

The Daily Tribune.

Published every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily, Sunday Tribune, week \$ 2.50 Daily and Sunday, one month 7.50 Daily and Sunday, three months 21.00 Daily and Sunday, one year 72.00

Where The Tribune is on Sale. Murray, Utah—Excelsior Stationery Co. Ltd. phone 1771. Reno, Utah—A. V. Robinson, 27 East Center street.

Chicago—Palmer House, Auditorium. Washington—New Willard, Raleigh. Omaha—Union Station News Stand.

The Tribune is on sale at all the principal news stands in the United States.

Where The Tribune is on Sale. Murray, Utah—Excelsior Stationery Co. Ltd. phone 1771.

Chicago—Palmer House, Auditorium. Washington—New Willard, Raleigh. Omaha—Union Station News Stand.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Tribune Telephones. Ask for either 267 or 281, Bell or Independent, for all departments of the paper.

Wednesday, November 21, 1906.

Is it possible that Winter has started out with a grim determination to break a record?

Already, considerable attention is being paid at the University to other subjects than football.

But the statement of Senator Sutherland that Apostle Smoot is not to be ousted is not binding on the Senate.

It is the purpose of the Americans to preserve the distinction between the public schools and the church schools.

Certain anti-Americans are expected to be the most ardent friends of the public schools until after the school election.

Nonpartisan movements are often popular with elements that cannot hope to elect their partisans in any other way.

Representative Howell, being such a modest man, shrinks from the prominence that a contest against him would give.

Congressman Littlefield at Washington will undoubtedly remember Mr. Howell as one of the men he met in Utah.

While coal is scarce, the companies will at least have the pleasure of seeing people glad to get it at the high prices.

Ardent friends of the Agricultural College expect to highly praise or bitterly condemn Governor Cutler this winter.

Nevertheless, there will probably be enough left of the present street railway system to enable the people to recognize it.

As the Washington county Democracy has the county office, it will be almost impossible to convince it that it ought to disband.

Apostle Whitney says that some of the Saints have been failing to do their duty, but did he vote the Republican ticket himself?

On the other hand, church officials may feel that they have been quite liberal in allowing the Democracy six seats in the Legislature.

Perhaps Judge Powers and Mr. Whitecotton want the distinction in history of having been the last of the Utah Democratic candidates.

Church Democrats seeking a Republican ticket for which to vote at the school election will be assured that a nonpartisan one is just as good.

Smoot leaders wish the courts could be relied on to see that any legislation they wanted regarding Salt Lake could not possibly be unconstitutional.

If the Democratic party should expire, however, the Smootites would see that the Democratic orphan in the Legislature were suitably cared for.

Senator Sutherland may be basing his confident prediction that Apostle Smoot is to be retained, on the speech he intends to make for Brother Smoot.

As a member of the committee to draft the Democratic protest against interference, Mr. Fernstrom will not

think the election in the Third ward last fall worthy of mention.

THE SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

The conventions of the friends of the public schools of this city are to be held this evening in the five wards of this city. We trust that there may be a wise choice in each case, that some citizen of high repute, with a spotless record, and known as a friend of the schools, may be named in each ward.

The Board of Education consists of ten members, two from each municipal ward. The members hold office for four years; every second year half of the terms expire, and new elections are held. This is the year of the election, and there is an opportunity, at least, to stop the evil tendencies which have become too manifest in the present board, which is taking to itself the credit of former excellences, and trying to keep out of sight its own failures and evil tendencies.

With a competent American control, the schools of this city would not need to live in the glory of the past; they would push on strongly and progressively, meeting the highest standards and reaching up to the best modern thought and skill. They would do expert work, also, in their mechanical needs, and we would not see a large schoolhouse planned and contract for construction let on specifications that did not ensure the needed strength and safety, and that violated on the side of weakness and peril the building ordinances of the city, as was the case in the latest construction contract entered into by the present board. We would see the school buildings kept up in repair and attractiveness, to say nothing of cleanliness.

