

The Salt Lake Tribune.

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Stand up for Zipping Zion. Somebody must have dared the Legislature to do its worst.

By this time, doubtless, the Anabasis have become sufficiently bold to remain out after dark. Uncle Sam didn't even have the satisfaction of hearing the jingle of that twenty-nine million dollars.

Ex-Senator Hopkins of Illinois finds that the "ex" having been once taken on it is hard to get rid of.

Looks as if the weatherman had put his winter weather away in mothballs until about next Christmas. It is hoped that the bills for proposed legislation during this session are all in. Most of the legislators are.

Speaker Cannon will continue to be the czar of the House, but there will be a little less jaunty tilt to his crown.

Standard Oil may now turn around and prosecute the Government for having so rudely disturbed its peace of mind. Nevertheless, King Alfonso may yet be obliged to take to the airship if he would keep out of reach of the anarchists.

A bull in a china shop would probably create no more havoc than is sometimes caused by one on the stock exchange. Mr. Carpenter is scarcely making good as Mr. Loeb's successor. He has been in office all of ten days without having denied a single thing.

"Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl, all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine; for it is cut off from your mouth."—Joel, i, 5.

Former Senator Thomas Collier Platt has put Mr. Roosevelt in the list of retired politicians; but we aver that Mr. Platt would lay no very large wager that Mr. Roosevelt will stay thus put.

Apostle Grant complains bitterly because several legislators refused to vote for certain measures even after having a personal conference with him. Perhaps the gentlemen didn't know the apostle before.

The fact that Miss Lillian Russell extended her protection toward a member of her company who was being sought by the sheriff's officers would indicate that the distinguished lady did not regard him as being a bad actor.

The judge in the Cooper case commended the good behavior of the operators at the trial; apparently feeling grateful that he had been permitted to live long enough to compliment anybody at all.

The Legislature is a consummately long time a-sleeping; but after it is dead it will be dead a long while, and we are not likely ever to see another like it—a prospect more likely to be seen with joy than lamentation.

"Separating good from bad bills" is said to be the occupation of the legislative sifting committees. Which would lead the public to assume that the gentlemen are possessed of ability to draw some very fine distinctions.

What Prophet Joseph F. desires is that the saints be prompt and plentiful in the payment of their tithes. This business of laying up treasures in heaven may suit other persons well enough, but with Joseph F. it makes no hit at all.

Although Apostle Grant, in the tabernacle on Sunday, requested the congregation to commit to memory a certain hymn, it is observed that he did not sing a stanza or two in order to "show how it goes." There was a reason for that, because if the con-

gregation once found out how it went, according to the apostolic idea, they would shun that hymn as men with sensitive ears shun the clangors of a boiler-ship.

LEAD PRODUCTION AND TARIFF.

Editor Salt Lake Tribune—In your editorial of the 11th inst., on the lead tariff, you give me credit that is not wholly mine, and to that I dissent. Otherwise I highly appreciate your editorial and approve your effort to get before the silver-lead miners the importance of prompt and vigorous work in behalf of an industry that means so much to the prosperity of this State.

Lead two years ago was worth \$125 per ton, and white lead \$180. Lead at \$170 per ton—a reduction on white lead of \$10 and a decrease in the price of metallic lead of 45 per cent. And let not anyone believe that there is no danger from the quantities that Mexico can produce and ship to the United States. See the figures for the calendar years of 1907 and 1908: In 1907 there was imported from Mexico 129,911,600 pounds of lead; from British North America, 11,078,557 pounds; from all other countries, 19,459,823 pounds; or a total of 159,450,980 pounds.

In the year 1908 the imports from Mexico were 214,738,501 pounds, an increase from Mexico in one year of \$5,727,300 pounds; while all other countries shipped in 19,354,951 pounds, or a total of 234,093,452 pounds. British North America has decreased her exports of lead to the United States since the year 1906, when they were 18,465,373 pounds, to 1,285,667 pounds in the year 1908. This fact is explained by the Canadian government having placed a bounty on the reduction of silver-lead ores in British North America. Canada considers it a public benefit to mine and reduce ores in her dominion, while some would-be statesmen in the United States believe in the principle of destroying the industry in this country, building up other countries and lowering American wages to the level of Mexican mine labor.

There is now over 57,000,000 pounds of lead in the government warehouse, an increase of 42,000,000 pounds in the past year. The highest class of wages in Mexico is about \$1.25 per day in Mexican money. Mexican silver dollars are quoted in the New York dailies at 44 cents for each dollar. This condition would make Mexican wages equivalent to 55 cents per day in United States money—an impossible wage for an American miner to compete with.

