousing great interest in choral music in all quarters interested.

You will kindly consider the matter at once and consult those in general charge of your school, that the work may be taken up in time to benefit all concerned, even this season. More elaborate preparations can be made then for the next meeting.

It is further intended during the day of this concert, to hold a convention of choir leaders and organists, that the results of all done may be as wide spread as possible. Your early answer will greatly oblige.

The contest is to be open to every university, college, academy or high school in our community.

Among the institutions which have been written are the following: Beaver branch, B. Y. U.; B. Y. college, Logan; B. Y. U., Provo; Cassia Stake academy, Fielding academy, L. D. S. U., Oneida Stake academy, Ricks academy, Snow academy, Summit Stake academy, Weber Stake academy.

PREST. WINDER WINS AFTER HARD BATTLE

Physicians Say He Has Passed Critical Point and Is Slowly but Surely Recovering.

Hopeful word from the bedside of President John R. Winder was sent out by the attending physicians today. The bulletin issued by them was:

"President Winder, we consider, has passed the critical point in his disease, and is slowly, but surely, recovering."

The physicians stated that he had passed a night of comparative comfort and rest. That he has successfully combatted the dread pneumonia is gratifying to the host of friends of the venerable man, friends who are numbered in thousands. That he has been able to do so is attributed to his remarkable vitality, which has been conserved throughout his life by his mode of living. He has abstained from all things which are harmful, has been much in the open air, regular in habit and a great walker. These principles of right living and his unswerving faith in the Creator have rallied to his support in his illness and, in the opinion of the physicians who have been attending him almost constantly throughout, he has won the battle.

WHERE IS MRS. RUTH BRADSHAW OF GOLDFIELD?

Goldfield, Nev., Feb. 10.—Efforts are making to locate Mrs. Ruth Bradshaw, a wealthy Nevada woman and the first female settler of Goldfield, who disappeared from Portland, Or., last December. She has been traced to New Orleans, where she boarded a steamer for Buenos Ayres.

At Portland, Mrs. Bradshaw, though well supplied with money, bought and for nearly a month conducted a boardinghouse. On Dec. 28, she left the place, saying she was "going downtown." That was the last seen of her in Portland. Her husband, who had accompanied her from Goldfield, disappeared from Portland a few days later.

SENATORS SMOOT, BOURNE AND FLETCHER WILL NOT RESPOND

Washington Feb. 10.—Under positive instructions of the senate, Senator Smoot, Bourne and Fletcher, the senate members of the joint printing committee of Congress, will not respond tomorrow to the rule issued by Justice Wright of the district supreme court requiring them to appear before him. Their refusal will be based on the constitutional prerogatives of members of Congress as construed by the senate.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICE OF MEATS

Livestock Receipts at Seven Leading Interior Markets in U. S. Lowest Since 1904.

IT WAS THE SAME WITH GRAIN

Facts Are Set Forth in Report Issued By Department of Commerce And Labor.

Washington, Feb. 10.—One contributing cause to the high price of meat, according to a report of the department of commerce and labor, issued today, is the fact that live stock receipts for the year 1909 at seven leading interior markets of the United States were the lowest since 1904.

The total live stock receipts for the year 1909 in these markets aggregated 39,545,725 head. Particularly did the receipts of hogs for the last year fall off. For each of the four years previous to 1909, the hog receipts had been in excess of 19,000,000 head, totalling more than 22,000,000 in 1908, falling to 18,834,641 last year.

Cattle receipts in these markets for 1909—9,189,312—while comparing favorably with those of the previous years, fell below the totals for the three years before 1908. Sheep fell below those in 1905 to 1907, but compared favorably with 1908.

Receipts at the Chicago market for 1909 show a decrease of 1,627,074 as compared with the year before, or a decline of 19 per cent; receipts at Kansas City decreased 17 per cent; receipts at Omaha 12 per cent; at St. Joseph, Mo., 28 per cent; while the decline at St. Louis was only 4 per cent.

While the total number of cattle receipts at these seven points was larger than the year before, the 1909 cattle receipts at Chicago, 2,929,805 head, fell below the three-million mark for the first time since 1902, constituting less than 32 per cent of the total for the seven primary markets, as contrasted with 36 per cent, the average proportion for the preceding five years.

