

J. B. MOISANT IS KILLED

Was Trying Out His Bleriot Monoplane Near New Orleans.

IT TURNED HEAD DOWNWARD

He Pitched Clean Over, Fell Hundred Feet, Landing on His Head.

Was Born in Chicago, 1870—Achieved Fame as Aviator by Flying Across English Channel With Passenger.

New Orleans, Dec. 31.—John B. Moisant, daring American aviator, confident of adding to his many laurels of the air the Michelin cup record for 1910, fell to his death at 9:55 this morning while making a preliminary flight.

While preparing to make a landing on a special field selected for the Michelin cup trial, 12 miles west of New Orleans, along the bank of the Mississippi river, Moisant was thrown from a Bleriot monoplane and landed on his head 36 feet from where the machine struck the ground. His neck was broken, producing death within 10 seconds, according to the coroner. A moment after Moisant struck, falling in high weeds to the right of the field, some workmen picked him up. A special train of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railway was sent to the scene of the accident and the body was placed aboard and brought to this city.

Wind apparently was the cause of the accident. Moisant, guided by the wings which lined the course, rounded the circle twice in an effort to find a landing place. The third time around, the wind, which was blowing about 15 miles toward the earth, drove the machine to get back over the grounds, swerved suddenly at the left, then attempted his famous right circle, considered so dangerous that it is said, but one other man ever attempted it.

At this instant the wind caught the machine, it tipped, pointed its nose directly at the ground and came down like a flash, while Moisant was hurled forth and fell head first.

Moisant had a married sister, living in San Francisco, and two other sisters with him here, Marilda and Lulu. One brother, Alfred J., was the president of the International Aviators association. He was not present when the accident occurred. Moisant also has two brothers in Salvador interested in the banking business.

No arrangement has been made as to the disposition of the body, but it probably will be shipped to England. Moisant was in Rene Barriat's 50-horsepower Bleriot monoplane, a machine which he had used but two or three times. At the front of the machine, almost directly beneath the aviator, was strapped a 35-gallon brass gasoline tank, built especially for the Michelin cup trial.

Moisant ascended at the City park aviation field at 9:35 a.m., and flew across the city and along the banks of the Mississippi river to the special four-mile course. He appeared to have perfect control of the machine and probably no one will ever be able to explain just what happened. It is said he had inclined his monoplane toward the earth for a landing before it plummeted and buried the fliers in the soft earth.

He landed in Deal and from then on had a series of accidents that continued for three weeks. Undaunted he clung to his purpose to reach London through the city and along the whole world applauded the plucky Chicagoan, he pressed forward and finally, on Sept. 6, floated down at the Crystal Palace in the British capital.

Moisant arrived in New York from Europe on Oct. 8, last and was one of the most interesting figures in the aviation meet at Belmont park. He took the heart of every lover of the aviation race when Grahame-White captured the trophy which Glenn H. Curtiss had brought to this country from France the year before. Grahame-White went around the world in 25 minutes, 21.30 seconds. Moisant made the flight in 42 1/2 seconds under Grahame-White's record. His time was 34 minutes, 38.8 seconds.

Moisant had a narrow escape from death last Tuesday in New Orleans. After being blown five miles from his course by a mad wind, he was rescued from an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet and barely escaped a rough landing in a clump of trees.

THIRTY-FOURTH VICTIM. Moisant was the thirty-fourth man to lose his life in the development of aviation. Of this number 29 have been killed the present year; four were killed in 1909, and one—Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. A.—in 1908.

The death roll includes George Chavez, the Peruvian, who flew over the Alps only to be fatally injured in landing; Ralph Johnstone of Kansas City, who had just before broken the world's altitude record; Charles E. Holly, the popular English sportsman; Leon De LaGrange, the Frenchman; and Cecil Trace of New York, who, after flying from Dover to Calais, was lost, probably in the North sea, on his return trip.

AVIATOR'S BODY ARRIVES AT UNION STATION. New Orleans, Dec. 31.—The report that Moisant, who has endeavored himself to thousands of New Orleans citizens had met with a serious accident spread rapidly and when the special bearing his body arrived at the Union station, there was a vast crowd surrounding the train shed.

