FORTY-TWO STANDING COMMITTEES NAMED

Appointments Are Made in the Lower House of the Legislature.

DEMOCRATS SATISFIED

Republicans Also Express General Satisfaction Over the Outcome.

The house committee on committees made its report to the house yesterday afternoon. It presented the organization of forty-two standing house committees. The Democrats get no chairmanships. It is said that the Democrats were not particularly eager for chairmanships, the explanation being that it might be charged against them that they carried out their coup of Monday for gain only. The Democratic leaders say they are fully satisfied with the distribution, and that they got as much as they expected.

"You can say that the Democratic members are satisfied with the report," said Mr. Welling, a member of the committee of seven on committees. "Of course, the Democrats thought 'Dave' Morris ought to have been made the chairman of the judiciary committee, but that was really too much to expect."

"As far as the Democratic members are concerned," said Mr. Morris, minority leader, "we can say that we got fully as much as we expected to get. The proportion was generally made in accordance with our strength in the house. You can just say that we will be heard from right along."

Republicans Pleased.

The Republican members expressed general satisfaction, although, of course, there were some heartburnings, as there were certain to be. An effort was made by an insurgent element in the committee to have Barnes of Salt Lake named as chairman of the judiciary committee, or at least given a place on the committee, but the effort failed. Barnes stood with the insurgents to the last, being one of the three Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the last "test" vote. Barnes was made chairman of the committee on municipal corporations. Henrie of Garfield was named chairman of the judiciary committee, which is the most important committee of the house.

Next in importance, perhaps, is the appropriations committee. Enos Bennion of Uintah is chairman of that committee. Day of Iron is chairman of the committee on public utilities. Dr. Jane W. Skolfield of Salt Lake was named chairman of the committee on public health. George Jones of Juab was selected chairman of the committee on labor. He is from Mammoth, a big mining camp in Tintic. Cook of Salt Lake was appointed at the head of the committee on mining and smelting. He is heavily interested in mining at Bingham.

Women Are Honored.

Mrs. Read of Salt Lake was not given any committee appointments for the reason that she has been ill and has been unable to attend the sessions, and consequently could not express her preference. When Mrs. Read is able to appear she will no doubt be placed on several important committees. The women members were given places of honor in the committee arrangements, as will be noted from the following list, which was adopted by the house after it had been reported by the committee on committees:

Agriculture—Hooper, chairman; Bennion, Smith, Benson, Kimball.

Appropriations—Bennion, chairman; Bamberger, Day, Wilcox, Van Wagoner, Monson, Durham, Cardon, Morris.

Arts—Cannon, Mrs., chairman; Mabey, Bamberger, Van Wagoner, Durham.

Banking—Judd, chairman; Marriott, Christensen, Cardon, Reynolds.

Census—McRae, chairman; King, Christensen, Barker, Oldham.

Claims and public accounts—Nielson, chairman; King, Dastrup, Monson, Cook, Robinson, Loveless.

Contingent accounts—Marriott, chairman; McRae, Crouch, Barnes, Skolfield, Page, Openshaw.

Counties—Van Wagoner, chairman; Bennion, Marchant, Nielson, Dastrup, Kriebel, Page, Welling, Kimball.

Capitol—King, chairman; Cannon, Christensen, Southwick, Cardon.

Education—Mabey, chairman; Welling, Cannon, Judd, Day, Henrie, Durham, Oldham, Anderson.

Elections—Marchant, chairman; Cook, King, Nielson, Openshaw.

Enrollment and engrossment—Jones, chairman; Crouch, Skolfield, Southwick, Cardon.

Federal relations and memorials to congress—Henrie, chairman; Barnes, King, Mabey, Hammond.

Fish and game—Anderson, chairman; Page, Van Wagoner, Smith, Day, Mabey, Barnes, Loveless, Kimball.

Highways and bridges—Smith, chairman; Wilcox, Monson, Elwood, Dastrup, Jones, Hammond, Benson, Page.

Horticulture—Hooper, chairman; McRae, Christensen, Loveless, Hammond.

Industrial school—Marriott, chairman; Skolfield, Smith, Elwood, Oldham.

