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	3.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year	2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months	1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year	1.50

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Ogden—2483½ Washington avenue.
Provo—Utah News Co.
Murray, Utah—Jas. K. Royston, 22 South State street.
New York City—Waldorf-Astoria, Hotaling's, Broadway and 38th st.
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Butte—Keefe Bros.' P. O. News Stand. Jno. G. Evans.

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

Business communications should be addressed: "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 5200.
Independent—Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 360.

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

Tuesday, June 28, 1910.

These cool nights are good for pleasant dreams.

A good stomach is like a good friend, often abused.

The ice man and the resort manager smile more, the hotter it gets.

How do three new skyscrapers impress you with American party success?

Are you doing your share to lift the dark mask from the deceitful Smith physiognomy?

Utah should have a loan shark bill. Why not? Those sharks have bills, sure enough.

Another generation may see something like the following: "Churches close until fall."

The old phrase, "A flying trip," will soon lose its common use and rise to the dignity of being literal.

If the business man thinks it is hot in the office, he should stay home some afternoon and help his better half.

No need of an oculist in the Smith family; Joseph F. can see right through to Kolob, wherever that is.

A needed reform has been started by a Newport woman for the purpose of improving the hankshaking business.

If the doctors and the lawyers together do not make Charlton crazy, then he is certainly fit to stand trial.

It is likely the county jail will soon have an influx of worthy transgressors—the new jail will be ready next Sunday.

A Mr. Ice has been appointed on the Nebraska State food board. Evidently his selection is for the summer months.

The woman who applied for divorce because her husband would not permit her taking a vacation, had vacation on the brain.

Jack London had a police court episode in San Francisco, caused through his getting into a lady's room instead of his own. But that's nothing for Jack.

Representative Howell finally succeeded in doing something; he will soon display a map of Box Elder county as his most recent legislative triumph.

There is a noticeable trace, among the editors of the country, of a tired feeling because of so much Roosevelt. It is possible that Teddy has reached his zenith.

"Insurgent" Murdock of Kansas thinks the fruits of the late Congress were the results of the radical side, and not of the "regulars." There is no doubt more truth than poetry in that.

Of course it was bound to come. Dr. Hood of London says appendicitis is contagious. The operation had better be performed in infancy, like vaccination, before contamination becomes possible.

The new tariff law is said to be bringing in the coin. There are many ways of making the poor man pay the government bills, and Uncle Joe knew whom to favor in order to produce the right kind of revision.

A cynic says that woman gets off the car as she does in order that her back hair may not be disturbed. That fellow should come to Salt Lake; the ladies here wait until the car stops before alighting, sometimes longer.

LODGE CRYING FOR HELP.

It appears in the advices from Massachusetts that Senator Lodge of that State is in urgent need of help in his canvass for re-election. It is confessed that if the choice of Senators could be submitted to the people in a primary, Lodge would have no show whatever. His reliance is on the machine, on the hide-bound methods of the bosses, and in the suppression of the people's will.

Representative Butler Ames of that State is out as an opponent of Mr. Lodge, and arraigns him with a severity that could hardly be excelled by a Democratic opponent. Ames flatly charges Lodge with being a machine candidate, and says that this machine is backed by all the large corporations and all the State and Federal patronage, and is used by its manipulators as a "ready and efficient tool to crush out all the patriotic ambitions, opinions, and endeavors not sanctioned by Lodge." He charges that orders have been given out from the machine, "not only for his own political ends, but also to advance the selfish schemes of the large railroads, banking and manufacturing interests he serves in the halls of Congress, as well as in the Massachusetts legislature." This is a frightful arraignment. It should be especially effective in Massachusetts, where the claim is that the people individually participate to a greater extent personally and directly in public affairs than in almost any other State of the Union.

Mr. Ames claims that the defeat of Lodge will help the Republican party and restore confidence in Republican management, and will be beneficial in every way, because it will show that Republicans can "clean house" by divorcing the legislative lobby from the political machine and by defeating a public official who has long served the private interests rather than the public good.

Senator Lodge was one of the buccaneering political gang who "sustained" Apostle Smoot in his theocratic mission to a seat in the Senate.

