

The Salt Lake Tribune

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Saturday, December 17, 1910.

Get busy. Do it early.

What on earth are we going to do with George, anyway?

Funny—isn't it?—that you never hear of John W. Young nowadays except in connection with a lawsuit?

It seems that the more we hear of the absence of trouble in Mexico, the oftener we are told of fierce battles being fought there.

Whenever the major church organ has nothing else to do, it readily turns to the business of creating one of those fine anti-American falsehoods.

At Denver they are holding an apple congress. Nevertheless, the Adams will not remain away because of the presence of the many lovely Eves.

That man who fell down five stories without requiring the services of an undertaker, was much more lucky than many stand-patters in the recent election.

Dispatches say that John W. Young is made defendant in a lawsuit. Is it possible that our memory is at fault, or have we really heard that name before?

And the wall of the Deseret News because of the lack of growth in Utah may be likened unto the derision by a mother of her purposely stunted offspring.

Since he is being hawked about like a bit of personal property by Reed Smoot, George Sutherland is realizing the cost of subservience to the Mormon hierarchy.

On Thursday night they held a banquet in New York for all governors-elect in the United States, but most of 'em were not there. Something like holding a funeral without a corpse.

Former Governor Alva Adams of Colorado says that "there is a line of excess where conservation becomes lunacy." Yes, indeed; but will he be able to make Mr. Pinchot believe so?

Senator Lafayette Young has seen fit to attack his colleague of Iowa, in his "maiden" speech. But doubtless he will find that to be necessary quite often in his Senatorial goings and cumings.

News from Victoria, B. C., is to the effect that a shipwrecked sailor escaped with his life after having survived six days in a shark-infested sea. Which goes to show that he was not wrecked in Wall street.

Utah woolgrowers are holding on to their clip for the purpose of getting a higher price for it. That, no doubt, will not suit Aldrich; and it goes without saying that it consequently will be quite distasteful to Smoot.

Governor-elect Foss says that United States Senators must be more responsive to the will of the people. Yes; and so, perhaps, Senator Smoot will now deliver to the people the letter in answer to that Nibley-Smith-Morris telegram as they desire.

Thomas Bengough, Esq., a distinguished visitor from Canada, says that we have here the best school system that he has ever seen. Not to be outdone, we will say that just at this moment we don't recall having heard of a finer gentleman.

An item in the Smoot organ speaks of "piracy on the high C." Which is

apostasy. The organ is raising its voice and its heel against the Melchisedek priesthood. One more such crack at Apostle Grant's vocal escapades, and the "Month" will be turned over to the buffeting of Satan!

THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

When the present liquor ordinance was passed by the Salt Lake City Council, it was conceded to be the best ordinance ever enacted in this city. It called forth very little criticism. It was accepted with practical unanimity by all concerned, as a satisfactory solution of a difficult question—as the best that could be had. Under its regulation was made practicable, good order was made obligatory, and in all of its general features it was commended by the public.

But, as in all human instruments, perfection was not attained, and some defects have been discovered in the ordinance, in the course of administering it. These imperfections are now much discussed, and amendment of the ordinance is evidently necessary. Three main points are dwelt upon as needful, the matter of clubs, the matter of restaurants, and the matter of drug stores. In the amendment of the ordinance to meet the needs of the situation, the essential element in all is the good faith of the persons involved.

First of all, as to clubs. Because liquor is obtainable in the genuine clubs, there have sprung up fake clubs whose only purpose is to dispense liquor to their more or less genuine membership. These fakes loudly proclaim their genuineness, and the question in the abstract is difficult to deal with. And so it is now suggested that it be dealt with in the concrete, by genuine clubs taking out license and paying a reasonable license fee to the city—say \$100, the sum which appears possible for all the genuine clubs to pay, and which they seem willing to pay, and some of them cannot pay more. At the same time, it would give the Council the liberty of refusing licenses to mere liquor clubs, as it has the clear and absolute right to do under the law. An amendment to the ordinance covering the point is needed.

Next, as to restaurants, the question of good faith is supreme. The serving of vinous, fermented, or spirituous drinks with or before meals is so common that it must be recognized as a custom. The restaurant which serves drinks in this way only, is not a saloon in the ordinary sense, and can fairly be dealt with on a different basis. But a restaurant which sells drinks of wine, beer, or liquors without meals is to all intents and purposes a saloon.