The annual aggregate shipments of packing house products from Chicago, 2,151,663,713 pounds, were below those reached for any of the previous five years, says the report.

All the items in the grand total with the exception of pickled beef and pork, show large declines as compared with the figures for the previous years. The largest losses since 1905 appear under the head of canned meats, the loss amounting to about 70 per cent, and of lard, the shipments of which declined about 33 per cent since that year.

The report also shows that grain receipts at 15 of the principal markets during 1909 were 744,624,068 bushels, which was lower than for any year since 1904.

CHICAGO LABOR LEADERS FINED FOR CONSPIRACY

Chicago, Feb 10.—Martin B. Madden, former president of the Building Trades Council; M. J. Boyle, an official of the Electrical Workers' union, and Fred Pouchot, former business agent of the Metal Workers' union, were sentenced to pay a fine of $500 each today following their conviction May 29, on conspiracy to extort money. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

AMELIA GLOVER, ONCE FAMOUS DANCER, DEAD

New York, Feb. 10.—Amelia Glover, the dancer, who was famous 20 years ago for her beauty and grace, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. A. Ludlam, in this city.

For years Miss Glover was one of the stars of John Russell's comedians. She worked as a member of the Russell aggregation with such well known stagefolk as William Collier, May Irwin, Dan Daly, David Warfield, Nat Goodwin, Kate Castleton, and others. Some of the shows that Miss Glover appeared in were "City Directory," "About Town," "Natural Gas," and "We, Us & Company."

"OLD CAP" HATFIELD.

Bluefields, W. Va., Feb. 10.—"Old Cap" Hatfield, 80 years old, head of the family Hatfield-McCoy feud fame, says his finger is not so steady on the trigger as it might be. "Cap" was visited by United States deputy marshals, who were searcihng for an illicit still. The old feudist stood in his doorway and pumped shot after shot in the direction of the fleeing officers. His unsteady hand was his excuse for not hitting them.

It is thought that Hatfield is hiding in the mountains and a posse has been formed to storm the Hatfield house some time today.

REVOLUTIONISTS OVERRUN MUYAMUY

This Section of Nicaragua Is Occupied Largely by American Owned Coffee Plantations.

Managua, Feb. 10.—Matagalpa province is overrun by revolutionists who are moving toward Muyamuy. This section is occupied largely by American-owned coffee plantations, which have been seriously damaged by the depredations of government recruiting parties. The danger to Americans is doubled now that Gen. Chamorro's forces are also in the district.

Despite repeated protest made by American Consul Olivares, American plantations have been raided and left bare of laborers, who have been drafted into the government army. As a result the coffee crop is in danger of being a total loss. The property of the San Francisco Coffee company is at the mercy of the raiders.

The coffee plantation owners complain of the hostility of the local and military authorities in Matagalpa province, particularly of Gen. Porto Carrero, who, disregarding the orders of President Madriz and Minister General Baca, is subjecting the Americans daily to persecution. Fear for the safety of these Americans has been expressed by Consul Olivares to Madriz and the latter has promised them protection but it is possible he is powerless to compel compliance with his orders.

PINCHOT ASSAILS SOLICITOR M'CABE

Because Latter Took Action to Abolish Collegiate Training of Foresters at Gov't Expense.

CHARGES SECRET ATTACK.

Great Grievance Seems to be That He Did Not Follow Ex-Chief Forester's Policy.

New York, Feb. 10.—Gifford Pinchot, deposed chief forester of the United States, but still loyal to his policies as president of the national conservation committee, defended rangers of the forest service in a speech before the National Arts club in New York tonight. Mr. Pinchot bitterly assailed the action of George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department, who, as temporary chief after Pinchot's dismissal took action to abolish the collegiate training of foresters at government expense.

This action Mr. Pinchot described as "a secret attack on the service, prostituting of the law, a method so effectively used by special interests against the people, and a cruel and needless loss."

PROUD OF FOREST SERVICE.

He said in part:

"I am as proud of the forest service and its men as I ever was, and I venture to think that it has proved the value of its ideal by its achievements and the enemies it has made.