In that case Lodge cast one of the fraudulent votes that retained Apostle Smoot his seat. We say fraudulent advisedly, because the vote was cast not in the least as an unbiased judgment of the points in the case, although that was the pretense, but was cast for political reasons only, and with utter obliviousness of the charges in the case against Smoot as actually presented. There appeared in none of the speeches favoring Smoot any just defense of him on the case as made, but all was on special pleading, and all aside from the record presented against him. President Roosevelt manipulated matters in Smoot's favor so that the case turned on politics and not on evidence or fact. Lodge, sworn to faithfully and truly adjudge the case, departed utterly from his oath of duty, and decided on a mean, partisan view, utterly irrelevant to the matter presented to the Senate.

It was natural, therefore, that Smoot would be the first to hasten to Lodge's assistance when Lodge was hard pressed at home by the decent men of Massachusetts who were tired of Lodge's shifty and traitorous time-serving and yielding to interests adverse to the public welfare.

And now it appears from Mr. Ames's statement that Lodge depends on Roosevelt to pull him through. If he does appeal to Roosevelt, the only real ground for that appeal must be that Lodge yielded to Roosevelt's importunity to make the Smoot case a partisan one and decide it for the party's advantage rather than on the merits of the case. And if Mr. Roosevelt does come to the relief of Lodge on this ground, which is the only possible one upon which Lodge can consistently make his appeal, the people of Massachusetts will understand the real underlying reason for Roosevelt's appearance, and will know that the compelling tie which unites them was one formed in the interests of the polygamous priesthood of Utah. Roosevelt took the lead in forming that tie, and now the people of Massachusetts will understand that in pursuance of the reciprocal obligations which rest upon him, the exact reason for Roosevelt's appear, and this true reason ought to be enough to put that appearance under a cloud and make it ineffective for Lodge.

THE "ENOCH" PICKINGS.

Just another brief reference to that notorious "United Order of Enoch" that Apostle Orson F. Whitney some time ago said was again to be revived in the Mormon church.

Elder Tom Chamberlain was bishop of Orderville, which seemed to have been the center of the "United Order" activities. In his position of chief ecclesiast in the town, Elder Tom was prominent in the "Order," especially when it came to keeping a tight grip on the funds. However, there was so much crookedness in the whole thing throughout the entire Territory that people were quitting the "United Order of Enoch" by scores. But that dismayed Elder Tom Chamberlain not at all—in fact he was rather delighted than otherwise affected. There was in the same town and "Order" Mr. Thomas Stallworthy, who was reckoned by the bishop to be a good friend, and to him the ecclesiast confided his good news. He called attention to the wholesale defections from the "Order" and advised Mr. Stallworthy not to become alarmed, but to remain in, because, he explained, he would be able to make considerable money thereby. "You see," said the bishop, "we will settle with those who withdraw for a small amount on the dollar, leaving the bulk of their donations still in the fund, so that there will be that much the more for the few who remain."

And as the thing finally turned out Bishop Tom Chamberlain garnered some fairly good pickings at the expense of the saintly "suckers." Elder Chamberlain now lives at Kanab, being first counselor to the president of the Kanab stake, and being likewise a new polygamist.

"MAY" HAVE BALANCE.

Secretary MacVeagh is represented as pleased with the condition at the end of the fiscal year, which will close on Thursday next, June 30th. He is not at all assured of a balance of receipts over expenditures, but concludes that there "may" be such a balance provided the corporations pay in to the treasury $15,000,000 during the four days that remained of the fiscal year, when his talk was had. The likelihood of the corporations paying in this sum of money in these four days is extremely remote, and yet on that precarious possibility Secretary MacVeagh bases his hopes of a credit balance at the end of the fiscal year. The enormous appropriations made by the session of Congress that has just ended will, of course, not become available until the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, on Friday next. But the appropriations for the fiscal year just ended amounted to a good deal more than a billion dollars, and so the treasury will be short unless the miracle happens that Secretary MacVeagh suggests.

The new tariff law is being boosted as a "revenue producer." It is a revenue producer only as it makes this country poor. It is a revenue producer in that it induces the import and sale here against our home products of immense and needless quantities of foreign goods, and in order to pay for these goods we have to ship enormous quantities of gold or securities abroad; and the more of our securities we sell abroad, the greater is our indebtedness abroad and the larger our remittances must be yearly to pay interests and dividends.