We would not see the best teachers crowded out by the ecclesiastical push merely because they were not tithe-payers; we would not see any competent teacher ousted. We would not see a conspicuously good employee, of long service and distinguished efficiency, deposited without warning, as the result of a secret meeting in which nepotism created its shameful head. We would not see every vacancy in any department of the school service filled from one sect, whether such choice were of a competent person or not, but only because of membership in that sect. We would not see favoritism run rampant, outstripping merit and putting fairness to the blush.

But the priest-ridden crowd now in charge of the schools are satisfied with things as they are, and depend upon the Mormon politico-religious organization to keep them in their present positions. Of course, they and their masters are satisfied. They would view with alarm any prospect of throwing off the incubus of bigotry, greed, and graft of which they and their friends are the consuming beneficiaries. They plead nonpartisanship who are the most ruthless and loud-mouthed of partisans, and who in this plea nonpartisanship merely in the hope of throwing dust in the eyes of the public and winning a treacherous partisan victory for priestcraft, which is nonpartisan only in the sense that it doesn't care what party wins if only it can rule.

SMOOT CERTIFIED.

As one of the good women of the W. C. T. U. has been expressing from the public rostrum her opposition to Apostle Smoot in his Senatorial capacity, the Smootite organ feels the necessity of a defense.

In language of such wholesale commendation that it might have been dictated by the apostle himself, his news agency certifies that he is a teetotaler and endorses the advice which he gives to the members of his church to abstain from liquor and tobacco. The intense approval of his personal practices and his pupil advice reminds one of the approval which he gave of himself in the East to the effect that he was absolutely a pure man, never having committed in his lifetime any infraction of the code of virtue.

But in Utah sensible people have long ceased to weigh Apostle Smoot in his own scales. They do not accept him as a public teacher and moralist, nor do they endorse him as a personal aid to the better life for the people of this community, either old or young. All the pretensions which his lips can utter from the pulpit or through the press cannot overcome these facts: The Smoot drug company at Provo for years sold whisky behind its prescription case without a license. In order to make a little higher profit for its apostolic proprietorship, that concern violated the law and encouraged the worst form of the drink habit—drug store snipping. Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, a mercantile concern operated under the words "Holiness to the Lord," encircling the "All-Seeing Eye," of which Apostle Reed Smoot is a director, sells whisky at wholesale and retail, by the bottle, demijohn and barrel. It furnishes all kinds of liquors to the boot-leggers, and it furnishes a full assortment of the fiery stuff to country saloons in Mormon communities. It has been even made the test of a man's fellowship in the Mormon church if he were engaged in the saloon business in any of the Mormon rural towns whether he bought his liquor from Z. C. M. I. or from some ungodly Gentile. Apostle Smoot's mercantile institutions sell the tobacco whose use he reprehends from the pulpit. And thus, for the love of here, this pretended disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ becomes an active and responsible dispenser of intoxicating

MODERN STREET CARS.

Whatever may have been the difficulties encountered by the late controlling spirits of the corporation which owns the street car system of Salt Lake, and whatever may have been their excuses for the miserable service extended to the public, they are now about to see how easily those difficulties can be swept away and how unnecessary are the excuses when that corporation is guided by men who insist upon progress as the one road to success.

Under ordinary circumstances any community would regret that the ownership of a public service corporation, dependent upon the patronage of the local community, should pass into the hands of non-residents; but the three exhausted patients of the people of Salt Lake no longer condone the neglect of public right by local ownership, and no longer regard foreign ownership in this matter as an evil.

This community will welcome the operation of the street car system by the Harriman syndicate. The service cannot be worse than it has been; and it must be greatly improved, or the Harriman syndicate will find that it has made a losing investment—and to such interests as Mr. Harriman represents, a failure to obtain dividends is a crime.

Salt Lake gives greater patronage to a street car system than any other city in the United States per capita. With this assurance, the ragged equipment and the still more ragged service have been inexcusable offenses against public need and public right. If the former proprietors answer that they needed more patronage, in order to justify better service and more extensive equipment, the answer is that better service and equipment would have obtained for them larger revenue. With a franchise that mortgaged the city for fifty years, which gave access to every street and alley for their cars and their lights and power, with immensely rich personal owners neglectful of the one essential point of adequate investment—they seemed to be fearful of putting any of their own money into their own corporation lest thereby they should make it a success financially as well as a successful convenience from the community viewpoint. No doubt some of the owners of the original street car system here—Mr. McCune, for instance—were willing to take risks, but under the recent control, which such men did not dominate, there was an arrogant, narrow and selfish disregard of all the principles which should govern a public service corporation.