The question of good faith is also the main one as to drug stores. A drug store that sells drinks of wine, beer, or spirits is a saloon to all intents and purposes. But a drug store that merely uses liquors in the filling of prescriptions or that sells patent medicines which have liquor in them, is not a saloon, and though it has to pay a Government special liquor tax because it uses liquor in prescriptions and sells patent medicines with liquor in them, it would be entirely unfair to treat it as a saloon, provided that is all it does.

In all this business, the element of candor and honesty is the chief factor. And in every case, the forfeiture of license should be instant and decisive where dishonesty and trickery appears.

We believe that with the present ordinance strengthened along the lines indicated, it would be found to meet the case as perfectly as any merely human formulation could do.

GOV. ADAMS ON CONSERVATION.

Former Governor Alva Adams of Colorado must have shocked the Pinchot people beyond measure in his address at the opening of the American Apple Congress in Denver. He distinctly criticized the Pinchot conservation administration in the West, saying that there is "a line of success where conservation becomes lunacy, and I am not sure that we are not in the crazy zone." And he continued, "In Colorado one-third of the State is now a reserve upon which is a trespass for a citizen to set foot."

This is evidently because of the forbidding quality of the administration under Pinchot, which has kept prospectors, homesteaders, and others who are lawfully entitled to enter upon the forest reserves, off such reserves. The law gives them the right to go on the reserves, and when Chief Forester Pinchot was criticized for keeping them off, he quoted the law in his own behalf, showing that prospectors and homesteaders had the right to go upon the forest reserves; and still their complaint was that if they did go on the regulations so hampered them that they had to leave.

We are glad to believe that under the amended policy of the Forestry Service, that has come in with President Taft's administration, a better policy has been entered upon, one that recognizes the people's rights under the law, and that will allow homesteaders and miners to enjoy their legal privileges on the forest reserves. The difficulty is one easily met by an official administration that will conform to the law and recognize the rights of the people. In so far as the law has been departed from, and the people's rights denied, Gov. Adams' criticism is entirely just; and we trust that the amended policy introduced under President Taft, especially since Chief Forester Pinchot has been deposed, will not again be interfered with by any of the national officials. The law is the only proper guide for official action. And the law is so framed as to give the people the utmost possible liberty of settling upon and developing the national domain. It has always been

so, and always should be so. The policy of hampering and restricting the people is one that cannot possibly endure in the Republic.

BLACKMAILER'S DISCONTENT.

The Smoot paper here appears frantic with rage at the failure of its effort to hold up the coal dealers and the producers of coal. It has never at any time had the least sympathy with or respect for the people, or for the poor upon which the arbitrary and unwarranted increase in coal rates came with such cruel force. Its sole idea has been to extort money from the coal dealers and coal producers, and to "work" the situation politically for all there is in it, and a good deal more. So far as its methods are concerned, they are hold-up methods; and its purposes are partisan altogether. Its statements are often false, too, as when it put the price of steaming coal more than twice as high as it is.

The Smoot paper here yesterday morning a long, silly editorial assailing The Tribune on this question, among its other wild statements being one that "The Tribune dare not come out in the open and fight the coal combination," the fact being that The Tribune is the only paper that has ever come out in the open and fought the coal combination or any other combination here. The Tribune has fought the coal combination, the sugar combination, the salt monopoly, and every other combination that afflicts the people. The Smoot paper is silent on the sugar combination, the salt monopoly, and everything else of that evil nature which is supported and desired in church commercialism. If the coal combine were a church affair, the Smoot paper would not dare to say one word against it, just as it does not dare to say one word against the sugar combine.

The Tribune promptly denounced the raise in the price of coal that was put into effect on November 1st. It is the only paper that did so before election, and it has consistently and insistently denounced that raise as unfair and oppressive upon the people. The Smoot paper said not one word about the arbitrary and cruel raise when it was made. It has never said anything in behalf of the people, but only in behalf of its blackmailing scheme and its political jobbery.

