

The Daily Tribune

Published every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily and Sunday Tribune, one week, \$1.00...

No communication in relation to publication in or business for the Tribune should be addressed to any individual or office of this corporation...

Where The Tribune Is on Sale. New York—Astor House, Waldorf-Astoria, Imperial Hotel. Chicago—Palmer House...

Tribune Telephones: Ask for either 260 or 264, Bell or Independent, for all departments of the paper.



Monday, December 18, 1905

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Mormon church hierarchy has been in absolute control of the municipal government of the city for the past two years. Nothing that it wanted has been denied; nothing that it opposed has prevailed.

The misery of heart-broken wives and of destitute children, whose means of happiness and whose right to affection and care have been destroyed by the mania of the husband and father for gambling, must be charged upon this same hierarchy, which, while mouthing the name of the Lord and professing piety and righteousness, is unclean within, avaricious, greedy, unscrupulous, self-seeking—a veritable whited sepulcher.

The suicides that resulted from the crazed condition of the ruined victims of the gambling robberies, must also be charged to that same vile source of despotic, law-defying outrages. Seventeen suicides have occurred in this city so far during the present year.

Is this not a record of shameful perversion of purpose, of horrifying indifference to decent administration, and of callous, shameful selfishness that should land every one responsible for it in the chute that leads direct to the fires of hell?

Our city authorities, if not too busy, might write to Ogden to ask the officials there where they found any law against gambling.

Gamblers whose resorts at Ogden have been closed are of course entitled to some sympathy, as they may have to go to work.

Things are now operating farther out, not wishing to be misled by plain clothes into the discourtesy of holding up an officer.

Some men not usually prudent prepare to completely fool the hold-ups by losing all their money in gambling places before going home.

No thoughtful young lady will detain a young man so long that he cannot catch the last car any of these nights when hold-ups are around.

Senator Smoot is on his way home from Washington, and when he gets here we shall probably hear that the President hated to see him leave.

Strong as the feeling is against the hold-ups, no one would begrudge them the gifts if Santa Claus should bring them some good, serviceable handkerchiefs.

Of course, the Council resolution favoring the Phillips Congregational church could not properly be approved, as the Phillips is not the dominant church.

Agents of Santa Claus may be justified in doing some kinds of work on Christmas presents on the Sabbath, but it is really necessary to run sewing machines?

But after all, the early Christmas shopping, clerks have no idea that on any of the remaining days they will have a feeling of languor due to excessive rest.

It will be a rather gloomy holiday time, we fear, for those unfortunate

ones who have water rights that they hoped to sell to the city for more than they were worth.

THE PUBLIC DENOUNCES.

The letters received by The Tribune, sustaining its course in calling for the rooting out of the robbing gambling games in this city, are gratifying to us, as they must be to the public, which is generally on the right side and approves of a vigorous fight to abate a crying evil. There can be no doubt of the scourge that these robbing games are to the city. They cripple trade by taking the money of laboring men, clerks, and collectors that should be used to buy food and clothes for the families of these victims of the sharper and the cheat. They lower the moral tone of the community by teaching that robbery and breach of trust are not serious, and that when a man loses money in a game such as is put up, there is a chance for him to try to win it back and that it is commendable so to try, when the fact is there is no chance whatever for him to do so.

These robbing games are the curse of the city; they are the curse of any city in which they are established. They are the ruin of multitudes of young men. They are the afflictors of innocent women and children. They are the foe of legitimate business and trade. They are active forces for immorality, diligent inciters of crime. A city that is afflicted with them cannot, for its own good name and upbuilding, get rid of them any too soon.

We note some singular comment among the press of the State upon this demand of The Tribune for the closing of these dens of iniquity. Thus, the Logan Journal assumes that it is a personal matter with the writers on this paper, and that it is merely their "squeal" on lost money that incites the demand.

For the information of the Journal, we say that there is nothing in this, but the suggestion is valuable as showing the Logan's paper's idea of journalism; it thinks everything must be personal; that if a man objects to arson, for instance, it must be because his house has been burned by an incendiary; if to murder, that he must have had some personal interest in the one murdered; if to stealing, that he must have lost some property by theft, and so on. It is, of course, one way to look at public questions, but we are glad to say that it is not The Tribune's way.

