Good Year Coming.
The wise ones are planning for a big year for 1908. They know the stringency will have to yield to the general prosperity of the country. Are you planning for the new year?

The Salt Lake Tribune.

It's a Hummer!
No newsier paper was ever issued in the entire intermountain country than The Tribune's New Year's edition. It should be sent to your friends. Copies will be mailed for ten cents.

VOL. LXXVI., NO. 78. WEATHER TODAY—Cloudy; Warmer. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1907. 12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS

GOVERNMENT LOSES COAL LAND CASES

In Sweeping Decision Judge Lewis of U. S. District Court Dismisses Indictment.

DECLARED WHOLE THEORY OF PROSECUTION IS WRONG

Not Criminal to Agree in Advance of Entry to Sell to Corporations.

DENVER, Dec. 30.—In another sweeping decision Judge Robert E. Lewis, in the United States District court, today freed eighteen defendants of the charge of illegally acquiring coal lands in Colorado under the dummy entryman system, and said that the whole theory on which the Government has worked in the prosecutions is wrong.

All the indictments in land cases found by the Federal grand jury last summer except one have now been quashed by Judge Lewis. The indicted persons released from prosecution by Judge Lewis's decision today are:

Charles W. Haberbeck, Magdalena Haberbeck, Gustave Haberbeck, Charles H. Dodge, Anna Dodge, Louis M. Rumpp, Frank P. Fay, William Baer, Aric Keitel of St. Louis, F. W. Keitel and Otis S. Spencer of Denver; Charles E. Herr, William Morrison, James Morrison, Frank Eldredge, George Coe Franklin and Benjamin N. Freeman of Durango; Walter S. Rice, Routt county, Colorado, and Robert Forrester of Salt Lake.

The opinion of the court was founded in the case of the St. Louis people who were members of a company known as the Yampa Coal company, and were charged with obtaining 5000 acres of land in Routt county, valued at $500,000.

Not Criminal Agreement.

Judge Lewis held that there is no law which makes it criminal for a citizen to agree in advance of an entry of coal land to sell to others, whether individuals or corporations, the land that he might acquire by purchase. He said that section 5440, relating to conspiracy, was inapplicable to those cases, as it dealt only with pension matters and not with land transactions. The rules and regulations of the land office could not be made the basis of a crime, Judge Lewis said.

As to the coal land act, the court says:

"When it was passed, little was known of the locality and extent of coal measures in this Western country; and if we were permitted in this case to seek for a policy in that act, we would say that the predominant one was to induce the discovery and development of such deposits."

The court held that the first count in the indictments did not state an offense, and quashed the second count also, holding that the affidavits, etc., alleged to be part of the conspiracy were not required by statute.

Appeal Will Be Taken.

Ernest Knaebel, Assistant Attorney-General, said that the cases would all be taken to the United States Supreme court by writ of error and would be entered on the docket there within thirty days.

"The decision of Judge Lewis," said Mr. Knaebel, "will have no bearing on the equity suits already filed by the Government or those which will hereafter be filed to vacate patents to coal or timber lands obtained by corporations and others through process of having dummies to make entries, apparently in their own names, but really for the benefit of the corporations or other persons buying them. Judge Lewis holds that it is not a criminal fraud, but his decision acknowledges the force of the holding of the Supreme court to the effect that it is an equitable fraud."

Government agents will continue investigating the alleged land frauds, it was officially announced, until orders are received from Washington calling a halt. Over 30,000 acres of land are involved in the various cases under investigation, and their value runs into millions.

The single indictment that remains undecided is a case against Robert Forrester, Benjamin N. Freeman, William Morrison and James Morrison. They were indicted on two charges, and Judge Lewis has reserved his decision in this case because it involves a different principle than the others.

He is yet in doubt as to what kind of land can lawfully be selected under the soldiers' additional homestead entry.

FORRESTER TALKS OF QUASHED INDICTMENTS.

