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Wednesday, February 13, 1907.

Those good sidewalks will come along just in time to interfere with the improved car service.

If The Hague peace conference decides upon disarmament, what will become of the big stick?

Some men would pay more than ten dollars apiece for the opportunity to offend a great memory.

The Attorney-General of this State seems to think that he was hired by the people as a professional squirm.

Being inspired by that kissing scene in "Sapho," the prophet may now find still another interpretation of the manifesto.

The conduit having been made so that it will hold water, the Councilmen evidently fail to see why it should be permitted to run dry.

It is not now necessary for the prophet to go to Australia, as that country's champion bruiser will come to the United States in March.

While they are reported to be "doing" the sea towns in California, our Salt Lake Elks will probably leave the ocean there when they return home.

That injunction against the use of the new conduit is evidence of the fact that Salt Lake is not to be permitted to forget the Morrisite administration.

As soon as President Roosevelt gets through with the San Francisco school question, it might be well to submit Salt Lake's water contest to him for arbitration.

The attention of Joseph F. is directed to the fact that his side-partner, the Shah of Persia, is learning that there are some rights which belong to the people.

If having a disproportionate opinion of one's self and his own powers is a proof of insanity, there is a bogus prophet who must be two complete insane asylums all by himself.

The Denver Republican thinks that there has been too much drifting away from the wholesome doctrine that the liberty of the press is the bulwark of civil liberty for all people.

Every time there is an announcement of improved street car service—and such announcements come and are fulfilled nearly every week—this city makes a noise like a metropolis.

The church organ tries to make it appear that the official promulgation of a pretended revelation commanding polygamy is really intended by the church as an inhibition of polygamy.

The only reason why that raise of salaries granted by the Ogden Rapid Transit company to its several conductor-motormen is not more appreciated is because there are not more conductor-motormen to appreciate it.

Those Idaho legislators who are determined to stand by the Constitution are evidently not aware that Joseph F. Smith has set that document aside as irrelevant, untrustworthy and out of harmony with the will of the authorities.

It might be well for those officials of the government who are proposing, under the postal laws, to restrict the rights of the newspaper people, including readers, to apply the real remedy for a postal deficit and compel the pay-

ment by other departments of their just share of the postal charges.

THE HONOR OF IT.

No gentlemen of the "American" party, whatever honor there is for the building of this splendid waterway, you are entitled to none of it.

That statement is made by the Deseret News in its editorial columns.

Just a day or two before, the same paper said editorially:

Anti-Mormonism could not live but for the daily falsehoods its dupes are made to consume. But even with every effort it will finally die. Only truth remains eternally.

It is only fair at this point to say to the News that its kind of Mormonism could not live but for the daily falsehoods its dupes are made to consume and that even with every effort it will finally die; for only truth remains eternally.

For more than thirteen months of intelligently and assiduously applied labor, the American party has been seeking to bring to fruition the hopes of Salt Lake for an adequate supply of pure water. In the months preceding the advent of the American party administration to power—in answer to the long agitation and the crying need of the community—the Morrisite administration proposed an issue of bonds for the purpose of securing such a water supply. Except for the earnest, supporting labor of American party men and newspapers, the bonds would have been voted down. If the American party had been governed by the narrow, selfish partisanship which controls the News and its political quorum, the American party voters would have been urged to declare against the bonds until such time as an American party administration could inaugurate the enterprise. But loyalty to the city, a recognition of the great need of the community, prompted them to join in a non-partisan effort; and it was their votes which saved the day for the bonds. Instead of being impressed by this example of civic loyalty, the ecclesiastically controlled administration sought in every possible way to make this trust of the people inure to its partisan benefit. With a recklessness almost unparalleled, the administration plunged into the expenditure of money; diverting funds from the financial reserve for the water—as stipulated in the call for the bonds—to the sewers; making a contract to build a conduit before water was secured to run through the conduit; and permitting such errors in location and stipulated construction as to endanger the whole project. To say that the administration's eagerness to expend money to obtain partisan results therefrom, threw the whole matter into disastrous confusion is to speak mildly of that iniquitous performance. The American party entered upon its duty with the water question almost in chaos, and yet proceeded resolutely to correct the mistakes and to urge forward by the most economical and effective means the great achievement. Blunders were remedied, entanglements were solved, suits were settled, water was secured, the conduit was opened; and then that bigoted and lying organ of the Mormon Lord says to the people of Salt Lake that the American party is not entitled "to any of the honor of building this splendid waterway."

