

The Salt Lake Tribune

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Wednesday, January 29, 1913.

Maybe this is the "January thaw" we hear so much about.

It's a good thing there is plenty of snow in the hills, for it's going fast in the valleys.

The Mining Exchange starts the year well, under a new president. Here's to its prosperity!

The death of H. S. Coombs removes a well-known old-timer and printer. He was a good man, faithful and true.

The Balkan war news sinks into insignificance before the suffragette war in England. And the suffragettes seem to be gaining, too.

Just at the time when it is proposed to make divorce less easy in Nevada a legislator in Ohio proposes to make it more easy in that State. It's hard to adjust all opinions.

Vice President-elect Marshall has taken a copy of the Senate Manual with him to study in the Mojave desert, where he has gone for a rest. Talking dryness to drought, which is worse than carrying coals to Newcastle.

The "pork barrel" continues to roll in spite of protests from some of the Democratic members that to continue to roll it would show bad faith toward the public in the Democratic pledges of economy. But what's economy among friends, with "pork" in sight?

The Philippine question is not to be settled by the amiable folly of a few Democratic talkers; for a very pronounced opposition to shirking responsibility and making ourselves ridiculous in the archipelago has developed among the rank and file of the party.

Secretary Knox's reply to the British protest of the Panama canal tolls is generally commented on with favor in the Eastern press. But it is to be observed that, as usual, those who hold the British view in this matter continue to hold it. Thus, no matter how strong the presentation, the opposition still opposes.

Uncle Joe Cannon denies that he is singing "swan songs." It would be just like the stalwart old chap to "come back." And it would not be unprecedented if he should have as big a majority with him in the succeeding House as there would be against him, were he a member of the House that comes in on March 4th.

The Sunset organ sneers at the "fawning subservience" of the Tribune towards the chief of police; and yet in the same article in which it does this, it quotes from us what it holds to be a severe arraignment of that chief. On the one hand it had a malicious venom to exude; on the other a defense to make, which explains the shifty contrivance.

Boston Globe: "The sale in London of some land abutting on the new Mall archway at Charing Cross for \$127 a square foot has brought out the statement that land at the corner of Broadway and Wall street in New York at the last sale brought \$558.55 a square foot, so that property at this corner is worth \$4,334,834 an acre. Any one who has time can take pencil and paper and see if the figuring is right."

The County Commissioners do not do well in undertaking to evade the law in appointments. The Legislature is in session, and on a proper and convincing showing, that body would doubtless give the Commissioners authority to appoint such officials as are needed. But it is a bad example for the Commissioners to undertake to circumvent the law. Their actions should be straightforward and unquestionable, fully supported in the law.

The wiping out of our present revenue laws and the enactment of an entirely new set, as provided in the thirteen measures introduced in the Utah Senate on Monday by Senator Smith, will make the revenue officers of the counties and the State sit up and take notice, and even if only partly enacted, they will force much study. But if they are improvements on the old system, the study will be good for the officials, and, we trust, beneficial to the taxpayers. But if their purpose is mainly to increase the revenue...

mands on the taxpayers, the new will not be welcomed, had as the old system is.

A PROPER VETO.

We think that the public sentiment will unquestionably approve the veto of Governor Spry applied to the bill which was designed to force the closing of the legislative session on the sixtieth day as the Constitution contemplates. To pass a bill like this would give the courts a review power or supervision over the acts of the legislature which would in itself be a violation of the principle of the division of the government into three independent branches; to enact the bill would give the courts a powerful check upon the legislature.

To be sure, Senator Smith, author of the bill, denies this, and says that the bill would simply establish a rule of evidence, and therefore could not be called unconstitutional. But the establishment of that rule of evidence would give precisely the results pointed out by Governor Spry in his veto message; and so it comes to the same thing in the end; the courts would be invested with a controlling power to determine when the session of the legislature ended, and to declare invalid any law passed after the expiration of the final hour on the sixtieth day of the session.

The veto is a good one, and the Senate did well to refuse to pass the bill over it.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION.

A bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Utah legislature by Representative Skolfield "to establish a minimum wage commission and to provide for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors."

The wage commission which would be created on the passage of this bill would have extraordinary powers of destruction to any business which it might be disconcerted with. The bill would in fact give that wage commission complete power to break up any business that employed women or children. It would invite constant litigation, and would enable the commission to post an unfair and oppressive firm, corporation or establishment which it might have difficulty with or dislike, subject only to review by the courts.

It has a number of special provisions which would get people into trouble all the time. An instance of this is the requirement which would compel any newspaper to publish the findings, decrees, or notices of the commission at its regular rates for the space taken, under penalty of a fine not less than \$100 for each offense. The bill undertakes to exempt any newspaper from a libel suit or action for damages for publishing the name of any employer in accordance with the provisions of the proposed act, "unless such publication contains some willful misrepresentation." But that would be a matter for the courts to determine.

In the meantime, the newspaper would be under the requirement of the law to print the finding against any concern which the commission might disapprove, and if the court should find that the commission has willfully misrepresented the concern which it finds against, the newspaper would still have to print the finding and take its own chances on a libel suit or judgment for damages. And besides, if the concern attacked were incorporated outside the State, this law would be no possible protection against a suit for damages brought in the Federal court.

Nothing of this kind could be possibly upheld by any fair court, and we direct the attention of the legislature to this bill, as one calculated to foment constant and bitter strife and litigation, with the certainty of getting people into trouble constantly without just cause and without redress for unjust action taken by the commission.

In departures from well approved methods and principles of legislation it is well for the legislature always to get the best possible advice on such requirements; and we advise the legislature to be extremely cautious about this sort of legislation, and to bring the provisions of any bill of this kind within reasonable bounds.

RAILROADS IN NOVEMBER.

We have from the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington a report on railroad business for the month of November last. This Bureau is established for the scientific study of transportation problems, and its monthly reports are of the widest interest.

According to this report the high tide of business in the United States continued during that month to be reflected in the railway statistics compiled by the Bureau from the reports of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission. These returns for November show an increase over November of the previous year, but do not maintain the ratio of increase displayed in October; while operating revenues increased \$122 per mile of line for the month, operating expenses increased \$74, and net revenue only \$48.33. Taxes were greater than for the previous November, amounting to \$46 per mile of line. Operating income averaged \$12.11 per mile of line for each day in November, an amount greater by \$1.63 than for November, 1911. This is the entire amount available to the railways for rentals, interest on bonds, appropriations, and dividends.

For the five months of the fiscal year the net operating revenue per mile of line of the Eastern railways, compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, increased 9.3 per cent; that of the Western railways increased 15.8 per cent, while that of the railways of the South increased less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

For the eleven months of the calendar year the net operating revenue per mile of line of the Eastern railways, compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, increased 4.8 per cent; that of the Western railways increased 7.4 per cent, while that of the railways of the South shows a decrease of 4.5 per cent.

All of which shows very clearly that the railroad business is a very fair and striking gauge of the general business of the country at large.

THE DUTY ON ZINC.

The move made upon Congress by the Missouri zinc producers is on the same line as that made by the Utah zinc and lead producers. The argument for the miners of each of these metals in both States is the same. The argument showing the necessity of the tariff in order to allow of the mining of lead and of zinc, with the payment of fair American wages, is complete. There is no escaping the points made. The duty is a revenue producer, showing that the tariff does not exclude the metals, and is in fact a competitive tariff.

There is no possible suspicion of a monopoly in the production of zinc or of lead, for such production is widely scattered, is on an independent basis for every separate mine or company; there is no combination or trust in the least affecting the mining of zinc or lead, nor can there be.

The assumption that the wages paid to miners in the mining of lead and of zinc are on a scale far beyond that of the Mexican miner is an undoubted fact, and it is a fact that the Mexican miner is the one most to be feared in this matter; as the one who threatens to invade our markets with his cheap product and cut down the wages of miners in zinc and lead mines.