The people trust The Tribune. They know it is fair, straightforward, and their friend. They know that when ever there is anything that it is possible for any newspaper to do in their behalf, The Tribune will do it. But The Tribune never goes into any blackmailing schemes; it never gives a lift to political jobbery. A great many partisan jobs were suggested in the Legislature of 1909; a good many more will be suggested doubtless in the Legislature that will convene next month. The Tribune opposed political jobbery two years ago, and expects to oppose it whenever it appears. The Tribune never plans to make money out of its position, but declares itself openly, fairly, and fairly from the first, and that is exactly where The Tribune differs from the Smoot paper, which never takes any position until it finds out what there is in it for itself and its gang, and never inclines to help the people, unless it can get its spoon first into the bowl.

And The Tribune expects to keep right on in its straight forward course, helping the people wherever it is possible, and protesting against every wrong and injustice, and every infringement of the law and of decency, wherever such offenses appear.

GEN. WOOD ON DEFENSE.

Major General Wood, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, is much exercised, and we believe justly so, upon the military unpreparedness of the United States. He has been giving to the House Military Committee a great deal of information upon the needs and deficiencies of the army in various directions, and its ineffectiveness in general; and the information as given appears to be of a character to attract notice.

The House took up the military question very soon upon its assembly, doubtless incited thereto by various publications, which have demonstrated the lack of foundation that any may have entertained as to the great immediate military strength of the United States. The House passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information; but the information obtained was not consistent with publicity, and so as sent in response to the House call was made confidential. But the House could not receive a confidential communication, and so it was returned. Yet that the matter should be held in confidence, President Taft is fully convinced; and doubtless the majority of the leaders in Congress, on both sides, will agree with him; because it is not well to publish our weakness to the world.

President Taft, of course, would deprecate a war scare, or any hasty, inconsiderate action intended to cure the defects that have been discovered. And in this, also, he is wise, because hasty action is very seldom good action, especially in a popular body.

What is needed first of all is a much stronger standing army than we have; that is, a stronger nucleus upon which a greater number of soldiers could be rallied and put into serviceable condition without delay than under our present system. If we had skeleton regiments, fully officered, that could be filled up to four or eight times their skeletonized strength, that would be a great step in advance. The worst possible system that could be the one that we have had heretofore, where raw levies are called into volunteer service; these levies officered by men as green as any in the ranks, and often less competent than many of the enlisted men. A system whereby skeleton divisions should be formed, representing various

sections of the country, and those sections being depended upon to prepare to do as great an extent as possible volunteers that would be subject to immediate call to the division colors, would be an immense step in advance over any military plan we have ever had in the past. We have had the worst system of any country, and could easily have the best.

President Taft has had sufficient contact with the army, as Governor of the Philippines, and afterwards as Secretary of War, to know in a practical way what the army is and what it should be. We believe that the matter can safely be left under his general direction, with absolute confidence that the best possible thing will be done. But it is good to see that the country is waking out of its lethargy on this question; that "the valor of ignorance" is shaken; that the leading men of the country are coming to see that if we have an army worth maintaining at all, it must be an army organized and maintained on effective military lines.

PRAISE FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

It is pleasant to read the high praise bestowed upon the public schools of this city by the Canadian visitors, whose admiration was expressed in yesterday morning's Tribune. The Hon. Thomas Bengough, Secretary of the Dominion commission which is on an inspection trip to find what can be learned in the United States that can be turned to Canada's advantage, was the speaker for the Canadians. The commission passed westward through Canada to the Pacific coast, and is returning eastward through the United States.

Mr. Bengough says that he finds in Salt Lake the best elementary schools he has ever seen, the training and discipline exemplifying "a perfect system." And he expressed his admiration that such perfection could be attained in twenty years—evidently dating the inception at the time when the numerous minor school districts of the city were consolidated into one, and a proper time from which to date the progress. And it is decidedly pleasant to have him say that among the many things for which Salt Lake City is noted, "her crowning glory is her splendid elementary school system."

It was, in fact, a new start which Salt Lake City made when the consolidation of her many school districts was effected. It was a new start in instruction, in building, in methods, and in general plan. The liberal board of education was thoroughly non-partisan. It considered only the good of the schools, and how the best means of instruction could be applied. It adopted, after full and anxious consideration, an expert system of instruction and grading that has not been materially departed from. It took a census of the school population of the city, and built the new school houses in location and size to fit the population, allowing as much as possible for growth and adjustments. Here, also, the original plans have been faithfully followed, with the most admirable results.