Our balance of credit in our foreign trade has usually averaged about $500,000,000. It takes just about that amount to preserve the commercial balance as between what we export and what we buy, what we pay to Europe in foreign travel, interest and dividends, and remittances by foreign laborers to their homes in the old world. This year our excess of exports over imports will probably be something less than $200,000,000, whereas it has for many years been enough to square all accounts. For the eleven months of the present fiscal year the excess of exports over imports was but $179,000,000; for the month of May the excess of exports was $11,000,000, so that we shall probably fall something below the $200,000,000 mark in our credit balance. But as it requires $500,000,000 to make our settlements on all accounts, we are $300,000,000 short. We have already sold something over $150,000,000 of railroad bonds and other securities, have exported nearly $100,000,000 in gold, and still we are short. And the more of our bonds and securities we sell abroad, the more we shall have to pay in interest and dividend accounts. The way we are going now, we simply add to our foreign obligations, and larger and larger sums will be needed to meet the yearly payments on those accounts.

In the shifting of the pendulum there has been from time to time a crisis in Europe which compelled the unloading of American securities held there. We have to buy them back. Heretofore we have been able to do this in large quantities because of our favorable balance of trade. But if the pinch should come upon Europe at the present time, or when conditions are the same as they are now, it would be impossible for us to redeem our own securities, and there would be a world wide panic, such as the present generation has not seen.

THE SAME OLD PENROSE.

It was hoped that Apostle C. W. Penrose, ex-editor of the News, after taking a new wife and spending a few years in England, would come back home showing some signs of improvement; but the forlorn hope indulged in appears to have had no foundation. The mighty Apostle and lurid writer of Mormon defenses is the same benighted bore of old, being still unable to produce many sentences without showing the lack of logic and mental discipline so characteristic of him and his like.

In his sermon in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon there were given forth several flashes of "divine inspiration" that illustrate the real status of the Apostle, and show what priestcraft will make of a man, who, naturally, was about the brainest Mormon in the "ring." For instance, note the following effulgence: "When we came into the world we were as we are today, and when we leave we will pass on into a greater existence as we are today." Now, for genuine logic that is really grand. If his words have their usual meanings there is no progress, from the Mormon viewpoint. But one should not criticise too closely the words of one who speaks by the "spirit of God."

Apostle Penrose still holds to the special creation theory, as he says: "The evolution of species is not true. Everything that is produced brings forth its own kind. All species spring from the same kind and will do so forever and ever. The seeds planted on this earth come from some planet." This was evidently a revelation, but he should have specified the planet. The fake about the North pole and the ten tribes being up there is making the saints cautious in advancing inspired doctrines about the earth and her families, but such men as Penrose can still speak about the old nonsense just as of yore.

The ex-editor takes a practical view of the missionary work in the following excerpt: "When the people will read our literature we have their minds, and finally we have their spirits and bodies." That's just the pith of the Mormon missionary labor from the viewpoint of the leaders who direct it. When they get a good convert it actually means the ownership of the dupe's body and all it will bring forth. If it were not so, a score of those in the ring would not be able to live in luxury and give Joseph F. Smith the management of nearly thirty organizations, representing millions of dollars of hard-earned money, wrung from the hands of honest toil of nearly a half million saints. It is really a great plan, the biggest graft system on record. Apostle Penrose is just the kind of a man to carry on the "good work," and, incidentally to secretly assist those brethren who need younger wives to "renew their waning vitalities."

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

The idealist plans the future state of society, and the practical man makes it what it is in the present. It is true that all castles are first built in the air, figuratively speaking, and that cranks turn the world. We are in debt to our philosophical dreamers, because they have looked off, from their "mountain peaks of thought," and have given us ideals for which to strive. Not all dreams of social equality can or will be realized, yet we get mental power from consideration of the lofty conceptions which the enthusiast propounds, bringing them down to earth for the only test which is reliable. It must ever be so. While the unification of knowledge is the dream of the philosopher, we shall have dreamers; and while progress lasts, there must be imperfection, hence no complete accord among men.

In the eternal struggle, which reason demands and life impels, progress is the essence which Nature distills from human activity; and, however much the pessimist may doubt, the upward march slowly progresses. This modern evolution has produced a civilization that bids fair to grasp the earth's subtle forces, gradually rising to a realization that this globe is our proper subject, the one which must be mastered before we aspire to that which is at present incomprehensible. However this may be, it is certain that we are centering our efforts on earthly affairs and succeeding more and better as we do so. The past, with its crudities and aspirations has made us what we are because there was some truth all through the dark gropings of antiquity; some gem of real worth lay hidden beneath the imaginative pictures which enthralled the souls of men. In our race evolution we are progressing towards individual freedom, though the advancement may seem slow.

