

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE. Rain; colder.

THE METALS. Silver, 67 1/2c per ounce. Copper (casting)—14 1/2c per pound.

CHANLER OF NEW YORK.

A very industrious and generous literary bureau in New York is sending out beautifully written interviews and other canned press matter showing the wonderful popularity and marvelous eligibility of one Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket.

The most recent lubrication emanating from this source begins innocently enough with the rather vague statement that numerous folks in the south have decided that Bryan will not be available in 1908, and that Hearst will no longer claim to be Democrat enough to seek a nomination.

"The south is going to look over very carefully every candidate submitted from the north. It has already discarded Hearst because he says he is no longer a Democrat. Folk of Missouri it regards as too light politically. Gray of Delaware is too old and is too closely allied with the interest now arrayed against President Roosevelt to be available.

"The man who most seems to strike the southern fancy is Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler of New York state. He has been invited to deliver an address at the Georgia state fair at Atlanta on Oct. 19, and has accepted the invitation. It is up to Chanler to make good. He knows that he has been invited for a sort of trying-out spin in the presidential sweepstakes, and he has confidence enough in himself to accept the challenge.

"The positive announcement by Mr. Hearst that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for president bears out what we have said in former letters regarding Mr. Hearst's political intentions. He, best of all men, has facilities for feeling the public pulse in New York state. The reports made to Mr. Hearst by his various lieutenants in the different counties up the state all go to show the growing popularity of Governor Chanler. Mr. Hearst feels that he himself, in a measure, is responsible for this and is greatly pleased with the situation. If between now and the time of the next Democratic convention Mr. Hearst decides that he is really a Democrat, and no one who knows the man doubts for a moment but that he is, stranger things might happen than to see Mr. Hearst walk into the convention and place Lieutenant Governor Chanler's name in nomination."

All of which is highly interesting and important, if true. Press agents' nominations contribute a little, a very little to the enlightenment of an ignorant and anxious public, but they do not elect delegates or make nominations. In the case of Alton B. Parker a very similar game worked admirably, but it was worked with the valuable assistance of the men who happened to be prominent in Democratic national politics, and the result at election has made the party, particularly in the west and south, the least bit cautious about accepting at par the unknown wonders so heralded.

Mr. Chanler is lieutenant governor of New York, though a good many people would have difficulty in recalling the fact unaided. He is also a gentleman who has been so fortunate as to have been born rich; he has had no opportunity to work for a living and is, therefore, ineligible for the job. One man who has missed the training of hardship is quite out of the presidency

for this generation. If Mr. Chanler will take the kindly counsel of the west, he will turn his press agents over to a circus or some theatrical organization where the returns will justify the expense. He has as much show of being the Democratic nominee next year as he has of succeeding the czar of Russia on his throne.

ARE THE CHURCHES CORDIAL?

An old, old question has been investigated and discussed in an interesting way by Miss Laura A. Smith, who reports her experiences in the Ladies' Home Journal. Dressed in the costume of the "average young woman without means," Miss Smith visited the larger churches of New York Brooklyn and Boston. Of thirty-seven churches visited in the two first-named cities, only two pastors sought her out and spoke to her voluntarily and one other was brought to speak to her. In five churches thirteen members spoke to her. In thirty-two churches she was absolutely ignored by the members. In Boston she went to twenty-four churches and one pastor spoke to her. In four churches, four members showed a friendly interest in the visitor. In nineteen churches she had no word of greeting. Later she visited western cities and will report her experiences there.

To people who have had occasion to change residence and move to strange cities, Miss Smith's observations bring nothing new. But such experiences afford no view of the real attitude of the churches or of their members. Whether a person is well dressed or poorly dressed, whether he bears the evidence of means and culture or of poverty, he could expect no other treatment in the majority of churches provided he attended in the spirit which Miss Smith manifested.