Irrigation and reservoirs—Christensen, chairman; Dastrup, Monson, Hooper, Marchant, Bennion, Benson, Kimball, Loveless.

Insurance—Kriebel, chairman; Jones, Henrie, Welling, Morris.

Judiciary—Henrie, chairman; Judd, Bennion, Bamberger, Anderson, Smith, Morris, Southwick, Welling.

Joint committee on revenue—Bennion, chairman; Henrie, Durham.

Joint resolutions—Anderson, chairman; Bamberger, Oldham.

Labor—Jones, chairman; Cook, Skolfield, Elwood, Monson, Southwick, Robinson.

Live stock—Nielson, chairman; Bennion, Smith, Van Wagoner, Day, Marriott, Robinson, Morris, Hammond.

Manufactures and commerce—Swenson, chairman; Marchant, Cannon, Marriott, Reynolds, Cardon, Openshaw.

Military affairs—Mabey, chairman; Kriebel, Barnes, Wilcox, Southwick.

Mining and smelting—Cook, chairman; Elwood, Jones, Bamberger, Swenson, Durham, Robinson.

Municipal corporations—Barnes, chairman; King, Monson, Barker, Reynolds.

Penitentiary and prison—Crouch, chairman; Swenson, Nielson, Openshaw Bennion.

Private corporations—Judd, chairman; Dastrup, Kriebel, Wilcox, Marchant, Kimball, Loveless.

Public buildings and grounds—Barker, chairman; McRae, Jones, Swenson, Reynolds.

Public funds—Bamberger, chairman; Elwood, Swenson, Robinson, Hammond.

Public health—Skolfield, chairman; Van [illegible], Hooper, Openshaw.

Barker, Cook, Welling, Southwick.

Public printing—Monson, chairman; Barker, Christensen, Kriebel, Cardon.

Public utilities—Day, chairman; Judd, Swenson, Crouch, Mabey, Dastrup, Page, Welling, Morris.

Resolutions—Wilcox, chairman; Cannon, Judd, Crouch, Oldham, Durham.

Rules—Barker, chairman; Cook, Day, Henrie, Page, Oldham, Reynolds.

Salaries and fees—Nielson, chairman; Anderson, Hooper, McRae, Morris.

School for deaf and blind—Wilcox, chairman; Anderson, Christensen, Reynolds, Hammond.

State library—Cannon, chairman; Marriott, Elwood, Nielson, Robinson.

State mental hospital—Smith, chairman; Barker, Hooper, Loveless, Benson.

State statistics—Kriebel, Crouch, Cook, Marriott, Benson.

How Members Are Placed.

The following list shows the membership of the house arranged in alphabetical order and the committees upon which the various members have places:

Anderson—Education, fish and game, chairman; judiciary, joint resolutions, chairman; salaries and fees, School for Deaf and Blind.

Bamberger—Appropriations, arts, judiciary, joint resolutions, mining and smelting, public funds, chairman.

Barker—Census, municipal corporations, public buildings and grounds, chairman; public lands, public printing, rules, chairman; State Mental hospital.

Barnes—Contingent accounts, federal relations and memorials, fish and game, military affairs, municipal corporations, chairman.

Bennion—Agriculture, appropriations, chairman; counties, irrigation and reservoirs, judiciary, joint committee on revenue, chairman; livestock.

Benson—Agriculture, highways and bridges, irrigation and reservoirs, penitentiary and prison, State Mental hospital, state statistics.

Cardon—Appropriations, banking, capitol, enrollment and engrossment, manufactures and commerce, public printing.

Mrs. Cannon—Arts, chairman; capitol, education, manufactures and commerce, resolutions, state library, chairman.

Christensen—Banking, census, capitol, horticulture, irrigation and reservoirs, chairman; public printing, School for Deaf and Blind.

Cook—Claims and public accounts, elections, enrollment and engrossment, penitentiary and prison, chairman; public utilities, resolutions, state statistics.

Dastrup—Claims and public accounts, counties, highways and bridges, irrigation and reservoirs, private corporations, public utilities.

Day—Appropriations, education, fish and game, livestock, public utilities, chairman; rules.

Dunham—Appropriations, arts, education, joint committee on revenue, mining and smelting, resolutions.

