

The Salt Lake Tribune

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How do you do, Governor? "It's a long time be—" in North Carolina.

To stand pat or to go ahead, that is the question.

If you are not sure that you are registered, you can "Look in the Book and See."

One thing about a telephone is that it is a nuisance with a clump at the other end of it.

Bwana Tumbo has found that there isn't near as much fun in politics as in elephant hunting.

No, sweetheart; it is not on account of the bats they wear down there that they call it Beaver county.

Maybe it's because gold gets into its hole at the first sign of financial trouble that they call it the yellow metal.

However, the simplified and simplifying spellers might have some just excuse for fudging fault with the air put on by some heirs.

And now some people complain that there are worms in the city water. Why, in the name of goodness, don't they quit drinking?

But the Republican party would doubtless be much better satisfied if Bill Taft and Kid Roosevelt would quit darning each other to say it.

Seems that a Cincinnati attorney is charged with violation of a trust. Isn't the whole country trying to do something of that kind to 'em?

Persons who object to The Tribune's frequent admonitions to walk to the right should also take notice of the fact that if we don't say it the block teachers won't.

While the weatherman promises more good weather for Utah, it must always be remembered that between promise and performance there is sometimes a wide difference in the best of men.

What stupids they are, though, to imagine that the citizenship of this Nation does not observe that when Bill tells Ted he doesn't want it, and Ted comes back at Bill with a similar declaration, they neither have extra regard for the truth.

One local musician objects because The Tribune said that some band leaders in action look like moving picture shows. We don't mind taking that back if it will suit him better to say that, on the square, they look more like athletes doing stunts.

Perhaps one reason why Elder Joseph E. Taylor (of the much polygamist reward money) has never paid what The Tribune promised to turn over to charitable purposes is because he doesn't care whether the temple scrub women go hungry or not.

A couple of women were arrested in Los Angeles for shoplifting, and they pretended that they were residents of Salt Lake. We owe it to the world to say that Utah is the home of polygamists, new and old; but we think ourselves to be doing pretty well to take care of that blame, without wanting any other.

A commercial traveler claiming to come from Texas says that he fired

three shots at a would-be burglar here night before last. We refuse to believe one of two things which may be guessed at when we say that he claims to come from Texas, shot at a man, and then didn't bring in the corpse.

THE GOVERNORS TODAY.

The Governors of a number of the Western States are to meet in Salt Lake today to formulate a policy, platform, declaration, or statement upon which they can unite in a beneficial definition of conservation as applied to the needs and conditions in the States of this mountain region.

It is altogether a good, wholesome purpose that brings these Governors together, and we trust and believe that they will be able to formulate policies upon which western public men can substantially agree.

The Pinchot policies have been obstructive, restrictive, oppressive. They retard the development of the country. They are designed to hold for some indefinite future generation resources that are necessary for the development of the country; but those resources are as confessed on every hand, necessary in fact for the development of the country now, and until they can be utilized this development is unnecessary held back.

It is no part of the programme of this mountain country, any more than it has been part of the programme of any portion of the United States heretofore, to hold back present development of the country so that some future generation can come in and use and develop. There is no reason why this generation should not develop the country to the fullest extent it is able to do without waiting for the coming ones to do this work.

There is no reason why the resources of the environment where any settlers find themselves should not be as fully at their service and command as the like resources have been at the service and command of pioneer settlers in the other portions of the republic from the first. The Pinchot policies, if put into effect in the early days of the Republic, would have confined the settlement of the United States to the region east of the Alleghenies.

The whole vast area covered by the Mississippi valley would have been conserved if the Pinchots of that day could have had their wills. But the enterprising spirit of American freedom pushed on, regardless of those who would hold it back, and demanded a free hand and ample liberty in opening the country. They had their way, and they opened the country and settled it in a style and with a rush unexampled in the history of mankind.

And now, all at once, when it comes to settling and developing the resources and riches of the part of the republic most difficult of all to settle and develop, the restraining hand thrusts in and pinches. The coal must not be used, the water power must not be used, the timber must not be used, and in general, so far as is possible, the country must be kept in a state of nature for some indefinite generation yet to come to take hold of and use.

This restrictive policy is something new in American development, and it is something that, once understood, will be thrown out of American practice and policies without hesitation and without regret.