An ambulance and several surgeons were in waiting, and as the train drew in several men leaped to the platform and rushed to the ambulance to attend the surgeons that Moisant was unconscious but still alive. The first surgeon, however, who reached the flat car saw that the aviator was dead.

WAS ENDEARED TO ALL LOVERS OF GREAT SPORT. New York, Dec. 31.—John B. Moisant, who was killed today in New Orleans, took the heart of every lover of the aviation race when he flew from Belmont park around the Statue of Liberty and back to the aviation field, thereby wresting from the Englishman,

Claude Grahame-White, one of the most highly prized of the trophies offered for aerial feats of the tropics offered.

Interest in the young man became so intense locally at that time that the news of the fatal accident caused an unusual shock in this city. Expressions of grief were an announcement of the news in the headquarters of the Aero Club of America.

Moisant was born in Chicago in 1870 and lived there until he was 19 years of age. He then started for the Pacific coast, drifted down to Central America, became a soldier of fortune and trader, and finally was driven from San Salvador when the general under whom he was fighting met defeat.

Moisant at that time was wealthy but his property was confiscated by the government. Soon afterwards he went to Spain and later appeared in Paris when the Wright brothers were there exhibiting their machines. It was told of Moisant at that time that he had bought a biplane from the Wrights and he planned to sell into the country from which he had been excluded and in a special manner revive the drooping spirits of the revolutionaries. However, so the story goes, Moisant was so interested in the possibilities of the flying machine that political affairs in Central America interested him less and less. Soon he was an avowed aerial enthusiast and himself making flights.

From the start his career as an aviator was marked with daring exploits. He was taken into the world's prominence so recently as August, when he started on a flight from Paris to London with a passenger, Albert Pileaux. He successfully crossed the English channel, being the first aviator to accomplish this feat with a passenger.

He made the trip over the Straits of Dover in the face of storm that would have turned back a less bold adventurer.

TRAGEDY CAUSES DEEP IMPRESSION IN LOS ANGELES. New Orleans, Dec. 31.—The tragedy in New Orleans which cost John B. Moisant his life left deep its mark of sorrow on so many aviators, friends and associates of Moisant now in Los Angeles. Stanley Moisant, the 14-year-old son of the dead aviator, is here visiting friends. He came accompanied by Burton Weyl, an aviator of San Francisco, who is the husband of a sister of John B. Moisant.

Today the boy was at the hotel on the summit of Mount Lowe. He had no other visitors. He is a devoted father, and Mr. Weyl, a newspaper man, not to let him know of the tragedy until he returned to Los Angeles tonight.

The boy has been enjoying himself so much that he will have one more day before he learns of the tragedy," said Mr. Weyl.

Expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides at Aviation field over the death of Moisant.

Glenn H. Curtiss said of Moisant: "I am deeply grieved to hear of Moisant's tragic death. I knew him well, having first met him at Rheims, France, at the international meet in 1909. It was then that I first became interested in aviation and we met at my quarters on several occasions and discussed aviation. He was a most interesting and amiable man and was popular with all who knew him. He was last fall, we renewed our acquaintance. He seemed to delight in flying for the sport of the thing. I know no details of the accident and therefore can give no opinion as to the cause."

"Moisant was not dating for a man of his experience with machinery and aeroplanes. He took too many chances and ever since I saw him perform at Belmont Park, I have been expecting his death."

This was the comment made today by James Radley, the English aviator when informed of Moisant's death. Radley drives a Bleriot, the same type monoplane Moisant was piloting when he was killed today.

"Once at Belmont Park," Radley went on, "Moisant dived from a great height with his powerful motor going full speed, he struck the ground with such terrific force that his machine rebounded nearly a hundred feet in the air. No air machine can stand that sort of thing."

ELEVATOR DROPPED. ONE MAN KILLED. New York, Dec. 31.—An unidentified man was instantly killed and another fatally injured shortly before midnight last night when an elevator car in an apartment house on West One Hundred and Twelfth street, in which both men were riding, fell from the top of the shaft, snapped its cables and dropped eight stories into the cellar.

The noise made by the car as it struck the cement foundation of the shaft, shook the building and many of the tenants rushed into the street fearing that the building had collapsed. A general stampede was averted by the 10-year-old girl telephone operator, who remained at her seat at the switch-board in the hallway only a few feet from the elevator shaft, until she had called up every apartment in the building and assured the tenants that there was no danger.