Elwood—Highways and bridges, industrial school, labor, mining and smelting, public funds, state library.

Hammond—Federal relations and memorials, highways and bridges, horticulture, livestock, public funds; School for Deaf and Blind.

Henrie—Education, federal relations and memorials, chairman; insurance, judiciary, chairman; joint committee on revenue, rules.

Hooper—Agriculture, chairman; horticulture, chairman; irrigation and reservoirs, public health, salaries and fees, State Mental hospital.

Jones—Enrollment and engrossment, chairman; highways and bridges, insurance, labor, mining and smelting, public buildings and grounds.

Judd—Banking, chairman; education, judiciary, private corporations, chairman; public utilities, resolutions.

Kimball—Agriculture, counties, fish and game, irrigation and reservoirs, private corporations.

Mrs. King—Census, claims and public accounts, capitol, chairman; elections, federal relations and memorials, municipal corporations.

Kriebel—Counties, military affairs, private corporations, public printing, state statistics, chairman.

Loveless—Claims and public accounts, fish and game, horticulture, irrigation and reservoirs, private corporations, state mental hospital.

Mabey—Arts, education, chairman; federal relations and memorials, fish and game, military affairs, chairman; public utilities.

Marchant—Counties, elections, chairman; irrigation and reservoirs, manufactures and commerce, private corporations.

Marriott—Banking, contingent accounts, chairman; industrial school, chairman; livestock, manufactures and commerce, state library, state statistics.

McRae—Census, chairman; contingent accounts, horticulture, public buildings and grounds, salaries and fees.

Monson—Appropriations, claims and public accounts, highways and bridges, irrigation and reservoirs, labor, municipal corporations, public health.

Morris—Appropriations, insurance, judiciary, livestock, public printing, chairman; public utilities, salaries and fees.

Nielson—Claims and public accounts, chairman; counties, elections, livestock, chairman; penitentiary and prison, salaries and fees, chairman; state library.

Oldham—Census, education, industrial school, joint resolutions, resolutions, rules.

Openshaw—Contingent accounts, elections, manufactures and commerce, penitentiary and prison, public health.

Page—Contingent accounts, counties, fish and game, highways and bridges, public utilities, rules.

Reynolds—Banking, manufactures and commerce, municipal corporations, public buildings and grounds, rules, school for deaf and blind.

Robinson—Claims and public accounts, labor, livestock, mining and smelting, public funds, state library.

Skolfield—Contingent accounts, enrollment and engrossment, industrial school, labor, public health, chairman.

Southwick—Capitol, enrollment and engrossment, judiciary, labor, military affairs, public lands.

Smith—Agriculture, fish and game, highways and bridges, chairman; industrial school, livestock, mental hospital, chairman.

Swenson—Manufactures and commerce, chairman; mining and smelting, public buildings and grounds, public funds, public utilities.

Van Wagoner—Appropriations, arts, counties, chairman; fish and game, livestock, public health, public lands, chairman.

Welling—Counties, education, insurance, judiciary, public lands, public utilities.

Wilcox—Appropriations, highways and bridges, military affairs, private corporations, resolutions, chairman; school for deaf and blind, chairman.

WOULD PUT END TO STOPPING OF CLOCK

The house yesterday, under suspension of the rules, passed S. B. No. 1, by Senator Smith, by a vote of 37 to 4. The bill, in substance, provides that the business of a legislative session shall be completed within the sixty days specified by the constitution. The effect of the measure, if it is approved by the governor, will be to put an end to "stopping the clock" on the last day and proceeding with the enactment of laws as of that date regardless of the true calendar date.

Morris of Washington said the measure was undoubtedly a good one. He said there was now an appeal pending in a criminal case in which the defendant had been convicted under a law passed after the expiration of the constitutional sixty-day session. Many other cases, he said, might arise. The enactment of the bill into law, he said, would settle a question of grave uncertainty. The act gives the courts power to go behind the record of the legislative journals.

If it appears, as the session progresses, that the legislators cannot complete their work within the sixty days, the governor has the authority to convene them in special session. In that event the members would receive per diem, which they do not now enjoy after the sixty-day period, even though they labored throughout the entire year.

Sessions of the state legislature heretofore have run over the constitutional limit from ten to twenty days.