It is probably true that the majority of church members are careless as to the attention that ought to be shown to strangers; but it is even more certain that most visitors or newcomers who attend strange churches are largely responsible for the attitude of the members. If a stranger who has come to the city to live is not enough concerned about his church relations to seek acquaintance in his chosen congregation, he can scarcely blame the pastor and members for failure to welcome him. One does not wait to make social acquaintances by chance under such circumstances, but introduces himself to the people he wishes to know. A new resident in Salt Lake who is really interested in church work is obligated by his own needs to form a church connection, get acquainted with the pastor, take his place in church activities. If he shows that much interest he will have no difficulty in getting a welcome from everybody in the church; and if he does not show that interest he ought not to complain of the lack of "cordiality" in the churches.

Naturally those churches prosper most which are best organized to seek out visitors, make them feel at home and impress them with the cordial reception they receive. But it is a mighty poor sort of Christian who has to be "jollied" into doing his share of the meeting which precedes acquaintance and liking in church connections. Miss Smith's impressions are of value chiefly as confirming the mistake in her method of investigation.

OKLAHOMA TO COME IN.

A dispatch from Washington says President Roosevelt has announced that he will approve the Oklahoma constitution. The executive said that the question of his approval should not be based on his personal opinion, but on the point as to whether or not Oklahoma had complied with the requirements of the enabling act. This, according to the attorney general, had been done. The proclamation announcing the admission of Oklahoma and the addition of the forty-sixth star to the constellation will be made later.

President Roosevelt's personal opinion of the constitution—which is not particularly important—is said by that distinguished gentleman to be "unfit for publication." The important thing is that Oklahoma is to be a state in full fellowship with the other states that go to make up the nation. The people have complied with every requirement. The constitution, in spite of Secretary Taft's talk against it, or perhaps because of it, was adopted by a large majority. A Democratic governor and other Democratic state officials have been elected.

Four of the five members of the lower house of congress are Democrats, and the legislature, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, will elect two United States senators of that political faith. Perhaps there are some of the reasons why Mr. Roosevelt hesitated about approving the constitution. Certainly the foreknowledge that Oklahoma would be a Democratic state had a great deal to do with keeping it from admission for years after it was entitled to statehood.

Nor does Oklahoma owe the president any gratitude. It would have been an unheard of proceeding if he had refused to approve the constitution merely because it did not measure up to his personal ideas on the subject of constitutions. The effect of his disapproval would have been to nullify an act of congress, the act that opened to Oklahoma the path to statehood. Mr. Roosevelt has been guilty of many usurpations of authority, and it would not have been surprising if he had given another instance of his high-handed methods in this case. The fact that he did not shows that there are times when even Roosevelt hesitates about overriding the popular will as expressed by congress. Another interesting feature is that one of Roosevelt's cowpuncher friends

now passes into the oblivion from which he came. Governor Frantz, governor by grace of Roosevelt, will soon retire from office. He retires upon the urgent request of the voters of Oklahoma, a request that was backed up by a majority of some 40,000 votes. It was the first chance the people had had at Frantz, who headed the Republican ticket, and they took the fullest possible advantage of it.

A special census just finished in Oklahoma shows the population of the new state to be upwards of 1,400,000. This is a greater total than any territory has had at the time of its admission to the Union. Oklahoma starts with five members of the lower house of congress. Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, Utah have only one each. So Oklahoma starts off with as many as those five states combined.

Oklahoma has more population than Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Delaware, Alaska, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming combined. This tremendous showing serves to call attention to the injustice of keeping Oklahoma out as long as it was kept out. The census of 1900 gave Oklahoma and Indian Territory a population of 739,000, and the special census shows an increase that is phenomenal.

Thus for years after it was really entitled to admission Oklahoma, then repudiated from Indian Territory, was given only one representative in congress, and that representative was a delegate with the right to speak, but not to vote. Indian Territory had another. The population is dense, too, for the area of Oklahoma is considerably less than that of Kansas or Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas or a number of other states that might be mentioned.

And there is no doubt that the population will continue to increase rapidly, for Oklahoma is a state of magnificent fertile farming lands. It is capable of supporting many times its present population, and will do so before twenty years have passed.