President Taft has clearly stated that all industries should have protection to cover the difference of cost in production, with a reasonable profit added; and it has been reiterated by other tariff makers. I believe, as was said in The Tribune of the 11th inst., that the Utah Mine Operators' association can save what tariff there is on lead if they will act promptly. Yours truly, WM. F. JAMES, Salt Lake City, March 15, 1909.

With respect to the above, we may fairly say that the mining men of Utah understand quite fully the service that Mr. James has rendered to the interests of the ore producers of Utah. As president of the Ore Producers' association, he has time and again been called upon to step to the front and fight the battles of the lead producers on the question of the lead tariff. And thus he has come to be relied upon to continue that fight; and he will inevitably do so, as he is doing it now. The data presented above by him are of the highest and most convincing value.

The Republican leaders have assured the lead producers of the United States from time to time, and that assurance still holds good, that protection will be afforded to the home lead mining industry to the extent that the tariff will be made to cover the difference in the cost of production in lead as between this country and elsewhere, especially Mexico. The Mexican owners produce their lead from mines where the gold and silver contents profitably pay all of the cost of mining; that cost being largely, there as here, the cost of labor. But whereas in Mexico the cost of even high labor is only about fifty-five cents per day in American money, the like cost in this country amounts to five to seven times that amount. Consequently, the tariff rate must be made to equalize to American miners the difference in cost of wages.

The astonishing increase in the importations of lead from Mexico, as shown above by Mr. James, must certainly cause anxiety in this country. It means doubtless the practical giving away of lead, although even a very small return on the lead product of the ores would be gratefully received by the Mexican mine owners. But if the imports of Mexican lead can increase at such a tremendous rate under the present tariff, it is easy to see what would be the result with any decrease in that tariff. And if, as indicated in our Washington special, there is a disposition among members of Congress to decrease the lead tariff by one-third, that would mean the doubling of importations of lead from Mexico, perhaps the trebling of those importations. But if these importations are doubled or trebled, then what will be the possibility of mining lead in our own country?

The situation is one that calls for immediate attention by the lead ore producers of Utah. And we trust that this showing by Mr. James will arouse them to the interest and activity that they should display, in view of the imminent remodeling of the tariff schedules of this country and the change in and reduction of the tariff on lead as proposed. The Utah lead miners should wake up, and lose no

"GOOD POLITICS" AND LIQUOR.

It is announced from the headquarters of the "Federal bunch," the bosses in control of the bogus Republican party in this State, that "good politics" require the passage of some sort of a liquor bill. Of course, the bosses are dead set against prohibition; but they want to pass some sort of a bill that the prohibitionists will consider to meet, in some degree at least, the prohibition demand. On the other hand, they are so firmly committed to the liquor interests that they dare not pass anything that would be of any substantial disadvantage to the saloons. And the contest between the warring factions for the remaining portion of the legislative session will undoubtedly be very fierce.

It is noteworthy, however, that there comes not one word from the "Federal bunch" on the moral side of the question, or on the point as to what is best for the public interests and what the people should really have, to work out the best interests of all concerned. There is not a thought of the public good, not a hint that the public comfort, the cause of sobriety or morality, or even the business interests involved, should in the least be consulted. It is simply a question of politics and political skulduggery.

If "good politics" require evasion and dodging on the prohibition or any other public question, then everything else is to be put in the background, and "good politics" must be the only thing considered. If, on the other hand, more positive action is demanded, that positive action must not be granted if "good politics" forbids it. It is politics, politics, nothing else, all the time with the "Federal bunch."

But political tricksters whose only aim and object is "politics," with regard to public interests or the public service, always come to grief. And that is exactly what those who are harping upon "good politics" as applied to the liquor interests and as applied to the harassment and injury of Salt Lake City or other questions, will wake up some fine day and find out. This playing of politics without regard to conscience or the public welfare has about run its course, and people of all shades of opinion are getting desperately tired of the unscrupulous use and manipulation of politics by faithless and immoral political tricksters. We imagine that the seeds of evil that have been sown during the present session of the Legislature will bear abundant fruit in trouble and defeat for many a one who now considers himself a "good politician."

HEBER SWINGS INTO LINE.

Regarding this matter of prohibition, with respect to legislative action, I am much in the position of the man who had been told of a very sick friend that could not possibly recover, but he still had hopes. That's exactly the way I feel about prohibition.—From sermon of Apostle Heber J. Grant in Salt Lake tabernacle, March 14, 1909.

