

The Salt Lake Tribune

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ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

President Wilson has allowed it to become known that he opposes the literacy test as a check on immigration. The Tribune has already pointed out the chief objection to this test. It will permit the smart crooks and the educated men and women who are potential criminals to enter this country without hindrance, whereas the strong, healthy and honest who are illiterate will be excluded.

In this connection the President has dropped a hint that "assisted immigration" should be stopped. He believes, and most of those who have studied the question support him in the belief, that if the undesirable immigration promoted by the ocean carrying trust can be stopped, this country will reap a benefit greater than it could gain from any test or combination of tests.

For thirty years the steamship companies have made it their business to swamp the United States with immigrants of all classes and degrees. It was to their advantage to drum up trade all over the world, and this they did by various objectionable means. A well-known trick was one of the favorite and most successful methods of deceiving immigrants. An agent of a steamship company would pose as a returning immigrant in his home country. He would boast about the easy wealth he acquired in the United States and would flash bills of large denominations in public places. Having interested his old neighbors, he would spin them wonderful yarns about the money to be made in the United States in a few months or years. As a consequence the poor people would sell all their goods, and, if possible, borrow money to get to the United States.

This is but one of the means by which the ocean carrying trust has turned into this country a constant stream of paupers, illiterates, criminals, and physical and mental defectives. Of late years the government has met with considerable success in excluding the unhealthy and criminal. Paupers, illiterates, and potential criminals, however, have poured into this country by hundreds of thousands. With the assistance of the ocean carrying trust these immigrants have been able to pass through the network of laws as if it were a sieve.

The President's hostility to the literacy test is probably due in part to his clear recollection that it is not in accord with Democratic precedent. Tests of this kind often have been proposed on the Republican side of the house and senate, and hitherto have met with Democratic opposition. If the President has his way, and it is generally conceded that he can have his way whenever he desires, the new provisions of the immigration bill will be directed against "assisted immigration."

Should the President and his advisers succeed in devising provisions to meet this evil they will deserve the congratulations of their countrymen, for such provisions will go far toward minimizing pauper, criminal and even illiterate immigration.

H. L. A. CULMER.

In the passing of H. L. A. Culmer the state of Utah has lost one of its most eminent citizens, no matter how judged, and all humanity has been deprived of a true brother. Mr. Culmer's entire life was a struggle upward, even as a little flower springing from a seed in a rock cleft ever turns its face to the sun and climbs up and up. His beginning was humble. No advantages came to him from indulgent parents. While yet almost an infant he was compelled to become self-supporting. And thus life began, a life reliant upon self alone for maintenance, for education, and for everything else that more fortunate children have provided for them.

Though he loved nature in all her moods and though art appealed to him in its mystic call, the stern demands of life compelled the subordination of inclination to duty, so that for years his great passion—that of painting—was indulged in as a recreation, to be sparingly enjoyed and only in moments of relaxation. Having educated himself, he became a master of business

affairs, and for many years after coming to Utah was known as the head of successful commercial concerns. Less than a half dozen years ago he retired from active business, and he had since devoted his unflagging energies to his paintings and to public affairs in which he had for many years displayed a deep and genuinely philosophical interest.

In his career as an artist he touched the public heart deeply with several notable paintings that will remain his most lasting monument, for they evince the sympathetic brush of the man of broad outlook, the idealist with the exactly trained brain of the business man.

Mr. Culmer was always a consistent supporter of his state; not an uninformed patriot, but always highly informed and prepared to demonstrate with statistics and data why Utah is superior to other commonwealths. He was a valuable and valued member of the Commercial Club, in fact one of its founders, and always subsequently a working member in anything that might be helpful to the club, the city and the state.

In a great variety of ways Mr. Culmer was wonderfully endowed by a bountiful nature, though no gift was more beneficent than the kindly heart which drew to him so many friends. Three score years were his—all filled to overflowing with work. No rest came until the Great Painter touched him gently on the forehead and summoned him to the Beautiful Land.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

In these days of progress and reform, not to say fads, foibles and fancies, a number of things have been and are being done which meet with universal approval. One of the most noteworthy of these is the study of the conditions surrounding the birth, education and well-being of the children of the United States.

