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Tuesday, July 4, 1911.

President Taft urges a "safe and sane Fourth," as all good people do who sense the bloody record of riotous celebrations in the past.

Secretary of War Stimson is to go to the Isthmus to see the canal. That is right, for he is the superior officer in charge of the work; and then, it must be a most interesting sight.

Theodore P. Shonts is said to be willing that his wife shall have a separate maintenance. We should think from the developments that he would not only be willing but anxious.

That attack upon the U. S. Steel Corporation by the U. S. Commissioner of Corporations looks a good deal like jumping onto a fellow of a class because others in his class are down.

The only recompense for the hot weather in Washington is that the Senate is still "debating" reciprocity. It is good to know that the fruitless spouters must sweat while they spout.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: "Without the printed evidence to the contrary, we would have said the Mormon Church and the sugar business had a good deal of incompatibility of temperament."

The conviction of Reichman, the Carnegie Trust company president, is a triumph of law over evasive lawlessness, and is an encouraging feature of the time. He was a big man, unfaithful to his trust, and the court got him.

The compliments now reported as paid by the Kaiser to United States Ambassador Hill at Berlin sound strange when contrasted with the treatment which he dealt out to Mr. Hill, and which is counted by many as the cause of Hill's resignation.

The torrid heat of the East reads to Salt Laker as though it might be a joke. But whether joke or earnest, we invite an inspection of the heat record, and extend an invitation to the superheated to come to Salt Lake and cool off.

Mrs. Jenkins, while being examined in connection with the diamond frauds at New York, particularly stated that she was staying at a hotel which is "at the very center of New York's most fashionable district." Thus, as it were, making close connection between smuggling and fashion.

The Indianapolis Star says that "Manufacturers who have installed smoke-preventing plants at their own expense might object to paying taxes to teach others the same lesson at public expense. And well they may. But who are those manufacturers, and how do they do it?"

The divisional basis for the army, as established for the service by general order, went into effect July 1st. But the true business for the army is to have, first of all, the regimental basis; collect the regiments together and keep them together, and the brigading and divisioning will then be easy.

With regard to the Morris diamond fakery, the chief of police very properly takes the position that "there's nothing to investigate" so far as he is concerned; but if any proper authority wants to investigate his department, on any account whatever, everything will be thrown open to inquiry. Which is all that can be rightfully asked.

The wives of college presidents have issued a call for the first international convention of farm women, to meet in Colorado Springs, October 17th to 19th inclusive, this year. It is said to be the first move ever made for such a convention; and whether the farm women will respond numerously to the call of the college women may be a question; and it may be even more doubtful if the college women could prepare a programme that would be of interest or benefit to the farm women.

It seems that a largely signed petition from European "scientists, statesmen and publicists" is being circulated in Maine, urging the voters of that State to stand by prohibition. It is pretty hard to believe, however, that the signers of that petition are known to others by the descriptions which

they give to themselves; for a statesman at least ought to sense the impropriety of thus appealing to a people with which he has no relation, to do a thing in which he can have no possible practical concern.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Once more the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic has rolled around, and once more in pursuance of the National tradition and National sentiment, celebrations of the great event are in progress throughout the United States. The patriotic sentiment which leads to these celebrations is fine, and indispensable for a free people. No nation is fit to live, or is likely to live long, unless its citizenry has the proper veneration for its origin, pride in its existence, and willingness and ability to serve it in case of need.

But the old-fashioned celebration, with its noise, uproar, tumult, and the accidental killing and wounding of many people, is, fortunately, falling into disuse. There is no necessary relation between the killing and maiming of a lot of people, and the joyous celebration of the Fourth of July. The record of the accidents and deaths, as gathered by the Journal of the American Medical Association for eight years past, is given in the following table:

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total. Rows for years 1903-1910.