And after all these years, it is a matter of rejoicing that inquiring visitors who are competent to speak, should find us so firmly grounded and so well advanced.

THE FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

The fighting in Mexico indicates that the insurrection there was a good deal more serious than could have been supposed from the first reports. Still, it would seem to be impossible to carry out a successful revolt against Diaz. He has everything so firmly in control, and is so completely in control of the public forces of Mexico, his military forces are so well under command, and are so constantly exercised, that it would seem out of the question for there to be any such thing as a successful revolt.

The fighting in northern Mexico appears to be with comparatively small bands that are not being reinforced. On the contrary, desertions reduce their ranks, while the government troops are constantly reinforced. With this state of affairs there is practically no hope for the revolutionists. They have been driven from their positions and have been followed up by the regular troops, making stands in favorable localities but always losing, not only the positions, but disastrously in men and prestige. The rumored move of the insurgents upon the Mormon colonies does not seem very threatening, nor is there any known reason why these colonies should be invaded.

Whatever may be thought of Diaz, and he certainly is not a model ruler of a Republic in the popular sense, it must be admitted that to assail him by force is to play his own game. He is a master of force, of tenacity, and possesses enormous vigor. The revolt evidently is not concentrated in form to make headway against him. There are throughout Mexico various little centers or hotbeds of discontent, but only in the north has this discontent taken the form of active revolt, and there it is not succeeding. Elsewhere, Diaz is arresting all suspects, and everyone against whom rumor points or evidence can be gathered. Evidently, the end is not far off, and this revolt, as other resistance to Diaz in the past has been, will be put down in rivers of blood.

There is a fellow on trial here who is said to have harrowed his wife's last moments in life by parading before her an illicit "plurality." Almost as bad—isn't he?—as the polygamist elder who so far forgot to respect his wife as to marry her mother, and then ignored all decency toward the mother by marrying her granddaughter.

War Secretary Dickinson says that the country is not in a proper state of defense. Undoubtedly, though, the report was written at a time when we all thought that the Colonel would never wake up again.

TODAY IN HISTORY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17.

The Birthday of Sir Humphrey Davy. Today is the birthday of Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1778, in Penzance. His father was a wood carver, but unable to support his family at that trade, he operated a farm two miles out of Penzance. The father died when Humphrey was 16 years old, and from this people called him, the boy inherited a skillful use of his hands and an inventive mind.

When Humphrey was 19 he began to study chemistry and tried to work out results from experiments that often resulted in unexpected explosions. These sent his family in a state of anxiety as to what might happen to them all, for these experiments were carried on in the parlor of the home. He had some correspondence with Dr. Beddoe, once a professor of chemistry at Oxford, and when a pneumatic institution was established at Bristol he asked Humphrey Davy to be director of the laboratory.

A new world was open to the youth, who only 20 years of age, in the congenial atmosphere of science, and meeting such persons as Southey and Coleridge, he made rapid strides in development.

It was not long before he discovered nitrous oxide and with profound joy found its rapid and pleasant effects by inhalation. He tried it upon Southey and Coleridge and many others, and demonstrated that it was harmless. When he was 22 years old he published his first scientific work, chiefly on this discovery. Through the attention this received he was called to the Royal Institution that had been recently founded in London as a lecturer on chemistry. This institution was located in the neighborhood of the Strand, and Count Rumford, who was not only a soldier of fortune, but a man of practical scientific knowledge as well.

His success at the institution was remarkable and his lectures became not only popular but fashionable. A thousand persons were often present to hear him and enjoy his enthusiasm and charming personality. Trinity college, Dublin, gave him a L. D. degree and in 1812 the prince regent knighted him. A few days after this he married Mrs. Apreece, a wealthy widow, the daughter and heiress of Charles Kerr of Kelso. Lady Davy was a brilliant woman, with a fine mind, and the most devoted wife and mother. In this year there had been a terrible explosion in a coal mine in the north of England and Sir Humphrey was asked to devise some method to prevent these awful disasters.