So it appears that even Heber J., the erstwhile gingerly enthusiast, has been brought around to recognize the necessity for adhering to the political compact made with the liquor interests by Apostle Smoot and other representatives of the Mormon church. In truth, he confesses as much, because in that same sermon he said that "politics are the crookedest kind of 'ties' I have ever had any experience with. They lead men to an incapacity to see straight, talk straight, or be honest."

Long before this The Tribune has recognized and called attention to this peculiar effect of politics upon the higher Mormon ecclesiastics. There are occasions when other men go astray upon that account, but the deleterious effect seems to be universal and unending upon the pretended prophets, seers, and revelators. And probably no better illustration of this fact could be observed than in this present "prohibition" movement, and other political activities anterior and contiguous to that colossal bluff of the church.

Coming down to recent events, the church leaders determined to once more lay the iron hand of ecclesiasticism upon the politics of this State. They proceeded to do so by setting apart one Reed Smoot, a member of the Mormon apostolate, to be a Senator of the United States from Utah. The object of this move was so apparently in the direction of complete political domination by the hierarchy that a large segment of the citizenship, Gentile and Mormon, were moved to rebel by the brazen attack upon their rights. As a result, Apostle Reed Smoot experienced a somewhat strenuous time during the early part of his first term. He was shown to be representing an organized body of traitors; it was demonstrated that he was in the Senate solely for the purpose of carrying out the directions of his ecclesiastical superiors and coadjutors to the end that they could further ignore certain solemn agreements which they had theretofore made with the Nation—for themselves individually and in behalf of the entire Mormon organization. In order to defend himself against these showings, Reed Smoot was driven to all manner of chicanery, deceit, and falsehood. He not only mistated what people here know to be facts, but he induced or hired other liars to corroborate him in these misstatements. On the whole, Apostle Smoot belied his pretended heavenly calling; he ruined himself as a man; and he utterly destroyed his standing as a citizen. And this he did because he became a politician and endeavored to assume political leadership in this State (under the chief prophet) for an unrighteous purpose.

The damage which Reed Smoot thus did to his own character, and the havoc

that he played with the repute of the Mormon church, had the effect of causing all classes of people to look upon him with small respect. But the church leaders had started him upon his political mission, and it was meet that they sustain him. So when the craze for prohibition began to sweep over this country the chief ecclesiastics of Mormonism hailed it as a saving expedient; they grasped it as a defense for Smoot; they clutched at it as drawing men are said to grip floating straws. With hypocritical pretense they joined in the popular movement, for the moment riding upon the wave as it was made to engulf this State (temporarily). They appointed Apostle Grant to be the chief manipulator in their behalf, depending upon his fanatical enthusiasm to induce the saints to make a brave showing. This they did, knowing that when the proper time came they had the "power and authority" to call "Brother Heber" off. That time came when the brethren were snubbed up against the stern alternative of fulfilling their ungodly contract with the liquor manufacturers or going down to political defeat and damnation. And Heber J., and all the rest of them who could have any weight but for their political plans, were called out of the fight, except as they could set up a sufficient noise to befuddle citizens into the belief that they were still in earnest. This is evidenced in Apostle Grant's application of the sick man's situation to that of the Mormon "prohibition" proponents. By this time—having been authoritatively advised—Mr. Grant knows that his little pet movement is too sick to recover, but his instructions appear to have directed him to suggest that he still "as 'opes." The cat was not to be let out of the bag too suddenly, for fear that there might be some saintly fur flying in the air.

Is there any wonder that politics proves to be the ruin of every high Mormon ecclesiast who dabbles in it? They lay all their political plans in the wind of hypocrisy and naturally they reap the whirlwind of disaster and personal repudiation. There is not now one honest political breath drawn by the Mormon hierarchy—every move they make is secretly in the interest of vice and protected sin, and no more can be expected than that their united treason eventually finds them out and damps them individually and collectively.

THE FIGHT ON SPEAKER CANNON.

Speaker Cannon received a triumphant victory in the House of Representatives yesterday in his election to the Speakership of the National House of Representatives. At first the "insurgents," so called, announced jubilantly to the country that they had Speaker Cannon on the grill and were going to beat him for the Speakership, unless he would agree to certain "reforms." But Mr. Cannon was able to point with glee to the fact that those who had made the most trouble for him and who were most outspoken against him, fared very badly in the elections last fall, whereas he came out with conspicuous and brilliant success, in spite of the most virulent fight that was made during the whole campaign against anybody.