The sentiment calling for a safe and sane Fourth is not growing with the rapidity which one could desire, but still there is certainly and surely a growth in that sentiment, and a decrease in the number of killed and wounded. We trust that today will show a very marked decrease in these numbers as compared with former years.

Last year there were seventy-two cases of lockjaw, sixty-seven of which were fatal; seven persons lost their sight, thirty-three lost one eye, twenty-six lost legs, arms or hands and 114 lost fingers. Blank cartridges were responsible for 386 of these accidents and firecrackers for 1050; cannon for 212; firearms for 976. Of the seventy-two tetanus cases blank cartridges were responsible for sixty-four. The decrease from 466 deaths in 1903 to 131 in 1910 was due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease taking place in States where the agitation for restrictive measures was strongest.

The impulsive, uproarious celebrations of the day are, it is to be hoped, things of the past, for it were better for every citizen to cherish in his own heart, quietly and at home, the sentiments appropriate to the day, than to have celebrations at such frightful cost of life and maiming. But the sentiment of the day must never be lost, and never will be lost. Everyone in his senses, however, recognizes that in order to give appropriate vent to that sentiment there is no need whatever of killing or wounding our fellow men. The safe and sane celebration of the day is the first thing to enforce. We must first get rid of the old, barbarous method of observing the day, and then it will be time to build on a new foundation a decorous, patriotic, and altogether admirable form of celebration, in which the life of every citizen will be safe, and everyone secure.

Salt Lake City has taken advanced ground on this question of a safe and sane Fourth. Upwards of a year ago the council passed an ordinance absolutely forbidding the old style of riotous demonstration, and confining the privilege of letting off firecrackers and explosives to such permits as the Mayor might grant. So far as known, there have been no applications for permits. We may fairly assume, therefore, that Salt Lake City will be reasonably clear today of the uproar and peril involved in the miscellaneous and wholesale firing off of crackers and various forms of explosives. The danger in this firing is not alone to the lives and limbs of citizens, but in the starting of fires which might appropriately be called incendiary fires. Nevertheless, since there will doubtless be some firing of explosives, it will be well for the fire department to be alert and prepared for instant response to any call. This, no doubt, it would be even without warning; but the warning is also to all citizens to be alert, to stop whatever damage may be threatened, and to give timely warning of any impending trouble.

A BIG CROP YEAR.

The crops of the country this year bid fair to not only keep up the great record made of recent years, but to be in themselves the record. The winter wheat harvest has begun in Kansas, and is a complete refutation of the claim made in the wheat pit by the speculators, that great damage had been done to the winter wheat in Kansas by rust, blight, drought, and the Hessian fly. All these reports are completely exploded by the following editorial in the Topeka (Kansas) State Journal:

It's the same old story over again. A few weeks ago there was much pessimism concerning the Kansas winter wheat crop. It wasn't the best possible year for wheat and the crop in the aggregate will not be of the record-breaking variety. But now that the farmers have begun to thresh their wheat, reports of surprise are coming in from all over the state at the volume and quality of the harvest.

That is certainly a cheerful report, and it should be considered not only authentic, but absolutely sure, since it is the definite report from the actual harvest. Similar reports of damage to the

grain have come later, the location of the new damage being in South Dakota. It is possible, of course, that there may be something more to these later reports than there was to the had reports from Kansas; but, taking the probabilities, we should think it likely that the damaging reports from South Dakota are about as much exaggerated as were the damaging reports from Kansas.

Taking the matter all around, according to the best and fullest reports received, the indications appear to be that we shall have a harvest unprecedented in quantity, and unexcelled in quality.

THE MANIA FOR HOARDING.

The passion for hoarding money is one of the crazes of the occasional human being. The money-hoarder likes to have his money where he can put his hand on it at any hour of the day or night, can count it, can gloat over it, and can enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that he has it at hand at any time that he wishes to enjoy and feel the throbs of exultation in its possession. A great many futile plans have been devised to overcome this craze of hoarding, and to get the money released into commercial channels, by deposits in the banks, or in the form of postal savings, but all to no purpose. The concealed hoards that are gloated over by misers are never reached, no matter how earnest and zealous may be the attempts.

