

The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00. Daily and Sunday, three months, \$2.90. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00.

Where The Tribune Is on Sale. Bingham—E. H. Lovejoy. Eureka—Ernest Smith. Park City—E. D. Hurlbut. Ogden—John Washington Avenue. Provo—Utah News Co. Murray, Utah—Jas. K. Royeton, 22 South State street.

S. C. Beckwith Special Agency Sole Eastern Advertising Agent. Eastern office, Tribune building, New York. Western office, Tribune building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed to: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah." Matters for publication, to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephones. Bell—Private Branch Exchange, connecting all departments, call Main 5260. Independent—Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 350.

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



Saturday, June 25, 1910.

Joy riders should go to Nevada.

Salt Lake is to have a new tin can factory.

It is about time to hear of the deadly tetanus again.

"Divorced but still wed," is a police court paradox.

Fat waiters should take a lay off until cooler weather.

Costa Rica holds the world's record for earthquakes, with 220 per month.

A successful man is one who spends more than he makes and still holds his job.

Tramps who take to tramp life just for the experience are little better than many married people.

A right good lesson should be made of these horse killers. About thirty days in jail would be mild treatment.

That Cornell professor, who smoked one cigar continuously for eighty-five minutes, should teach the art to Speaker Cannon.

Why do cats always alight on their feet when they fall? Because the tail acts as a balancer, according to a novel experiment.

Freedom of the press is one of our dearest principles, but like many other good things it is liable to abuse by the unscrupulous.

The people of Paris, Idaho, have been trying for years to get an eleven-mile extension from Montpelier, but so far they can't budge it.

The thin air of Reno seems to agree with Jeffries. One might suppose that the champion would require very thick, as well as very hot, air.

"An Elder" at Provo writes an article that we would be glad to print if we knew his name—not for publication of course, without his consent.

The corporations are very slow to pay that tax the government must have. Well, it is in accord with corporation reputations; no one should be surprised.

If that carpet house in San Francisco would just take young Roosevelt and bride and put them in the show window it would beat his ability as a salesman two to one.

Did you read that "Graft by Revelation" in The Tribune yesterday? Well, you should do so, it is one of those common sense views made by any man who will reason may peo.

Roosevelt declined to give his political views to the reporters. Why should he? He is an editor now and his writings are worth money, every article representing a good, ordinary purse.

The Democrats and Republicans don't agree on the cause of the high prices. If anyone really expected them to do so, he certainly was an innocent sheep and entirely too trustful for practical politics.

The smallest metal coin is one used by the Portuguese, having a value of six one-hundredths of a cent. If that kind of a coin could be induced to come to this country it might have some effect on high prices?

March 8, 1912, Maude Adams will appear here for ten days of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee, being

fifty years from the opening of the Salt Lake theater. That's a long time to wait but she is worth it.

AN INEVITABLE DISAGREEMENT.

It was inevitable that the Democrats should disagree with the Republicans in the inquiry as to the cause of the advance in prices of food products. The Democrats seek to fasten the blame largely upon the tariff with its protection of the trusts and combines and the delivery of the markets of the country to the control of the monopolies thereby created. The Republicans, on the other hand, are anxious to find some way out of the dilemma, to find some means of showing that it is not the trusts or monopolies that are to blame so much as something else.

"The prices of many trust-produced commodities have not advanced as fast as other commodities." This quotation from the report of the Republican majority of the committee which had charge of the investigation of the increase in food products, is the keynote of their report. Having given the trusts and monopolies complete control of the markets of this country, through a tariff bill drawn especially to favor them, the Republican majority must necessarily say a good word for those monopolies to which they have handed over the control of commodity prices.

"Industrial combination" is also given by the Republican members as the reason for the increased prices, as though grudgingly to labor its rightful reward. "Advertising" is also charged with some of the increase, as though advertising were new within a year or two.

"Increased cost of distribution" is given as another reason, when in fact distribution was never so easy or the cost of it so low as it is now.

"Money supply," given also as a reason, is pretty hard to apply to the case. There is not as much available money in the country now as there was last year, and as there has often been in the past, if we leave out the hoard in the National treasury and in the banks and confine the point to the actual money in circulation among the people. This alleged reason appears to hint blindly at what some of the economists call the overproduction of gold. That, however, can hardly apply to the United States at the present time, because there is not as much available gold here now as there has been for a good many years, if we except the case of the panic of 1907.

"Over-capitalization" is given as another reason, which might fairly be interpreted to be a sly and obscure criticism of the monopolies and trusts that the bunco tariff has done so much to favor. Some enemy must have got this in.