The Governors who will meet in Salt Lake today fully sense the situation, and The Tribune welcomes them to Salt Lake City as men who know what they want and who will be able to express that want in no uncertain terms.

They will be hospitably welcome to everything within Salt Lake, and we wish them the utmost enjoyment compatible with their arduous labors while they stay among us, hoping for the utmost possible benefit from their earnest and public-spirited efforts for the betterment of conditions in all these mountain states.

THE MISERY OF POLYGAMY.

One of Utah's good citizens writes to The Tribune, saying that he appreciates the worth of our fight against new polygamy, adding, "I know that plural marriage has been the cause of more sorrow and driving than all other causes put together."

Polygamy has been the chief cause of Mormon troubles, as history will show. It kept the Mormon people in turmoil in Ohio and in Missouri, and it drove them out of Illinois. David Whitmer, in a pamphlet entitled "An Address to All Believers in Christ," declares that Joseph Smith told Elder William Marks, just before his death, that if persisted in, the practice of plural marriage would result in the destruction of the church.

our attitude upon that subject, that is entirely sufficient.

ROOSEVELT, PROGRESSIVE.

The use of the word "progressive" by any politician, or in any political outgiving, has just now a very definite and specific meaning; so that when ex-President Roosevelt says that as temporary chairman of the New York State Republican convention he "might help if the committee named the right kind of a man on a clear-cut, progressive platform," his meaning ought to be reasonably clear.

Ever since Mr. Roosevelt returned from Europe, it has been evident that his mind was very hospitable to the reception of progressive ideas, and those who hold them. Mr. Pinchot visited Europe to "put him right" on the general question, but Mr. Pinchot mixed things up pretty badly, as he customarily does, and made the progressive Republican idea stand for his notion of conservation, law or no law.

The result of such mixture was seen in the Washington State Republican convention when the conservation fight was made on Ballinger under the guise of Republican progression. The progressive Republicans of that State made their great mistake in undertaking to yoke conservation and anti-Ballingerism with the progressive idea.

This occurred in Ballinger's own State, and very naturally led to the defeat of the progressive Republicans there. They did not get a chance at anything. Poinchot, their most conspicuous representative and prospective candidate for U. S. Senator, went down in the general melee, and the progressive idea was utterly overwhelmed.

This served it right, too, because it had no business to ally itself with anti-Ballingerism. Wherever the conservation policy of Pinchot has been kept out of the fight, the progressives have won. There was nothing heard of Pinchot in Indiana, and Beveridge won out triumphantly. Nothing in Kansas, and the progressives made practically a clean sweep. Nothing in Iowa and the progressives had it all their own way.

There is not a particle of sense in yoking Pinchot's conservation policies to the progressive Republican idea which stands alone, and means condemnation of the stand-patters for their perjury in enacting the bunco tariff law which is afflicting the country and giving the markets everywhere into the control of trusts and combinations.

When Mr. Roosevelt returned to this country his most welcome guests, and these flocked to him in swarms, were the anti-Taft and anti-stand-pat men. Naturally one told another of his friendly reception, and they all got the idea that Roosevelt was with them. President Taft vainly tried to stem that tide. Roosevelt himself, by turning it off as a mere matter of visiting him which anyone had a right to do, sought to occupy neutral ground.

His attitude all the time, however, has been pronouncedly in favor of the progressives. And now that the stand-pat crowd of New York has distinctly snubbed him and he has announced his desire for progressive policies, meaning of course policies opposed to the bunco tariff law, we presume there will be no further doubt about his position in the political arena of the United States. He is evidently a progressive, and as such an anti-Taft Republican.

Taft, himself, had the opportunity to head the progressive movement. In fact, he was naturally the head of it, in view of his speeches in the campaign of 1908; but he abandoned his position of vantage and crowded under the wing of the stand-patters, much to his own disadvantage and little to the help of the Cannon and Aldrich crowd, save only as they were able to push through their faith-breaking tariff bill.

Mr. Roosevelt is extremely lucky in placing himself in the stream of vital politics. The stagnant pool of stand-patism has no charms for him, and he readily takes to the swift-flowing, sweeping progressive flood. In that he will no doubt know how to take advantage for his own personal ends, as he has done constantly heretofore in American politics.

THE NAUVOO INQUISITION.