In the closing days of the administration of President Taft a children's bureau was established in the department of labor, the duties of the bureau being to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to child life among all classes of people, and especially to investigate the questions of birthrate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children and, indeed, all matters which could possibly have anything to do with the rising generation.

The first annual report of the chief of the children's bureau, Julia C. Lathrop, has just come to hand. Necessarily, owing to the shortness of time since the organization of the bureau, the report is not exhaustive. Nevertheless quite a bit of information may be gleaned from its perusal. For instance, attention is called to the fact that nearly one-third of the population of the United States, 31,220,361 persons, consists of children under sixteen years of age. The figures are of course taken from the census report of 1910. The fact that a vast majority of these children are of average health and opportunity has been established by the bureau.

Upon the subject of infant mortality the report lays the greatest stress. At the outset attention is called to the fact that the United States differs from all other civilized countries in having no general system of birth registration, rendering it impossible to state with accuracy the proportionate loss. Recourse is had to the report of the census bureau, which estimates that our actual loss last year was 200,000 babies under one year of age.

The bureau of child labor reaches the conclusion, and we have no doubt the health officers of the country will agree, that "at least half of these little ones would not be living had we, as individuals and communities, applied those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known and available." The old idea that a high infant death rate indicates a greater degree of vigor in the survivors no longer obtains.

Upon this point the report says that "it is agreed that the conditions which destroy so many of the youngest lives of the community must also result in crippling and maiming many others and must react unfavorably upon the health of the entire community." One would not have to travel far to find a physician who would voice his agreement with the above conclusion.

The necessity of careful registration of births in the United States has been pointed out continually for the last fifty years, but very little effort has been made by the lawmakers in that direction. Children come into the world and go out of it in some communities without a line in any official record or even the family bible. In the old country this duty is performed by the parish churches. Owing to the innumerable creeds in the United States the country is not subdivided on an ecclesiastical basis, each denomination recording its own christenings and no attention being paid the advent into the world of the infants of those who do not claim membership.

The doctors are required in most states to report births, but doctors are not always called in such cases, and consequently no blank is filled out when the neighbor women are called upon to officiate. State laws are notoriously inefficient in the matter of registering the birth of infants. If we are to have a uniform marriage and divorce law, which so many reformers advocate, it would not be a bad idea for the federal government to also provide for an accurate record of the birth of infants at the same time.

As before stated, the bureau has not had time to make an exhaustive study

of all the conditions surrounding child life. No doubt a more comprehensive report will be made next year.

ROBBER BARONS OF ART.

Excited discussion probably will follow in the wake of Gutzon Borglum's charge that "nearly 60 per cent of all the monuments and statues in the United States, including those in Statuary Hall at Washington, were not made by those whose names they bear."

This noted sculptor, in an address to the Women's Political Union, declared that while artists were starving on small pay, others were garnering glory not their due. He said that he had known two or three sculptors who had committed suicide because they had been doing other men's work, while the other men were getting the credit and the material profit.

Although this is a startling charge, it has been paralleled more than once in the history of art. Not so very many years ago it was intimated that certain American millionaires who had blossomed forth as authors had done none of the writing themselves, but had paid impecunious authors to do it. About twenty years ago it transpired that a famous short story, "La Belle Nivernaise," until that time ascribed to Daudet, had been written by an understudy, although Daudet probably had had some part in it. During the discussion entailed by this discovery some interesting literary secrets were revealed. Literary men flew to the defense of Daudet, declaring that it had been the custom among the noted French authors to parcel out some of their work among aspiring writers who applied to them for instruction and guidance. It was asserted that Dumas, pere, had conducted a sort of literary manufacturing establishment, in which thirty or forty men were employed to suggest ideas, look up historical material, or do the actual writing of books, which later were published under the great name of Dumas. The defenders of this system averred that the genius of the master was in all the work; that it was he who transmuted the base metal of ordinary talent into the pure gold of genius.

De Maupassant was an understudy in the atelier of his uncle, the celebrated Flaubert, author of "Madame Bovary" and "Salambo," and did not produce anything under his own name until he was about thirty years of age. Almost immediately he assumed the position of a master craftsman in the literary art, and the time soon came when his work was more highly regarded than that of Flaubert himself.