The Davy safety lamp was the result of his study and received several of the Rumford medals for his writings on fire-damp and the qualities of flame. The emperor of Russia sent him a letter of commendation; he was elected an associate of the Institute of France, and he was made president of the Royal Society of London.

He traveled a good deal in the next few years. In Italy he met Volta and had the privilege of intimate interchange of scientific thought; at Abbotford he was the guest of Sir Walter Scott, and everywhere his genius and intellectual people listened to him with honor.

While he was in Rome he had an attack of paralysis. Lady Davy hastened to him from London and his brother came from Malta, where he was stationed with the British troops. He rallied from this and they took him to his home, the way home, and here he died very suddenly.

The city of Geneva honored him by a burial marked by singular circumstances of respectful homage. A simple monument marks his grave in the old cemetery, and in Westminster Abbey there is a tablet to his memory. There is also a monument at Penzance, in Cornwall, England.

December 17, 1807, Napoleon issued the Milan decree; in 1813 the third and last embargo act was passed, and in 1854 the first railroad in Ireland was opened. Today is the birthday of Nathaniel Bacon, the "Father of the House of Representatives" (1757); Deborah Sampson, heroine of the revolution (1760); Elizabeth Gunning, the Irish beauty (1733); Benjamin F. Butler, secretary of war under Jackson (1795); John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet (1807); and Alexander Agassiz, scientist (1825). It is the date of the death of Simon Bolivar, liberator of South America (1830); and Marie Louisa, ex-empress of the French (1847).

LOCAL HISTORY WHAT HAPPENED DECEMBER 17.

- 1587—Caleb G. Edwards died at Ephraim, Spanglet county.
- 1572—George A. Smith and party visited Versailles and were admitted to the hall of the Corps Legislatif. In the evening they had an interview with M. Thiers, president of the French republic.
- 1855—Mary A. Reynolds, wife of George Reynolds, died in Salt Lake City. Susanna W. Hunter, relict of Bishop E. Hunter, died in Salt Lake City. David K. Lohall of Salt Lake City, who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Detroit, Mich., on a charge of perjury, was pardoned by President Cleveland and immediately released.
- 1857—William J. Lewis was arrested in Provo on a charge of unlawful combination and placed under bonds. In the first district court, Ogden, H. N. Petersen and M. C. Jensen were sentenced by Judge Henderson to pay a fine of \$100 each; Gustaf Thomson of Logan and Andrew Madsen of Brigham City to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 each; William Cluge of Providence to six months' imprisonment and \$100 fine; M. E. Mortenson of Brigham City to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100; and Jacob Miller of Providence to two months' imprisonment. Frank Stumph of Mendon was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for polygamy.
- 1858—Daniel Lewis was discharged from the penitentiary.
- 1859—Arthur L. Thomas was confirmed as governor and Elijah Sells as secretary of Utah by the United States senate.
- 1891—General Patrick Edward Connor died at the Walker house, Salt Lake City. William Bonch was discharged from the penitentiary.
- 1892—The Mormons who had settled on St. Mary's river and tributaries, southeast of Cardston, Alberta, Canada, were organized as the Aetna ward.
- 1893—President Lorenzo Snow, as trustee-in-trust, announced in the Deseret Evening News that that paper with all its property and appurtenances had reverted to the church, and that on and after January 1, 1899, a complete change in the management would be inaugurated, with Charles W. Penrose as editor and Horace G. Whitney as business manager.
- 1899—Demetrius Smith dies from poison, self-administered.
- 1901—James R. Hay, well-known young business man, missing with \$100,000 in gold. Silver King made posts extra dividend of \$100,000.
- 1902—Thomas McGee sentenced to nine years in prison for killing Henry Johnson at Murray. Funeral of Mrs. Virginia Breeden Berry, held in Salt Lake. Printing of Brigham Young postponed by council committee on account of objection of property holders. Local Masons plan erection of Masonic temple.
- 1904—Telephone rates lowered.
- 1908—Albert Richardson shoots Edward Emms, who was attempting to burglarize Portland bakery.

Picture Sale. 25 per cent off on all framed pictures and art calendars. George W. Elbert & Co., 41 Main.

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Shay's Cafeteria
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Where those good things to eat are found
Turkey Dinner Saturday Evening, Dec. 17
Lunch 11-2 Dinner 5-7:30

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