"Now let me give you the best illustration I have seen in recent years of how a public officer, under pretext of obedience to the law may traffic with it and abuse it to the public injury.

"Upon my dismissal, the solicitor of the department of agriculture (George P. McCabe), pending the arrival of another officer from the field was made acting forester for three or four days. It appears that he learned then of the ranger schools at the four state universities and sent telegrams to the disbursing officers in the field to pay no expense connected with them. These telegrams were kept secret from every member of the service in Washington except the stenographer who wrote them.

"With equal concealment from all the men in the forest service, a letter was prepared and sent to the comptroller asking for a speedy advance decision as to the legality of the ranger schools. This letter was clearly intended and was so framed as to secure a decision against the schools and it was successful in doing so.

"This letter is a misrepresentation, because it omits to state the central, essential and incontrovertible facts. First, that the forest service must have traiped rangers. Second, that it can get them only by training them after they enter the service.

"It follows that the training of the rangers by the service is necessary, clearly and undeniably for the administration, protection and improvement of the national forests. Being necessary for that purpose, it falls well within the terms of the agricultural bill and is therefore lawful.

"Consider now the situation under which this decision of the comptroller was obtained: The solicitor of the department of agriculture is the officer charged with promoting the welfare of the department and all its bureaus on the legal side. Both as solicitor and acting forester, he was in honor and in duty bound to forward the work of the forest service by every lawful means at his command. By his official position, he was its counsel and advocate. Yet he made no attempt to assist the service in this matter.

CHARGES SECRET ATTACK.

"On the contrary, he led the secret attack upon it and used an anxious and successful care that no attempt to defend its course should be made by any other man. The men of the forest service were first informed that the legality of their work was in question only after adverse judgment had been rendered without giving them any hearing whatsoever.

"I am not concerned with the motive behind this indefensible sacrifice of the public welfare. It is a typical illustration of a certain way to obey the law. Of course, it is not obedience to the law at all, but the prostitution of the law. It is the method so effectively used by the special interests against the people and there is nothing to be said in its favor.

"The whole proceeding is not seen in its true light until we realize its effect on nearly 200 of the best young men in the forest service, who were officially ordered to those schools for instruction. These rangers are poor men, working for from $900 to $1,300 a year; and they need their pay. Yet they will lose not only their pay for the time they attended these schools, but the money already advanced out of their own pockets for traveling expenses.

"It is cruel and needless loss. If the spirit of the forest service and especially of the rangers, were less admirable, the harm done to the national forests by the decision so obtained would be incalculable. At best it will be nearly as far-reaching as it is needless, and that is saying a great deal. But the fine loyalty of these rangers to their work is shown by the fact that about half of them have stayed on at the ranger schools at their own expense, the better to learn their public duties. Their devotion in doing so is worthy of all praise, but I do not believe the people of the United States can afford to let that devotion stand unrepaid by anything more than the promotion these men have already earned by the quality of their work.

"It would be bad enough if this gratuitous check to the improvement of the public service were nothing more than a rebuke to the higher offices of the service who were responsible for the ranger schools. They were doing their duty as they saw it. But when the weight of it falls, as it does, upon the men who can least afford to carry it, who simply obeyed orders, its ruthless disregard of ordinary humanity becomes its most striking characteristic.

"It would be hard to find a better or a more bitter illustration of the use of the law as a cover for not doing what a public officer has a right to do and what the public interests demand that he should do. I submit the two points of view to your judgment and abide by your decision."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GLENNS FERRY, IDA.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The comptroller of the currency has approved the application of E. M. Blake, S. H. Parsons, W. E. Sullivan, Charles T. Barringer and C. E. Corker to organize the First National bank of Glenns Ferry, Ida., with $25,000 capital.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS DISCUSSED

W. W. Riter Makes a Speech Before Utah Association of Credit Men.

THINKS IT RANK INJUSTICE

Says There Is No Necessity for the Government to Enter the Business at This Time.