The News stands condemned before all people of fairness and intelligence because of its malice and treachery. Such malignant and brutal mendacity will do no good for the departed Morrisite administration, but will only call anew the attention of sensible people to the mass of mistakes and blunders with which the partisan and selfish zeal of the Morrisite administration surrounded the water question.

FAKE COMPANIES.

There is no reason why Utah should not have a special law, providing punishment for false representations concerning mining properties. On the other hand, there is no particular reason why the State should have such a law. The general statute is amply sufficient if enforced.

However, if it will tend to clear the atmosphere, to remove wild-cat propositions from the mining world and maintain the rights as well as the confidence of the public in mining promotions, let us have it by all means; for it is better to have two good laws, with one of them enforced, than to have only one law to the same end, if that law is to be evaded.

The Tribune believes that more sensation than fact exists with regard to fake mining promotions. The record of this State is especially clear from such. In the majority of instances mining enterprises here have been upon an honest basis, and investors have had a square deal. Largely the fake promotion has originated in the East, has been boosted by the evil methods of the professional stock-jober, and then inveigled into its net the class of people who ought never to touch mining or any other kind of stocks—the gulls who expect to be made rich in a minute. The average Western man associated with mining is able to secure a good property; and the average Western man who invests in a company whose stock is offered to him, has enough intelligence and discretion to investigate and assure himself that the chances are in favor of legitimate reward.

But as stated, if the investing public are not sufficiently guarded by existing law, or if existing law is not enforced for want of statutory repetition, let us have the proposed enactment. It will injure no good enterprise and no honest promotion; and it may protect some innocent people from losing their money in fake enterprises.

Just why the proposed statute should

CHIVALROUS CONFEDERATE BRIGADIER.

Senator Berry of Arkansas had a right to contrast "the fidelity with which the Confederate soldiers observed their pledge given at Appomattox, with the evasion practiced by the Mormon church in its failure to live up to the manifesto."

His allusion to this important point in his earnest and effective speech against Reed Smoot, recalls a chapter of Utah's history in which Senator Berry was the chief figure. A Statehood bill had been introduced in both houses of Congress, following the issuance of the manifesto by the church and the acceptance by the generous Gentiles of Utah of the Mormon protestations of sincerity. One of the men to strongly oppose that bill was James H. Berry of Arkansas. A solemn tradition in his State was of a body of people who had left their Arkansas homes to venture to the great land of gold on the Pacific coast. From this neighborhood a family came; from that family a son went forth. They left behind them the fondest and sweetest of remembrances. As they fared forth they carried with them the prayers and hopes of all their friends and kindred. They did not reach the land of gold, nor did they ever return to Arkansas. They died at Mountain Meadows, in Utah. The horror of their fate was told at fire-side in Arkansas when James H. Berry was a boy, and his blood chilled when he heard of the atrocity. Through all his life as soldier, as lawyer, and finally as Senator, he kept the remembrance of those dearly beloved Arkansas martyrs—believing that some day the doom of righteous vengeance would fall upon the land which had drunk their blood. He could not accept the idea of sovereignty for Utah until a full atonement had been made. But when men of a later generation than those who had dwelt in the Utah of that old and blackened time appealed to his chivalry, told him of their long struggles to attain to citizenship in this Republic, reminded him of the stricken South and the generous acceptance by the North of the pledges which had been given by the soldiers of the lost cause, brave, honest, knightly James H. Berry accepted the covenant and became a friend to the new Utah.