Should the charge made by Gutzon Borglum drive into the open any of the men who have been gaining money and reputation through the work of others, it is likely that the same excuses offered in defense of Dumas and Daudet will once more be resorted to.

It is to be presumed, of course, that the men accused by Borglum are themselves sculptors. Having been awarded contracts for extensive work by the government, municipalities, corporations or individuals, they probably have found it impossible to do all the work themselves, and naturally have employed others. Not wishing to confess that the sculptures were not just what had been ordered, they permitted their names to be attached to each work. If their names are made public they probably will say that the poor artists merely performed the manual labor and wrought out the ideas of the master.

This is a sample of an art which has been brought to perfection by the modern world—the art of grafting and faking. In his "Lines to a Critic," Kipling suggests that the contractors who built the pyramids probably supplied poor material at high prices and took their graft even as our contractors do today. In the days of Praxiteles the famous Greek sculptors probably availed themselves of the manual skill and even of the ideas of meaner men, but in our day, when everything is done on a big scale, we no doubt have regular manufacturing establishments where sculptors without reputations create masterpieces for sculptors who are already celebrities.

Hobson is scheduled for another go with Japan after his fight with Demon Rum. It might be different at the White House if "votes for women" meant votes for Wilson.

The call of the penitentiary seems to be depriving Tammany of leaders in large numbers. Chicago will now have not only more voters than any other American city, but lovelier ones.—Chicago News.

Huerta says he is sending 200,000 soldiers against the rebels. Evidently Huerta has studied Falstaff's mathematics. The investigation in New York shows that the grafters gain their greatest profit from "repairing" highways. Most of the money appropriated for this object appears to have been spent in repairing fences.

Detroit Socialists say that Henry Ford has dealt labor a severe blow by dividing among his employees \$10,000,000 of profits. To be hit with a roll of bills like that is a blow that would kill most of us.

Next! O, see the Poor Man! What ails the Poor Man? The Poor Man is Suffering. Why does the Poor Man Suffer? He has Fever and Chills, Tricky Head, Dyspepsia, Hives, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration and Insomnia.

Was the Poor Man in a Railroad Wreck? No, Rollo, he has just returned from his Annual Vacation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miscellany

The Wireless Hoax.

Any one who has given the matter any thought must have realized the facility with which wireless telegraphy can be utilized by the mischiefmaker or the practical joker. Marconi messages may be flashed into the air from a secret source, to be picked up by chance receivers within a wide radius. There is no easy way of discovering whence the messages come, and they are bound to be accepted in good faith.

The first practical illustration of the possibilities for mischief in wireless telegraphy was offered last week. Some unknown operator flashed forth a story of the burning of the passenger steamer Rio Grande, and of the heroic rescue of all on board by a British ship. It was a pure hoax. The perpetrator could have had no possible motive but that of the practical joker. It was an elaborate and reprehensible joke. Yet it was accepted and published as the truth.

There is already a federal law providing fine or imprisonment for the perpetrator of such a jest. The difficulty is to catch him and to prove him guilty. There is no telltale record of his activity. Those who received his message have no possible means of knowing from what direction it came. The difficulty of detection seems to be the mental scope of the cleverest detective of recent fiction.

Yet as wireless becomes more and more a part of the life of the world, there must be some means devised to prevent the flashing of canards. It is easy to fancy what great distress and positive harm might arise from the activities of the irresponsible amateur or the malicious professional. The time may come when the wireless detective will be an important functionary of the secret service of all civilized nations.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Hello!

When you meet a friend in woe, Walk right up and say "Hello!" Say "Hello!" and "How d'ye do!" And "How's the world ausing you?" Slip the fellow on the back, And the mental scope of the whack; Walk right up and don't be slow, Greet and shake, and say "Hello!"

Is he clothed in rags? Oh, sho! Walk right up and say "Hello!" Rags are but a common roll; Just for wrapping up a soul; And a soul is worth a true Hall and hearty "How d'ye do!" Don't be bashful, don't be slow, Take his hand and say "Hello!"

When the big ships meet, they say, They salute and pass away. So it is with you and me, Lonesome ships upon the sea; Each one sailing his own log For a port beyond the fog. So let your speaking trumpet blow, Raise your voice and shout "Hello!"