As nearly as the police have been able to learn, the car was in charge of an inexperienced operator, who ran it upward at top speed so that it crashed into the steel support at the top of the shaft, smashing the cables and dropping down unsupported. The police dug out the wreckage in the basement. The operator was dead and his companion's back was broken and his skull fractured.

ANNOUNCED WIFE'S DEATH UNDER TWO NAMES. Chicago, Dec. 31.—To notify friends of the demise of his late wife, Walter M. Jackson today published two announcements in the Chicago press. The reason for this unusual procedure was furnished by the husband. Mrs. Jackson was known by two names, Mrs. Nellie E. Jackson and Mrs. Nellie E. Tyler.

"I have been married a year ago, my wife's name was Mrs. Tyler," said Mr. Jackson. "She was in business under that name and she continued to use it professionally after we were married."

"More people knew her by the name of Tyler than Jackson. If I had used only the name Jackson in the city, only a few persons might have recognized it."

NEW YORK AND SUBWAY SETTLE DIFFERENCES. New York, Dec. 31.—The city of New York and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction company have arrived at an understanding after years of litigation, by which the city pays \$4,544,000. The company asked \$6,185,314 for extra work. The city will pay \$1,641,000 by a payment by the city of \$1,641,000. Claims and counter-claims have been in arbitration for a year and a half, but the representatives of the city and the Inletborough Rapid Transit company have agreed without the services of the arbitrators and announced their decision through the public service commission.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND FOR GERMANY

Million and a Quarter for Establishment of Foundation for German Life-Savers.

EMPEROR WILLIAM APPROVES

In Autograph Letter to Donor Expresses Deep Interest in the Benefaction.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—Announcement was made today that Andrew Carnegie had given \$1,250,000 for a Carnegie foundation for life savers in Germany.

The conditions and purposes of the endowment are similar to those of the "hero funds," previously established by the American financier and philanthropist in the United States, England and France. The annual proceeds will be used for the benefit of those who have been injured in the performance of heroic acts and, in the event of a hero's death, for the support of surviving dependents. A special provision is made for the education of the children of those who have sacrificed their lives.

Some time ago American Ambassador Hill, at the request of Mr. Carnegie, approached the emperor on the subject of what such a gift would be acceptable. His majesty thoroughly approved of the project and in an autograph letter to the donor expressed deep interest in the benefaction.

The necessary details were soon concluded and the fund placed in the hands of the emperor, who as its patron, appointed a commission of 12 to administer the same.

The president of the commission is Rudolph Von Yant, chief of his majesty's civil cabinet and his associates include the American ambassador and representatives of the mining, railway, maritime and industrial interests of Germany, and the medical profession. The benefits of the fund will begin with the new year.

Germany now has provisions for the relief of civil servants who have suffered through heroism and Mr. Carnegie's gift is the first step toward the establishment of a general system of benefaction.

This is the fourth "hero fund" established by Mr. Carnegie. The original endowment was made in April, 1907, when \$5,000 was placed in the hands of a commission composed of 21 residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., who were instructed to use the annual proceeds of the fund for the benefit of dependents of those losing their lives in heroic efforts to save their fellow men or for the heroes themselves if injured only. The beneficiaries were confined to those associated with acts performed within the United States, Canada and Newfoundland and the waters thereof.

In 1908 Mr. Carnegie gave \$1,500,000 for the hero fund in Great Britain and France got \$1,000,000. The total for this purpose is now \$8,500,000.

EXPORT TRADE FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER. Washington, Dec. 31.—The decline in the exports of foodstuffs and the increase in the exportation of manufactures, which have characterized the export trade of the United States in the year above, are again apparent in the November statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The value of exports in November amounted to \$1,454,567, a value as against \$1,427,959 for the same month last year.

For the 11 months, ending with November, the total value of exports was \$17,661,531, as compared with \$16,734,297 for the corresponding period of 1909.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing, manufactures and manufactures in manufacturing and manufacturing articles ready for consumption, showed big advances over last year not only for November, but for the entire month of this year as compared with 1909.