To such a man as he, holding that a word of honor must be maintained even at the cost of life; to such a man as he, who had sacrificed more than any Mormon priest had been asked to give in order to have recognition in the Union, the violation of a pledge given to the United States by men who had come to the glory of citizenship under the flag, is a crime which no rhetoric can cover, which no evasion can still, and which no blasphemy against the name of God can mitigate.

Reed Smoot is a Senator in a proud place, an apostle of the church exercising arrogantly its power in this commonwealth. But when that grizzled, old Confederate Brigadier—standing on his one leg in the Senate—compared the fidelity with which the South has kept her pledge to the treachery with which the Mormon church and its priests have broken their pledge, Reed Smoot must have felt how small indeed is mere station compared with honor.

That some of the greater nations deliberately lay in wait to avenge wrongs upon missionaries by seizure of territory. The Chinese were not so ignorant but that they could realize that European countries were perpetrating upon China that which China would not be permitted to perpetrate upon European nations. The Boxers seized the occasion of restless and resisting spirit in the empire to make assault upon foreigners, with the idea that a general massacre and expulsion would forever put an end to European interference with Chinese internal affairs. Without doubt some awful atrocities were committed; but equally without doubt the aggressions of European nations, the steady encroachment upon the Chinese government and territory were certain and willful provocations to that spirit which found expression in "China for the Chinese." Happily, the United States did not to any considerable extent participate in these unfair seizures of Chinese right; and, therefore, this country was an innocent victim of the outbreak. The upshot of the outbreak, however, was that the overwhelming force of combined Europe—with only incidental co-operation from the United States—extorted from China such an indemnity as to create a financial load under which the imperial government has been tottering from that day to this. The amount allotted to the United States through this adjustment was \$24,108,337. The actual claims of American citizens for damages amounted to some \$2,000,000, and these have been paid off, leaving about \$22,000,000 which has been or must yet be paid to the United States. In any event, it is supposed that several millions of this amount must now repose in the National treasury of this country.

Many people are urging that right now, when China is undergoing the horrors of famine, would be a good time to restore to the Chinese that which the late Mr. Hay considered "practically international blackmail." That money would go far toward removing the wolfish stare from starving faces; it would save many an innocent infant from death at the hands of hunger-crazed fathers and mothers; it would help to prevent the awful crime of cannibalism; it would save to loving parents the precious children whom they are obliged to sell in order to preserve their own lives; it would to some extent avert robbery and brigandage; and it might quell feelings which may otherwise break forth in revolutionary expression.

By all means the starving Chinese should be succored, and there does not seem to be any better way for the United States to do its part than to return that indemnity money against whose acceptance Mr. Hay protested.

THE TITHE TO ZION.

In the Northwest Magazine, published at Boise, Ida., that talented editor, Blaine Phillips, presents a story—which is merely a story in name—"The Tithe to Zion," which should be read by every citizen of the land. The tale is prophetic. It is based upon a condition in which the writer sees the horrid community danger of a gradual drifting of strong men into abject political and industrial slavery. Out of a sea of abject dishonor is made to rise the figure of John Harrison, and in the forceful protest of this giant of manliness an impressive climax is produced, followed by the delivery of "The Tithe to Zion."

In his "Foreword," the writer tells of the warnings received from warm

personal friends that the publication of the story would do him material harm. But no amount of persuasion deterred Mr. Phillips in his purpose, and so the story is given to the world, with the writer's attitude defined in these words: "Conditions are less capable than man of improvement, possessing, when judged bad, no certain elements of good out of which to construct betterment. Once bad, a condition is beyond all possibility of redemption. If not corrected it will grow worse, if not absolutely superseded by a better condition, it cannot be corrected."

Humor of the Day

"An oculist ought to be the most practical of men." "I don't see it." "Isn't his whole time devoted to eye-deals?"—Baltimore American.

The bookkeeper timidly approached. "If you please," he said, "I would like a raise in pay." "You, too," fairly moaned the capitalist. "Say, do you want to sink to the moral level of a Congressman? I won't be a party to your downfall."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sycophantic Friend—I've heard that you can make a good speech, and I suppose you sometimes write for the papers. Did you ever have the cacophonous scribbles?" "Mr. Gaswell—I suppose I did when I was a baby. I had everything there was."—Chicago Tribune.