When we leave this house of clay, A'wandering to that far-away, When we journey to that strange Country 'o'er the side the range, And the souls we've met will know Who we be, and say "Hello!" —Unknown.

The Indian on the Increase.

The Indians of Canada, according to a recent report, are increasing at the rate of 2000 a year. The Indian population of the dominion at the close of the year was 105,490. The Indians in the United States are increasing in numbers at about the same ratio. At the close of the fiscal year in 1913 the census showed 304,601 Indians, in 1912 it showed 330,693. Oklahoma has a larger Indian population than the whole of Canada.

The Indians are not vanishing. They are growing year by year more numerous and less troublesome, more industrious and prosperous, and afflicted less by disease and dissipation.—Syracuse Post Standard.

Think Right

If you have "worked and saved" for years—let no one persuade you to risk your reserve fund or "nest egg" because an attractive rate of interest is offered. A large rate of interest usually means a big risk. Positive safety with 4 per cent interest is after all the more alluring inducement. See us concerning saving and investments.

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PAINLESS WITHERS DENTIST. 122 1/2 S MAIN. GOLD CROWNS \$3.50, BRIDGE WORK \$3.50, PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

Keith O'Brien Co. ANY SUIT or COAT In the Basement Store \$4.95 Values to \$25.00. Your choice of the entire stock of Basement Store Suits and Coats can now be had for \$4.95. Nothing is reserved—the values are as high as \$25.00.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats HALF PRICE. 100 boys' suits in conservative two and three-button, double breasted models. Colors grays, browns, tans and dark mixtures. These are the celebrated Ivan Frank Co. clothes for boys. Sizes 9 to 18 years. Prices \$7.50 to \$15.00—HALF PRICE. OVERCOATS—A large assortment of the popular models and colors for boys. Coats the boys like. Also made by Ivan Frank Co. and guaranteed satisfactory in every respect. Sizes 2 1/2 to 18. Prices, \$4.00 to \$18.00. HALF PRICE.

The Best February Shoe Sale We Ever Held. Is keeping the Main Floor Shoe Section busy all day. And it should when one considers the good values—Wright & Peters' \$5.00 shoes for \$2.95, also Edwin C. Burt's, Murray Shoe Co.'s and Wichert and Gardiner's \$5.00 and \$7.00 shoes for \$2.95. These are only two of the good features of this sale. Many other exceptional values at reduced prices await your selection. Come as soon as you can as this sale will not last much longer. CHILDREN'S SHOES ARE INCLUDED.

VALENTINES Reduced Prices. 8c-12c booklets, 5c each. 25c red satin heart shaped boxes for bonbons, 20c each. 15c to 20c engraved cards with envelopes, 10c each. 10c bonbon boxes, 5c each. 95c to \$1.25 folding valentines, 50c each. A large assortment of table decorations for valentine parties, in our stationery department. 5c postcards, 2 for 5 cents.

UNDERPRICED MERCHANDISE SQUARE. Boys' Wash Suits, Gloves and Hats. Boys' wash suits in the newest models; guaranteed fast colors; all sizes knickerbocker trousers; percales, chambray, ginghams, madras and other materials; \$2.50 and \$2.25 values for \$1.35; sizes 2 to 10. Boys' fur gloves, \$1.25 and \$2.00 values, 65c. The large sizes will fit many men. Boys' hats, worth \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, for 73c. Cloth and feather models.

The Millinery Section has a beautiful selection of patterns, values as high as \$15---specially priced \$1.50.

"Do It Electrically" Mazda Lamps Stand the Knocks. Strong, durable Mazda lamps are now available. See demonstration of this in the window of our Electric Shop on Main street. Mazdas are for sale at our Electric Shop and all electric supply dealers. Utah Light & Railway Company "Electricity for Everything"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial district of the state of Utah, in and for Salt Lake County. In the matter of the voluntary assignment to the undersigned, Newton Farr, for the use and benefit of its creditors, and all creditors of said corporation are hereby notified to present to the undersigned at 320-322 Continental National Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, within three months from the date of the first publication hereof, any claims, under oath, which they have against said corporation, or their claims will be barred. NEWTON FARR, SALT LAKE CITY, JANUARY 7, 1914. NOTICE. To whom it may concern: I am responsible for any obligations contracted in my name unless accompanied by order. L. C. FARR.