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Saturday, May 13, 1911.

Washington is said to be now the hottest place in the country. Probably it is; and in more senses than one.

Dr. Owen of Detroit is on the wrong track when he supposes that Bacon murdered Shakespeare. It is the ham actors, not Bacon.

In New York they are still arguing the twice-a-year taxpaying proposition. But most tax-payers find that facing the tax-collector once a year is enough.

It is reported that Major-General Wood, chief of staff of the U. S. Army, does not favor economy in military expenditures. It would be miraculous if he did, for those in charge of public affairs always want big appropriations.

Venezuela is trying to "get on the map" again, with a revolution. Which reminds us: what has become of that tempestuous little rascal Cypriano Castro, who threatened to "come back." Or, is this rumble his advent?

On May 5th a monument was unveiled at Gray's Harbor, Washington, to the memory of Captain Robert Gray, who discovered and dropped anchor in that harbor in 1792. The honor was long in coming, but it will endure forever.

The newest suffrage bill in the House of Commons would prohibit a woman from voting in the same constituency as her husband. To prevent "undue influence" and cumulative voting. From the British standpoint, a cautious scheme.

The first and second-class accommodations on all available steamers for "coronation week" have been taken at New York. The rush of Americans for that ceremony is said to be so far ahead of all records that they are "nowhere."

Postal employees are given sharp choice by Postmaster General Hitchcock; they may resign, but must go on a strike. He hasn't said yet that if they go on a strike it will be considered a resignation; but the choice given practically amounts about to that.

Uncle Joe Cannon celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on May 6th; and the one request of the newspaper boys that he made was that they wouldn't say he was "seventy-five years young." Which shows that Uncle Joe is as shrewd and humorous as ever.

The farmers of the East, stirred up by political jobbers and other standpatters, are working themselves into frenzy in opposition to Canadian reciprocity. But they have their answer from President Taft, and the Senate prides itself on never yielding to "popular clamor."

If the Senate should join the Democratic "farmers' free list" to the Canadian reciprocity agreement, it will be easy to see that the House made a tactical mistake when it sent up the free list before reciprocity had been acted upon. It may give the senate a needed excuse.

The talk of sending troops to Alaska to "put down resistance to the Federal authority" in the coal contentions is exasperating. What a sight it would be to have soldiers standing over the freezing settlers, to prevent them digging coal on the public domain to keep them warm! Even despotic Russia wouldn't be guilty of such outrageous oppression as that.

A million dollars has recently been shipped out of Mexico to the United States—two tons of gold—and speculation is rife as to what it means. There are those who interpret it to mean the flight of Diaz, and who think that he is following the example of so many other Latin-American despots, preparing a soft nest for himself to go to when the jig is up.

It is contended by Governor Woodrow Wilson that fines are useless as penalties on rich men convicted of violating the laws. There is a good deal of force in this; for if the fine is made large the rich man fights for its abrogation or reduction, usually with success; while if it is moderate, the rich man pays it and is not hurt, but is more cautious

next time. The suggestion of Governor Wilson that rich men be sent to jail is found in all the courts to be so difficult as to be impracticable.

MADERO'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Events move fast these days in Mexico. There is a radical change now, and one that puts the Madero claims on an entirely different and more advantageous footing from the situation as it was when the recent abortive peace negotiations were entered upon. At that time Madero was simply a guerrilla chief fighting against the government of his country. Now he is a de facto ruler through his assumption of the Presidency of the Republic, and the organization of a provisional government. He is in possession of much of the northern part of Mexico, and doubtless the other insurrectionary chiefs throughout Mexico, who are fighting Diaz, will make terms with Madero and further his plans upon such recognition of themselves as they can negotiate or compel.

It is manifest that Madero's success, his assumption of the Presidency, and his organization of a government, put him on an advanced plane from any that he has claimed heretofore. He will now claim treatment as an equal with Diaz. He will doubtless demand the submission of Diaz, and it looks as though he might succeed in forcing it. By his stroke in organizing a provisional government, he gives notice to the world that he aspires to the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico, and he cannot be expected to abate anything of that claim if his arms are victorious. He is now, in fact, President of all that part of Mexico which he holds in subjection, and as he obtains more territory, his actual Presidency will expand. Heretofore the question of the Presidency of Mexico in succession to Diaz has been an open one. It is so no longer. The next President of Mexico will be Diaz or Madero, with the possibility of a disruption of the Republic, and the setting up of a separate dictatorship or republic in Northern Mexico.