The house yesterday adopted S. C. R. No. 2, providing for the employment of a special messenger for the governor.

$1.00 will open [illegible] account with the Farmers [illegible] growers Bank. We open [illegible] Monday. January 20, 1913. [illegible] South [illegible]

ANTI-PASS BILL IS INTRODUCED

Senator Benner X. Smith Author of Measure Against Free Transportation.

STRINGENT PROVISIONS

Newspapers Are Allowed to Receive Passes in Pay for Advertising.

An anti-pass bill was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Benner X. Smith of Salt Lake. The bill would take from most of the public officials and others the possibility of securing free railway transportation. Senator Smith said the measure was in line with the platform of the Republican party.

The measure provides that no common carrier shall either directly or indirectly issue any free tickets, free pass, or free transportation, for persons or property between points within the state, with several enumerated exceptions.

Features of Bill.

The bill permits the issuance of free transportation to the officers of the common carrier and its employees, agents, pensioners, surgeons, physicians, attorneys and their families; to officers and employees of railroad Young Men's Christian associations; officers, employees, teachers and students of colleges and schools; inmates of hospitals, charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent, destitute and homeless persons and to such persons when transported by charitable associations and hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in transportation; to inmates of the national homes or state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers and of soldiers' and sailors' homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge, and boards of managers of such homes; to necessary caretakers of property in transit; to sheriffs and their deputies; to game wardens and deputy game wardens; to policemen and firemen of incorporated cities; to employees of sleeping car and express companies, and telegraph and telephone companies doing business along the line of the common carrier; to railway mail service employees; to postoffice inspectors, customs and immigration inspectors; newsboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal procedure or investigation in which the common carrier is interested, persons injured in accidents or wrecks, physicians and nurses attendant upon such persons; the property of the United States, state or municipal government, or of property to or from fairs for exhibition purposes.

Exceptions Are Made.

The bill also specifies that nothing in the act shall forbid the interchange of free or reduced transportation for the use of the officers or employees of other common carriers. It also exempts common carriers from the provisions of the bill when it is necessary to transport persons and property with a view to affording relief in case of a pestilence or other calamitous visitation. Railroads under the bill are also permitted to transport laborers and others in construction work, provided, however, that the extent of the free transportation be specified in the construction contracts.

Provision is also made that reduced and excursion rates may be given and interchangeable mileage books sold, with special privilege as to the amount of baggage with mileage books of 1000 miles or more. It is also provided that nothing in the act shall prevent the issuance of passenger transportation to newspapers in exchange for advertising at full rates.

Listed as common carriers in the bill are all railroad companies, street railway companies, express companies, car companies, sleeping car companies, freight companies, freight line companies, and all other agencies for the transportation of persons or property within the state.

Three Banking Bills.

Three banking bills were introduced during the day by Senator W. S. Hansen of Box Elder, chairman of the committee on banks and banking.

The first of the three bills provides that when a deposit shall be made in a bank in the names of two persons, payable to either, such deposit may be drawn upon by either party, whether or not the other be living. The purpose of the bill is to prevent complications in the probating of the estate in case one of the parties to the transaction dies.

The second bill makes the drawing of checks on a bank in which there is insufficient funds to the credit of the drawer to cover the checks a felony. The bill provides that the drawing of the check shall constitute prima facie evidence of intent to defraud. There is a provision, however, that the bill shall not apply in cases where an arrangement or understanding has been made with the bank for credit. The penalty prescribed upon conviction is a fine of not more than $5000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

To Protect Banks.

The third measure has for its object the protection of banks against rumors and statements made derogatory to the financial standing or affects the solvency of any bank. It provides that any person who makes, circulates or prints such statements or rumors is guilty of a felony and is punishable by a fine of not more than $5000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. The bill would apply whether or not the statement or rumors concerning the banking institution were true or false.

All three bills were introduced at the request of the Utah Bankers association at the recommendation of the American Bankers association. They were referred to the committee on banks and banking.

Supported by Druggists.

The druggists of Utah are supporting a measure introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator A. L. Booth of Utah county, making it unlawful for any person other than a dealer, a physician, a veterinarian or a dentist having injurious drugs in possession except upon a physician's prescription.