With a street car system up to date in equipment and running its cars on time we predict as great a success for the owners as we predict benefit to the material progress of this city. The improvements projected are on a scale commensurate with the expectations of Salt Lake's growth; and while the Harriman syndicate no doubt entered into this enterprise for profit, it is still entitled to community congratulation and regard because of the assured community benefits to arise from their progressive and aggressive business movement.

A STUDY OF IT.

Gilbert Vance contributes one of the ablest sociological and psychological dissertations upon the polygamy of the Mormon church that have recently appeared. In the course of his study he demonstrates by irrefutable logic the inevitability of a recrudescence of plural marriage among the cult unless restrained by extraneous forces; and he shows, too, as an assured proposition of human nature, that only the subservency of woman with attendant personal misery and community wrong can result.

To reinforce the argument of Gilbert Vance and to show by existing facts that his deductions are logically drawn, one has but to consider the public record and the private teaching of the chief man of the cult. As to the certainty of return if unrestrained: Every standard work of the Mormon church continues to command polygamy. In no standard work of the church appears any inhibition. Since the present chief hierarch came to his power no man or woman of the Mormon church has ever uttered from the pulpit one word to indicate that the law of God and the law of man opposing plural marriage should be obeyed. On the contrary, while admitting that polygamy is in violation of the statutes of heaven and earth, the constant teaching has been that it is a sacred practice and that it will be restored to the acceptance of all the world in a very brief time.

Although many cases of plural marriage since the manifesto have been publicly proved, no man has been communicated from the church for engaging in that practice. On the contrary, men have been elevated to higher position on account of their obedience to the doctrine and on account of the support thereby afforded to the polygamous practices of the chief prophet of the cult. Even Taylor and Cowley,

the two apostles who were dropped from their quorum, were not thus humiliated until all the world knew of their offense, and they were temporarily punished solely because they were found out.

Privately in Mutual Improvement Associations and in the advanced classes of the Sunday schools the young women are taught that plural marriage is the only God-given order and that it is the only road to eternal salvation. At Mormon funerals, particularly—at which are usually no outsiders—there is an insistent teaching of the sanctity of polygamy.

The chief prophet of the church has five wives with whom he lives and who bear children to him, and twice each year he is sustained as the holy prophet of God, the only mouthpiece of the Almighty now on the face of the earth and therefore the holiest of human creatures. From high to low within the polygamous cult and to all who come within their range of influence, it is taught that through plural marriage a man may become a God, and that without the practice of plural marriage he cannot be eternally exalted.

Now as to the subservency of women under this order of marriage: It follows that if a man may set in rivalry one woman against another and if he may desert one habitation where the woman is not agreeable to him and take up his abode in another, there will of necessity be autocracy on his part, and jealous subservency toward him by the women of his household—unless, as rarely happens—the man is superhuman in his sense and practice of justice.

That women fight for plural marriage after they are involved therein is but their own tribute to their own honor; for the woman, who having entered it and lived in it, denies its sanctity, is casting reproach upon herself and upon her children. And women martyr themselves and inoculate the spirit of martyrdom in others in order to defend the principle upon which their conjugal relations and their motherhood have been established.

Gilbert Vance knows whereof he writes. His people were in the Mormon church before he was born; he was reared in the church; he has lived in this community all his life; he has had daily opportunities to observe. Expressing himself without prejudice and seeking only to aid the reform of social conditions here, his letter is worthy of the most careful study.

GREAT FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

The activity in construction and development work of the Salt Lake route, is the subject of much commendation among the business men and the well-wishers generally of the mountain country. It is the most active, enterprising railroad push that appears, and is getting the praise that it deserves for its activity in opening up the country with branch lines.

First, the completion of a branch line to Rhyolite brings this railroad system to the new and rich mining region of Nevada, which is now making such a stir in the world. From Rhyolite it is the intention to push on to Goldfield and Topopah, and a large force of men and teams is now occupied in the grading between Rhyolite and Goldfield.