"Cocktail Charley" is my name. Champagne dinners are my game; I'm a jolly old duck. But I'm playing out of luck. So excuse me if I now seem tame.

Sung by Vice President Fairbanks when the news of his defeat for delegate to the Methodist quadrennial conference was broken to him.

Of course, the average American citizen will take mighty little interest in politics until after the American League baseball championship is decided. The Detroit Tigers look good at this stage of the game.

Secretary Taft having arrived at Yokohama, the wires will hum once more with his comings and goings. Really, the matter is likely to be overdone before the presidential campaign is fairly on.

Will someone kindly name the disease with which the Standard Oil magnates become afflicted when wanted as witnesses? It's getting to be epidemic.

Prepare for a flood of presidential speeches next week. Roosevelt has been loading up all summer, and the explosions will come in rapid succession.

Over a thousand marriageable girls arrived in the steamer of one of the big liners the other day, and none of them billed for Utah!

Congressman Burton may skin Tom Johnson, but there'll be evidences of a scrap from one end of Euclid avenue to the other.

CHAUFFEUR AND THE JUDGE.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Berlin motorists are moving to give the judges weekly rides in the machines to teach them the delights of motoring and soften their attitude toward cases brought into court.

"Will you step into my auto?" said the chauffeur to the judge. "You'll find it rather better than upon the pave to trudge; I'd really like to show you how the engine is controlled."

The judge got in the auto and along the way they rolled. The chauffeur showed his honor how the levers changed the speed. He let him hold the steering wheel and guide the chugging steed; and then he slyly grasped the clutch and freshened up the pace.

They whizzed about the corners and they whistled down the pike. The chauffeur showed his honor what a racing car was like. "For speeding, I opine I'll fine you 2000 marks—and then remit the fine!"

BATTLE NAMES FOR HUMANS.

(Kansas City Journal.) Judge Keneaw Mountain Landis is said to have been named in commemoration of the battle in which his father was wounded. As that engagement occurred in 1864, and Judge Landis was born in 1866, his peculiar name cannot have been bestowed on the spur of the moment. A similar instance of peculiar nomenclature in naming a child is exhibited in the case of Captain Malvern Hill Barnum of the regular army. His father must have had some reason akin to that of the elder Landis, for while the battle was fought in 1862, Captain Barnum was born, until fourteen months afterward, possibly in the lives of veterans. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that a few years ago there lived a certain number of brothers, sons of a veteran, who negroes, respectively, the given names of "Army of the Potomac" and "Sixth Corps."

THAT'S WHY.

(Milwaukee Sentinel.) "Why does Brown always have two cases of beer sent to the house at the same time?" "He likes to have one for an emergency case."

LOOKING AHEAD.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Enjoy the summer while you may—Most every day of the summer they say that winter's on its way. But so's another summer!

William Peters Hepburn

BY SAVOYARD.

He is a very conspicuous public man, and deservedly so; but his fame will be the less for the imperfect system of parliamentary government our fathers made for us. The builders of our constitution feared the people as much as they hated the despot. Indeed, license was more dreaded by them than absolute rule. Hence our government is far from responsive to popular demand. It is even contemptuous of it. One notable example was seen in 1890, when the people condemned the administration of Mr. Harrison more emphatically than any other administration was ever repudiated before, or has been censured since. Yet the administration did not turn a hair, but kept the steady course it had before pursued. Such contempt for the people's will by men in power is the archaical England would make a revolution swift and irresistible.

There is no doubt that if the despot were endowed with the genius for administration of Napoleon Bonaparte and the sincere and inflexible love of justice of Edmund Burke, an absolute monarchy would be the best government we have yet invented; but the innate selfishness of our nature would put on the throne as well as in better place, and monarchy has produced more hateful rulers like Caligula than it has wise princes like Marcus Aurelius. Suchism, contempt for the people's will by men in power is the archaical England would make a revolution swift and irresistible.