Robert Forrester is a mining engineer and geologist of Salt Lake. "I believe the action of the court Monday will end the indictment affair," he said Monday evening, when asked about the court proceedings in Colorado. "The Government can appeal the case to the Supreme court if it wishes, but this has never been done in similar cases."

Mr. Forrester was charged in the indictment against him with buying coal lands in southwestern Colorado with intent to defraud the Government and of being a party to a criminal conspiracy against the Government. He was also charged with having procured fraudulent entries on the coal lands in question. The Government attempted to prove that Mr. Forrester secured parties to file on the coal lands, and a few months later purchased the lands, acting not for himself, but for a Colorado coal company. Mr. Forrester proved that he had nothing to do with the original entries made on the lands and that he bought them for his own use at $20 an acre, there being about 10,000 acres.

"These lands have never been worked, and will not be for some years unless I sell out to a big operating company," said Mr. Forrester.

SAFE AND SOUND IN SPITE OF PANIC

New Year Will Open With Conditions Better Than One Year Ago.

COUNTRY HAS WELL STOOD STRESS AND STRAIN

Lesson of Dangers of Over-Speculation Learned and Taken Close to Heart.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The year 1907 will go down with 1857, 1873 and 1893 as one of the panic years in American finance, but despite the remarkable stress and strain to which the financial structure has been subjected, the year closes with conditions stronger and safer than they were when the year began.

The year opened with the feeling in conservative quarters that speculation had already been carried to an unwarranted height and that prudence was imposed by conditions upon bankers and capitalists. That this feeling operated to some extent throughout the year and that there was a scarcity of capital for absorbing new securities, was indicated by the diminished transactions in stocks and bonds on the New York stock exchange.

The source of the pressure upon the money market is indicated by the large issues of securities which took place during several years prior to the crisis. Statistics compiled by a leading financial journal in Brussels, showed that the total issues throughout the world averaged for the five years ending with 1906 about $3,400,000,000 annually. In the United States issues of stocks for the first eleven months of 1907 were $757,359,500, and of bonds and notes $1,073,990,000, making up to total of $1,831,349,500.

Capital Much Strained.

The extent to which capital resources had been strained was not revealed in a striking manner to the general public until "the silent panic" of March 14, now almost overshadowed by later events, but at the time one of the most serious and remarkable breaks which the market ever suffered. The loss of 19 points in Amalgamated Copper in a single day, 21 points in American Smelting, 22 in Reading and 25 in Union Pacific, added to considerable previous declines at a slower rate, wiped out margins, compelled calling of loans and wrecked the fortunes of many speculators. The market recovered only slowly during the spring and early summer, to suffer new reactions in August; but it was not until mid-October that the storm broke in all its force with the collapse of the corner in United Copper, the appeal of the Morse-Heinze banks to the clearing house for help and the refusal to extend such help until the old control was eliminated.

Made History Quickly.

Events moved fast on the heels of these revelations. The Knickerbocker Trust company was closed October 22 after paying out about $8,000,000 in cash; runs were began on other banks and trust companies; practically all the New York banks suspended cash payments; clearing-house certificates were issued; foreign exchange fell and gold imports began. Secretary Cortelyou made heavy deposits of Government funds and announced his plan for drawing money from the hoards and permitting an increase in banknote circulation by the offer to the public of $50,000,000 in 2 per cent Panama canal bonds and $100,000,000 in one-year certificates bearing interest at 3 per cent. This announcement, accompanied by a vigorous letter from President Roosevelt, did much, in the opinion of many bankers, to stay the panic, so that eventually it was necessary to issue only about $25,000,000 of the bonds and $15,000,000 of the certificates.

The situation improved slowly, and the deficiency in New York bank reserves was reduced progressively each week, until it stood on December 28 at only $20,170,350.

National Banks Stood Up.

The national banks have stood up under the pressure much better than in the early stages of the crisis of 1893. The suspensions at that time were about 160 in the three months of June, July and August, although eighty-four banks afterward resumed business. The number of national bank suspensions hardly equaled a dozen during the recent panic, the most important being that of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. The permanent effect upon the national banking system of the scarcity of capital and collapse of various business enterprises has not yet been revealed, but there are no indications that it will be so severe as after the panic of 1893.

