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Tuesday, October 11, 1910.

Register. Do it today. Look in the book and see.

See to it today that your name is on the registration list.

Looks as if the new Republic of Portugal is going to stay put.

Marie Corelli doesn't like automobiles. Perhaps the dear girl never had a ride in one.

That polygamist manifesto came by word of mouth, pending issuance of "the word of the Lord" in writing.

Among other things which the hierarchs would like now to be forgotten is their former advocacy of prohibition.

There is one way to clear up the situation here, and that is by voting the American ticket—and it's the only way.

Since they were all sustained without a murmur, the hierarchs know that the conference was guided by the proper spirit.

If you want to get the truth concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre, read the pamphlet on that subject written by J. F. Gibbs.

Now that he has again been confirmed in his apostleship, Reed Smoot will more than ever feel that he is entitled to ask "What the hell do I care?"

In their own way, the railroads demonstrated that they could handle the conference visitors quite as well as could the church authorities.

That tramp meteorite that came within a few hundred miles of Salt Lake on Sunday night flew to pieces upon catching sight of Zion's "finest."

If in that prohibition plank the Democrats imagine that they have stolen any of the Smoot campaign thunder, the apostle will advise them that they are perfectly welcome to it.

In traveling through Mississippi, Colonel Roosevelt struck one crowd that neither knew nor cheered him; indicating that every man is liable to be shocked at some time in life.

Apostle McKay wants the Mormon children to be strict in their observance of "nickel Sunday"; meaning that he desires them to begin early to become accustomed to being bled.

"Councilmen will inspect new boss," says a local news heading; but from that one must infer that they are going to loiter around the vicinity of street crossings on the next rainy day.

Fuglist Abe Attell is said to be making oodles of money by "trimming the easy marks"; but as a single-handed "trimmer" of the easy ones he can never hope to approach the record of our bogus prophet.

A case of fatal shooting is described as accidental because the fellow took deliberate aim at his victim's brain, but didn't know the gun was loaded. But if he is to escape jail on that account, the next best place for him is in a mental hospital.

At the Mormon Sunday school conference Elder George M. Cannon was asked to give "five reasons for holding a superintendents' council meeting." However, George M. could have put more enthusiastic spirit into the subject had he been asked to give five reasons

why a man should have five wives. He occupies a distinguished place in our list of "spodadies."

WAKING UP ON POLYGAMY.

The priesthood of the Mormon church, from top to bottom, in official convalescence, have explicitly affirmed their faith and belief in The Tribune's presentation of new polygamist cases. They have acted also upon this faith. They believe that the list of new polygamists as printed in this paper is correct. They have heretofore endorsed this list, specifically in three cases in which they have taken action, and now they endorse it as a whole, and announce that they intend to stop this vile practice. The Tribune would be glad to place more confidence in their announced purpose than it is able to do. Priesthood pledges in this respect are at a discount. The priesthood of the Mormon church have dishonored their own pledges and broken faith so generally, so scandalously, and so insolently that we find ourselves unable to give the credence that we would like to do to their present announced purpose.

Our incredulity on this point arises from two sources. First, experience. Experience of the past has shown that there is no reliance to be placed upon the professions, pledges, promises, protestations, word of honor or most solemn engagements of the Mormon priesthood. Every pledge, promise, profession, protestation, engagement, or word of honor which they have given out heretofore has been shamelessly disregarded and defiantly violated. President Joseph F. Smith explicitly testified in the Smoot case that he had not kept his pledges, and did not intend to keep them, either as to the laws of God or man; that he takes his chances both against the State prison and hell fire, or words to that effect. What he did say, exactly, was that he was living and intended to live in defiance of the laws of God and man; that he obeyed or disobeyed God at his own pleasure, and that he preferred to take his chances against the law rather than keep his pledged word of honor. That is one reason for our lack of confidence in the promise made now by the priesthood with respect to polygamy.