The bill provides that shall be unlawful for any person or corporation, other than wholesale jobbers, wholesalers, manufacturing retail druggists, practicing physicians, surgeons, veterinarians and dentists to have possession of any cocaine, morphine, heroin, opium, chloral hydrate, or any of the derivatives of opium except on the prescription of a practicing physician. The bill prescribes that violators of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill was referred to the committee on public health and labor.

To Report Favorably.

The committee on public health and labor met yesterday at adjournment of the senate and decided to report favorably on Senate Bill No. 3 by Senator Kelly, which provides that each applicant for marriage license shall file a health certificate with the county clerk on making the application. The bill also imposes other restrictions on the granting of marriage licenses. The measure has the indorsement of the medical profession and the club women of the state.

The bill will come up in the senate today on the recommendation of the committee, and will probably be placed upon its final passage as there is known to be some opposition to the measure, but it is expected that it will pass the senate.

It is a good plan to take the time to acquaint one's self with the opportunities that are presented through the Want Columns.

TREASURER'S BOND SUBJECT OF BILL

City Commission Seeks to Reduce Surety Given by Custodian of Money.

At request of several of the city commissioners, P. J. Daly, special counsel for the city, began yesterday the drafting of a bill to amend the state law where it provides that the bond of a city treasurer must be as large as the total amount of taxes collected by the city for the current year. The bill will be submitted to the commissioners in several forms one of which will be introduced at the present session of the legislature.

The law fixing the bond of the city treasurer has been on the state statute books for nearly thirty years, and though it may have been applicable when enacted, it is held by the city legal department to be utterly manageless and impossible to be complied with, inasmuch as there is no way of determining the exact amount of the taxes for the current year.

A week ago the city commission passed a resolution reducing the bond of the present treasurer from $850,000 to $250,000, the latter amount being in accordance with a city ordinance in effect since 1903. The commissioners were of the opinion that such a bond was wholly adequate as the city treasurer never handles sums larger than $250,000 at any one time.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the Senate.

S. B. No. 9, by Hansen—An act relative to the payment of deposits in two names. Referred to committee on banks and banking.

S. B. No. 10, by Hansen—An act relative to the giving of checks or drafts on any bank or other depository wherein the person so giving such check or draft shall not have sufficient funds or credit for the payment of the same, and providing a penalty therefor. Refered to committee on banks and banking.

S. B. No. 11, by Hansen—An act relating to derogatory statements concerning banks and providing a penalty therefor. Referred to committee to bank and banking.

S. B. No. 12, by Booth—An act forbidding persons to have in their possession cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral hydrate or any derivities of opium and prescribing penalty for violation. Referred to committee on public health.

S. B. No. 13, by Booth—An act to repeal section 151 of title 12 of the compiled laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the filing of chattel mortgages with the county recorder. Referred to committee on judiciary.

S. B. No. 14, by Rideout—An act regulating the conduct of business under an assumed name or under any designation, name or style, corporate or otherwise, other than the real name of the person or persons conducting such business, and providing a penalty therefor. Referred to committee on judiciary.

S. B. No. 15, by Smith—An act prohibiting the giving of any free tickets, free pass or free transportation for passengers or property between points within the state of Utah, except certain enumerated persons. Refered to committee on railroads.

In the House.

H. B. No. 1, by Barnes—An act in relation to the creation of an optional form of municipal government for the state of Utah; providing for election of officers, organization and conduct of business. Referred to committee on municipal corporations.

H. B. No. 2, by Judd—An act to amend section 3750, chapter 79, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, relating to dismissal of appeal. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 3, by Judd—An act to amend section 323, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by chapter 50, laws of Utah, 1907, relating to the winding up of the affairs of corporations whose franchises have expired by limitation or forfeiture. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 4, by Durham—An act relating to fees for jurors in district courts and mileage, amending section 991, chapter 5, compiled laws of Utah, 1907. Referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 5, by Mabey—An act to amend sections 430X and XI, compiled laws of Utah, 1907, as section 1, laws of Utah, 1911, relating to corporate suretyship. Referred committee on private corporations.