An illustration of this money-hoarding craze was afforded in this city on the sudden death of John Halpin in the southwestern part of this city, whose dead body was found on Saturday. It was supposed that he had money, but he lived a hermit and miser, and no one knew anything about what he had, or why he should be supposed to have money at all. But he was supposed to have it, and the search developed that the neighborhood supposition was right. His main hoard was found in the oven of an old stove, some of it beneath a paper on a shelf which held his scanty supply of eatables. In the oven of the stove in little sacks were gold coins amounting to \$12,410; under a newspaper yellow with age was found \$300 in gold; concealed in different places about the hut little heaps of currency and gold and silver were found, amounting to \$665.20. The total hoardings aggregated \$13,375.20, mostly in gold and silver. In addition to this, there were found mining securities, negotiable paper of different kinds, and other securities of value not yet ascertained. These were found hidden under the edges of the carpet, under the stove board, behind papers tacked to the walls, in a heap of ashes in the corner, in dark crevices in the walls, and in every possible place around the shack in which he lived.

His case is a perfect illustration of the miser who hoards his possessions, determined that they shall not be allowed away from his immediate presence and access. And after all, what did it amount to? He was a poor, lonely old man, who lived almost on the verge of starvation; he had no comforts in life, and died at the comparatively youthful age of 35 years. Undoubtedly by proper care of himself, by sanitary and healthful living, his years could have been prolonged; but the feverish enjoyment which he doubtless found in the immediate presence of his wealth about him, and the knowledge that he could put his hands upon part of it or all of it any time he desired, were compensation for him for the shortening of his life, for the privations which he voluntarily endured, and for the aversion and contempt with which he was undoubtedly held in the neighborhood in which he lived.

CUTTING UP THE MELON.

It has evidently been the opinion of the German Kaiser for some time that the Morocco melon was ripe for cutting up. He interfered actively in behalf of the deposed Sultan, but to no effect. It was through his influence that the Congress of Algierais was held, in which, while the other powers seemed to agree that France and Spain should be given a free hand for the suppression of disorders in Morocco, the Kaiser never quite agreed. He has all the time seemed to be ready to jump in, in spite of everything, and claim his share, under the fiction that he was "protecting German interests," without being able to show that Germany had any special interests in Morocco to protect.

The fact of it is that Morocco is very much in the way of the European powers, almost as much as Turkey itself; but it is a far easier prey, because Morocco is hopelessly divided in interests and in fighting effectiveness, because of the feuds among the various tribes, and the ease with which one tribe can be set to fight another. This makes Morocco an inviting prey for the greedy, and the fiction of one or another of the European powers having interests to protect as against the other powers amounts simply to the old and well-recognized euphemism that "interests" in this case simply means "appetite."

Agadir, which has been occupied by German forces, military and naval, has in the past been often called Santa Cruz. It is the most southern good port in Morocco, but its commerce has gone into decay. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and had a large shipping. It is at the mouth of Wady Sus, has a good harbor, and is in fact the entrepot for the southern capital of Morocco, which is also called Morocco. The chain of mountains separating Morocco into northern and southern divisions has its southwestern terminus at Agadir, being the northern chain of the Atlas ranges. The province of which Agadir is the capital is

probably the richest in mines and metals of any in Morocco. These mines have been but little worked, and no one knows exactly what products may be expected of them. But that Germany has seized the choice part of Morocco, and is not likely to let it go, is an evident fact. It is very doubtful, moreover, if any of the other European powers will make any particular objection to the seizure, but it is altogether likely that the partition of Morocco among them will now be put into effect.

A STALWART ARCHBISHOP.