In the social structure we are pushing forward from one extreme towards another, this being from despotism on one end of the social ladder to complete freedom at the other. The idealist sees the direction and the possibilities the future holds in store. But he ofttimes makes the mistake of supposing too much, therefore of being impractical. The old world can go just so fast, hence the enthusiast must have patience. We have on the one side those who cry for reforms and revolutionary measures, looking towards the realization of their dreams; while on the other side are the conservative minds, continually pulling towards safety. Yet in this turmoil we always reap progress. When men become learned, they become dissatisfied with their former opinions, and change them for better ones.

In the social unrest, that is general throughout the civilized world, there is great promise. The radical element will not get all they desire, yet they will accomplish something, loosen up, as it were, the crystallized conditions, making the future generation better able to see still farther towards the goal.

In the cry for equal opportunity there is hope, because such demands portend evolution. There must ever be unequal chances for those who toil, whether in mental work or physical labor, because men are unlike, and the earth's surface is extremely varied and complex. But competition calls for success and implies failure; and those who fail to reach the desired ends will always complain, yet they will grow less likely to blame their fellow men for individual failings as they get more light. The plane upon which competition takes place must continually shift with the evolution of society, yet competition must ever be the prime mover, for combination deadens effort.

There is much food for thought in the contemplation of life in any department of human endeavor. It is from those who strive that we receive our best men and women. There is more for the fighter today than ever before, and the prizes to be won are the greatest the world has known. The laggard, or sluggard, falls behind and cries for help when none is due; but the ambitious person knows the world is as merciful as it can well be, hence he is an optimist, whatever his success. The greatest mistake any man can make is to suppose that any form of present social or political action, such as creeds and parties, will not change.

Apostle Smoot's greatness completely overshadows the two unfortunate members who help him represent Zion in Congress. They come and go, and lo, no man knoweth whither, while the Apostle has the whole set of grafters to illumine his divine path. Verily, the Lord loveth the hallowed Smoot and chastiseth those who haven't the gold and Joseph F., the prophet, seer, and revelator, with his two apostlesons and John Henry, to make his path smooth.

TODAY IN HISTORY

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1910.

The Great Eastern Arrives in New York.

A great deal of interest has always been manifested in the Great Eastern, the first big steamship to be built, and upon its first arrival in this country, on June 28, 1860, the newspapers were full of accounts of this "sea monster." Its subsequent use in connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable helped to continue this interest. At the time of construction of the Great Eastern it was the largest ship in the world. It was completed in 1859 in England and started on its trip from Southampton on June 17, 1860, crossing the Atlantic in eleven days.

The length of the Great Eastern was 680 feet, beam 83, depth 48, and its gross tonnage 18,915. When this vessel is compared with the big steamships of today, it can readily be seen what a furore its appearance in our waters must have created. The Mauretania and Lusitania, two of the biggest ships of today, are 790 feet in length, 88 feet wide and 66 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 32,500.

During the year 1860 and the greater part of 1861 the Great Eastern made many voyages to and from Europe. In December, 1861, when political relations with the United States looked ominous, the Great Eastern served as a troopship.

In 1864 negotiations were entered into with the Atlantic Telegraph company and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance company for the employment of the Great Eastern as a cable-laying ship. In 1867 the vessel was converted from a cable-laying to a passenger ship, in order to provide for the travel to the Paris exposition. Later it was again used for cable work and laid some of the most important telegraphic cables—across the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in the Red sea, etc. In 1884 it became a coal hulk in the harbor of Gibraltar, and in 1887 it was sold, to be broken up, for $82,500.

The Great Eastern reached New York on the twenty-eighth of June and was docked at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The event created so much excitement in the city that business generally was neglected, and multitudes of people thronged the wharves and roofs to get a glance at the monster. When the boat was passing Fort Lafayette in the harbor a salute was fired, which was promptly responded to from the four guns of the Great Eastern, and from this time onward, until her arrival in the North river, it was one continual ovation to the distinguished visitor. Cannon boomed, steam whistles shrieked, flags were dipped in graceful welcome, people hurrahed, handkerchiefs waved, and demonstrations of a kindly nature came from every quarter. At the present time several times daily larger vessels pass in and out of the harbor of New York with no attention being paid to their coming or going.

