

PROTESTS ACTION OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

City School Board Alleges Discrimination in Open- ing Theatres and Keep- ing Schools Closed..

THE city board of education last night adopted a resolution protesting against alleged discrimination in favor of theatres and churches and against the public schools in the partial lifting of the influenza quarantine. Another resolution was passed authorizing payment of the teachers for the half month ending Dec. 13.

The resolution of protest was adopted after the following communication from Dr. S. G. Paul, city health commissioner, had been read:

"December 6, 1918.

"If the city schools are opened the coming week, the city board of health is ready to furnish not only the full quota of nurses, but additional help to thoroughly inspect the children throughout the system in the city, and also to give thorough instruction to teachers and children as to methods of fighting influenza.

"I believe that an army of 25,000 children will be a most efficient aid to the police authorities in helping to stamp out a disease at an early date. The children will be keen to report those who do not wear the mask from infected houses, and will be efficient police in seeing that all houses are properly masked.

"I am also convinced that the hundreds of teachers who have been serving as nurses will, if they are allowed to function in the public schools at this time be another splendid force to help accomplish what all the public so urgently desire, namely, that the influenza be stamped out at the earliest possible moment.

"SAMUEL G. PAUL,
"Health Commissioner."

Resolution of Protest.

The resolution adopted by the board last night follows:

"Whereas, on account of the epidemic of influenza, the state board of health on October 10, 1918, closed all public schools, picture houses and assemblies of all kinds because of the likelihood of the spreading of the disease by the contact of one infected person with another,

"And whereas, on December 7 the board of health modified its order by permitting theatres, picture show houses and churches to be opened, but preventing the opening of public schools,

"And whereas, the public schools are under the supervision of competent teachers and are under the supervision of the board of education, through the hundreds of teachers and thousands of pupils, has opportunities for detecting the presence of disease in the homes and in the schools and methods of preventing the spreading of the disease, and churches, theatres and moving picture houses have not the same opportunities and cannot take the same care of the health of those who congregate in such assemblies,

"And whereas, the contagion being spread by contact, it must necessarily be spread by congregations in churches, theatres and moving picture houses, and being so spread, the schools will then be required to be kept closed for a longer period than

GRAY HAIR BECOMES DARK AND BEAUTIFUL

Try Grandmother's Old Fa- vorite Recipe of Sage Tea And Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients, at very little cost. Everybody uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it, and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time, by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Advertisement.

whenever conditions are such as to justify the removal of the ban against moving picture performances, theatres, churches, Sunday schools and like public assemblies, then the ban be likewise removed from the public schools at the same time.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the governor of the state and to the state board of health and the city authorities of Salt Lake City and to the newspapers of this city with the request that the same be published."

ASSURANCE GIVEN OF PHYSICIANS' RELEASE

Senator WILLIAM H. KING has forwarded to Gov. Simon E. Bamberger assurance from the surgeon general of the U. S. army, M. W. Ireland, that as many Utah physicians as possible will be released by the army at once so that they may return to assist in fighting the influenza epidemic in this state. Gen. Ireland wrote Senator King as follows:

"I am just in receipt of your letter with attached telegram from Gov. Bamberger of Utah asking that Utah doctors now in the state be released to assist in combating the influenza epidemic. I have given instructions that everything possible be done to comply with your request and that of Gov. Bamberger."

A letter from Gen. H. H. Crowder, provost marshal general, advises that the surgeon general is hastening plans for despatching of officers of the medical department.

The medical officers are divided into four classes. The first is those desiring immediate discharge, second, those desiring immediate release from actual service, and reassignment to the officers reserve corps; third, those desiring to remain on duty to the army under their present commissions as long as their services are required; fourth, those seeking commissions in the regular army. The latter must be not more than 35 years old.

CHARTING OF AIRWAY BEGINS NEXT MONTH

Col. Wall Resists Attorney's Fee But Loses In End

Troubles of Colonel Enos A. Wall with his attorneys were not improved any, from his standpoint, by appealing to the supreme court of the state. A decision by that body yesterday affirms the judgment of the district court, and the colonel is taken to task by the chief justice, J. E. Frick, for his conduct in the case. All the other justices concur in the decision.

The suit was brought by Walcemar Van Cott and the other members of the firm to which Mr. Van Cott belongs, Van Cott, Allison & Ritter. The firm represented Col. Wall in certain negotiations carried on between him and the Bingham & Garfield Railway and the Utah Copper company, which resulted in those companies paying Col. Wall \$750,000 for certain Bingham rights and interests. The law firm was employed in November, 1916, and by April 10 of the following year it estimated that it had performed services, worth \$25,000.

Col. Wall did not see it that way, but thought that the \$2,250 he had paid the firm was sufficient for what the law firm had done in his behalf in the five and one-half months.

The situation resulted in the suit. Col. Wall seemed to have some difficulty in getting attorneys to represent him as he wished in the case. The answer in the suit brought by Mr. Van Cott and his colleagues was prepared by Marionaux, Straup, Stott and Beck. It alleged, among other things, that it was not clear from the complaint whether Van Cott, Allison & Ritter were suing for attorneys' fees or for a commission for selling real estate.

The case was set for trial in the district court December 31, 1917, but was continued from time to time until Feb. 18. On that date Col. Wall appeared in court, but it was now found that the attorneys of record in the case were King, Bruffet & Schuler. Of these only Mr. Schuler appeared in court.

On the other hand the law firm bringing the suit was represented by Bagley & Ashton and by Howat, Macmillan, Marshall and Nebeker.

Facing such an array of legal lights, Col. Wall asked the court for a continuance, and took the stand to say that he was not satisfied to be represented by only one attorney, and that he had tried to get other attorneys, but had been unable to do so as yet.

The court, however, refused the continuance. Whereupon Col. Wall left the court room and directed Mr. Schuler to go with him. At that Mr. Schuler withdrew his firm from the case.

The court, however, refused to postpone the trial, and the case went to jury which returned a verdict in favor of Van Cott, Allison and Ritter for \$24,000.

The supreme court can not find that Alma Peterson has any legal ground to stand on in her claim for the waters of Iron spring or Pothill Spring, in the Tropic mining district. A decision yesterday dismisses the appeal taken by Peterson from the decision of the lower court in his case against the Hureka Hill Mining company. The state engineer had decided against Peterson's claim before the matter was taken into the courts.

Former U. of U. Students Write Interestingly of Experiences in France

From two of her former students at the University of Utah, Professor Maud May Babcock has received interesting letters from France. One

ful friends at home are undoubt being answered. I wish I could you where I am but we are n- lowed to do that. I can say, how that I am on a part of the front, the Germans have occupied for a time.

"You must not think that war hardships. We have many pl things. There are many things terrible than living in a dugout deserted village. Tonight I h fire in an old French grate an very warm. The government fu es us with as many comforts as Now winter is coming we are rec warm clothing and we have very food to eat. We are all thankf the war is not in America and th people have not gone through th row and suffering that the o over here have endured. The e new conception of life will do home."

Billeted in City.

Mr. Cook's letter, in part, is l- lows:

"After the good news of the tice was announced here eve weather cleared up until it is a perfect weather again.

"We are billeted for the pres quite a large city where such as street cars, real stores, hotel even theatres exist. It is the l-



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