"The trouble with him is that he apes the swell people." "You're wrong; that's not the whole trouble. He might ape the swell people all he pleased if he didn't afterward monkey with the plain people."—Philadelphia Press.

"You are not looking at all well," observed the sympathetic neighbor. "I'm not feeling well, either," said Mrs. Lapsing. "I have suffered agonies for the last day or two with the defamatory rheumatism."—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you think that experience on the lecture platform helps a man in Congressional debate?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "it gets him too much in the habit of expecting to talk without being answered back."—Washington Star.

The term of the Western Senator was approaching an end. "Only six years," he murmured; "why, at the price I paid I ought to have had forty, at least." "If I'd been the judge you'd have got life," commented one who had overheard.—Philadelphia Ledger.

He (sentimentally)—I was speaking of you when I heard you coming. Talk of angels, you know, and you hear the rustle of their wings. She (Warningly)—Sh! What you heard was my chaperson's coque feathers.—Baltimore American.

"I don't suppose," said Subbubs, who was looking over a seed catalogue, "that there's any flower that grows higher than the sunflower." "Nonsense! Sunflowers are cheap as dirt. Nearly any other flower that grows is higher than it is."—Philadelphia Press.

FUZZY TILLMAN.

We've had fighting men of many weights and types. And some of 'em was good and some was not. But when it comes to kicking up a row, Ben Tillman he's the finest of the lot; he's a durnin', he's a ducky, he's a lamb. It's surprising all the names that he can throw. And at stirrin' up the Senate animities Ben Tillman's the artist of the show. He's in and out among 'em all the day. And he livens up the people's daily press. At demounin' he's the loudest of the lot, and he's always stirrin' up a bloomin' mess. He's an expert at the vitriolic game. He's 'rollin' bunch of thunder on a spree. He's the only man who doesn't give a damn. For the Senate's barricade of courtesee. So here's to you, Benny Tillman, in your home in Washington. You may be lame in logic, but at noise you take the bun. You keep 'em steppin' sideways as only Tillman can. You're a blamed poor argufyer, but a first-class jawin' man!—Denver Republican.

Absolutely Pure NO ADULTERATION Pure Cream Tartar and Pure Bicarbonate Soda Only SOLD ON MERIT J. A. Folger & Co. San Francisco

KEITH O'BRIEN Valentines are attracting the attention of children at this time. Our showing is varied, large and interesting. High Grade Shoes \$3.35 and \$2.95. These are the best reductions that have been made. Button, blucher and lace effects; gun metal, box calf, patent colt and vicid kid. Many styles. See window display. The half-price lines of boys' school clothing are selling well. They ought to, because the suits cost more than the prices at which they are being closed out. Our customers compliment the variety and the daintiness of the lunches served at the fountain.

Sale of Curtains, Rugs and Carpets This Week. Attractive Specials in the Art Section Stamped wood for pyrographic purposes is seldom reduced in price. One of the newest ideas is match safes stamped with cute little Dutch figures, sun bonnet babies, horse and dog heads. Regular 25 cents for 15c. 5-cent panels, two for 5c. New showing of handsome glove and handkerchief boxes ready for burning. Beautiful pictures in imitation of oil paintings, with glass and frame stamped for burning is one of the new pyrographic features. Regular 50 cents for 40c. All hand-made lace and center pieces and doilies at HALF PRICES. Many other interesting features.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS A Feast of Bargains Rather a singular expression, possibly. But it truthfully tells the result of our effort to close out the remaining Suits and Overcoats included in this great Sale. Garments of sterling worth that represent a saving of from \$5 to \$10. TEN DOLLARS Consider for a moment! Gardner regular \$15, \$16.50, \$18 and \$20 Suits, dozens of fine, stylish garments, choose from them now for \$10 Any Winter Overcoat in the Store for \$10 Young Men's Suits, Children's, Boys' and Young Men's Overcoats at great reductions. ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER 130-138 MAIN ST THE QUALITY STORE