A far greater proportion of the cost of producing zinc and lead goes to the payment of labor than in the production of almost any other article that goes into our industries or upon our markets. The cost of this production, therefore, is higher in this country than in Mexico, and a reduction in the tariff would open our markets a flood of lead and zinc produced by the poorly paid labor of Mexico, and would force many of our lead and zinc mines to close down.

The Missouri case is precisely the same as our own, and we are glad to see that the Missouri zinc miners are making such a vigorous and convincing fight against the reduction of the tariff.

TO STERILIZE THE UNFIT.

A letter from a medical expert has been shown to us in support of the bill creating a Bureau of Eugenics which is now before the legislature. This letter is especially earnest on the provisions of that bill which refer to the sterilization of the unfit, and against propagation by those unfit to procreate. The letter calls upon all right-minded citizens to come to the support of this proposition. The stress of the letter is largely devoted to the consideration of the feeble-minded, and the sickening misery presented by them to those who have them in charge.

With all this The Tribune is in perfect agreement. We have approved it heretofore, and approve it now. The name "eugenics" is as good as any other under which to urge this beneficial proposition, for that it is sure to be beneficial to the human race there can be no question whatever. The feeble-minded, idiots, chronic insane, or other derelicts of humanity, should certainly not be permitted to propagate their evils upon the race. There should be no unfortunate issue from such parentage, and the letter does well when it refers to the condition of such persons as that of "abject misery."

It is justly urged that sterilization of the unfit is the only absolutely efficient and humane method that can be applied. The great desideratum in all this is to prevent the reproduction of the unfit, and surely there ought to be no objection to that, but every one ought to approve it. So far as we are concerned, there is not only with us a fervent approval of the proposition, but we would go much further, and apply the sterilization process to both sexes of the unfit, and would apply it also to those miserable males who make their living from the denizens of the underworld, who attach to those unfortunate, rob them and abuse them.

So that, while fully supporting this proposition for sterilizing the unfit, The Tribune unqualifiedly urges its application, and trusts that the legislature will give this proposition the serious attention which it merits, and the favorable action which the protection it would give to the human race demands.

A BUOYANT FABRIC.

There is a constant succession of inventions helpful to humanity, and some of these are of striking quality from time to time. We note, for example, descriptions in the newspapers of the making of a new fabric, buoyant in water, evidently well calculated to replace the ordinary life-saving belt that is commonly carried in the staterooms of passengers upon ships. According to the accounts, the passengers only have to dress in the material newly fabricated, and they will be buoyed up in the water precisely as they would if they had life-preservers buckled under their arms.

The substance from which this new fabric is made is raised in the Philippines, a sort of cotton called kapok. This has been all along supposed to be of no utility in making cloth, but a German chemist named Hartwig has succeeded in making out of it a fabric which is called "retting." It is said that this fabric is quite presentable as

wearing material, and its remarkable property of buoyancy is its recommendation for clothing for those who take ship or who are much about the water. Tests were made recently in Manila harbor which demonstrated certain desirable results. A woman was kept comfortably afloat for several hours by an undershirt of "retting." Two soldiers in full uniform with their "retting" equipment under their blouses were sustained easily in the water by that equipment, and were able to discharge their rifles and to perform with ease certain evolutions while borne up by the "retting." A cushion two feet square was put upon the water, and three men found themselves unable to submerge it. The "retting" maintains its buoyancy from twenty-four hours to four days, according to its preparation, and according to the severity of the tests applied.

From all the accounts, we should say that "retting" is one of the most valuable discoveries of the time. It can easily be made to save many lives, and doubtless there will be a very keen demand for it. If the passengers on the Titanic had been clothed in "retting," provided the accounts coming from Manila about this new fabric are correct, doubtless a very large number of those who perished could have been saved. And with the qualities so claimed for this new fabric, very much less will be needed by way of equipment for life-saving on the steamers, provided the passengers are provided with suits of "retting" to be used in case of emergency.

ITS DEFENSE MERE QUIBBLE.

