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Tuesday, May 17, 1904.

Anyway, our baseball enthusiasts will not see Salt Lake's team lose any games this week.

If the Japanese do any running from a battlefield, it is because they have to do it to catch up with the Russians.

This is not a good season for the Cherry named for Judge, as he is not of the famous Black Republican variety.

But before they fight each other the pugilists may have to show their merit in a few rounds with the city authorities.

Hoodlums cannot believe that there is any law so unfair as to prevent them from doing as they please in Liberty Park.

Republican delegates could not think of nominating Democrats, feeling, as they did, that it was their duty to put up the best men.

When a Republican convention has some nominations that no Republicans want, the Democrats should come around again.

Victories may have made the Japanese proud, but nevertheless they are perfectly willing to enter Port Arthur through the back door.

How can Gorman honorably support Towne for the Democratic Presidential nomination, when he is committed to a well-known Senator from Maryland?

In making its offer to the Republicans, the Democratic convention emphatically endorsed the great principle that it is better to have half a loaf than no bread.

But if the outlook for Democratic success had been bright, possibly in the rush of business the Democratic convention would not have thought of offering to nominate two Republicans.

Among hundreds who have reached St. Louis as editorial excursionists are no doubt many whose intimate connection with newspapers has consisted of holding them in their hands at odd times.

The Japanese no doubt understood fully that they were engaged in perilous work when they were taking up Russian mines in Tallenwan Bay. But they lost a torpedo boat and a dispatch boat which engaged in that business. It is, of course, necessary for them to have the bay cleared, in order to land their army of investment of Port Arthur. But surely they must have been careless to lose two vessels in taking up the mines.

The United States furnished horses and mules by the shipload to the British in their war with the Boers of South Africa, and now Russia and Japan are reported to be sending agents here to buy horses for military remounts, and for their batteries. It ought to be a profitable business for American horse-raisers; but we surely have more hope of selling to Japan than to Russia, for Japan can take away the goods, while Russia cannot. It will be remembered that Russia bought large quantities of beef at Chicago and Kansas City, early in the war, but could get it no nearer to the scene of operations than our west coast, because of the fear of Japanese cruisers confiscating it as contraband of war. But Japan, as mistress of the sea, can take and deliver whatever she buys.

The Methodists have been dealing with a sore subject at Los Angeles—the retirement of the older bishops. They have no age limit of retirement, and very likely such a limit would do more harm than good. But the younger ministers in the church are restive for promotion, and their influence always goes for the making of vacancies. It is often a cruel thing, too, to oust a bishop, just as he may be in the very prime of his usefulness, and remonstrances always accompany the act of ouster. It always causes heart-burnings, these displacements, and they will cause even more than usual this time, there are so many of them, and some of the ousted feel that they are quite as capable as they ever were of doing the work of their office. It is

a hardship, any way it can be looked at, but it is the way of humanity, and the sufferers can make their voices heard but a short while anyway. It is, moreover, an undeniable fact that some of the younger men in the conference are far more capable than any of the bishops who are retired, and have earned the promotion they seek and some of them will get.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Yesterday was Judge-making day in the Third Judicial District. Both the Republican party and the Democratic party held their conventions in this city, each to nominate four candidates for Judges, and the candidates for District Attorney. The Democrats nominated besides, two candidates for City Judges in Salt Lake. The Republicans will make their nominations for these two offices later.

Both conventions were made up of first-class delegations, who were fully alive to the importance of the work they had to do, and they did their work well. The Democratic convention made overtures for the recognition of a bipartisan status, conceding two and claiming two of the Judges. The Republicans very properly, as we think, declined to enter into this arrangement; being assembled under a call to nominate four Judges, they could hardly feel authorized to enter into any arrangement of the kind. Besides, there would still have been the District Attorney and the two City Judges to decide upon, so that it is as well to have a clean and straight contest on all.

Of the Republican nominees, Messrs. Morse and Lewis have been tried and found worthy. They can afford to stand on their records, and their nominations were foregone conclusions from the first. Messrs. Ritchie and Armstrong were the new names added to the ticket, and we hope to the bench. Mr. Ritchie was one of the Republican nominees four years ago and made such an exceedingly close run that the result was in doubt until the very last of the returns had been received. Mr. Armstrong is spoken of by his friends with a great pride, as a man most fitted to adorn the bench. Mr. Loofbourow, the nominee for District Attorney, is a man of proved capacity, faithfulness and popularity; we shall be surprised if he does not lead the ticket. The ticket is a splendid one from top to bottom.

Of the Democratic nominees, Messrs. Hall and Stewart are now on the bench. They have won much support by their records on the bench, but they are on the wrong side of the political fence; their running mates on the big general ticket will lead them to retirement, for this is Presidential year, and the opposition is surer than ever of defeat. Judge Cherry was on the bench before, comporting himself to the satisfaction of his friends, Mr. Hurd is simply on the wrong side, and the same can be said of the nominee for District Attorney, Mr. Ray Van Cott, while the nominees for City Attorney, Messrs. Sommer and Fowler, will have time to salute before they go down.