Another reason is the inconsistency of the situation. For, Joseph F. Smith himself is just as flagrant a transgressor, just as impudent, lecherous and defiant a law-breaker as any of the so-called new polygamists. He expressly stated in his testimony before the master in chancery in the escheat cases that the manifesto forbade unlawful cohabitation as well as new polygamy, and yet he openly confessed, in fact apparently boasted, of his continued living in unlawful cohabitation and the birth to him of eleven illegitimate children. How, then, can a man like this discipline others for the very offense of which he himself is the most conspicuous in guilt? With what face will he arraign any new polygamist when he himself openly acknowledges his guilt under the law, and announces defiantly that he prefers to take his chances against the law rather than obey it? Or, in case the punishment of the few polygamists is turned over to the stake presidency and the high council of the different stakes, how will it be possible for the stake presidency or that council to proceed against any offender if he sets up the plea that Joseph F. Smith, the president of the church, is an equal offender with himself? Will not the stake presidency and the high council immediately see that if they condemn any man for this offense they at the same time condemn the president of the church? We do not see how it is possible under any sort of consistent action to discipline by the church any one guilty of new polygamy as long as polygamists, open avowed polygamists, law-defying polygamists who prefer to take their chances against the law rather than obey it, are at the head of the church.

President Joseph F. Smith said that he was the only one authorized to permit the ceremony of plural marriages and that he is not making this authorization. The Tribune has repeatedly called attention to the fact that he is the only man authorized to permit these marriages and that because this is so, his profession of ignorance of such marriages or of irresponsibility for them on behalf of the church is a falsehood. Nothing can be more certain than that under the Mormon doctrine and laws he is the sole one responsible for the new polygamous marriages. He is responsible because of his position in the church and because he is the one authorized to, by and in behalf of the church to "hold the keys of this ordinance." This being so, his denial of complicity in the new polygamous marriages is futile. If he has quit authorizing these new polygamous marriages, how long since is it that he quit? He himself performed the marriage ceremony for Abraham H. Cannon and Lillian Hamlin, one of the first of the transgressors against the manifesto. He has been silent with regard to this, sustaining polygamists, favoring them, rewarding them in every way, giving the aid and comfort of his position to those who entered into new polygamy, and thus defied the law of God and man as he himself clearly confessed that he was doing. Nothing could be more natural than that he should take up the cause of those who are in like case with himself in this respect, just as he has done. And now, will he punish them? It is incredible.

sentation of law-breaking among themselves as true; and that they feel in duty bound, in order to calm the public mind as to their transgressions in this particular, to make a showing of reform and of disciplining offending members. As we have shown above, however, the way to arraign offenders and enforce this discipline against them is so utterly crooked, inconsistent, and ineffective that we have doubts as to the sincerity of the move from the beginning, and even more doubts as to the practicability of enforcing the discipline foreshadowed.

REGISTRATION TODAY.

Today is one of the four registration days yet left in which voters can get their names on the list for the coming election in November. The law prescribes days for registration (except in Presidential years when another day is added) as certain days in August and "the fourth Tuesday, the fourth Wednesday, the third Tuesday and the first Tuesday, prior to the general election." That will make today and tomorrow registration days, these being the fourth Tuesday and the fourth Wednesday prior to election. The next registration day this year (after today and tomorrow) will be the third Tuesday before election, to wit, October 18th. The last day will be the first Tuesday prior to election, that is, November 1st. There are, then, as stated four days yet remaining on which voters may register.

The importance of registration is known to everyone. None but those who are registered can vote. Those qualified to vote should register, and thus insure their liberty to exercise their franchise.

The power to vote depends upon registration. Therefore, every voter should register.

The time to register is today. If you put it off, perhaps you may forget it, or may be prevented by some imperative call from registering this year.

Do not make any mistake, especially the mistake of sleeping on your rights, but register today.

HIS PRESUMPTUOUS AROGANCE.

"The moment that men attempt to fight this church they fight God," asserted President Joseph F. Smith in closing the big conference on Sunday. In the first place, Mr. Smith's assumption that citizens here are fighting his church in its legitimate sphere is one of his own manufacture. No one is doing anything of the kind. The warfare has been against the God-scorning, law-defying, immoral practices that have been encouraged by and protected within that organization, and against Smith's own assumption of supreme power over his people in all things spiritual and temporal. He knows that he has called men "liars in the presence of God" who admitted his right to direct them spiritually but not temporally. He knows that under the Constitution and laws of this country that assumption is treasonable. This is one of the things that is criticized and opposed by all good citizens; but this opposition can in no proper way be construed as war upon the church, unless Mr. Smith has arrived at the conclusion that he is in reality the church. Granting that he is such, and that he is the sole representative of the Almighty on this earth, then it might be admitted that to fight him personally is to fight the church and God. No doubt he must have argued from these premises.