H. B. No. 6, by Durham—An act relating to fees and mileage of witnesses attending upon district courts and grand jury, amending chapter 9, laws of Utah, 1911.

BILLS PASSED.

In the Senate.

Senate bill No. 1, by Smith—An act relating to the journals of the senate and house of representatives and relating to evidence of the proceedings of the legislature.

In the House.

S. B. No. 1, by Smith—An act providing that the certification and indorsement of the acts of the legislature and the minutes of the journals shall be conclusive evidence as to passage of the acts with the exception of the date of the passage and the date of the adjournment of the legislature upon which they shall be prima facie evidence, which may be refuted by competent evidence.

S. C. R. No. 1, by Rideout—A resolution authorizing the appointment of a messenger to the governor. Signed by the speaker.

S. B. No. 2, by Rideout—An act appropriating $35,000 for the regular and contingent expenses of the state legislature.

Z.C.M.I

Our Reductions Are Always Genuine

Always Reliable

Positively no misrepresentation, no marking up—each reduction is made from the regular retail price.

Our entire line of Suits for men, youths, boys, children—excepting blues and blacks—now—

ONE-THIRD OFF

All heavy weight Overcoats, now

ONE-THIRD OFF

On Second floor—a special table of Young Men's Suits, ages 14 to 20, regular $7.50 to $20 values, now—

HALF PRICE

On Second Floor—A few Boys' Long Pants Suits, ages 14 to 19, blues and blacks excepted, now—

One-Third Off

Friday and Saturday Only—See our special counter of Men's Golf Shirts at Half Price.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

PRESENT OPTIONAL GOVERNMENT BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

proposed law. On this subject the bill provides that ten voters may file with the city clerk a motion for the recall of any member, setting forth their reasons. The petition is to remain on file with the city clerk for thirty days, during which time those who wish to join in the petition for a recall may have a chance to do so. If at the end of the thirty days it is evident that 25 per cent of the voters have signed the petition, then a special election shall be held to decide whether the member shall be recalled.

In regard to public franchises the bill provides that the application must remain on file in the office of the city clerk for at least thirty days and be published in a newspaper twice a week for two weeks. No ordinance concerning a franchise shall go into effect until thirty days after its passage. If during that time 25 per cent of the voters protest against its going into effect, the matter must be submitted to the voters at the next election.

Statement by Author.

Mr. Barnes prepared the following statement for The Tribune in connection with his bill:

"After months of investigation and research, which has included correspondence with officials of many European as well as American cities, and the examination of a score or more municipal charters of cities of progressive repute, I am free to confess that in my opinion Utah's cities now have but a skeletonized form of commission government, for one thing, and that the commission plan is dead wrong from any point of view that you may take of it. It is only a makeshift at best—the treatment of a few symptoms of the diseases that afflict our body politic locally. As in vogue in Salt Lake City, for instance, it is shorn of some of the main characteristics of leading commission forms; it gives too much authority over important business such as franchises to a few men who are encumbered with detail; and it lacks the salient element of broad representation.

"The bill I have prepared embodies correct principles of business, I believe; it is based on common sense and fairness, and is founded in a spirit of progressiveness. Ever since the enactment of the Utah law two years ago, at which I time I began to give the matter attention, I have wondered why there is such a wide difference between business management as practiced by mammoth commercial corporations and municipal corporations. Such things as graft, special favor, waste, etc., are, I find, practically eliminated in the conducting of the business of most large corporations, such as railroads, large mercantile establishements, banks and packing plants, to say nothing of the marvelously smooth business machinery such as one may observe in the Utah Copper company, for instance. It is precisely after such machinery that my bill is patterned—it is the bringing of perfected business methods into the life of the municipal corporation.

Instances Are Cited.

For instance, what are the fundamental principles of good business management?

First—A united body of stockholders not split into factions, but all striving unto one end, which is to do what is best to get results.

Second—The election by all the stockholders, without division, of a small representative body called the board of directors, and delegating to them full power to transact the business of the organization.

Third—This small body of representatives of the stockholders, the board of directors, selects, not elects, expert officials who are to conduct the affairs of the organization.