The construction of another branch to Pioche, only awaits material to be pushed to speedy completion; a carload of ties just received may be the precursor of a needed supply of material on the receipt of which the work will be pushed onward. There is talk, but no official announcement from the meeting of the company held in this city on Monday, that this branch will not stop at Pioche but will be pushed northward through the succession of valleys, including Ward, Osceola, Aurum, etc., to Ely. There it would connect with the proposed line from Tintic Junction through the Deep Creek country, which is now being surveyed to Ely, and that would present a magnificent system of trackage, hardly less, if at all less, important than the main line to Los Angeles and San Pedro.

A survey is being made, also, by this company, from Moapa, Nevada, up the Santa Clara river to St. George, a line which, while not yet officially determined upon, would be a great one, as it would open up a splendid fruit country, not in any way second to the best of southern California. The construction of that line would give Salt Lake a supply of semi-tropical fruit from within the boundaries of the State, and with but a few hours of transportation. It would turn our winter into summer, so far as the luxuries out of our own season are concerned, and would be of immense help in the extension of both horticultural and garden operations in the "Dixie country."

Other lines will no doubt be pushed forward by this enterprising company as the work of developing the country (which work will be tremendously accelerated by the lines of this road already under construction or in contemplation) progresses. Nothing is so helpful in fostering development as the incoming of a railroad, and these lines will be a source of enriching the regions they will reach, and they will as well reap great profit and advantage to the company.

Yesterday was another big shopping day at Keith-O'Brien's.

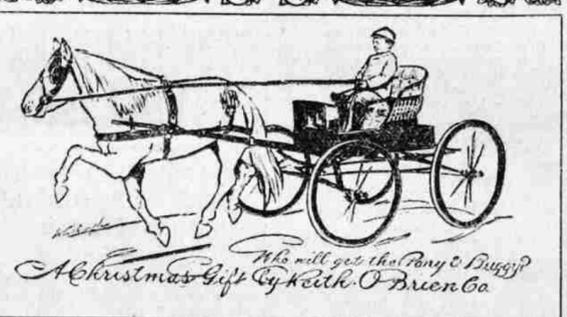
And the beauty of the heavy trade was the interest shown in toys.

The sale of toys is opening up better than we anticipated.

There is no question but that we have the largest stock in the city this year.

The stock of dolls alone is two or three times larger than last year's great showing.

KEITH O'BRIEN Keep the Children Snug and Warm. Handsome stock of boys', girls' and babies' toques. Almost any price you want to pay; 25 cents to \$1.00. Just now our Sweaters are in demand. A splendid line; \$1.25 to \$2.50. Leggings for the youngsters, in the boys' and girls' suit section—85 cents to \$1.50. Boys' Suits—the reinforced kind—the Suits that are a little different than the usual school suit—a little better; \$3.95. Boys' Overcoats—very low prices.



A Christmas Gift by Keith O'Brien Co.