Herewith is another statement from the Nauvoo Expositor which gives us an idea of what it was that this exponent of liberty-loving Mormons at that place protested against:

But it is in the enlightened and intelligent nineteenth century, and in Nauvoo—a place professing to be the nucleus of the world, that Joseph Smith has established an inquisition, which if it is suffered to exist, will prove more formidable and terrible to those who are found opposing the iniquities of Joseph and his associates, than even the Spanish inquisition did to heretics as they termed them.

There is no need at this time for The Tribune to produce evidence going to establish the existence of the iniquities complained of. Testimony produced as coming officially from the Mormon church itself proves the case in that respect; and that testimony we have reviewed upon many occasions heretofore. Several of the men who had remonstrated with Joseph and his associates on account of these evils were accused of being in rebellion against the priesthood, and as exhibiting a spirit of apostasy. They were notified to appear at a meeting of the high council of Nauvoo to answer to charges preferred against them by Joseph Smith. The defendants notified their witnesses, over forty in number, to appear at the high council meeting, which was to be held on Saturday, April 29, 1844. The defendants had received their notice on Monday, the 15th. Before the fixed day of the trial, however, the president of the high council personally notified them that the trial had been held on the Thursday previous to the 15th, and that they had there and then been excommunicated. This was done without the ac-

used men being present to defend themselves, snap ecclesiastical judgment being surreptitiously taken against them.

The truth was that had the defendants and their witnesses been permitted to appear before that court, Joseph Smith would have been proved to be the perpetrator of the iniquities charged against him. By excommunicating his accusers clandestinely he placed them outside the pale of the church and rendered them therefore, and under church rule, incompetent to testify against him.

That is the inquisitorial method against which the Nauvoo Expositor complained, as it had a right to do, and it was on account of its voiced objection to such tyrannies and to the gross immoralities that characterized high Mormon life that the paper was immediately destroyed by order of the tyrant and lecher, Joseph Smith. And yet the Deseret News seeks to justify the criminal by calling the Expositor "the most infamous sheet of paper ever printed under the American flag."

INSURGENTS WIN SOME MORE.

The primary election in California on Tuesday is reported as a sweeping victory for the insurgent candidate for governor, Mr. Hiram Johnson. The stand-pat Congressman has also been defeated, and the insurgent renominated. The returns also indicate the nomination of Mr. John D. Works for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Flint. It appears, in fact, to be a sweeping insurgent victory in California all along the line.

In Nebraska the returns are close, but the vote seems to have gone against the bryan candidate for nomination by the Democrats, Mr. Hitchcock beating Metcalf, editor of Mr. Bryan's Commoner, for the party choice for the Senate by a substantial majority. On the Republican side the vote is close but the indications are that the insurgents carried their candidates.

The great victories of the insurgents or progressive Republicans this year are extremely significant signs of the times. It will need but little more of such victories to assure them the control of the Republican party. The stand-patters appear to be hopelessly left behind by the voters of the Republican party whenever a straight-forward, clear test is made.

It is extremely encouraging to see that the people reject the stand-pat leaders who exercised such miserably bad faith in the concoction of the bunco tariff law. The people at heart are honest, and while they may be betrayed by their servants they take their own time for action to rebuke those servants and vindicate themselves, and that just now appears to be the proper and diligent work of the Republican party voters—to vindicate themselves and their party from the bad faith and evil tactics exercised upon the American people and against their party pledges by the stand-pat gang in Congress last year.

It was all very well for that gang to get together and patch up a fraudulent bill in bad faith to the people of the United States and in repudiation of their own Republican platform as interpreted by President Taft in his campaign speeches, but the awakening was bound to come, and the bumpiness, faithless representatives who in effect joined with Apostle Smoot in Utah in his cry, "What the hell do I care?" are now facing the reckoning that the people demand. Smoot's declaration was made, it will be remembered, when the carded wool manufacturers pointed out to him the injustice of not protecting them and at the same time protecting the worsted woolen manufacturers. They justly said that if protection is a vitally necessary principle for the American people and for the Republican party, it is just as necessary for the carded wool manufacturers as for the other manufacturers; and they pointed out that if this unjust discrimination was made against them the fraudulent nature of the tariff law would be apparent and the Republican voters of the country would be likely to repudiate those who made up that faith-breaking measure and go Democratic.