HOTBEDS OF POLYGAMY.

It has often been said by The Tribune, upon information received from within the Mormon church, that the vicinity of Forestdale, in the Granite stake of Zion, is a hotbed of new polygamy. But there are other localities, they say, that are somewhat warm in this respect.

Sugar House ward appears to be a bit ambitious in this line, as we are told by responsible residents there that its worthy bishop, Elder John M. Whitaker, has become a celestializer of women since the manifesto. Even in that event, however, Forestdale still claims distinction as of the first place. Bishop James Jensen and Elder James Hendey, one of his counselors, have taken new plural wives since 1890, if reports that reach us be true—and we believe they are, otherwise this would not be published. In the meantime we feel quite sure that this recognition of the gentlemen named will be appreciated by them, and that it will bring us such further details as will prove to make the recitals in their cases a bit more explicit and decidedly more interesting.

to the issuance of the Woodruff manifesto.

This makes the list of "sporadies" comprise two hundred and seven names; but we can't help it—they will come in.

GIBBS TO LOS ANGELES.

The Smoot organ seems to be tremendously exercised about a supposed visit of Mr. J. F. Gibbs to Los Angeles. It seems to think there is something tremendously exciting and objectionable in this, and it calls on the business men of this city to rise up in protest.

Now, we have no idea what Mr. Gibbs is going to Los Angeles for, if, indeed he is really going there. That is his own affair. The Tribune has nothing to do with it, and it does not seek to inquire into it. Nor do we see any reason for anybody to get excited about it; much less to call on the business community of Salt Lake to rise up and prevent Mr. Gibbs making his trip to Los Angeles in case he desires to do so. The puerile wail set up, loud, long and babbling, by the Smoot organ about this visit of Mr. Gibbs, is something so exquisitely ridiculous that we are at a loss to account for it except on the basis of the old story of the boy who was digging for a woodchuck and "had to have him, because the folks are out of meat."

Since the Smoot organ is so desperately exercised about this assumed visit of Mr. Gibbs to Los Angeles, we suggest that it bring the whole power of the priesthood to bear upon the railroads so that they won't sell Mr. Gibbs a ticket, and if he is determined to go to Los Angeles, make him walk.

IT IS ALWAYS INSINCERE.

Apostle Hyrum M. Smith, in the tabernacle on Sunday, "declared that the Mormon church could not be accused of insincerity."

That is directly in line with the insincerity of the church, as composed in its hierarchy of twenty-six members. Although the church, through the twenty-six, has repeatedly issued authoritative public pronouncements upon different subjects, the individual members of the governing body have claimed the right of personal interpretation of these outgivings. These interpretations have varied widely, but they have nearly all and always been in favor of some sort of evasion of the uttered word. In all of the important emissions of the church, through its leaders, and as affecting the organization's attitude toward the world, there has never been any honest effort among the chiefs to abide by contracts thus made. With respect to these officially stated positions that have been adopted by the conferences of the church, there have always been members of the governing body who have so conducted themselves as to brand the church body with insincerity.

Perhaps the highest example of this insincerity is in the president of the church, who is the father of Hyrum M. With respect to the doctrine of polygamy and the manifesto which was supposed to inhibit the practice of that doctrine, he has shown his insincerity in daily life and by public utterance. The Desert News reported an address delivered by Mr. Smith at East Bountiful, March 20, 1899, in which he said: "We feel determined to do the will of God and keep His commandment to the best of our ability. The doctrine came from God. The matter of stopping it came from our Government."

As the chief of the Mormon church, and its highest exemplar, Joseph F. is anything but sincere, and especially when it comes to practices that minister to his lustfulness.

Again, Joseph F.'s determined stand against criticism of the authorities was well calculated to serve notice upon the conference that if anybody there should dare to object to sustaining any of the brethren, he would surely "get his." So they all kept quiet and held up their hands like little men.

The morning church organ describes a well-known gentleman as "Josiah F. Gibbs, of the editorial staff of the Salt Lake Tribune." No doubt Mr. Gibbs will feel proud of this attributed distinction, and will also wonder how and where the Smoot paper got its "information."

There is much rejoicing among the church Republicans because Colonel C. Ed Loose has consented to act as State chairman for them. The ward heelers have heard that the colonel is by no means a poor man, and decidedly no tightwad.