On November 1, 1907, the total bank circulation was $609,980,466. The measures then taken by Secretary Cortelyou to promote circulation in order to tide over the monetary stringency resulted in an increase of about $75,000,000 during the next seven weeks, so that the circulation stood on December 21, 1907, at $683,795,923.

Accompanying the increase of bank note circulation, in order to meet the pressure for currency, was the dramatic movement of nearly $106,000,000 in gold from Europe within a period of about six weeks. The official figures of the Treasury showed imports of gold for the month of November amounting to $63,463,036, which were more than twice the total importations for the preceding ten months. The remainder came early in December. This enormous movement of gold was facilitated by the sharp arrest of imports of luxuries and a combined effort by producers, railways and bankers to ship promptly to Europe the large crops of cotton, wheat and other farm products of the autumn season. Imports of merchandise, which had been as much as $125,806,043, in August, fell to an average of about $109,000,000 for the next three months, ending with $110,789,109

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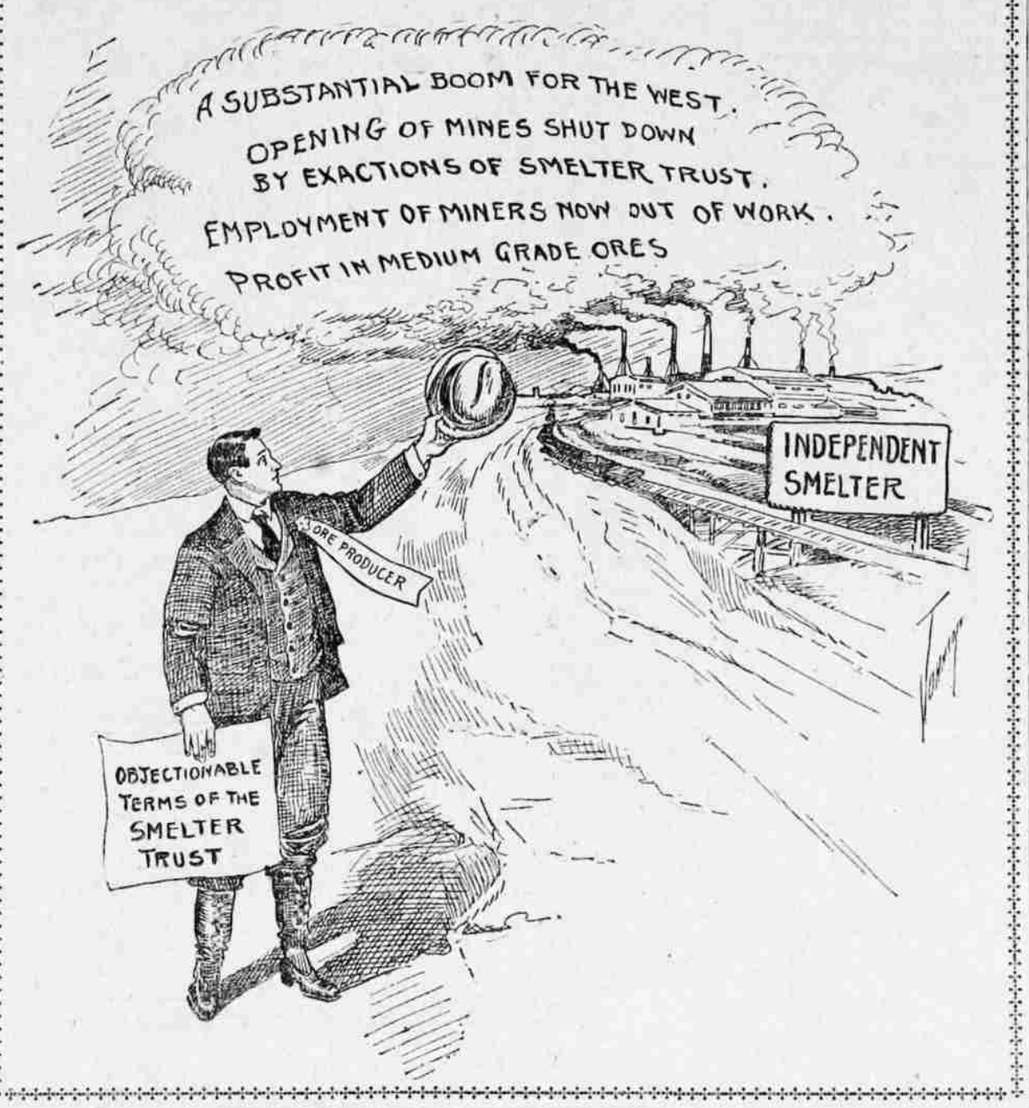
What An Independent Smelter Would Mean.