Smoot's retort, "What the hell do I care?" is well attested by those who were present and heard it. A fine expression, surely, for an apostle of the church to make, and an utterly reckless, scandalous declaration for a politician who claims to be vitally interested in the measures and success of the Republican party. Smoot stands as the church Republican boss in Utah, made so by the church vote and the church influence. If he does not care whether the country goes Democratic or not, where are his Republican principles? And if protection is a vital issue, is a vital interest in American industrial life, why should that protection be denied to the carded wool manufacturers while it is extended to the worsted woolen manufacturers? His position in this is quite as inconsistent as his faithless declaration that he did not care "a hell" whether the country went Democratic or not.

It is this sort of faithless work, this dishonest trickery, this reckless favoritism to certain interests in the bunco tariff law and its oppression of other interests, without regard to the interests of the American people at large, that caused the honest, conscientious Republicans in Congress who are known as insurgents or progressives to break with the stand-pat gang when the latter undertook to enact this fraudulent tariff law; and their proper course, the vindication of principle shown on the part of those progressive Republicans, is what makes them favorites with the people, and wins the progressive Republican triumphs of which we have seen an almost unbroken line since the people have had a chance to speak and pronounce judgment on the bunco tariff law, and the faith-breaking gang that fraudulently enacted it.

TODAY IN HISTORY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910.

America's First Attempt at South Pole. Quietly raising the flag of his gallant little squadron in the harbor of Norfolk, Va., on the 18th of August, 1828, the intrepid Captain Charles Wilkes, of the United States navy, started on the first maritime exploring expedition ever undertaken by our government to ascertain the secrets of the far southern ocean and the mysterious south pole.

This expedition was absent for four years, sailed 80,000 miles, nearly 2000 of which were along the coast of a great Antarctic continent never before seen by civilized man. A number of scientific men of that day accompanied the expedition. The vessel composing the squadron were the sloop-of-war Vincennes, the flagship of the commander, the sloop-of-war Peacock, the brig Porpoise, the store ship Relief and the tenders Sea Gull and Flying Fish.

First visited the Madeiras, then the Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Terre del Puego, Valparaiso, Callao, the Paumotu group, Tahiti, the Samoan group, which he surveyed and explored; Willis Islands, and Sydney in New South Wales. He left Sydney in December, 1829, and discovered what he thought to be an Antarctic continent, sailing along vast icefields for several weeks. In 1841 he visited the Phoenix Islands, group, and visited the Hawaiian Islands, where he measured intensity of gravity by means of the pendulum on the summit of Mauna Loa.

In 1841 Wilkes visited the northwestern coast of America, the Columbia and Sacramento rivers, and on November 1 set sail from San Francisco, visiting Manila, Sooloo, Borneo, Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, and cast anchor at New York on June 10, 1842.

The number of sketches of the different places visited, made by the artists on board, was about 500, together with some 200 portraits. Thousands of specimens of birds, animals, fishes, reptiles, insects, shells, minerals, etc., were also collected and brought home. The results of the expedition were, in a word, such as reflected the highest honor upon the national government, under whose auspices it was organized, and upon the gallant officers and men to whom it was intrusted.

The expedition was fruitful of the most important results in connection with the geography and cartography of the South Pacific. Upon his return he published in five octavo volumes, an account of his explorations, and to these were afterwards added eleven other volumes, an atlas, of which he himself was the author of one on meteorology.

Upon his return home charges were preferred against Wilkes by some of his officers. They were investigated by a court-martial, and he was acquitted of all except illegally punishing some of his crew, for which he was reprimanded. The first expedition into the Antarctic region was that of a French merchant, Captain Bouvet, in 1773, in which he made some important discoveries. But the first voyage of importance to southern seas was that of Captain Cook, in 1772-5. On January 17, 1773, Cook crossed the Antarctic circle for the first time in that vicinity. After Cook's visit, every year has found explorers in that section, and efforts are now under foot to attempt the discovery of the south pole.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 18.

1847—Nearly half of the pioneers left Salt Lake City with teams on their way to Winter Quarters for their families.

1855—Apostle Parley J. Pratt returned to the Salt Lake City after a fifteen months' mission to California, accompanied by a few immigrants.

1856—The last of Captain Philemon C. Merrill's company of saints arrived at Salt Lake City.