The Deseret News last night had a two-column defense of the Whitney book concerning which we had something to say on Monday. We pointed out the evident bias and malignity of Whitney in his treatment of the Federal officials, and named especially Judge Drummond. But the News says that Whitney "censures nobody, not even Judge Drummond, except in so far as the statement of the fact involves censure." But Whitney says (see page 95), "Those assailed by Judge Drummond maintained that his resignation and departure were owing to an exposure of certain immoral acts which caused all Utah to ring with his shame." And yet there is no censure of Judge Drummond!

For the most part the News editorial is mere assertion, quibble, and denial of plain facts, for proof of which the book itself is evidence. One matter, however, is worth mentioning; that is in connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre. We stated that Whitney had suppressed the participation of white men in that massacre, laying it to the Indians. Upon this the News quotes Whitney's reference to John D. Lee's leadership in that matter, and where he says in that connection, "other white men took part in the killing." This shows that Whitney knew perfectly well but willfully suppressed the facts of the case; that the militia of that part of the State was ordered out and took part in the massacre. This is the crucial point in the whole matter. It is not that "other white men with Lee" took part in the killing. The point is the official participation in it by the authorities in that part of the State. To the claim that there was not space to give the facts, we point out that there is much blank space on the page, a small part of which could have given the facts.

We are quite willing to rest the case upon our showing, even with the opening which the News so gaily entered, to the discomfiture of Whitney, and care nothing whatever for the virulence of the Deseret News, nor its citations of approval of Whitney's book by persons who do not know the facts of the case and who are, therefore, not competent to judge it.

DELAY ON THE CABINET.

The dispatches inform us that President-elect Wilson has determined in his own mind upon the members of his Cabinet. He is not yet willing to name them, nor to write them down opposite the positions that they are to occupy, but he has them in his mind, and will write them down when he gets ready; but until he does so no one will know his selections.

It is to be hoped that President-elect Wilson will not make needless delay in announcing the membership of his Cabinet; for, as explained in an Eastern contemporary, this delay is likely to prove the source of very serious embarrassment to him, and the reason of this embarrassment is thus explained: "On Mr. Wilson's return to Princeton from a recent trip it is understood that he found some thousands of letters awaiting him, many of them relating to the Cabinet question. It is more and more evident that the stories about the lack of suitable Cabinet material are having their effect in encouraging hosts of unsuitable candidates to press their claims. The refusal of these applications will cause the usual heartburnings and will undoubtedly lead to trouble for the administration. Other considerations of more importance also dictate greater promptness in the determination of the personnel of the Cabinet, as soon as it is possible for the new Executive to make his selection without too great risk. A delay until the actual opening of the new administration would be unfortunate."

All of which is not only plausible but reasonable; and if President-elect Wilson has in fact determined upon the membership of his Cabinet, the sooner he takes the public into his confidence the better it will be.

Advertisement for Embroidered Robes by KOB KOB KEITH O'BRIEN Co. Features a woman in a long, ornate robe and a hat. Text includes: 'EMBROIDERED ROBES', 'Embroidered on Fine Sheer Batiste', 'A very fortunate purchase of a small lot of exclusive patterns permit a price less than half. As the quantity is limited and they cannot be replaced this season for anything near the price, we advise an early selection.', '\$8.00 is the usual price, special \$3.95', 'CORNER OF STATE and BROADWAY'.

GARDEN SAGE DARKENS GRAY HAIR SO NATURALLY NOBODY CAN TELL

Restores Its Lustre, Prevents Scalp Itching, Dandruff and Falling Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. While it is a messy, tedious task, it well repays those whose hair is turning gray, faded and streaked. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred fold. Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair and is the best thing known to remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody chooses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time which requires but a few moments. Do this at night and by morning the gray hair has disappeared and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant. It certainly helps folks look years younger and twice as attractive, says a well-known downtown druggist, Special Agents: Schramm, Johnson, Drugs, Five stores. (Advertisement.)