Altogether it was a good day's work, on both sides. But we believe that there will be no real difference among impartial men on the proposition that the Republicans did the better work, and did it in a more workmanlike manner. But the nominees have foemen worthy of their steel, and the fight will be a good one from start to finish.

France seems to have more trouble guarding her military secrets than a hen has in protecting her brood of chickens. The scandalous outrage on Dreyfus, falsely charged with and punished for betraying some or these secrets, is not yet done vexing the ear of the world, when along comes another scandal of the same sort. The London correspondent of a Paris Journal was able, it appears, to buy a lot of plans of the fortifications at Toulon, and other documents supposed to be sacredly guarded, and the paper is making them public. It would seem that it would pay France to keep two sets of its military secrets, one "doctored" and subject to theft or sale, and the other genuine, to keep. How honey-combed the French military service must be with corruption, though, when the nation cannot keep secret its most vital plans!

The suggestion conveyed in a dispatch that the street-sprinklers be used for the dissemination of germ-killers is so good and apparently feasible that it is a wonder it has not been thought of before, and put into effect generally. It is known and everywhere recognized that the street-dust is capable of carrying disease germs everywhere; indeed, one of the best arguments for street-sprinkling is that it keeps down this dust, and thereby prevents the spread of disease. If, in addition to this function of keeping down the dust, the sprinkling can be made a germ-killer, that is an enormous improvement. A recent solution, recommended for destroying the germs in water to be used, was objected to because it might be dangerous, but if efficient, it would be just the thing for the sprinklers.

If what the young men who were arrested for fighting at Liberty Park say is true, the wrong men are in custody. They claim that a gang of hoodlums insulted the young women whom the two were escorting, and that they resented the insult. That is precisely what they ought to have done; the girls would very justly have but a contemptuous opinion of them if they had not. It is all very well to say that the peace should not be broken, and that the young men should not have fought, but should have appealed to the police,

Suppose they had appealed to the police; what then? What charge would they have laid against the gang of hoodlums? Foul language or insult in any other form is neither crime nor misdemeanor, if it stops short of actual assault; while it would often be far worse and more degrading than the original insult for the young women to have to repeat the foul language in court. The young men did exactly right in trying to smash the hoodlums; we hope they succeeded. They are the vindicators of order and decency, if their plea is true, and should be rewarded and not punished. The wrong men, evidently, were put under arrest.

CHANGE IN INSURANCE FORMS.

A Denver paper, the Insurance Report, with much bad language and ill-temper, objects to The Tribune's recent comment on the raise in insurance rates. It shows so much heat on the subject that it seems impossible to credit it with good faith when it states that there is little or no profit to insurance companies by their operations in Utah. If so, why should a suggestion for the State to do the insuring be so hotly resented? Again, if it is so contemptible a suggestion, why should it receive so much consideration? The assumption of superior and infallible knowledge underlying the Denver paper's scold cannot be admitted for a moment, as the whole matter is under discussion.

The fact is, that the insurance business cannot expect to continue along the ancient lines forever; there must be changes in this as in other forms of business. And the insurance by States has much to commend it, despite the case of Wisconsin, which is always gleefully cited. For, first of all, Wisconsin did not enter upon insurance as a business, and in so far as it did enter, it entered too late; its fire came too soon after the change of policy. Despite this, however, no doubt it will pay the State in the long run to hold fast to its new policy, while there can be no doubt that if the State had from the first set aside into an insurance fund the money it has paid in premiums, there would have been ample in that fund now to make good all its losses.

AN OUTSPOKEN GOVERNOR.

Hon. Newton C. Blanchard, who on yesterday was inaugurated Governor of Louisiana, is an outspoken official, and he speaks to some purpose. All things considered, especially the deep feeling of the Southerners on the negro question, we believe his words to be both timely and wise.

He declares that the negro is a man and a citizen, valuable and useful in his sphere; that within it he must have the equal protection of the laws; that he must be educated, especially in agricultural and industrial lines. But with all this, there must be no approach to social equality or social recognition for the negro in Louisiana; racial distinction and integrity must be preserved; there is room enough in the State for the two races to live on terms of mutual trust, mutual help, good understanding, and concord—but all within proper lines of limitation and demarcation. And in all this, Louisiana will brook no interference from without.

All that is a fair average; the declaration that the negro must have the full protection of the law within the sphere where his usefulness is recognized, is a distinct advance. And the Governor's declaration for the preservation of racial distinction and integrity cannot be too highly commended. He no doubt means the declaration to be comprehensive, and a condemnation of the miscegenation which has produced so many half-bloods, quadroons, and octoroons, as well as of the outrages so commonly charged upon the black man.