NEW IDENTIFICATION OF MURDERED WOMAN

Robbery Now Appears to Have Been Motive for Mysterious Crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Some light was thrown today on the mystery surrounding the death of the woman whose nude body was found last Thursday half hidden in the muddy ooze of a pond near Harrison, N. J., when Mrs. Frank Hull of this city went to the Newark morgue and declared positively that the dead woman was Mrs. Agnes Young, who formerly lived with her, and later with a Mrs. King in Brooklyn. The police believe that Mrs. Hull's identification is correct. Mrs. Hull said she went to Jersey City with Mrs. Young on Christmas day. Following luncheon she parted with her companion, who, she understood, was going to Newark to join a party.

When Mrs. Hull learned of the murder through the newspapers and saw that the description of the dead woman seemed to fit her friend, she informed the police that she believed that the murdered woman was Mrs. Young, who had been employed at one time as a stenographer and typewriter in a West Side hotel. She said that Mrs. Young was the wife of an engineer, but that she had not lived with her husband for several years.

In company with the detectives Mrs. Hull went to the Newark morgue and after viewing the body, said there was no doubt of its identity. Mrs. Hull said that when they left Mrs. King's home on Christmas morning, Mrs. Young had $300 in her purse and wore a diamond ring. On their arrival at Jersey City they were met by a man, whom she named, with whom they had luncheon. When the luncheon party broke up Mrs. Hull returned to this city.

PROBING DEEPER INTO CHARGES OF BONFILS

DENVER, Dec. 30.—In the trial of Fred C. Bonfils, one of the proprietors of the Denver Post, on the charge of assault and battery upon Thomas M. Patterson, principal owner of the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times, Justice of the Peace Thomas Carlon decided, after argument today, to hear evidence as to the truth or falsity of the published charges which Mr. Bonfils contends, justified the assault. His objection being overruled, Mr. Patterson named two men who, he said, furnished the information upon which were based the articles in the News and Times, in which it was alleged that Mr. Bonfils had attempted to blackmail the promoters of the Colorado Industrial Exposition company. Mr. Patterson was the only witness today and the hearing was adjourned until Thursday next.

COURT UPHOLDS OMAHA'S "BLUE" SUNDAY LAW

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—The Douglas county district court this morning upheld the Omaha "blue laws" as being entirely constitutional and in future the Sunday closing law will be enforced strictly.

The case came to the District court on appeal from the justice court, which imposed a fine on a barber as a test case. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

In the meantime, complaints have been filed against more than 500 individuals for working on Sunday. These warrants will be served at once and the cases brought in the Municipal court.

Arthur G. Stanwood Dies.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Arthur G. Stanwood, assistant treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad system, died at his home here today.

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FIRST WIFE POSSESSES NO INTEREST IN ESTATE

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Judge Barnes of the Superior court held today that Mary McDonald, the first wife of Michael C. McDonald, the sporting man and former Democratic politician, now deceased, has no interest in his estate. The court also held that the trustees should not be enjoined from turning over her dower to the second wife, Dora McDonald, who is to be arraigned for trial tomorrow for the shooting of Webster S. Guerin.