"Higher standard of living" is the final reason given by the Republican investigators into this question. It is hard, however, to give this the importance that the committee seeks to give it, because the standard of living in America has always been far higher than anywhere else in the world, counting the different gradations of the people with corresponding classes abroad. The impossibility of attaching any particular importance to this phase of the question must be evident to anyone with even a little reflection, because there has been no relative change in this for fifty years.

On what might be called the agricultural side of the question, the points apparently being furnished by Secretary Wilson, since these are the points that he has often raised in discussion of this question, are the following, presented by the Republican side of the committee:

Increased demand for farm products and food.

Shifting of population from food producing to food consuming occupations and localities.

Immigration to food consuming localities.

Reduced fertility of land resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization.

Increasing banking facilities in agricultural localities, which enable farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage. It was found that this not only steadied prices, but had a tendency to increase them.

Reduced supply and convenient transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

Some of these appear as though they might have been somewhat effective, as claimed. Others can not be assumed, they need proof. It is difficult, for instance, to see how increased banking facilities could have much effect, because whatever the farmers might save in some localities by borrowing money to hold their crops, would be offset by the interest they would have to pay to the banks for the money they borrowed for that purpose. Of the whole, we should think that probably the banks would get the better of this, and the farmers the worse. Besides this, a very large proportion of the farm products are not such as can be held for higher prices. They have to be sold at once or there is no value to them.

The Democrats on the committee very naturally object to this finding. It appears that they were not consulted in the matter of making up the report. They see it first after it is fully framed up. But now, after the Republican members have made their report, the Democrat members will graciously be allowed to make a minority report, meeting in their own way the propositions put forth by the Republicans. And then, when the two reports are fairly before the public, the people will know just as much about the whole matter as they did before, and no more. Because, as we judge from this report of the Republican members, nothing at all will have been added to the public knowledge previously had and known to everybody who cared to look below the surface. It is a clear case, abundantly evident to any one who will consult the daily markets, the commercial movements, and the transportation problems, that the control of the markets and of prices is in the hands of speculators, of monopolies, and of trusts; and that the people are de-

livered over into the unmercifulness of those harpies without possibility of relief until public conditions change. And further, that the bunco tariff law has had much to do with strengthening the trust control.

WOOLGROWERS WAKING UP.

The woolgrowers appear rather late in working up to the situation created for them by the new tariff law. They are delivered over into the hands of the woolen manufacturers, but they did not realize it for a long time, even though The Tribune endeavored to point out the true conditions to them long ago, and continued to give them warning from time to time. We have shown repeatedly that the new tariff law delivers over to the woolen manufacturers' combine, absolutely, the wool market of this country. We have shown, basing our propositions on the commercial reports, that the woolen manufacturers are fortifying themselves by unusually heavy importations of wool from abroad, and that the most of this imported wool is clothing wool. There could be but one object in this surprising increase in the imports of clothing wool. It is plain that the woolen manufacturers' combine is making these imports for the purpose of fortifying itself against the demands of the home wool growers for higher prices for their fleeces. These growers went in with the woolen manufacturers in prevailing upon Congress to retain the old wool schedules. It ought to have been plain enough to the wool growers even then that the purpose of the woolen manufacturers was to use them in the interests of the combine and then fleece them with their own fleeces later on.

For several years past it had been evident that the wool growers were helpless so far as the home market was concerned. They got some relief last year and the year before by storing their wool. But now that the woolen manufacturers are put in complete and prospective control of the markets, what good is the storing of wool going to do the wool producers? If the woolen manufacturers can beat down the prices at this time of the year, they can beat them down at any time of the year. The new tariff law gives the woolen manufacturers' combine all that it wants. Just as soon as the tariff bill was passed, the woolen manufacturers hastened to do exactly what the cotton manufacturers did just as the final touches were being put upon the cotton schedules. Some seventy of the chief cotton manufacturers combined and put their whole activities in the hands of a trust. The result was the immediate increase in price of cotton goods and a fall in the price of cotton.

Just so the woolen manufacturers proceeded to do. They got together, agreed upon what they would produce, limited the production so they would have an excuse for increasing the price of woolen manufactures, and, on the other hand, they raided the wool market, pulling the prices down, because the home price and the import duty are so nicely adjusted as to give the manufacturers their own way. As long as they can import wool without material losses, they will not buy the home product. And their idea evidently is to depress the price, and keep it depressed; that the American wool grower will have to come to their terms.