Another issue of the same Logan paper called attention to the scandalous robberies perpetrated at the gaming table, and preached a homily on the wickedness of Salt Lake, and the desirability of keeping away from here. And yet, that paper knew even better than we can tell it, that Salt Lake is under precisely the same law-defying priestly domination that Logan is; a domination that cares nothing whatever for law as such, but only for its own interests and appetites; and to get away from that dominance, one must not only stay away from Salt Lake and Logan, but from Utah.

In happy distinction from the stupid and querulous criticism referred to, we note the enlightened comment of two other Utah journals, which have both sense of decency and moral fiber. The Richfield Sun says:

The Tribune is breaking war upon the gamblers of Salt Lake City, and the proprietors of the gambling-houses are in dire distress. The revenues of the gambling dives have decreased fifty per cent since The Tribune has been exposing the fraud and robbery practiced in these dens of iniquity. Salt Lake City gambling-houses must go. They can not survive the warfare waged against them by The Tribune.

And the Wasatch Wave comments in these apt words:

The Salt Lake City Tribune has been carrying on a crusade against gambling for the past few weeks, and every man and woman in the State who have the welfare of the country and their fellow-citizens at heart will wish its efforts in this regard "God speed." It should have the earnest support of every newspaper, of every community, of every sect in the State, in its efforts to suppress this pernicious vice.

Of all vices that curse the lot of man we believe gambling heads the vane. Crimes of the darkest hue have their origin in this giant vice, and every species of crime may be traced to it as the entering wedge to its perpetration.

It is a mighty agent in destroying all that is good and noble in the soul of man. It leads to drunkenness, immorality, vice and crime, and brings want and misery to the homes of its victims.

Why men will persist in allowing the professional gambler to rob them of their hard earned money that should be used to supply the necessary wants of their families, is one of the mysteries of human nature; but they do, and it should be the aim of every good government—national, State and municipal—to suppress, so far as possible, this nefarious practice.

HARRIMAN AND RYAN.

Messrs. Harriman and Ryan have now both had their say on the transactions which brought them into the Equitable Assurance Society's affairs. It is evident that there is heart-burning on the one side, and a toplofty snuff on the other. Neither has told the ultimate facts of their association in this enterprise; but probably it would not be found difficult to piece the web together with fair accuracy from the fragments furnished by each.

The completed tapestry would then, most likely, represent something like this: An understanding between Mr. Ryan and other capitalists, of whom Mr. Harriman was one, that they would stand together in this rescue of the Equitable, and would take the stock among them, sharing on some basis not completely or exactly stated, the ultimate voice in the affairs of the society and the benefits to be awarded, to be substantially in accord with the apportionment of the stock. But on getting "inside," Mr. Ryan saw that it was too good a thing to share, and so took the stock to himself. He could easily do this, as the money to swing the deal was readily to be obtained from a market that had more money than use for

money; and besides, Ryan was a financial power himself, able to handle without aid even so large a deal as this.

Then, when the silent partners in the deal saw that they were left out, there was a protest; but as the terms upon which they were to come in had not been precisely defined, they saw that they had no case, and smothered their chagrin and wrath. They had been "done brown," but rather than admit it they said nothing. But Mr. Harriman is a persistent gentleman, and he made an energetic move to enforce what he conceived to be his equities and rights in the case; and the resulting public outbreak between him and Mr. Ryan ensued.

That, we should guess, was about the story; and though Mr. Harriman, trusting to the usual business sense of obligation to fulfill what is understood between coparceners in a deal, was not able to enforce his claims, and though Mr. Ryan has made good on his determination to absorb all the profits and the privileges, the probability is that Mr. Ryan has in fact, in the eyes of the business community, come out of the transaction in a worse light than has Mr. Harriman.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The hearings now being held by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives as to the advisability of reducing or abating the duties on tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippines, remind one irresistibly of the like hearings on the proposed Cuban treaty that reduced the tariff on sugar from that island. As in that case, the sugar producers were at first furiously opposed to the reduction for the Cubans, so now they are opposed to it for the Filipinos.