When the vessel was nearly opposite the battery, the chimes of Old Trinity church were heard across the water, playing "Rule Britannia." Strange to say, only forty-three passengers could be found in the year 1860 to "venture" on the first voyage of "the most splendid ship that ever floated in the ocean;" but this was owing, of course, to the novelty and vastness of the experiment, and to the serious doubts which had been so frequently expressed, from the very first conception of the enterprise, as to the manageableness of such a vessel in a storm at sea.

During the time the vessel lay in port she was visited by tens of thousands of persons, who gladly paid the admission fee charged, to inspect the majestic structure. Large excursion parties came from all the principal cities of the union, to view her lofty walls of iron, her stupendous machinery, and her marvelous internal arrangements; and, in due time, opportunity was afforded those who wished to witness her sailing qualities to be carried by the noble ship, on pleasure excursions to Cape May and elsewhere—a privilege which thousands availed themselves of, including many persons eminent in nautical and scientific matters.

On June 28, 1776, occurred he famous battle of Fort Moultrie. It is the date upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776; of the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and of the sea fight between the Wasp and the Reindeer in 1814. It is the birthday of Peter Paul Rubens, the distinguished painter (1577); the Earl of Derwentwater (1689); James Robertson, "The Father of Tennessee" (1742), Richmond M. Pearson, the Southern jurist (1806); John Y. Brown, the Kentucky statesman (1835); Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury under McKinley (1836), John O'Reilly, author and poet (1844), and Otis Skinner, the actor (1858).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED JUNE 28.

1870—A company of twenty Mormons sailed from Liverpool on the steamship Colorado, for the United States.
1871—The steamship Minnesota sailed from Liverpool with 397 Mormons, in charge of William W. Cluff. The company landed at New York, July 13, and arrived at Ogden, July 21.
1875—Culbert King, bishop, baptized eighty-five Indians of Kanosh's band at Kanosh, Millard county. More than 2000 Indians had been baptized previous to this time.
1876—The steamship Idaho sailed from Liverpool with 628 Mormons, in charge of Nils C. Flygare. The company arrived at New York, July 10, and at Ogden, July 18.
1879—The steamship Wyoming sailed from Liverpool with 622 Mormons, in charge of William N. Williams. They arrived at New York, July 8, and at Salt Lake City, July 16.
1882—The old folks from Salt Lake, Utah, Juab, Tooele, Davis and Weber counties enjoyed a grand feast in Salt Lake City. The festivities were continued the following day.
1882—R. S. W. Andrew, a street car driver, was shot and killed in Salt Lake City.
1885—William W. Drummond, once associate justice of Utah, was sentenced to the house of correction for stealing postage stamps, in Chicago, Ill.
1886—Culbert King and James E. Twichel were discharged from the penitentiary. Elder William A. Cowan and another missionary were attacked by a force of citizens, who were incensed because of certain utterances made by the Mormon missionaries, in Alabama.
1887—Aaron Hardy of Moroni, Sanpete county, was arrested for unlawful cohabitation and taken to Spring City, where he was placed under bonds.
1890—The steamship Wisconsin sailed from Liverpool with 113 Mormons, including five returning missionaries, in charge of Abraham Maw. The company arrived in New York on the 10th, and in Salt Lake City, July 16.
A woman died on the railway journey.
1897—Elder Jens Hansen died from the effects of an accident at Spanish Fork.
1900—Temperature 101 degrees. William Vogelmann killed on railway track at Payson.
1901—Hon. John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, visits city.
1902—A. A. Robertson, paying teller at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, disappears. Rio Grande Western moves tracks from Fourth West.
1903—Samuel Newhouse and Theodore D. Boal of Denver injured in runaway.
1907—Street railway decides to place light at danger points.

STORIES OF SUCCESS

JAMES J. HILL

Asked to name the three men in the United States who tower above their fellows in the things that make men great James J. Hill would certainly be one of the three. Born in an Ontario log cabin, he has become one of the most commanding figures in the commercial life of America and the world.

His plan of competing with the Suez Canal by carrying cargoes of the Orient to Europe by way of the Pacific, New York, and Atlantic route is one of the big projects of the century.

From early boyhood he was a dreamer, and his rise from a clerkship in a St. Paul steamship office to the presidency of the Great Northern Railroad is a dream of conquest come true.

The story of his life from the first paragraph to the end of the chapter is one of ambition and saving.