In a much-belated article, the Smoot orator in this city came out yesterday morning in the same line that The Tribune has been arguing right along. It admitted that the wool manufacturers' combine is in command of the situation, but mournfully concluded that "it is to be hoped that a sufficient amount of this year's clip can be stored to bring these people to their senses," meaning by "these people" the woolen manufacturers' combine. But why should that combine relax its hold on the market and advance the price of wool later on, when it can keep its grasp and squeeze the wool growers into compliance with its terms? The woolen manufacturers are neither philanthropists nor imbeciles in their business. They have a good thing, they know what they have got, they realize their advantage to the full. What reason, therefore, is there to expect that they will allow the price of wool to advance to the satisfaction of the wool growers? Not the least in the world.

THE REAL BATTLE.

There is a great field here in Utah for missionary work. Ministers and other interested people have labored hard here, but it is quite certain that the methods must change if the best progress is to be made. Many of the young people of the Mormon church are becoming acquainted with the sciences, and are readers of good literature. Whenever a young person has a peep into the natural sciences, into history, and the world's literature he is open to reason; one may hold logical argument with him. In the older days there was not this advantage, because the former converts and adherents were, as a rule, poor people from foreign countries who had never had the luxury of an education.

Still the average young Mormon missionary has never read any books except those studied in school and in church organizations. The great mass of literature, which has moved the world towards the present high intellectual standard and is now heralding the day of a closer brotherhood, he knows very little about.

But the literature the young Mormon needs most is that of his own church in earlier days. Copies of various portions of the Journal of Discourses, the Times and Seasons, etc., would do a vast amount of good. Then there are the different editions of the Doctrine and Covenants and the Book of Mormon. You might formerly have told an average Mormon that the book of revelations has gone through several revisions, and he would have laughed at you; but he can now be reasoned with and is open to conviction if you show

him the proof. It is now possible to convince many of the saints that their earlier leaders, those who founded the church, were ignorant and unscrupulous grafters or demagogues. When their attention is called to the fact that the prophet had many revelations, so called, which are absolutely ridiculous, some of which have been taken out of the later editions, the intelligent saint immediately desires to know more of the dark side. When he reads his United States history and finds that the prophet made about three weeks after the South Carolina convention had declared themselves ready to oppose the general government, and that that State had, for years, been talking of resistance, then further finds that in the revelation, or prophecy, there are many things said to happen during the war which never did take place, the student gets new light.

There is a great work here in Utah, but it must be done intelligently, and with the large amount of truth at hand. Just pure, common sense, patience, and continuous effort will gradually succeed against the usual subjective state of submission. Man is essentially a dual creature, objective and subjective, and this subjective self now has complete control of the typical saint. They are good people, as a rule, who have surrendered their reasoning power, and placed all confidence in blind submission. In all history this state of living is marked by ignorance, superstition and retrogression. It is only when the battle for reason opens that real progress is possible.

THE SORT OF LOYALTY!

We often hear from the chiefs of the church how loyal they are, how they love the Nation, how they are doing all they can to help it and to cause it to fulfill its mission in the world. Less often, and more privately, these leaders teach the Mormon people that some day they will be called upon to save the Nation and to preserve the Constitution.

Between the two outgivings—the one public and the other private—the initiate are able to read a bit of hierarchical purpose. It is our intent here to reveal that purpose as we have drawn it from teachings of Mormon leaders for many years. From the earliest Utah days it has been taught and prophesied by the chiefs of the church, in all the sacred names that they could take in vain, that this Government would be destroyed, and that in its stead would be set up the kingdom of God; that from this country that kingdom should spread throughout the world, crushing all other governments of whatsoever name or nature. From that they later got to declaring that the Constitution of the United States gave them the right to any practice which they chose to adopt, so long as they gave it to the guise of religion. When the Government stepped in and inhibited their polygamy, which was the one particular practice that they desired to cherish in the name of religion, they complained that their rights as religious worshippers were invaded, and that therefore the Constitution was being assaulted. And during all this time they have been professing the highest love for the Nation, expressing a willingness to be helpful, and saying that they would yet be called upon to save the country and the Constitution. All of which reminds us of a little bit that occurs in a sermon preached by Brigham Young in the old tabernacle here February 8, 1857, which is this:

This is loving our neighbor as ourselves. If he needs help, help him; and if he wants salvation and it is necessary to spill his blood on the earth in order that he may be saved, spill it. Journal of Discourses, volume 4, page 220.

In that sermon there is much more in that strain. He expressed sorrow that "the wickedness and ignorance of the nations forbid this principle's being in full force, but," he added, in self-comfort, "the time will come when the law of God will be in full force." Now, in having opposed their polygamy, and consequently attacked the Constitution, as they declare, this country has sinned—the Nation has committed that for which it must suffer. Having so grievously sinned against the "Lord's anointed," there is but one way to save it and at the same time preserve the Constitution which has been assaulted through attacks upon polygamy. That was to bleed atone it. In other words, "if it wants salvation, and it is necessary to spill its blood on the earth in order that it may be saved, spill it."