SOFT GROUND DELAYS THE WORK OF RESCUE

ELY, Nev., Dec. 30.—Rescue work on the Alpha shaft is going on slowly owing to the soft ground. About ten feet of earth are being removed each day, and over 400 feet are yet to be taken out before the 1000-foot level is reached. The imprisoned men are in good spirits and are talking encouragingly to their rescuers over the phone.

Insane Woman a Suicide.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 30.—In the presence of a large number of persons, Mrs. William McGown threw herself in front of a passenger train at Westfield yesterday and was ground to death. Her husband made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the woman. Mrs. McGown had been in a hospital for the insane and had been permitted to go home for the holidays.

Sickness Cause of Suicide.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—George Werner, aged 67 years, of the George Werner & Sons' carriage repository, was found dead in his office today, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Ill health is given as the cause.

FAKE BURIAL STORY PROVED TO BE FALSE

Grave of Thomas Charles Druce Opened and Human Body Discovered.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The body of Thomas Charles Druce, in High Gate cemetery was exhumed this morning, just forty-three years to a day after its burial. The coffin was found to contain the remains of a human body, thus exploding the romantic tale told by Robert C. Caldwell and others who swore during the recent hearing of the Druce perjury case that it contained a roll of lead.

The official statement given out by representatives of the home office and others who were officially present at the exhumation, not only definitely disposes of the lead myth, but seems effectively to prove that the body buried in 1864 was acutally that of T. C. Druce. The authorized statement follows:

"The coffin was opened and found to contain the body of an aged, bearded man; the plate on the coffin bore the name, 'Thomas Charles Druce.'"

Remarkable Scene.

The scene at High Gate cemetery this morning when the vault was opened was remarkable. Constables seemed to spring from everywhere; every bush and every tree apparently hid an officer of the law. All the entrances to the cemetery were surrounded by cordons of police. Only those persons who had passes from the home office were admitted to the grounds. George Hollamby Druce, who claims he is the rightful heir to the Portland dukedom and to its vast estate, tried twice to get into the cemetery, but was met with a stern refusal.

The operations began at daybreak with the removal of the topmost coffins in the vault, containing the bodies of the wife and son of T. C. Druce. It was nearly 11:30 before the coffin, the contents of which have aroused the curiosity of the whole world, was brought up ready for opening and inspection. The top was quickly unscrewed and the inner casing of lead cut open. There was no need for the dictum of the eminent surgeon, Augustus Pepper, who was appointed by the home office to carry out the exhumation, to assure all present that human remains lay in the coffin.

Fight of Ten Years.

The Druce vault has thus given up its secret after ten years of legal proceedings which have cost, all told, a considerable fortune. A large part of this money was obtained from servant girls and other workers, who were induced to buy shares in a company formed to prosecute the claims of George Hollamby Druce against the estate of the Duke of Portland.

The charge of perjury against Herbert Druce is effectively disposed of.

Those persons who have sworn to the placing of lead instead of a human body in the coffin have been discredited, and they probably will have to take the consequence of their acts.

So far as the public is concerned, the entire long drawn out Druce-Duke of Portland controversy is at an end and the case of the claimant, George Hollamby Druce, has fallen to the ground.

Despite the finding of the body, George H. Druce says that he is deter-

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SPARKS CALLS FOR SPECIAL SESSION

Governor of Nevada Takes This Means of Retaining the Troops in Goldfield.

OBJECT IS SOLUTION OF THE LABOR TROUBLES

Lawmakers Ordered to Convene at Carson City, Jan. 14, for Instructions.

CARSON, Nev., Dec. 30.—Governor Sparks has called an extra session of the Nevada legislature, to convene January 14, 1908. For the last twenty-four hours the governor has been deluged with dispatches from all over the state and many places outside Nevada, urging the calling of the extra session to settle labor troubles.

Following is the full text of the document:

"State of Nevada.