When it came to the holding of the anti-Cannon caucus, however, only a baker's dozen or so appeared, and all that could be enumerated as in the least likely to take part in an anti-Cannon movement did not number more than twenty. But the Republican membership in the House is 219. Even conceding that the full number of twenty would be opposed to Cannon, he would still have the majority in the House at his back, though those twenty joined with the Democrats. The Democratic membership is 172; adding twenty, that would give as the ultimate anti-Cannon force 192, against 199 of his adherents. So the opposition failed of effect.

It is not in the least likely that there can be twenty Republican members mustered against the Speaker in the further programme announced by the Cannon forces for the material remodeling of the House rules and stripping the Speaker of much of his power. First of all, it is a mistake to say that the Speaker has this arbitrary power in and of himself. It is given to him under the rules and by express vote of the House. And it is given to him because of the necessity of some way to control the proceedings of the House, and to get on with business. It is a manifest proposition that if every Representative out of the total membership of 391 were allowed full opportunity to talk, to introduce bills, to be recognized on matters before the House, on points of order, etc., that the House would simply be a bear garden, without the least ability to transact any business whatever. In order to get on with the business of the House it is necessary that some curb should be applied. This curb is applied by the House rules, and the duty of applying it is vested in the Speaker.

The "insurgents," so called, now say that they mean to require the Speaker to give up his power of appointing committees and of ruling the House. They will not be able to do this; nor is it in the least likely that they will be able to hold even twenty Republican members to any such programme. For, first of all, it would be easy enough for the Speaker to break the ranks of this twenty by giving a few of them desired committee positions. And, second, the inherent impossibility of yielding to the demand of the "insurgents" and at the same time getting on with the business of the House, is apparent to all. It is quite impossible to have the freedom of individual action in the House that is demanded by the "insurgents" and also have the House so organized that it can transact business. In the Senate there is a

comity prevailing among the ninety-two members that prevents the pushing of the liberty of the Senators to an extreme, except in rare cases; and so in the Senate a very great degree of personal liberty is allowed to the Senators in debate and in the transaction of business. In the House it would be quite impossible to arrive at any such understanding, because there are too many members, and because too many members are bumptious and self-assertive.

We do not look, therefore, to see any material modification to the rules of the House as against Speaker Cannon, or as against any other Speaker that may be elected hereafter. It is difficult enough to get on with the House business under the rules as they are. If those rules were much modified, the Speaker's power curtailed and individual assertiveness of members more fully recognized, chaos would at once come in. All the level-headed members of the House see this, and stand by the rules as they are, and uphold the Speaker's power as exercised; the Democrats did the same, upholding their Speaker and enforcing "Czar Reed's" rules. And so we expect it to be right along, in spite of the threats of the "insurgents" now pending or that may be made hereafter.

IT SPOILED THE STORY.

It is a joy to The Tribune to see the distress which the course of this paper affords to the Smoot "Mouth." That organ thinks that we are inconsistent, whereas we are merely trying to follow the best we may the current tergiversations of politics in Utah, as exhibited in the antics of the "Federal bunch" in its undertaking to swing with one hand the church political influence, and with the other the political influence of the liquor interests.

Apparently in its disability to see the point and to grasp the political situation in Utah, the "Mouth" spoils an old story by telling it in this way:

Probably the funniest thing, next to the behavior of The Tribune, is the story Lincoln is said to have told of the two farm hands. They were going across a field one time, when a mad bull chased them. One man managed to climb a tree, and the other dodged into a hole in the ground. In a minute he reappeared twenty feet away at another hole—evidently connecting with the one he had first entered; and the bull charged him again. Again jumping into the hole, the man was underground for an instant, and then bobbed up at the place of initial disappearance.

And that sort of disappearance and reappearance went on till the man in the hole got mad and yelled: "You damned fool, why don't you stay in the hole?"

"Darned fool yourself," replied the beated runner. "There's a bear in the hole."

Oh, there is no particular application.

Of course, there is no particular application to that story as told in that way. The true application is that the "Federal bunch" and the liquor interests were passing along their way, calm and unconcerned, when suddenly they were charged by the church prohibition bull. The "Federal bunch" promptly took to the tree, and the liquor interests took to the hole in the ground. In that hole in the ground, however, the liquor interests all at once discovered the bear, representing the orthodox folk and moral sentiment against the saloons, and was so uncomfortable in that hole that it had to bob out from time to time, which made its situation between the bear and the bull alto-

gether exasperating. The "Federal bunch," however, still remains in the tree, and will doubtless continue there until the next Republican convention, when it will be shaken out.