DIG INTO THIS MINE OF 35,000 TOPICS

Readers of The Tribune Have Two More Days to Clip Coupon for Great Books.

There was a tremendous response to The Tribune's "book bargain" last week. The "bargain" was genuine, and consisted of a complete set of Everybody's Cyclopaedia, which usually sells for \$12, at the ridiculously low price of \$2.35 for the five volumes. The only other requirement was a coupon clipped from The Tribune. The demand was so great that The Tribune felt it duty bound to give its readers another opportunity. Hence, announcement is made elsewhere in today's issue that another two days will be given to the distribution of this wonderful set of reference books. Next Friday and Saturday are the days and the price remains the same, \$2.35 for the five volumes complete. Everybody's Cyclopaedia is a reference work that should be in every home. Every school boy and girl should have access to it, and every office should have a set on a convenient shelf. The five volumes are filled with information needed by all every day. It treats 35,000 subjects, all carefully arranged for quick reference. Just what one needs relating to history, biography, science, invention, art, agriculture, electricity, architecture—all "boiled down" to just the point you want. The five volumes are of convenient size and are beautifully bound and illustrated. The sets are too bulky to be sent by mail, but out-of-town readers can have them for \$2.35, the set to be sent by express, shipping charges to be paid by the receiver. Look for the coupon printed elsewhere in today's paper and clip it without delay.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES. Consult county clerk or the respective signers for further information.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN SHARP, deceased. The undersigned will sell at private sale the following real property located in Salt Lake City, Utah: Commencing at a point 454 feet north of the southeast corner of lot 2, block 75, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, in Salt Lake City, Utah; thence north 12° 15' east, thence east 57 feet; thence south 64 feet; thence west 7 feet; thence north 65 feet; thence east 80 feet to the point of beginning; together with all rights of way and easements appurtenant thereto or used therewith, on or after Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1913. The bids will be received at the office of P. L. Williams, Esq., in the Deseret News building, Salt Lake City.

Investment Advice. We always are glad to have customers confer with us as to the investments they think of making. The investing of funds is our profession, and we can often help you avoid the investments that will prove unprofitable. We are never too busy to attend to these things for you.

NATIONAL COPPER BANK. "Courtesy, Helpfulness, Strength."

FARMERS AND STOCKGROWERS BANK. "THE PEOPLE'S BANK"

CAPITAL \$300,000.00

Now open for business in its temporary quarters, 24 East 1st. So. Commercial and Savings Accounts solicited. 4 per cent interest paid on savings deposit.

Always Fresh. "Gold Nugget" butter has a rich, sweet, delicious-like flavor which will absolutely satisfy you.

Nelson & Ricks Co. Not in any butter trust.

UNION DENTAL CO. 212 MAIN STREET. Honest Work. Honest Prices. Painless extraction of teeth or surgery. All work guaranteed. REMEMBER US. We Treat You Right. Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 2. Phone 1124.

Advertisement for PAINLESS WITHERS DENTIST. Features a portrait of a man and text: '122 1/2 GOLD CROWNS \$3.50', 'BRIDGE WORK \$3.50', 'PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25¢'. Also includes: 'The National Bank of the Republic. United States Depository. Capital \$1,000,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,000,000.00. Deposits... A bank whose resources, connections and wide connections enable it to tend the best possible service to its corporation, broker, merchant and individual. Four per cent interest on time deposits. We are a member of the City Clearing House.'

AS AN INVESTMENT. No other plan offers superior inducements in the way of perfect security and margin of profit—than our "Certificate of Deposit." The principal is available when needed. It may be transferred to another when desired by endorsement. The interest is payable semi-annually. It may be added to the principal and bear interest. Isn't it simple and desirable proposition? Utah Savings & Trust Company. A Commercial and Savings Bank. Nearly 24 Years Old. 235 MAIN STREET. Where All the Town Goes Up and Down.

BLANCHARD BUTTER. The cream from which "BLANCHARD" Butter is made is the best to be had, and is all pasteurized before being used. The result is the richest and purest butter known. Try it today. Jensen Creamery Co.

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