"Proclamation by the Governor:

"To the Honorable Members of the Twenty-third Session of the Legislature of the State of Nevada:

"Gentlemen—The constitution of the state, article four, section IX., provides that the governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when organized, the purpose for which they have been convened, and the legislature shall transact no legislative business other than that for which they were specially convened, or such other legislative business as the governor may call to the attention of the legislature, while in session.

Reason for the Call.

"Believing that an extraordinary occasion now exists and one which the legislature, being a co-ordinate branch of the state government, is best prepared to solve, it becomes my duty, by proclamation to convene the legislature at Carson City, Nev., on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1908. This request has been made by many citizens, the object being to adjust by legislation, if possible, the controversy existing between the miners and mine owners at Goldfield, this state. Such legislation should be general in character and impartially applicable for the restoration and preservation of law and order.

"Under the constitution, as above cited, the governor shall state to both houses, when organized, the purpose for which they have been convened. When that time arrives, I will endeavor to outline to you the necessary legislation required, and will give hearty co-operation to the attempt to secure to every citizen of Nevada his just rights, freely to be exercised under the law.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed.

"Done at Carson City, state of Nevada, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1907.

"JOHN SPARKS, Governor.

Attest: W. G. Douglas, Secretary of State."

Two Companies Enough.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 30.—Acting on the suggestion of prominent citizens here, Capt. Cox, who is representing Gov. Sparks here, advised the Governor this morning that two full companies of Federal troops would be ample for the situation, and advised that he excuse the remainder now here from further service in Nevada. Temporary barracks will be erected for those who remain.

DRIVEN INSANE BY IMPRISONMENT IN MINE

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—After being imprisoned for three days in Ellsworth No. 1 mine, at Ellsworth, thirty miles from here, John O'Millian, 26 years old, a Slav miner, was released from his underground dungeon a raving maniac today.

O'Millian went to work last Thursday in a small room off the main mine. A charge proved so strong as to open up the earth to such an extent that he was entombed. He might have been entombed yet but for the accidental discovery of his plight.

When the debris was cleared the officials were astonished to have a maniac dash among them from the room, knock two of the rescuers down and put up a vigorous fight before he was overpowered.

He was insane from hunger and fear.

EXCLUDE MORBID WOMEN FROM NEXT THAW TRIAL

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—All women except members of Thaw's family and the women reporters will be excluded from the court room during the second trial of Harry K. Thaw, which will begin next Monday. The seating capacity of the court room has been reduced greatly since the first trial and Justice Dowling is said also to be determined to prevent the attendance of women moved by morbid curiosity, who made use of every means at their command to secure admission to a court room already overcrowded.

GOVERNMENT CONFISCATES SMALL FORTUNE IN BEER

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 30. Twenty-three hundred barrels of beer, valued at $17,500, belonging to the New State brewery, was today poured into the sewers of this city by United States Internal Revenue Collector Charles Howard.

The brew was completed after Oklahoma became a State. The State authorities would not permit its sale and shipment from the State.

BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR HAS COST OVER $10,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Senate committee on military affairs spent on the investigation of the Brownsville shooting affray, now in progress, over $10,000 between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907, according to the report of the secretary of the Senate, just published. Most of the items are for traveling and other expenses of witnesses.

Treasurer Under Cloud.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Frank Vinn, treasurer of a local Bohemian lodge of the Foresters of America, on the charge of embezzlement.

It is alleged that Vinn is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000.

TAFT HAILED AS NEXT PRESIDENT

Discusses Finance With Merchants and Philippines With Ministers' Association.

NO REFERENCE WHATEVER TO HIS OWN CANDIDACY

Big Secretary of War Spends an Exceedingly Busy Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Greeted with cheers as "The next President of the United States," a topic which he carefully avoided in his own remarks, however, Secretary of War William H. Taft tonight delivered his first public speech, since his world-circling tour, at the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' association at the Hotel Somerset.