But that Cuban reduction made not a ripple of discontent when it was enacted; the fear was that the price of sugar would be reduced so much that the sugar-makers in this country would be crippled. But the price of sugar was not reduced at all, on the contrary, it rose. The sugar trust showed its power of control over the sugar market in such style as to make both legislators and objectors ashamed.

The same would be true in the case of the Philippines. There would be no reduction of price in sugar by reason of the Philippine product. For, first of all, it is not important enough to figure in the question of markets and prices sufficiently to make any appreciable difference. The sugar product of that archipelago is not in any way comparable to the sugar product of Cuba, and a far less percentage of it would come to the United States in any event, than comes of the Cuban product. So that the fear of an unfavorable effect upon our sugar markets and prices—unfavorable, we mean, from the producers' standpoint—is not worth any consideration.

The United States will import during the current year, sugar to the amount of one hundred and fifty million dollars. Of this upward of forty millions' worth will be from Hawaii, fifteen millions from Porto Rico, and two millions and a half from the Philippines. But there will be eighty million dollars' worth from Cuba alone, or a million and a third tons; and if this tremendous importation cannot put down the price, it is idle to talk of the trifling amount coming from the Philippines doing so.

The same general argument applies in the case of tobacco. There is a tobacco trust, just as there is a sugar trust, and in each case the trust controls the market. In the case of tobacco it is the same as with sugar, the Philippine product is trifling in value and quantity compared with the product of Cuba.

And in both cases it is true that the objections to the reduction of certain duties do not go to the root of the matter. It is not the tariff that is going to affect the price; the trust sees to that. The real evil is that in the case both of sugar and of tobacco, the trust skins alike forward and backward; it cuts down the price to the producer of the raw sugar and the leaf tobacco, and puts up the price to the consumer, the customers who buy.

The tobacco raisers of Kentucky have resolved to fight the trust oppression of an exclusive market and an arbitrary and low price for the tobacco to the grower. And in the matter of the raising of beets for the sugar factories to cut, we do not have to go away from home to note that the farmers do not get any benefit from the increased price of sugar; they get no more for their beets with sugar at upwards of six cents a pound than they got when sugar sold by the sack at five cents a pound and less. So certain is it that this is unfair, and so clearly do the farmers of Utah see that the sugar factories are making the money, and that the companies owning them have had to water their stock from time to time in the effort to hide their enormous profits, that the farmers are getting restive, claiming that they are entitled to a voice in the fixing of the price of beets by contract, and a share in the added profits of beet culture and beet-sugar making. And it certainly appears that this is just, and that the Utah county farmer who recently called for a convention of beet-raisers to take action in support of their interests, was on the right track.

It would appear, therefore, that the abatement or removal of the customs duties on Philippine sugar and tobacco is not at all likely to affect unfavorably the interests of the American farmer; and that if the beet-raisers and the tobacco-raisers want relief, their true move is against the trusts that control in each case, and directly against the agents of these trusts that fix an arbitrary

rate for the "raw product," without reference to the enhanced price of the marketable article, and without reference to what they can well afford to pay. It is idle to search with a spy-glass for the remote foe, and overlook the agency that is at hand and can be seen plainly with the naked eye.

LET THE HEART ANSWER.

Has it been worth while? Is it worth while? Has it paid? These queries are addressed to the common people of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and not idly, nor are they to be interpreted in a merely monetary sense. We are going to speak plainly and to use plain English, at the risk of hurt feelings and of being told to mind our own business.

To the people who so hardly severed the old ties, kindred, country, faith: What have you gained? Many of you come from a land overcrowded, of unrelenting hardships, from a land of suffering, and sometimes starvation; from a land of inequalities. You came, and the door was wide open; the people of the United States stood ready to give you welcome and greeting, as they always stand ready to welcome the poor and the oppressed. How have you requited them? By standing aloof, by breaking their laws; laws for your good as well as theirs, by raising up barriers where none should exist.

You came to a free country, a country of boundless resources, and unlimited opportunity. How have you fared? Have you not simply put yourselves under new masters, as little and even less in your interest, than those in the old world? Are the exactions of your present leaders, any less grinding, unreasonable and destructive of what should be your most cherished possessions, your independence, your manhood, than were the exactions from which you fled?