A pressing question will immediately arise as to the supplies which Madero will seek to draw from this country. There is no obligation on the part of the United States to cause its citizens to refrain from selling supplies of any kind to Madero's forces. If the Mexican government can capture these supplies, well and good; they will be contraband of war. But it is no violation of neutrality, or of international law, for American citizens to supply Madero with whatever he requires. The transaction will be between him and those from whom he makes his purchases, and it will be no part of the duty of the United States to interfere between the buyer and the seller, no matter what the articles may be. This was a principle fully asserted by the European powers during the civil war in this country, when blockade running became a profession, as well as a commercial enterprise. Such blockade runners as the United States could capture they way into the Confederate ports made huge profits, but no nationality could be held responsible in either case. It is true that after the war closed, the United States recovered \$15,000,000 damages from Great Britain, but that was on another account; it was because Great Britain allowed a privateer for the Confederate service to be built in an English port, almost openly, in defiance of neutrality. That Confederate cruiser inflicted tremendous damage upon American commerce, an injury from which our deep sea marine has never recovered. But so far as the selling of supplies of all kinds to the Confederates was concerned, there was never any bar to it, and never any recovery of damages on that account. Just so now in the case of Madero's forces. He has a substantial basis close to the boundary line, and it is the duty of the Mexican government to prevent his getting supplies from the United States, or from any other country for that matter, if it can. Madero's position has been enormously strengthened within the past week. He, of course, will be conscious of the advantages thus gained, and will make the most of them.

DISCIPLINING THE REBELLIOUS.

Apostle John W. Taylor was dealt with by the quorum of the Twelve Apostles on March 28th for "insubordination to the government and discipline of the church." The verdict of excommunication was pronounced upon him for that cause, and he is no longer, therefore, a member of the church, unless he has been taken in since by baptism. The official notice of this action was printed in the Deseret News, the official church organ, on the second day of the present month.

Last night the same church organ contained the official notice of the action taken by the council of the Twelve Apostles against Matthias F. Cowley on Thursday afternoon, May 11th. The action of the Twelve in his case was unanimous, as it was in the case of John W. Taylor. The decision was that "Matthias F. Cowley, for insubordination to the government and discipline of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, be and he is hereby deprived of the right and authority to exercise any of the functions of the priesthood." It will be observed that Mr. Cowley is not excommunicated; he is not even disfellowshipped; he is deprived of the right to exercise any of the functions of the priesthood.

Those who are curious will naturally ask what causes the difference in the treatment of these two quondam apostles. They resigned from the Apostles' quorum together, as understood for the same reasons; as expressed, on account

of inharmony with their quorum. This inharmony, it appears, has extended also against the First Presidency of the church. The erstwhile Apostles are no longer in harmony with the church polity, and one is excommunicated and the other deprived of his right to exercise his functions in the priesthood.

It is understood that the trouble is about polygamy; that neither Taylor nor Cowley consent to the rule that the practice of polygamy must be given up. Nay, even more; they refuse to agree that new polygamy must not be entered into. That is, they reject the Manifesto altogether, reject the statement and ruling of President Joseph F. Smith, reject the various conference addresses, explanations, and protestations, and want to keep right on in the same old way, without regard to anything since the full concurrence in and prevalence of the polygamy revelation. But that stiffneckedness is now held to be a revolt against the church discipline and authority. Therefore, the discipline. But, why is one excommunicated and the other merely deprived of the power to exercise the functions of the priesthood? The Saints will naturally be much interested in this, and certainly their interest is fully shared by the general public. A statement of just what these former Apostles have been guilty of, what their inharmony consists of, and precisely what they have been doing to cause this sudden action of the Twelve, would certainly be appreciated by the public.

GALLINGER IN HARD LUCK.