Fourth—Since the board of directors is held responsible for the conduct of the business, and is obliged to select the officials, it has the power to remove them. On the other hand, the stockholders having delegated their power to the directors, can remove the latter if they do not perform their duties, or if they work against the interests of the stockholders.

Fifth—Successful management depends upon expertness and efficiency: expertness and efficiency depend upon practice and study. Long practice and study make perfect, and, therefore, long tenure of office is one of the underlying essentials of successful business. It is the general practice in business organizations, therefore, that officials shall not be appointed for a definite period, but usually for an indefinite period, which means for life or during good behavior.

Now embody those ideas, which are, of course, familiar to every man who knows anything of corporation law and of commercial corporate management, in a bill for a municipal form of government, and you yourself would probably draw a bill which would in the main cover the same provisions of mine. There is nothing new about it, it is merely taking advantage of long-tried principles in the instituting of true progressive legislation, which, I believe, must always be consistent with true Republicanism. I know not how others may view it, but each of us can only bring to light such principles and such legislation as are consistent with the interests of the whole people which, I think, should be the predominating factor in all matters of this kind, irrespective of party, or creed.

COMMISSIONERS DISCUSS BILL

Members of the present board of city commissioners had but little to say last night regarding the bill introduced by Mr. Barnes.

"I have given the matter no thought," said George D. Keyser, commissioner of parks and public property. "I have not had an opportunity to read Mr. Barnes's bill and I am not prepared to offer an opinion as to its merits. However, I do not believe the people desire a reversion to the old form of government."

"If anyone has a better form of government than the present to offer, then I'm in favor of it," said W. H. Korns, commissioner of water supply. "However, I have not even read the bill introduced by Mr. Barnes yesterday and so, of course, I am not in a position to discuss it. Whatever is done in the matter, I believe that any new measure should be submitted to the inspection of those who have studied municipal government thoroughly, and not left for the politicians to do with it as they please."

Richard P. Morris, commissioner of streets and public improvements, had not read the proposed bill when asked for an opinion last night. "From what has been told me, however, I am inclined to believe that some of its provisions are too radical to meet the approval of the people," he said. "Of course, I am not in favor of abolishing the commission form of government. I believe in it and I think a majority of the people are satisfied with it. The salary provision in the new bill is ridiculous. We cannot hope to obtain an efficient administration of our public affairs from a servant who is not to receive more than $200 a year compensation."

"Let them change the present form if they want to, but I am convinced that the people will not sanction it," said Henry W. Lawrence, commissioner of finance and public affairs. "Only three cities out of 140 that have adopted the commission form of government have the people returned to the discarded system. I am not in favor of the bill so far as I am acquainted with it not."

Mayor Samuel C. Park declared he was totally ignorant of the new bill and had given it no thought. He declined to discuss it until after he has had opportunity to study it.

Would Increase Pay.

Durham of Beaver yesterday introduced in the house companion bills providing for an increase in the per diem and mileage of jurors and witnesses in the district court and on grand juries. The new bills, which are Nos. 1 and 2, increase the rate of pay from $2 to $3 per day and change the mileage fee to 5 cents per mile for one way only. It is provided in No. 4 that a juror who is excused upon his own motion on the first day of his attendance shall not receive per diem or mileage.

Judd Introduces Bills.

Judd of Salt Lake introduced in the house yesterday H. Bs. Nos. 2 and 3. The former relates to appeals and provides, in its pertinent section, that an appeal may be dismissed on notice in the discretion of the court without the payment of the filing fees to the clerk of the district court for the appeal. H. B. No. 3 relates to the winding up of the affairs of corporations whose franchises have expired by limitation or forfeiture and is designed to amend the present law in such a way as to render the closing up of a corporation's business more easy of accomplishment.

To Benefit Officials.

H. B. No. 5, introduced yesterday by Mabey of Davis, amends the present law relating to corporate suretyship. The object of the amendment is to render it less expensive for certain county or other officials to give bonds. It is particularly designed to relieve the burden placed upon county treasurers of the smaller counties, premiums upon whose bonds are very heavy.

City Receives Check.

The city treasurer, Frank Godbe, yesterday received a check for $125,000 from the county treasurer, representing the last large installment of the city's share of the general tax moneys. The check was turned over to the Deseret National bank for the redemption of outstanding warrants.

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