And so it is with every one who has the handling of money— a bank account is a sure means to wealth—it is a check on extravagance and a means to independence.

UTAH SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY.
235 Main St., Salt Lake City.
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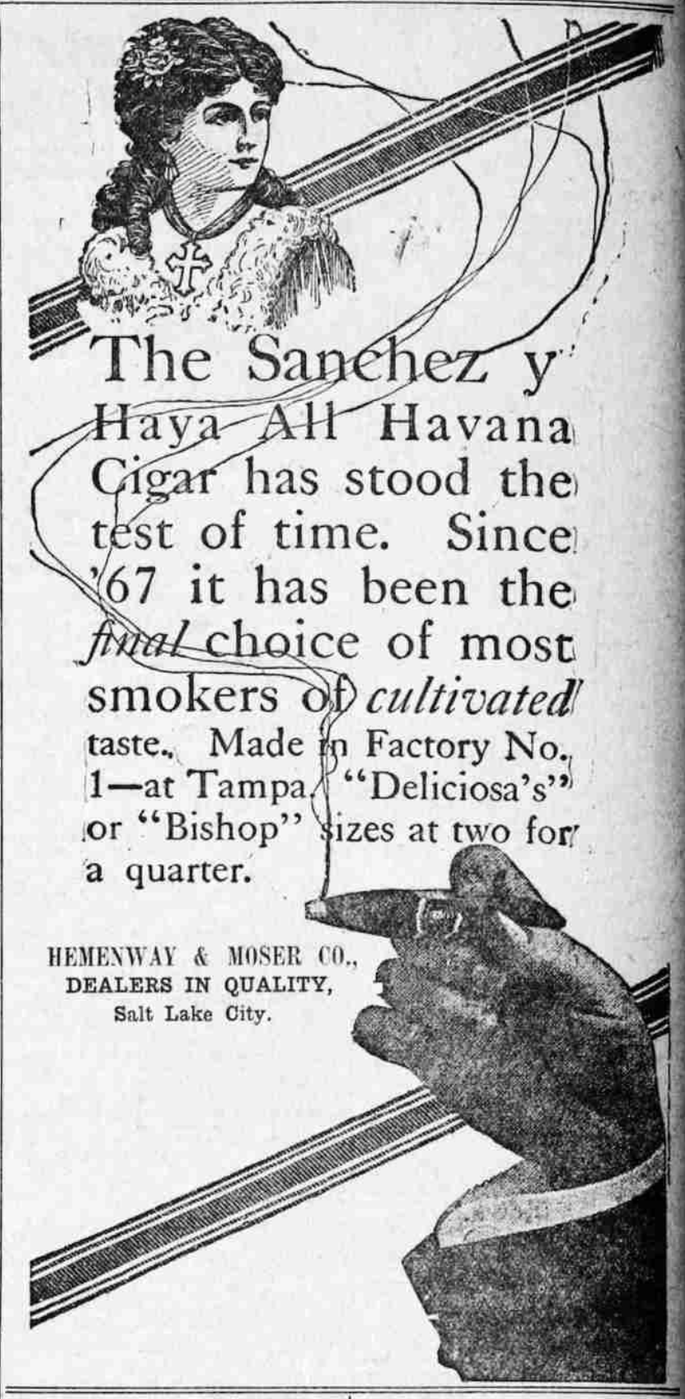

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Keith-O'Brien Company

TODAY'S SPECIALS AT THE SODA FOUNTAIN

Pure and unfermented Grape Juice—served at the fountain and on the west balcony. Regular 10c a glass for 5c.

A 1-quart bottle . . . 38c
Half-gallon 68c

These two articles are to be had at the toilet goods section.

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Nerves!

Have you ever stopped to think what the different causes of nervousness are?

Here are the chief causes: Over indulgence in stimulants, such as tea, coffee, tobacco and alcoholic beverages, and an inherited high strung physical organization.

But here is the greatest and most fearful cause: Nerve pressure, or faulty nerve circulation. Perfect blood circulation is necessary—so is perfect nerve circulation.

If your nerves are troubling you, if you do not sleep as soundly as you should consult with me without any cost to you. CHIROPRACTIC is a method of nerve treatment that employs no drugs nor operations.

I will be glad to tell you more of this wonderful and sensible science, and to give you an examination free.

Mrs. G. B. H. Pickard, 217-218 Herald Bldg. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5.