SARATOGA SPRINGS HAS NO POOR PEOPLE. Ballston, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The people of Saratoga Springs are so prosperous and happy that the town authorities are considering an ordinance to abolish the office of poor master. At the annual meeting of the town board, it was reported that no applications for assistance had been made during the last year and that in the poor fund will have to be devoted to other purposes.

LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK. Purpose Is to Bring Committee Room Sessions Into Light of Publicity. New York, Dec. 31.—Radical changes in legislative procedure in this state, designed to bring committee room sessions into the cold light of the public gaze, are proposed in a joint petition to the state law-makers from the New York Citizens' union and the City club. It is proposed that committee work be required to keep accurate minutes of all proceedings and that such minutes be always accessible to the public. Penalties for failure to report all transactions are recommended.

Another bill prohibits action on any bill by any committee unless a majority of the committee are present and requires that the names of those present and a record of each vote accompany a committee report to either house.

SPECULATION DULL. CLOSING HEAVY. New York, Dec. 31.—The stock market opened dull and with general fractional declines. Southern Pacific and Great Northern Ore certificates dropped half cent. It is some time since the market has been so active as it was by U. S. Steel, Amalgamated Copper, and Western Maryland advanced 1/2 on extremely moderate offerings.

With speculation promising to be the duller for weeks past, incentive to trade was lacking and execution of some small selling orders sent prices down a fraction. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchafalaya, U. S. Steel, and Amalgamated Copper were active. A low yesterday's closing and showed little inclination to harden when the selling stopped.

The market closed heavy. Speculation drew to a close for the day.

CAVALRY FROM FT. DOUGLAS FOR MEXICAN FRONTIER

Denver, Dec. 30.—Brig.-Gen. Earl D. Thomas, commanding the department of the Colorado, today ordered to the Mexican frontier a company of infantry and one troop of cavalry from Fort Douglas, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

Gen. Thomas said the duties of these troops will be to keep Mexican revolutionists from crossing the border. The troops will be distributed at several points.

CAPT. CODY WINS BRITISH MICHELIN CUP

Aldershot, Eng., Dec. 31.—Capt. Frank Cody, head of the ballooning department of the war offices today won the British Michelin cup for duration and distance for 1910 by flying 190 miles in 4 hours and 50 minutes.

The flight ended when Cody's aeroplane accidentally touched the ground. T. Sopworth also competing today. The best previous flight in this competition was made by A. Ogilvie, who flew 120 miles on Wednesday last.

JUDGE BLAIR SENDING VOTE SELLERS TO JAIL

West Union, O., Dec. 31.—Judge A. C. Blair sent five Manchester men to jail this morning on vote selling charges. These are the first jail sentences actually executed although a suspended sentence has been hung over every one of the guilty men in the wholesale bribery investigation.

Cody opened at 5:20 o'clock this morning, the county seat being filled with voters from the extreme eastern section, who had walked in, tramping all night to arrive early and make their pleas of guilty. The total indictments date are 1,341.

Leslie Henderson, Kelly Henderson, Jack Berry, Thomas Smith and William Parr were each sentenced to a fine of \$100 and six months in the work house with disfranchisement for five years.

EARTH TREMOR FELT IN SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, Dec. 31.—A distinct earth tremor was felt here about 4:11 a.m. today. It continued several seconds.

Other towns north and south report similar heavy shocks. No damage is reported.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 31.—An earthquake of considerable force was felt throughout Santa Clara valley at 4:11 o'clock this morning, but it was not sufficiently heavy to disturb furniture or cause alarm. At the Santa Clara college observatory both the vertical and the horizontal seismographs produced fine records. There were no preliminary tremors. The record showed 30 seconds of shock and a maximum and double amplitude of 115 millimeters.

FARMAN IS OUT TO BEAT THE RECORD. Etampes, France, Dec. 31.—Henri Farman, who won the Michelin prize for the longest sustained flight in 1909, is out today to beat the record made yesterday by Maurice Tabuteau, who covered 362 1/2 miles.

Farman's aeroplane was in the air at 7:25 o'clock this morning and was still in the air at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon.

Brussels, Dec. 31.—M. Lanser, the French aviator, left Saint Quentin, France, at 9:25 o'clock this morning and arrived here at 11:40.

Lanser started from Paris Thursday in an attempt to win the automobile club's prize of \$20,000 for a trip from Paris to Brussels and return with a passenger. A dispatch from Saint Quentin yesterday said that he had abandoned the competition.