As stated, there is no application whatever in that story to The Tribune's position. The Tribune is merely an inquirer, a taker of notes on the situation, with a view to recording facts as they occur for reference hereafter from time to time, without any active participation either in tree-climbing or hole-dodging. The situation is not one of the Tribune's making in the least, but is the result of the double-dealing of the "Federal bunch," the hypocrisy of the church leaders, and the determination of the liquor interests to hold the political jobbers to their bargain. With none of these things did The Tribune have the slightest connection, and it views the situation with the keen interest of an investigator and recorder of events, and the calmness of a judge in summing up the crookedness and the evasive tricks of those immediately concerned.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND.

The House yesterday passed its bill No. 70, which provides for a tax of 1 per cent on risks written in Utah for the benefit of disabled firemen and the indigent widows and orphans of firemen killed in the discharge of their duties. It is a measure of general and needed relief applicable to all alike, and the merits of the measure are stated fairly and well in the following petition to the Senate to concur in its passage, which the firemen are now urging upon that body:

The Utah State Firemen's association was organized September 16, 1908, and has a membership of 500, comprising practically every volunteer and paid fire department in Utah. Towns and cities that will be benefited by the provisions of this act are: Nepht, Alton, Eureka, Park City, Ogden, Sandy, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Murray, Richfield, Salt Lake City, Logan, Hingham Canyon, Brigham City, Lehi, Ephraim, Pleasant Grove, Mant, Helper, and possibly Price, Heber, American Fork and Springville. Amount of business done in Utah in 1907 by the insurance companies was as follows (for verification see report of secretary of state for 1907):

Table with 2 columns: Risks written, Premiums received, Losses paid. Values: \$61,241,825; \$880,089; 205,060.

Gross profits to insurance co's., \$675,629. Both the "board" and "nonboard" companies, in admissions to the senate insurance committee, claim that from 25 to 30 per cent of their gross proceeds is a fair estimate of the cost of maintenance, States that now have laws along these lines are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, North Dakota, North Carolina and Virginia. The New Jersey laws were passed in 1885, and the New Jersey State Firemen's association has paid out over one million dollars in benefits to indigent firemen, widows and orphans. Virginia passed these laws at the late session of the legislature. Montreal, Canada, is taking care of thirty widows and orphans, and in 1908 expended \$86,000 for the same. New York City spent \$58,300 in the same quarter. Salt Lake City has now four members who are permanently injured and incapacitated from doing manual labor, this becoming a charge upon their families unless provisions prevail. We respectfully ask that your honorable body give this measure your best consideration, as we contend that we make it possible for the great insurance companies to do business here, your constituents, respectfully ask that you concur in the passage of the lower house in the passage of this measure. There is absolutely no question as to the constitutionality, as it has been submitted to the best legal authority in the State.

It is expected that this bill will come up in the Senate today, and the just and fair hope is that it will be concurred in by that body.

Keith O'Brien Company. Women's Oxfords. Over fifty styles—all leathers, all lasts, all sizes. Unusual price concession before Easter. See widow display for styles... \$3.45.

"American Beauty Beer" Always good. SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO. Phones No. 17. J. MORITZ, Gen. Mgr.

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Scott's Emulsion equals in nourishing properties ten pounds of meat. physician can tell you how to do it. Send this advertisement together with paper in which it appears, your address, to cover postage, and we will send you a complete H-n-y Atlas of the World.

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SALT LAKE GLASS & PAINT CO. 28 MAIN STREET.

SHEFFIELD PLATE. Our window this week the story. Phone 65 for the time.

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A NEW AND COMPLETE OF Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings at 322 South Main. The latest designs and custom-made clothing, including suits, blues, greens and modes. Suits come in the finest of the latest makes, and are made suits you pay \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100. Hats go at \$1.14, \$1.45 and \$1.75. Watch our window for the RIGHT BELOW WALK.

CORN, OATS, ROLLED BARLEY. Wholesale. Car Lots a Specialty. Harler's Floor, Makes Good. INTER-MOUNTAIN MILLING.

NO HOUSE, STABLE OR IS COMPLETE WITHOUT DR. NUNN'S BLACK OIL HEALING BALM. It has no equal for broken equal for healing wounds, coughs, etc. Sold everywhere, 50c and 10c. One full pint one dollar.

Dr. Pratt's Canker Diphtheria Remedy. No home should be without new and scientific remedy, which is the long practical experience called for the treatment of throat of every description. It gives relief. A single dose gives relief. A full course cures. Both phones 434 and the number. 209 MAIN. KENYON PHARMACY. GEO. T. BRICE DRUG.