Do you not still do as you are told, as blindly, as abjectly and as absolutely as you ever did under the old regime? Do you not still pay without reckoning or receipt? Did it ever occur to you that the old injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that others do unto you, do ye also unto them," was not a matter of dollars and cents? That the Almighty needs no costly temples; nor it might be said sugar factories, woolen mills, banks, or stores? Do the poor need charity, or justice? Are you not right in viewing with suspicion, this tawdrying up of the Almighty with the almighty dollar?

And if you say, you came in obedience to the call of an awakened conscience, to harken to the new prophets, to the new Zion, can we ask you not what new message they gave to you that was so infinitely superior, so much better and nearer to the heart of things, than that message given years and years ago, which is still ringing down the ages, unimpaired by the lapse of time because of its eternal truth, "Love one another." Dogma is not essential to righteousness, nor a Creed to salvation. "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" Is not that enough? Do you need a new dispensation to show you something that would have been learned at your mother's knee?

Does the continued iteration of the expansion of the church, the wealth of its institutions, its victories over supposed enemies and defamers, compensate you? Do its continued apologies, excuses, and evasions compensate you? And your prophets and revelators: Have any of their numerous revelations and prophecies ever resulted in anything but untold misery for their devoted followers, widening the breach between you and a people who would welcome you, if you would only let them? We will except one: You know which one that was. Did it lift a load from your hearts? You young women with your life partner, just starting on the long journey, with love still young and joyous, with hearts beating high with hope for that future which so rosiely opens before you; that future that you have but now so solemnly pledged shall be "until Death do us part." Do you regret that last revelation? Has your mother ever told you of those dark, dark days, when the young husband, who had sworn to love, honor and cherish, came not, and how she waited, waited, and at last, her dream vanished, took up life's journey, wearily and alone?

In all earnestness, we ask you, Has it been worth while? Is it worth while? Has it paid?

PRESIDENT ELIOT "WIDE OPEN."

President Eliot of Harvard wants immigration to this country to be unrestricted. He would have the irruption of plunderers from southern Europe let in without restraint, and also the Chinamen, the Japanese, and the idle folk from the islands of the sea.

The time when President Eliot's desire will prevail he can never live to see; and it is a good thing for the country that there is no prospect of it. Still, if it ever should come, we want those who are to be admitted then of the objectionable class to go right to Harvard, surround it, and stay there. In that way only could the President Eliot of that time comprehend perfectly what this sort of teaching means.

It is all well enough to cry out for indigency, depravity, ignorance, vice and crime to be turned loose upon people of his country three thousand miles away from himself. But let the horse surround him, and he would see a light, though he had to look to heaven to see it, and all the while have to hold his nose. The sort of economics that would be taught under the influence of Presi-

dent Eliot in this matter would most surely be disastrous to his college, if they prevail there.

THE STATE PRESS.

The Commercial club of Salt Lake City is doing splendid work not only for the "Capital City," but for Utah. A systematic and intelligent effort is now being made by that body and other organizations in the West to induce Americans to travel more and learn about their own country before going abroad. The plan is good for Americans generally, and for the West especially. Utah now presents all the scenery of the Alps; it has the hazy atmosphere of sunny Italy; it is an empire in itself. Instead of going to Europe, people in the Eastern cities should visit Utah and the great West, and get acquainted with their own country, its resources and possibilities.—Richfield Sun.

For some peculiar cause we happened to come into possession this week of a money order calling for a few cents and, of course, we hurried to the postoffice to convert the paper into cash, that we might appreciate with the same. The order was issued from a Wyoming postoffice, calling for payment at Heber City, and what we started to say in connection with the order was the interesting fact that Government M. O. B. knows no such place, neither will it recognize Heber City in Utah there are only about four postoffices with the "City" attached, and orders sent to any city, these few exceptions, requires a process of trial and error to be described here before the paying postoffice can be reimbursed for the order.—Heber City Wave.

Labi has already felt the benefits of her Commercial club which was organized only about six months ago. The sixty persons who constitute its membership count the most influential men of the community, who have been brought together into a union for the city's progress. At the present time several important questions are being considered by the club, among them the building of a new hotel, the irrigation problem, a farmers' institute and interesting capital in a glass factory. These questions will be thoroughly worked and no doubt something tangible will result.—Labi Banner.