The Utah Association of Credit Men held its monthly luncheon this afternoon at the Commercial club, with nearly 60 persons present; including, as invited guests, quite a number of the more prominent banking men of this city and Ogden. The function was noted as being the occasion of an informal and interesting discussion on the matter of postal savings banks, this being brought up at the special request of the National Credit Men's association in New York, which is asking for opinions from the various branches established over the nation. The principal address of the meeting was delivered by Hon. W. W. Riter, president of the Deseret Savings bank, chairman of the board of regents of the state university and one of the best known and best posted financiers in the west. Mr. Riter's views were especially desired, as being valuable from one of his years and long experience in the banking world, and these views were expressed in the following address:

"I feel it is almost presumptuous for me to undertake to discuss a subject which is largely a technical and scientific one. For the questions of finances are subject to economic laws as inexorable and immutable as are the laws that obtain in the physical world. Yet I possibly may be pardoned for accepting the invitation to speak to you when so many undertake to discuss questions of finance who have less knowledge than I, and I do not profess to have much. It is one of the peculiarities of American politics that men who know nothing of finance do not hesitate to discuss it as freely as those learned in the scientific professions discuss matters belonging thereunto. We do not expect a blacksmith to understand medicine, nor a physician to understand geology, nor the shoemaker to understand physics, but notwithstanding this, as I have already stated, men who have no knowledge or experience in financial matters think they know all about it and do not hesitate to put forth their views.

"I am reminded of a circumstance with which many of you are doubtless familiar. Some years ago a man well known to many of you kept a junk shop in this city, and during the financial disturbances resulting from the silver discussion, he wrote a long screed which was published in one of our leading papers, giving at great length a solution of all our financial difficulties. It is not necessary to say that his views were about as sound in regard to these questions as the views of the shoemaker would be in regard to the nebular hypothesis. And yet there were many, doubtless, who thought these views very sound. You will remember, as further evidence of the tendency of people to discuss matters of finance of which they know nothing, of how soundly Grover Cleveland was berated for consulting with J. Pierpont Morgan in regard to the grave condition the United States treasury had fallen into. In his writings he asks the question if it would have been prudent to have consulted a blacksmith. There is no sort of doubt that, in this country especially, the profession of banker has met with more suspicion and distrust than any other profession.

AGAINST POSTAL BANKS.

"Coming more directly to my subject, I ought to say in the outset that I am opposed, strongly opposed, to the establishment of postal savings banks. I do not believe there is any spontaneous demand for them as coming from the people; but it is rather the result of political exigencies. I am inclined to think that the Republican party took up this question and made an issue of it to set before the people to offset the one taken up by the opposing party making an issue of the question of guarantee of bank deposits. At first glance, both of these questions are attractive to the non-professional, but wholly injudicious according to the views of those who ought to know best. It is certainly unfortunate for us that such grave questions, fraught with such possible grave consequences, should be the football of politics. In other countries these questions are left to the determination of those skilled in economics, and the people acquiesce in their judgment, and as little legislation is enacted as possible in regard to these economic questions and permit them to follow the drift of economic laws, which they will surely do in the face of any and all legislation that may be enacted to direct them. But, you may ask, and properly so, Have not other nations legislated into existence postal savings banks? And do they not work well elsewhere? I answer, yes. But under circumstances and conditions greatly different from those that obtain in this country. It is a great mistake that many make in supposing that banking and financial conditions that operate well in other countries would work at all with us. We must take into consideration the history, political and social, and economical development of a people together with their temperament, idiosyncrasies and inherited notions in discussing this question; for what might fit one people under certain conditions might be wholly unfit for the temperament and experiences of another.

"As an illustration: The banking laws of Scotland are among the best in the world and fit the wants and conditions of the Scotch people, and yet they would be wholly unsuited to a larger nation and would break down at the first strain put upon them. And yet men with considerable experience and wisdom point to the Scotch system of banking and its excellencies and have recommended it as a pattern for us to follow. It is quite possible that the Chinese method of banking, although I am wholly unacquainted with it, may be best for the Chinese, but not fit a single condition with which we are surrounded.

CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT.

"Now the postal savings in Europe perform functions in government matters which it is scarcely possible for them to perform here with us. They are invested to a very great extent, perhaps nearly wholly, in the government debt of different countries, which with their rapid increase of debt may continue to absorb all the savings of