1868—The Mormon settlement of St. Joseph, Ariz., was partly destroyed by fire.

1880—Jonathan H. Holmes, a member of the Mormon battalion, died at Farmington, Davis county.

1882—The Utah commission, consisting of five men, appointed by the president of the United States, arrived in Salt Lake City. They went to work almost immediately, preparing for the November election. Bishop George W. Ward died at Willard, Box Elder county.

1886—An excursion party, consisting of journalists from Nebraska, arrived in Salt Lake City on a visit. John W. Taylor appeared before United States Commissioner J. C. House at Oxford, Ida., and gave bonds in the sum of \$500. Elder Oliver L. Robinson, died at Farmington, Davis county. Peter Peterson of Morgan county was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation taken to Ogden and placed under bond.

1887—Byron W. King of East Bonifield, Davis county, was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, taken to Salt Lake City and placed under bond.

1890—Mrs. Catherine Singleton, 77 years old, of American Fork, Utah, was struck by a Utah Central train while crossing the track and instantly killed. A similar fate befell Mrs. Cuta Hewitt while crossing the Union Pacific tracks near Ogden. Hiram H. Webb was discharged from the penitentiary.

1893—Arthur Pratt appointed census supervisor for Utah.

1900—Republican county convention called for September 12. Mrs. R. L. McCarty of Sandy shoots herself dead.

1901—Law M. Link killed in saloon row at Castle Dale. Boys cause wreck on Short Line.

1902—Carlin B. Potter suicides by morphine. Tennessee Editorial Association state convention announced. George Gardner knocks out Jack Root in seventeenth round.

1904—Martina Severson, of Knutsford, finds a fortune left under pillow. Two great caverns found in Utah lake.

1905—Carl Marshall charged with assault on Helen Hunt, caught at Milldoka, Ida. Water famine became serious. Salt Lake county Butchers and Grocers' association day at Salt Lake. The crowd broke the record.

1906—A wreck on the Oregon Short Line. Conductor S. H. Ewelt was killed and two men injured. Madge Hamilton, a woman of 33 years, committed suicide on Commercial street. Salt Lake. Hershock, Mayall and Miss Edna Plamere of the Pacific left Salt Lake "between two days."

1907—W. P. Lynn buried under auspices of Elks.

1908—Vernal Wheelwright, aged 14, criminally assaults Olive Reynolds, aged 3, at Ogden.

Tribune Want Ads. Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

5 DAYS to the CHITINA COPPER REGION. From SEATTLE to this Remarkable New Country is Now an Easy and Quick Journey by ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Boats to Cordova, thence over the COPPER RIVER & NORTHWESTERN RY.

A VIRGIN FIELD FOR PROSPECTORS is at last available. It is the opportunity of a generation. Get ACCURATE information about it and also about THROUGH RATES to The Iditarod, the "New Poor Man's Camp," by application to The Alaska Steamship Co., Seattle, Wash.

Keith O'Brien Company Dry Goods New Shipment of Corsets Our new fall stock of Warner, Redfern and Parisette corsets has just arrived. We have all new models and all sizes. We take great pains in fitting our patrons perfectly. Men's Section Our entire stock of shirts with collars and cuffs attached will be reduced one-third on Thursday, Friday and Saturday forenoon. Shirts with cuffs attached, in sizes 14, 16 1-2, 17, 17 1-2, at \$1.10. The celebrated Phoenix hose—45c. Pajamas—cotton and percale—reduced one-half.

Really, after all, what is Wagener's IMPERIAL Beer Special Family Brew It is the brewed juice of nutritious malt, distilled mountain spring water and the tonic juice of Bohemian hops. A very SLIGHT percentage of alcohol—in such a small quantity, a food and tonic. Phones 218 H. Wagener Brewing Co. 142 E. 1st. So.

DRINK KOFFE-ET Sleep well these nights? Realize that it's largely a matter of nerves! More nervousness in summer. Realize that tea and coffee cause nervousness?—that they are stimulants?—not foods? KOFFE-ET is at once a delightful summer drink and a food—made of whole grain. Iced KOFFE-ET is especially fine. Delicious—nutritious. 25¢ It BUILDS YOU UP! SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE THE TRIBUNE Gives You Wants the LARGEST CIRCULATION.