Old acquaintances will remember that once upon a time Apostle Orson F. Whitney claimed that he was the reincarnation of the Prophet Elias; but not even the "oldest inhabitant" can recollect what it was that Elias ever did to "Ort."

St. Louis Shoe Market THE BROWN SHOE COMPANY REPORTS BIG GAINS. The great Washington Avenue Shoe Market in St. Louis is again heard from with a big gain in sales for the month in September. The Brown Shoe Company's shipments for September show a gain of \$104,956.42 over the September shipments one year ago. Their gain for August was \$182,965.09 and their gain for July was \$118,432.85—making a TOTAL GAIN FOR THE THREE SUMMER MONTHS OF \$401,354.36. A large percentage of this gain has been on their high-grade "WHITE HOUSE" shoes—for men for women—and "BUSTER BROWN BLUE RIBBON" shoes—for boys, for girls—which are being advertised in many national mediums. This company is very optimistic in their views of future business prospects.

TODAY IN HISTORY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1910.

The First Steam Ferry. On October 11, 1811, John Stevens, the inventor of the steamboat, started the first steam ferry in the world between Hooker and New York City, and two years later operated the first double-act steam ferryboat carrying a paddle wheel driven by cycling horses.

John Stevens was one of the most productive inventors this country has ever produced. As early as 1799 he petitioned congress for a bill that would protect American inventors, and through his efforts that bill became a law on April 10 of that year, thus introducing the present patent system of the country. In 1828 he patented his first horse successfully operating it on the Hudson river. His first steamboat contained the first condensing, double-acting engine ever made.

In 1807 Stevens built the side wheel steamboat Phoenix, which was a few days behind Fulton's when it started the legal speed and was thus shut out from the Hudson river, but he boldly steamed her around to the Delaware by sea. In 1808, being the first to navigate the ocean with the new motive power.

John Stevens and his partner, Robert Livingston, cured the first patent on a steam railroad ever issued by the United States in 1815. Besides an inventor, he was a man of varied tastes. He was an expert in the history of the United States. He was an expert in the history of the United States. He was an expert in the history of the United States.

October 11, 1127, became the date of the institution of the Order of the Bath. This is the name of the largest of the English orders of knighthood, and the highest to which a commoner can obtain. Its name was evidently derived from the initiatory ceremony of bathing, which used to be practiced at the installation of a knight, as an emblem of the purity henceforth required of him by the laws of chivalry. It is asserted by Froissart that the name of the order was given by Geoffrey of Anjou and five other "Knights of the Bath" and Burke records that Lord Willoughby received "knighthood by bathing" from Edward II.

The last creation of Knight of the Bath in the form used by the coronation of Charles II. in 1661. From that period until the accession of the house of Hanover the order fell into obivion. It was revived by George I. in 1725, and is now the second order in rank in England, the first being the Garter. The order was military until 1817, when it was placed on a purely footing by the admission of civil knights, commanders and companions. In 1902 there were 117 knights of the first class, 302 of the second class, and 1106 of the third class.

When the Order of the Bath was revived in 1725, it was arranged to consist of the sovereign, a grand master and thirty-six knights companions. Shortly afterwards the grand mastership merged in the crown on the death of John, Duke of Montague, the first tenant of the office in 1749, and in 1816 and again in 1847 the constitution of order was re-modeled.

Exclusive of the sovereign, royal princes and distinguished foreigners, it is limited to fifty military and twenty-five civil knights grand crosses, one hundred and twenty-three military and eighty civil knights commanders, and six hundred and ninety military and two hundred and fifty civil companions.

On October 11, 1778, was fought the naval battle on Lake Champlain and on that date the battle of Camperdown was fought in 1797. It is the date of the granting of the New Netherland charter in 1614. Today is the birthday of Samuel G. Drake, author and antiquarian (1798); Henry Howe, American historian (1816); and Theodore Thomas, musician (1825). It is the date of the death of Louis V., emperor of Germany (1347), and Ulrich Zwingli, the Swiss reformer (1531). On October 11, 1853, the New York clearing house was opened, the first in the United States.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED OCTOBER 11.

1856—Captain Croft's company of emigrants from Texas and the Cherokee nation arrived in Salt Lake City.