Thanksgiving Linen. One of the wonders of the big trade this week is the THANKSGIVING LINEN sale. Seldom has there been such generous response to a sale. We have the goods—the qualities—and compelling prices. BLEACHED TABLE LINEN. 72-in. wide Damask, 85c grade, for, yard \$.59 64-in. wide all-linen Damask, 85c grade, for, yard \$.70 72-in. wide all-linen Irish Damask, \$1.25 grade, for, yard \$ 1.05 72-in. wide all-linen Irish Damask, \$2 grade, for, yard \$ 1.35 SILVER BLEACH DAMASK. Sold exclusively by K-O-B. for this city. 60-in. wide all-linen Damask, 65c grade, for, yard \$.45 72-in. wide all-linen Damask, \$1.15 grade, for, yard \$.75 72-in. wide all-linen Damask, \$1.50 grade, for, yard \$ 1.10 SPECIAL HAND-MADE CLUNY CLOTH. 72x72. \$100.00 cloth for \$65.00 HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TOWELS. 65c grade for \$45c 75c grade for \$55c \$1.00 grade for \$75c \$1.25 grade for \$85c BLEACHED AND UN-BLEACHED BATH TOWELS. 12 1/2c grade for \$75c 18c grade for \$14c 20c grade for \$16c 22 1/2c grade for \$18c 25c grade for \$21c 50c grade for \$40c DRAWN WORK AND EMBROIDERED LINENS. Special sale of our entire line of Japanese Drawn Work. Hand-Embroidered Linens, Scarfs and Squares; also hand-made rennaissance scarfs and squares. \$2.75 Scarf for \$1.75 \$3.50 Scarf for \$2.00 WOOL BLANKETS. \$ 8.50 Regular for \$ 6.50 \$10.00 Regular for \$ 7.50 \$12.50 Regular for \$ 9.50 \$15.00 Regular for \$ 12.00 5000 ROLLS COTTON BATHING. 12-ounce for \$13 1/2c each 16-ounce for \$18c each 100 DOZEN COTTON-FILLED COMFORTS. At the following reductions. Size 2x2 1/2. \$2.00 Regular for \$1.50 \$3.00 Regular for \$2.25 \$3.50 Regular for \$2.75 \$4.50 Regular for \$3.50 COTTON SHEET BLANKETS. 65c grade for, pair \$.38 85c grade for \$.65 95c grade for \$.69 \$1.05 grade for \$.95 \$1.50 grade for \$ 1.15 \$2.00 grade for \$ 1.45

WOODRUFF WALL PAPER, PICTURES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS. 70 E. 3d St. Salt Lake 2870.

Reporters, Commercial Stenographers and Advertising. Send for prospectus of our Training Department. Stenographic Bureau. T. S. FENDERGRASS, Manager. 224 Dooly Block.

GOLD FOR SALE. We have the largest stock of gold bronze in the city. Just the thing for picture frames and etc. Culmer Pa. and Glass Co. 20 E. 1st South. Fones 512.

WILL Guarantee. Here "Trade-Marks" have many a business man rich. Hamlin Pa. makes them.

Domoto & Co. 153 & 155 25th St., Ogden. Direct Importers All kind Japanese Goods for Christmas. MEN'S FURNISHING NOTION of all kinds At reasonable rates.

MERCANTILE INSTALLMENT. 14 W. SECOND SOUTH. \$1.00 a Week System. CLOTHING FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY. EVERYBODY'S CREDIT GOOD. NO REFERENCES OR COLLATERAL REQUIRED.

DIAMONDS. We carry loose and set stones, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and pearls. Buy your diamonds loose and what you're paying for. Diamonds and special order work our specialties. Let us take care of these and any other subjects in which we guarantee satisfaction. J. F. BOES 25 So. Main.

ESTABLISHED 1888. UTAH COMMERCIAL SAVINGS BANK. WM. F. ARMSTRONG, President. Commercial banking in all its branches. Four per cent interest on savings accounts. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. DESERT NATIONAL BANK. UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY. Salt Lake City, Utah. Capital, \$500,000; Surplus, \$100,000. L. S. HILLS, MOSES TRAYNER, Vice-Presidents. H. S. YOUNG, E. A. JENSEN, Cashiers. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

R. G. DUN & CO. THE MERCANTILE AGENTS. GEORGE RUST, General Manager. Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Office in Progress Bldg., Salt Lake. ESTABLISHED 1841. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST. McCORMICK & CO. BANKERS. Salt Lake City, Utah. ESTABLISHED 1874. J. E. COSGRIFF, President. OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH COMMERCIAL NATIONAL. An Exponent of Conservation with Enterprise. J. J. DALY, W. F. NOLIS, Vice-Pres.

WALKER BROTHERS BANKERS. (Incorporated 1889.) Capital \$100,000. Absorbed the Salt Lake branch Fargo & Co.'s bank. Safety Deposit Boxes for Travelers' Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world. WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNTS. NATIONAL BANK OF REPUBLIC. A thoroughly modern savings institution in connection with the safe deposit boxes for rent. U. S. DEPOSITARY. FRANK KNOX, JAMES A. MURRAY, W. F. ADAMS, Vice-Pres. CAPITAL PAID IN \$300,000 INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.