The banquet closed a long and strenuous day for the Secretary of War, during which he delivered a brief address before 400 ministers in the morning and attended a reception and spoke before a gathering of Jews of the city at the Elysium club in the afternoon. During his visit to Boston, which ends tomorrow morning, Secretary Taft is the guest of Samuel Carr, a Boston banker and a relative of Mrs. Taft.

A more notable gathering of prominent and representative business men has seldom been seen in Boston than that which greeted the Secretary tonight.

In the banquet hall floral decorations adorned the tables, which provided for the seating of over 500 guests, while behind the speakers' table were a great many American flags.

Many Guests of Honor.

President Jerome Davis of the Boston Merchants' association presided. Seated on either side of him were the speakers and guests of honor, who included Secretary of War Taft, Congressman Sherley of Kentucky, Lieut.-Gov. Eben S. Draper of Massachusetts, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and Right Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts.

As the Secretary rose to speak, all the guests stood up with him and filled the air with long-continued cheers.

Calls for "Three cheers for Secretary Taft, the next President of the United States," were heartily acclaimed.

Secretary Taft then delivered his speech, which he read from manuscript, making no additions or comment relative to his own candidacy for the Presidency or other topics. He said in part:

Gentlemen of the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Boston: I am glad to be here. For more than two years I have been trying to accept your kind invitation. I do not feel strange in this New England company. My father was born in Vermont; my mother was born in Boston; my two grandfathers were born in Mendon, Worcester county; much of my boyhood was spent in Millbury, and I was educated at Yale. While I cannot claim to be one of you, I like to boast that I have enjoyed the good influence of the same traditions.

I had expected to talk to you about the Philippines tonight. That was one of the reasons why I accepted the invitation so lightly; it is a subject easy for me to talk about. It may be it is getting a little stale. For instance, I have found that one of the best methods of discouraging my friends, the correspondents of the press in Washington, from pursuing embarrassing inquiries into other matters, is to insist on discussing with them for publication interesting phases of the Philippine situation. They leave forthwith. But I had supposed that however dead the islands may be as a topic inviting discussion and attracting attention elsewhere, one could rouse some excitement over it still in Boston. I have been warned, however, that here, too, there were subjects more absorbing, at least for business men. So when I was honored by an invitation for this morning to address the ministers of Boston, whose profession carries them naturally in a consideration of other worlds, I said my say in respect to the Philippines and the—to me—very absorbing national problem, which I hope and believe we are working out successfully. It follows that, for this company, I must find another subject.

Discusses Finance.

During the last three months the country has suffered from a severe monetary panic. Even yet the clearing house certificates linger in your bank exchanges as emphatic evidence of its severity and of the extreme measures which had to be taken to avoid greater disaster. Doubtless many of my hearers have not yet recovered from the intense nervous strain and mental suffering to which they have been subjected since the middle of October. The panic has been given a certain political bearing and importance. For this reason I have selected for my topic of tonight "The Panic of 1907, Its Causes, Its Probable Effects and the Relation to It of the Policies of the National Administration."

What did cause the panic? Writers on financial subjects who have given their lives and constant attention to matters of this kind who are able to institute a comparison of the present panic with previous panics, and who are entirely familiar with the conditions preceding all of them, substantially agree upon the cause. Panics and industrial depressions are the result of the characteristics of human nature, which manifest themselves in business and elsewhere. The world generally has a certain amount of loanable capital available for new enterprises or the enlargement of old ones. In periods of prosperity, this capital, with the instrumentalities for enlarging it potentially by credits, is put into new enterprises, which are profitable, and the investment in free capital goes on almost in arithmetical progressions. After a time, however, expenses of operation and wages increase and the profit from the new enterprise grows smaller. The loanable capital gradually changes its form into investments less and less convertible. Much of that which might be capital is wasted in unwise enterprises, in extravagance in living, in wars and absolute destruction of property, until the available free capital becomes well-nigh exhausted the world over, and the progress of new enterprises must await the savings of more. Men continue to embark in new enterprises, however, the capital fails them and disaster comes.

Loanable Capital Exhausted.

For eight or nine months past there were many indications that the loanable capital of the world was near exhaustion,