NEW YORK HORSES STRICKEN WITH AN AWFUL THING. New York, Dec. 31.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announces that 100 odd horses were stricken in the streets last Tuesday with azoturia. Tuesday followed the triple Christmas holiday and azoturia may roughly be described as the equine equivalent for katzenjammer. At least it comes from too much holidays and some of the symptoms are analogous. They include loss of control over the hind legs, but an attack is no light matter. It is some times followed by death, often by permanent weakness.

The disease develops among working horses from lack of exercise and too much food. The society expects another outbreak to follow. New Year's resolutions that owners cut down the allowance of food on the second day of rest and give half a pound of salts in bran. If the warning is disregarded serious loss may be visited on many who depend on their horses for a livelihood.

GOTCH WILL NOT RETURN TO THE MAT. Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 31.—"Farmer" Burns, after a forenoon conference with Frank Gotch at Humboldt, in which he was unable to persuade Gotch to return to the mat, said he would back Mahanout against Hackenschmidt in place of Gotch.

WOOL MEN ROUSED OVER SITUATION

Resolutions to be Adopted This Afternoon Score Existing Conditions.

GO AFTER FOREST RANGERS

Say They Are Not Practical and Know Nothing About Requirements of Sheep Owners.

Condemning as operating to impede and retard the settlement and development of the western states, while committing a vicious enforcement of laws intended to prevent frauds in connection with the appropriation of public lands, the Utah State Woolgrowers' association, in convention this afternoon, will pass upon resolutions respecting the present policy of the government of surrounding the new settler with an army of special agents who hound him on mere technicalities to the extent that a poor man cannot feel safe to undertake to use his public land rights.

The resolutions to be presented this afternoon will also charge that the rangers employed by the government on the national forests are men of inexperience, having no practical ideas in the handling and grazing of sheep, and recommending that in future men selected as rangers be men familiar with the sheep industry.

An appeal is made to the government committee, beg to offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the members of the Utah State Woolgrowers' association.

NUMBER ONE. Whereas, The winter of 1909 and 1910 was an unusual severe one, causing heavy losses to the sheep industry, and causing high prices for wool, and Whereas, The following summer has been the driest in the history of the industry, causing a depreciation in weight and value of mutton and heavy lamb losses, and

Whereas, Due to this exceedingly hard winter, the wool was of an inferior quality and market for it poor, sheepmen thereby suffering a loss of 25 per cent. Therefore, be it resolved, First that during these hard times, we request a substantial reduction of the present fees charged for grazing sheep on the Utah national forests.

Second, We protest against the present fees for grazing sheep on the national forest as being excessive and not in proportion to the amount charged for the grazing of other livestock.

NUMBER TWO. Whereas, The grazing season of 1910 was exceedingly dry and hot, causing a dry up of feed in the Utah national forests, and

Whereas, This condition gave the range the appearance of being overstocked, and

Whereas, Years of acquaintance with our range as a sheep grazing district convince us that the capacity of this range in ordinary seasons is adequate for the stock as in season 1910.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we protest against any reduction in the number of sheep to be permitted to graze thereon during the season of 1911.

And we respectfully petition, that the number be increased to the full capacity of the range.

NUMBER THREE. We recommend the forestry department for the work done in exterminating predatory animals in the Utah national forests, and in the construction of roads, trails, bridges and telephones. Stating that through misleading statements the people of the country have been brought to oppose that portion of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill known as "Schedule K" and fearing that through such misleading statements will be made a reduction in the tariff on wool, the association will be asked to adopt a resolution approving of the present tariff on woolen fabrics of wool of the first and second class, and demanding an increase on wool of the third class or carpet wool.