The progressive Republican Senators do not consent to the election of Senator Gallinger as President pro tempore of the United States Senate to succeed Senator Frye of Maine, recently resigned from that presidency. It is quite natural that these progressive Senators should take this position. The standpat majority has been extremely oppressive on the progressive Republican Senators, treating them as party outlaws, and awarding committee positions with high hand, refusing to listen to the just and fair demands of the progressive Senators. The Democrats in the Senate declined to come to the aid of the progressive Senators on that question, but now, although in no sense assuming to aid the insurgents, they have a candidate of their own for the Presidency of the Senate, and they are supporting him without regard to the split in the vote of the Republican party Senators. If the progressives' ranks hold firm, as they did during the first day of the contest, it will be impossible for Senator Gallinger to be elected; and, really, as long as Vice President Sherman is in good health, there is no urgent need for a President pro tempore of the Senate.

Senator Erye of Maine was President pro tempore of the Senate for some fifteen years, a considerable portion of that time being the actual President of the Senate, through first the death of Vice-President Hobart, and then through the elevation of Vice President Roosevelt to the Presidency. This exalted position having been held by a New England Senator for so long, it would seem as though there ought not to be any great objection to the elevation of a Senator from some other portion of the Republic for a while, to that position. New England has great statesmen, to be sure; it continues its Senators in office for long periods of time in the U. S. Senate, whereby they get advancement in position, in standing, and in preferment of various kinds in that illustrious body. But other Senators also are deserving, and other Senators have had sufficient length of service to give them a standing high enough to make them eligible for the great honor now proposed to be conferred upon Senator Gallinger. There is Senator Cullom of Illinois, for instance, venerable in age, and worthy of consideration by reason of his personal character, his party standing, and his long service, whose elevation to the Presidency pro tempore of the Senate would be an honor to that body and would also be a fitting climax to his eminent services in that body. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who is proposed by the insurgents, is also a worthy Senator, whose elevation to the Presidency of the Senate would be, not only fitting, but eminently appropriate, geographically as well as personally. It can hardly be contended, eminent as the New England Senators are, that they must be allowed a monopoly of the Presidency pro tempore of the Senate. The appropriate thing, surely, is a change. Let some other locality have a chance, now that New England has had innings for so long.

PARLIAMENTARY KANGAROO.

There has come into use in the House of Commons a new form of parliamentary procedure. It is dubbed the "Kangaroo," which is explained by saying that it refers to the fact that it is antipodal, meaning that it is in reverse of practice heretofore, and "so different."

The process is like this: It is applied in the pushing through the House of Commons of the veto bill on the House of Lords. Thousands of amendments have been offered to this lords' veto bill, and they are disposed of by the kangaroo method. That is, the ministry groups together hundreds of these amendments, selecting them by classification presumably, that is, those that relate primarily to the same order of subjects, and proposing them for vote in the House as a mass, so that hundreds of motions relating to a given subject or order will be disposed of by one vote in the House of Commons. In that way it is found practical to get on with the business of the House, and to dispose of by wholesale

the floods of amendments that are offered. It is a new principle in parliamentary law, and will doubtless be adopted sooner or later in our own House of Representatives. It is conceivable, even, that it might be adopted in our Senate, but not soon. It is a decided novelty in parliamentary procedure, and is an outgrowth of the necessities of the time.

BILLIONAIRE HOLDINGS.

That was surely a sensational document which was presented in New York on Wednesday to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was brought forth in the hearing of the rate discrimination case brought by the Alpha Cement Company, alleging injustice in rates as applied against that concern. The showing was in the form of a report submitted by the company's counsel to support the claim that the vast influence exerted by the United States Steel Corporation, and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, is effectual in establishing railroad rates, and in the control of the industrial affairs of the country in discrimination against the plaintiff company in the matter of its suit. The showing made by the chart is, that the concerns under the influence of the moneyed interests cited, are in such a powerful position that nothing can resist them. The companies and corporations, on whose boards the influences managing the Steel Corporation and the Morgan concerns appear, amount in their aggregate capitalization to nearly sixteen billion dollars, being about one-eighth of the total valuation of the United States. If the showing is substantiated, it is certainly by far the most tremendous exhibit ever made of the accumulations and holdings of capital in unified relations such as are here shown.