But the best part of Governor Blanchard's inaugural is that which declares for the supremacy of the law, and that denounces lynching, which, the Governor says, "will not be permitted under any circumstances." That is excellent. And it is all the better as being, we verily believe, an expression of the views of the reawakened Southern sentiment in condemnation of this atrocity. The fiendish scenes reported from some of these lynchings have horrified the South as well as the North, and it is good to see the better sentiment which has resulted, given this emphatic expression by the newest Governor to be inaugurated in a Southern State.

TURNER MUST BE DEPORTED.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the judgment of the Federal Circuit Court for the New York circuit in the matter of John Turner, anarchist. This is a case which has attracted much attention in this country. Turner, an avowed anarchist, was refused a landing at Ellis Island, at New York, by the immigration officials; the case was heard in the lower Federal court, which affirmed the rightfulness of the exclusion; and now the highest court in the land has spoken the final word, and Turner must be sent back across the sea.

The justice and legality of this finding cannot be denied. The law expressly excludes anarchists, and directs that they be not received in this country. The immigration officials performed their clear duty when they refused to admit him. They were much criticised for this, but they are now wholly vindicated. And the law is vindicated at the same time. For if Turner could not have been excluded under it, then the law was void, and Congress would have been unable to protect the country from the irruption of the bloody-minded miscreants who come from Europe, their souls bent on vengeance for innumerable

wrongs of centuries, and ready for any infamy, regardless of the fact that they have nothing to do with the oppressions which have driven them mad.

But it was argued for Turner, that he is an educated man, a mild-mannered gentleman, who would not think of killing anybody. And yet, while he was out on bail pending his appeal, he did some lecturing, and while preaching the doctrine of revolt and vengeance, he was asked whether he advocated assassination. The most he could say was that every one must decide that question for himself; he had no prejudice either way. That is, he has no condemnation of assassination; and if he had not been out on bail, he might have given even more positive counsel in favor of assassination.

The fact that Turner is an educated man, a good talker, a forcible writer, is no reason why he should be made an exception to rule which excludes anarchists, as long as he is clearly and admittedly an anarchist himself. On the contrary, his gifts and attainments make him more dangerous than an illiterate anarchist with gun or knife in hand. Turner would do more damage in a month in the way of spreading dangerous doctrine and spurring besotted and ignorant desperadoes to slay the officials of the country, than such an ignorant man could do all his life.

It is surprising that so many of the leading newspapers of the country have shown sympathy with Turner and have pleaded that he be made an exception to anarchist exclusion because of his ability and attainments. The view is altogether wrong; for the very reason of his eminence in these he should be doubly excluded.

METHODISTS AND AMUSEMENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The address of the bishops to the Methodist general conference touches upon the question of the attitude of the church towards amusements—meaning, particularly, dancing, card playing, and theater-going. Wesley, who wished to keep his disciples "unspotted from the world," forbade indulgence in recreations which he looked on as sinful, and the church has continued to reiterate his injunctions. But while they were generally obeyed in his day, they are not now. There is no longer the old respect for clerical authority. There are Methodists who see no harm in going to the theater to see decent plays, or in playing cards "for fun." There are so many of them, especially in the cities, that it would create a great disturbance if an attempt were made to call them to account for their defiance of the law of the church. On the other hand, it is not well to have in the statutes of a church any more than of a State a law to which little respect is paid.

The bishops recommended in their address that a new chapter on popular amusements be added to the discipline, simply admonishing church members to avoid amusements which have a demoralizing or dangerous tendency. That leaves considerable discretion to the individual church member.

SPICE.

"How did they get into society?" "Oh, they were arrested three times one Sunday for running their automobile too fast."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Van Dauber—So old Gotrox fell in love at first sight with that impossible Jones girl. Why, she is a perfect beauty. Friend—Just so. Do you know, old chap, it wouldn't be a bad idea to get the old boy around to look at your pictures.—Puck.

Young Author—When I write far into the night I find great difficulty in getting to sleep. Friend—Why don't you read over what you have written?—Princeton Tiger.

Miss Nearsite—Isn't that a new bonnet on your mother? Miss Wise—Well, I really think it's on papa.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wearry Willie—Hard times, ain't they? Dumbly Rhoades—Yar bet. Keeps a feller hustling to keep from working.—Town and Country.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

The "sure things" at the race track That many of us know, Like certain other certain things, Are sure because they're slow. —Philadelphia Press.

"Where have you been?" she asked at 2 a. m. "Why, at th' clubsh," he whispered, in the gloom. A clever woman is his wife, and now She always keeps a club for him at home. —Boston Post.

A BLOOMING BIRD.

They were walking on the terrace, Mama and little Fred, when they met a stately peacock. His gorgeous tail outspread. As they stepped out of the pathway, To give his Highness room, "Oh, look!" cried Fred, astonished, "The peacock is in bloom." —Mary Evelyn Thomas in St. Nicholas.

He longed to wed the lovely girl Whom he had courted so long. But he had courted her so long It made him very short. —Philadelphia Press.

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