A case has arisen in Louisiana which has brought out the stalwart Americanism of Archbishop James Blenk of New Orleans. A complaint came to him signed by "white citizens" of St. Martin's Parish, which recited that a negro there shot and killed two white men and wounded a third; that he was fairly tried, and that five or six of the jury were Knights of Columbus and therefore Catholics; that the negro was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and that this pleased the community as represented by those "white citizens." It appears from their statement, however, that certain Catholic priests of the neighborhood applied to the Board of Pardons in behalf of the negro, asking pardon or commutation of the sentence, and that these priests had actually "gone so far as to engage the services of a lawyer to handle and plead their cause," and that this action on their part was "contrary to the wishes of the law-abiding citizens, and in open affront to the honorable judge and jury before whom his case appeared." Upon these allegations the "white citizens" put the question up to the Archbishop whether he could give his sanction to the actions of these priests who thus "mix up and drag Catholicism into judicial affairs of this nature." Concluding, these "white citizens" say that "the best of our Catholic people are disheartened, discouraged, and disgusted with their religion, which seeks political and judicial triumph at the expense of honor, truth, and religion;" winding up with the threat that Catholics in Louisiana will serve the church as the church has been served in France.

In his reply to the "white citizens," the Archbishop does not undertake to traverse the facts in the case at all, but confines himself simply to the question of his jurisdiction in civil affairs over the priests of his see. He replied in these stalwart words: "The priests of my diocese are under my authority only in matters of religion and church discipline. They are and remain, free men and American citizens, entitled to exercise independent of me all civil and political rights."

This is the traditional and proper attitude of the church as expressed and acted upon by all the high ecclesiastics of the country on all matters of this kind. Archbishop Blenk deserves the thanks of good citizens everywhere, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, for giving so clear and emphatic a statement of the freedom of action of Catholics, priests and laymen alike, in matters civil, political, and judicial.

THE LATEST IN SHOES.

The latest thing in shoes is the enormously expensive humming-bird shoe, which is thus described and commented upon by the Boston Traveler:

Shoes made of the breast feathers of humming birds are the latest extravagance of footwear. And an awfully inhuman extravagance it is! They are the creation of a Paris shoemaker. It takes about six months and many humming birds to make one pair, as the tiny breasts must be stitched together to make a kind of cloth of feathers. The effect is very beautiful. The shoe gleaming with tones of reds and golds mingled.

(The reds may represent the blood of the slain humming birds and the golds the wealth of the person who wears them.) A pair of these shoes cost only \$2500—in money. But they cost the lives of countless numbers of the most beautiful birds—so tiny and helpless—that nature ever created. And the saddest thing about it all is this. The shoes are made for women to wear!

It may be taken as a certainty that this new "creation of a Paris shoemaker" will become all the rage in wealthy fashionable circles, if it is of the attractive order which the description would imply. The sentiment and the sadness which naturally may attach to the new make of shoe will all go glimmering in the satisfaction which the wearer will feel in having something absolutely out of the reach of the hot polloi, and unattainable for the ordinary buyer. That which is exclusive and enormously expensive will be sure to take, without regard to its cruelty, or the devastation among the beautiful birds which will be necessitated in the making of the new and gorgeous footwear.

Topeka State Journal: "A crowd of curious Washington women flocked to the sugar trust investigation the other day to get a glimpse at Joe Smith, president of the Mormon Church. And they'd probably do the same if old Bluebeard made a reappearance in their vicinity."

James R. Keene, a New York stock operator, defines a "lamb" as "one who invests first and investigates afterwards." There's many a lamb, under that definition; but in practically every case the lamb might truly go up that the advice of the operator was taken to be investigation.

And now the fly is condemned as the real cause of infant paralysis. But it is noteworthy that in the near orient, where the fly swarms without restraint and invades everything, infant paralysis has never been heard of.

Keith-O'Brien Company Dry Goods. Advertisement featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and hat, with the text 'The Round-Up Sale will start all over Wednesday morning.'

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