TODAY'S SESSION. The third session of the State Woolgrowers' convention was called to order in Army hall at 10 o'clock this morning. W. D. Candland presiding in the absence of President E. H. Callister. After two selections by the Hawaiian Woolgrowers' association, the paper by Prof. B. C. Buffum, of Worland, Wyoming, was read by Secretary C. B. Stewart. The paper treated on the subject of developing improved stock foods for the west, and recently issued a circular paper on the recently imported grain called emmer as a desirable food for sheep. Prof. Buffum says of emmer:

"It is a coarse, strong growing, hardy grain belonging to the wheat family. It is a large, plump kernels in each spikelet, which remain in the hull when threshed more in the nature of a barley. The hulls make animals chew the grain thoroughly to get the favor. Each separate kernel and particle in the stomach insuring better digestion, and prevent the animal 'going off with wheat or corn.' The hulls also tend to speed the ration, bringing down the high protein content. We have often been asked whether we considered the straw of any value and while we have no data from which to judge, we have concluded that it is of some value, but it is not so high as the grain. However, the cerealist of the department of agriculture tells me that he has a report from a farmer in Maryland that his stock ate winter emmer straw in preference to other roughage. The chemist of the Wyoming experiment station has agreed to make an analysis of the straw for us this winter. The spring emmer has given best results when fed in alfalfa hay in connection with that we believe improved winter emmer will prove of greatest value. No doubt this grain will make it unnecessary to ship corn from the middle states either for carrying sheep through the severe weather of the winter or for fattening for market, and with a plentiful supply raised at home we should develop profitable winter feeding instead of shipping the bulk of our feeders to eastern feed lots."

PROF. MERRILL DIFFERS. Prof. L. A. Merrill, agronomist of the Utah Agricultural experiment station, who has been tried at the experiment station in this state and that it had not given the yield expected, and the emmer contains, according to Prof. Merrill, no feeding value not found in winter wheat.

"We have been looking for years," said Prof. Merrill, "for something that would reclaim our deserts. Experiments with winter wheat at six different stations located in different parts of Utah have given results fully equal to emmer and some varieties of barley have given better results."

Prof. Merrill told of the experiments made with different varieties of grain, samples being selected from drought resisting countries and after seven years experimenting the station has achieved a record in this state. It had been demonstrated that this variety will produce an average of 10 bushels per acre, alternate years, and this amount will pay for its production. He also told of experiments carried on in grasses, in which it was demonstrated that Bromegrass was not profitable, but that timothy, planted on the mountains, would bring profit to the grower. He said the conservation of the moisture in the soil for the farmers of this state, and that soil may be conserved and held in the ground for two and three years has been proved in the state.

Miss May Boreham sang "Den Bolt,"

In a beautiful manner, receiving a hearty encore.

SCAB AND TICK. L. R. Anderson, member of the state board of sheep and animal industries, talked on the subject, "Scab and Tick Eradication." Commissioner Anderson said the bureau of animal industry of the government had done a great deal to assist in the eradication of scab in this state, until now there is very little left. The state legislature two years ago appropriated the sum of \$5,000 to help in this direction, but the division of this money between about 27 counties resulted in cutting the amount available for the purpose very small, but the assistance was appreciated, as far as it went. Mr. Anderson expressed the hope that the coming legislature would appropriate a larger amount. "Only isolated cases of scab are known to exist in the state at present," said Commissioner Anderson, "and we trust that all sheepmen will assist in ridding the state of this pest and in lifting the quarantine now enforced against the sheep of this state because of the existence of scab."

Anderson said that the eradication of scab and on sheep dipping generally, ensued, among those taking part being George Austin of Salt Lake; E. L. Clark of Parowan; P. Dronbay of Tooele; T. W. Jones of the Nevada board of sheep commissioners, and others.

This afternoon a paper will be read by J. D. Nohditt, a prominent sheepman of Coleville, Wyo., on "Cooperation of Sheep Raisers in the Western States," an address by Enos Benion of Vernal, on "Sheep Conditions in Eastern Utah," "The Winter Range," by N. P. Aungard, Fountain Green; "Needed Revision of Laws Pertaining to the Sheep Industry," by John C. Mackay.

The committee on resolutions will submit its report, which it is expected will cause considerable discussion. The election of officers will also be held before the completion of the afternoon session. It seems to be the general opinion that President Callister and Secretary Stewart will be re-elected, no opposition having developed up to the noon recess.

The set of resolutions, as drawn up by the committee and which in all probability will be adopted without material change, follows:

RESOLUTIONS. We, the members of the resolution committee, beg to offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the members of the Utah State Woolgrowers' association.

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HOW KING MANUEL LOST HIS THRONE

His Secretary, Marquis Lavrado, Says He Was Warned but Didn