1871—A mass meeting convened in answer to the call of the Salt Lake City citizens to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

1874—Bishop Andrew H. Scott of Provo, Utah, was consecrated in the First Presbyterian church in Salt Lake City was dedicated.

1886—In the Third district court Amos H. Neff was sentenced by Judge Zane to six months imprisonment and \$300 fine, and taken to the penitentiary. Sentence was suspended in the case of Homer Duncan, James C. Watson of Salt Lake City, who had served one term in the penitentiary for living with his wives, was again arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, but after a rigid examination before United States Commissioner McKay he was acquitted. The body of D. Farmer, who was drowned August 6, 1882, was found on the shores of Great Salt Lake, eight miles west of Garfield, Tooele county.

1887—In the Third district court John T. Gerber of Granger was sentenced by Judge Zane to six months imprisonment and \$100 fine; James C. Watson of Salt Lake City to six months imprisonment and \$300 fine, and Charles Burgess to six months imprisonment and \$25 fine for unlawful cohabitation. Miles L. Williams of North Point, who promised to obey the law, was fined \$50. Andrew W. Cooley died at Brighton, Salt Lake county. John Squires of Salt Lake City was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation.

1888—Elijah F. Sheets of Salt Lake City, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, gave himself up to the officers of the law. William F. Carter died at Santaquin, Utah county.

1889—In the First district court at Provo Lars Larsen was sentenced by Judge Judd to two years imprisonment for adultery; and George W. Bean was fined \$50 for unlawful cohabitation. Robert Allen was arrested in Salt Lake City for unlawful cohabitation.

1890—The steamship Wisconsin sailed from Liverpool with a company of Mormons, in charge of S. P. Jensen. The company arrived in New York on October 23 and in Salt Lake City a few days later.

1894—Cyrus H. Wheelock, a church veteran, died at Mt. Pleasant. In the First district court, Provo, Paul Poulson was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation.

1899—County Attorney Putnam of Salt Lake authorizes issuance of warrant for arrest of Postmaster Graham of Provo, charged with unlawful cohabitation.

1900—Presbyterian synod begins session. 1901—Democrats name councilman tickets.

1902—Senator Clark purchases Main street property for \$40,000. Arthur W. Coop won gold medal at Centennial club. University defeated high school in football contest. Fort Douglas soldiers defeated by Logan A. C.

1905—Nick Havelby, escaped convict from the Utah penitentiary, where he was serving a life sentence for murder, recaptured in canyon near Hallsby; he offered no resistance. The Rev. E. J. Goshea takes pastorate of First Congregational church.

1904—Union Pacific annual meeting with Standard Oil crowd in directorate. Mrs. Holmes buys Oakwood.

1905—Utah pioneers, guests of Senator Clark, arrived in Los Angeles. Governor Cutler named delegates to the mining congress at El Paso.

1907—Fred Fremuene run over and killed by an Oregon Short Line freight train.

1908—J. E. Mooney reports hold-ups. Burglars enter Royal meat market.

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Our Millinery Is Moderate in Price

The new development in fashionable millinery is a source of study. But conservative taste is tending to the less extreme shapes, which find expression in our show rooms. Correct interpretation must be observed, although shapes are often more becoming when modified.

We are showing every kind, however. In no instance do high prices prevail. Indeed it is possible to obtain desirable effects and colorings at prices ranging from \$7 to \$12. The beautiful showing of these hats are a source of favorable comment.

Weather Forecast: Fair.

A Stream of Clothing Bargains

These days are full of good fortune to buyers of men's and boys' clothing. On hundreds of articles, including scores of winter suits and overcoats, the savings are wonderful.

Men's Suit Special

Among the many offerings are a number of astonishing values, but we know of none better than this special suit clearance. We have placed several dozen winter suits, regular \$10, \$12, \$13.50 and \$15 values, in one lot for quick clearance. These are rare values, and the man who needs an every day suit should hasten to supply himself. Choice of the lot \$5.00

Various Bargains

Men's \$5.00 Pants; sale price \$3.75

Men's \$2.50 Hats; sale price \$2.00

Boys' \$2.00 Knickerbocker Pants; sale price \$1.60

Boys' \$1.50 Felt Hats; sale price \$1.25

Men's \$5.00 Bath Robes; sale price \$4.00

Men's \$7.50 Bath Robes; sale price \$5.75

Men's \$3.00 Fancy Vests; sale price \$2.25

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