And there are some of the leaders, as well as some of the Mormon people, who are just fanatical enough to believe that this is what will someday happen.

Charlton should be placed in jail with Harry Thaw and kept there as long as he is able to work, then put into a mental hospital. This is but another case of the results of idleness being the devil's workshop. When a young man has no moral training, is given fine clothes, plenty of money, and no physical labor, he is a fit candidate for prison and a menace to society.

The French have a court of last resort, on all matters literary, whose duty it is to keep the language pure and progressing rightly. But what does that amount to, compared with the "revelation" business, that demands the right to "put its own interpretation" on phrases and words?

THE FRENCH HAVE A COURT OF LAST RESORT, ON ALL MATTERS LITERARY, WHOSE DUTY IT IS TO KEEP THE LANGUAGE PURE AND PROGRESSING RIGHTLY. BUT WHAT DOES THAT AMOUNT TO, COMPARED WITH THE "REVELATION" BUSINESS, THAT DEMANDS THE RIGHT TO "PUT ITS OWN INTERPRETATION" ON PHRASES AND WORDS?

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TODAY IN HISTORY SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910.

America. The manufacture of glass was known to the Egyptians at a very early date. As far back as 4000 B. C. the tombs contain illustrations of glass-blowers at work and glass pottery has been discovered that no doubt dates to prehistoric times. In Phoenicia, in Assyria and Babylon evidence of the manufacture of glass have been discovered, and later in Persia, China and India.

The first glass-making establishment in the colonies, however, was opened for operation on June 25, 1764, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by a Dutch gentleman named Hamber, and the first bottle blown by hand, bearing the name and date, was the collection of the Historical society of that borough.

Glassblowing, N. J., was founded by a colony of German glass-makers, who moved there in 1775. In 1787 the Massachusetts legislature passed a law that gave the glass company the exclusive right to make glass in the state for fifteen years. This law is said to have been the first successful glass factory in the United States.

Pittsburg, Pa., first made glass in 1796, and still most important glass-making center. At the very beginning coal was used instead of the traditional wood. The first glass bottle was invented by a carpenter of Sandwich, Mass. With the discovery of a cheaper and better method of making glass, the center of glass-making moved west of the Alleghenies, where it still remains.

By the close of 1880, the census shows that the glass industry of the United States had been brought to a very extensive and prosperous condition. There were then 211 factories in the United States, at a capitalization of close to \$25,000,000. In 1890 the number of factories had increased to 294, and the capitalization had doubled itself.

June 25 is the date of the first Methodist conference, held in 1744. It is the date of the engagement in battle between the British and Chinese, in which they were assisted by the American and Canadian forces. The battle made his famous explanation, "Blood is thicker than water." In 1859, it is the birthday of William Smith, the geologist and geologist. Nathaniel Deering, the author (1791); Sumner Fairbank, the American poet (1803); Oliver Thorne Miller, the author (1831); and McClintock Young, inventor of match and brush-making machines (1836).

LOCAL HISTORY WHAT HAPPENED JUNE 25.

1800—Apostle Lorenzo Snow and Elders Joseph Toronto and Thomas B. H. Smith arrived at Genoa, Italy, as the first Latter-day Saint missionaries to that country.

1850—William F. Carter and William Fotheringham returned to Calcutta, India, from an unsuccessful missionary trip to Singapore, Chunar and Mirapore.

1868—Niels Christoffersen and Peter Smith of Mantoi, Peter Nielsen of Garsvold, Christian Jensen and E. Nebellah of Mt. Pleasant, and Thomas

1890—Heber C. Vernon appointed bishop of the Second ward. The Jury in the Nevada-Farnsworth case returns a verdict of \$7,122.74 against Farnsworth.

1900—Miss Edythe V. Gamble dies from an overdose of morphine. Motion picture new trial submitted in Haworth case.

1901—Mrs. Ellen S. Cooper found dead in bedroom. State Treasurer Dixon and family injured in runaway.

1902—Mercur swept by fire. Edward Hensley killed his wife with a shotgun and then killed himself. Thomas H. Davis appointed postmaster of Ogden.

1903—Florence Roper, boy 15 years old, killed by street car.

1904—Hoyt Sherman talks of Utah's exhibit at the World's fair.

1907—Jim Donaldson, grand on trial William G. Odell tries suicide by laudanum route.

1908—Emerson killed on Bamberger line near Beck's hot springs.

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