A singular part of the showing made is, that the persons named as directors in the companies representing this enormous capital are not commonly known to the American public as men of influential wealth. George F. Baker stands at the head, being a director in companies capitalized at almost five billions of dollars; Mr. H. C. Frick, a former partner of Andrew Carnegie, but now at bitter enmity with him, comes next, holding director's positions in companies capitalized at upwards of two billions of dollars; N. B. Ream is a director in companies capitalized at over a billion; D. G. Reid, director in companies capitalized at almost eight hundred million dollars; Henry Walters, director in companies capitalized at upwards of seven hundred and fifty million dollars; Charles Steel, director in companies capitalized at upwards of six hundred millions. These men, in their directorate capacity, represent companies capitalized at enormously more than all the companies represented by the directorates of J. P. Morgan, John F. Dryden, and E. H. Gary, who are much more prominent in the public eye than those who appear to be so much more wealthy than themselves. If the showing is a correct one, it appears that the great millionaires of this country are not known as such to the public, and the tremendous influence of the wealth which they represent is exercised in practical secrecy, and by men whose names even are not familiar to the American people.

AUSTRALIAN GROWTH.

The growth of Australia in the ten years from 1900 to 1910 was 736,746, the population of the six provinces being as follows in the enumeration:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Population (1900, 1910). Rows include New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.

This total of population for Australia compares with that of Ohio, 4,767,121, which State is fourth in population of the American Union and nearest of any to the Australian figures. In every country the population of the cities is growing at a much greater ratio than that of the country districts. This is emphatically so in Australia. The four cities, Sydney and suburbs with 605,900 population, Melbourne 562,300, Brisbane 143,077, and Adelaide 184,393, contain more than one third of the total population of Australia. This is an enormous proportion, out of all ratio with that of other countries in the preponderance of city population compared with the total. In fact, the two cities of Sydney and Melbourne contain considerably more than one-fourth of the total population of Australia. The total population figures do not show the great growth that might be expected in a new country, the increase in the ten years being materially under twenty per cent.

Germany has just completed a four-months' battle against outdoor advertising on fences, trees, cliffs, etc., with the result that there is a very general ban on the practice. It is a battle that ought to be fought and won in all civilized lands.

There are sixteen thousand lawyers in New York, and it is said that their average earnings are not over \$1000 a year. But isn't this raking together rather too pernicious? Doesn't it include near-lawyers?

The progressive Republican Senators protested against the unfair treatment of them in the matter of committee positions, but of what avail is ever a lamb's protest to a wolf?

A French actress is quoted as saying that for gayety and wickedness Paris does not compare with New York. It's ten to one that she knows.

Gray's Tailored Hat Sale. The Event of the Season. A BIG PURCHASE of the newest creations of Fisk hats at a saving of one-third to one-half off the regular price. Panama and sailor hats included. Advanced style hats received every week. No old stock to show. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY. Gray Bros. & Co. 258 and 260 So. Main St.

Why We Celebrate "Hot-Point" Day. Monday, May 15th, will be celebrated throughout the Nation as "HOT POINT" Day in commemoration of the emancipation of the American housewife from the slavery of ironing days. The "HOTPOINT" electric iron made her free. She is no longer subject to the drudgery, the heat, the rumble and fro, the vitiated air of the old, tiresome, nerve-wearing ironing days. Come and let us show you the new, clean, easy way to iron. Free guessing contest. For particulars, see our window demonstration at 156 So. Main Street this week, and meet us next Monday at the same address. The advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post of MAY 13TH tells you more about "HOTPOINT" Day and the merits of the "HOTPOINT" iron. Let us show you one on thirty days' free trial. Utah Light & Railway Co. "Electricity for Everything."

YOU KNOW SAPOLIO Will Do It CLEANS, SCOURS, POLISHES Works Without Waste DENVER & RIO GRANDE Back East Excursions. OREGON SHORT LINE TIME CARD. EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1911. Depart. 7:00 A.M., 8:00 A.M., 10:00 A.M., 11:55 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 2:30 P.M., 2:30 P.M., 3:10 P.M., 4:15 P.M., 5:20 P.M., 6:00 P.M., 11:45 P.M. Destinations include Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.