This is a good time to commence to clean up the Main street and adjacent streets to do away with some of the old residences, etc. The harvest is over now and many of the citizens have nothing to do but sit around the fire and gossip when they could just as well put in their spare time improving the appearance of their city. Next time you are doing their share, as some of their own pretenses are ready in need of repairs. If the "Whitener brigade" would turn out in full force, with teams, shovels, etc., what a difference there would soon be in the appearance of the town.—Moody Times.

This week we opened our lean purse and redeemed with our own spare Christmas money a ten-cent postage letter, bearing the Centennial postmark which is not necessarily an indication of the writer's residence and sent by an anonymous writer, only to be assured that there are both "big" and "little" houses. The writer must have a gall to think an editor of a country paper can dig up for another's private postmark. Next time you are full and give us your name. Don't sneeze, dog-like, behind one's back. It looks suspicious and may cause you regret.—Gunnison Gazette.

S. D. EVANS Undertaker and Embalmer. Open All Night. Tel. 304. 213 State St., Salt Lake City.

GEO. G. DOYLE & CO., MODERN PLUMBING HOUSE HEATING. TEL. 162. 211 STATE ST.

ON THE SPOT. A large supply always on hand. Yards are full.

"Peacock" ROCK SPRINGS COAL. Central Coal & Coke Co. "At the Sign of the Peacock." Phones 2600, 38 So. Main.

Pick Xmas Gifts This Week. Most everything we have is new. NEW PERFUMES, NEW TOILET SETS, NEW BRUSHES, NEW SHAVING OUTFITS, NEW STATIONERY, NEW CANDLES. And many other items. SEE OUR WINDOWS. Dayton Drug Co. COR. 2ND SO. AND STATE STS.

W. C. LYNE, Dealer in Wool and Wool-Growers' Supplies. 151 STATE ST.

EMPIRE DAIRY. H. M. STANDISH, Manager. 135 East Second South Street.

L. A. WOODRUFF JEWELER. 70 East Third South.

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co. Prescription Specialists, OOB. 101 MAIN ST.

LADIES' Warm Shoes. Dress Slippers, Dancing Slippers. Different Styles in Straps, Stylish Heels. Just the Thing. 98 cts.

OUR CHRISTMAS PRICES Are Lower Than Ever. Quality Unexcelled. Have you seen the very latest? A COLLEGE BLUCHER IN PATENT COL. This is the SWELLEST LADIES' SHOE ever shown in Salt Lake City. Worth \$5.00, OUR PRICE only \$4.00.

BABY AND INFANT SHOES. Arr'n't they cute. All Kinds of BABY SHOES. The Longest and Best Line in Town. Patents, Kids, Kangaroo. Button, Blucher, Lace. ROMNEY Dependable Shoes. 258 South Main Street.

White Sewing Machine Co., 89 WEST FIRST SOUTH. We repair sewing machines.

The White Sewing Machine Co., Ball Bearing, Long Wearing.

SEWING MACHINE FOR CHRISTMAS. WILL PLEASE YOUR WIFE. Sold on Easy Terms: \$5.00 Cash, \$3.00 Per Month. Just received carload shipment, which gives you a large assortment to select from. PLEASED TO HAVE YOU CALL.

White Sewing Machine Co., 89 WEST FIRST SOUTH. We repair sewing machines.

Showed Him \$300.00. We collected \$300 for Dr. E. N. Heard of San Francisco, Cal., from a man in Missouri. We had to "show him." We can collect some money for you if you turn in your bad debts. A little Christmas money would come in handy right now. Turn in your claims and let us "show you."

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts, Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. Fifth floor of the Com'l National. FRANCIS G. LUKE, Gen'l Mgr. "Some People Don't Like Us."

KING OF ALL BREADS. THIS LABEL ON EVERY LOAF. ROYAL BREAD. We ship throughout Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada. MADE IN A CLEAN BAKERY.

DRINK IDAN-HA. NATURAL LITHIA WATER. "Makes Everything Good." F. J. Kiesel & Co., Ogden. Rieger & Lindley, Salt Lake, Distributors.

PAUMIE'S PAIRIAN DYE WORK. Gents' Suits French Dry Cleaned. OFFICE: 65 West 1st South. PHONES: Ind., 1411. Bell, 1487.