There is a happy medium government by the representatives of a people that was evolved out of the policy of the barbarian tribes who overthrew the Roman empire and overran western Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. From them came the cortes of Spain, the states general of France, the parliament of England, the diet of Germany, and the estates general of the United States; but it has degenerated until Theodore Roosevelt is as much the ruler of the American people as Henry VII was of the English, or Henry VIII of the French.

If our fathers had not feared the people they would have established it that the president's cabinet should formulate the policy of the administration, and that the cabinet should be elected for two years, should be selected from the majority side of the house of representatives. That would have given us representative government. What we have got is executive government. A seat in the house of representatives ought to be the highest office in the land. The president of the United States ought to be as much of a figurehead as the king of England. As it is our president is the most powerful and irresponsible ruler in Christendom.

George Gilbert of Kentucky thought Hepburn the foremost man in congress, and declared that the next generation would regard him as we do the giants of thirty years ago—Blaine, Beck, Garfield, Lamar, Randall, Carlisle, Ben Hill, Reed, Kasson and others of that day. Under our system of presidential government Mr. Hepburn plays a comparatively small part. If we had real parliamentary government, he would be one among the half score real rulers with a seat in the most powerful body in the house of representatives. He is the foremost orator on the Republican side, a place he has held without question since the Hon. Littlefield failed to make entirely good the promise of his splendid maiden effort. Hepburn is not a man of detail. He generalizes and is exceedingly formidable in general political debate. His chief fault is a lack of accuracy in statement, and in the heat of conflict he sometimes hits below the belt. He never convicted an enemy of political sin; but he is about the best man in either house to inspire his side for the conflict. In debate he is the match for John Sharp Williams, but in declamation he is magnificent. It is worth a journey from the Mississippi to the Potomac any Bourbon Republican to hear him pronounce the words "United States," grappling with some unpatriotic Democrat.

William P. Hepburn was born in Ohio in 1833 and has lived in Iowa since 1841. He was in the army of the Union, became a state, and managed to get a tolerable academic education. He was a printer, perhaps an editor, but studied law and began the practice the year he attained his majority. As Hepburn is in his dotage, we will not say that he is a member of those regiments James I sent to the continent to help his son-in-law, the elector palatine, in the thirty years' war, and that subsequently went from the continent to fight the battle of Marston. He was a boyhood, and a delegate in the Republican national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was twice presidential elector for the state at large—1876 and 1888. He did not gain his majority until he was 47 years old, and it is a pity that he was not chosen to that body at least twelve years earlier. He served three terms, when he was appointed solicitor of the treasury by President Harrison, but he never returned to the Fifty-third congress in 1892, and has been a member of that body ever since.

The Iowa delegation in the Fifty-third congress was very strong, containing Gear, Henderson, Cousins, Hull, Perkins, Lacey and Dolliver, as well as Hepburn. One of the senators from that state was James F. Wilson, a man who was eternally expected to do great things. He was one of the managers of the impeachment of Andy Johnson, and his friends claimed that he was the best lawyer of the bunch; but Ben Butler got all the applause given that desperate proceeding. Wilson later got to the senate, and everybody knew that he never set the Potomac afire. He belonged to that class, all too numerous, who promise everything in the flower and yield little in the fruit. He died during the life of the Fifty-third congress, and everybody knew that some Iowa member of the house would get his toga. My recollection is that several of them went through their stunts in the house for home consumption, and Hepburn was far and away ahead of any of the others in showy qualities. He was the man who should have been senator; but at some time of his career he had been of counsel for a railroad in a lawsuit, and the toga went to Ed Fisher Gear, whose greatest exploit in the senate was an oration picking apart the politics of Senator Allen, the gentleman who held the floor for fifteen hours, "ran-run-

nin" on a fearfully hot afternoon and the entire night of an August day in a continuous fulmination against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. As the sun rose in the eastern horizon, he ceased, not that this in the slightest fatigued, but that the subject was too far gone in exhaustion to continue on the road longer. That very day, as I now recall, the vote was taken, and plutocracy pitched forth the crown of thorns and cross of gold and the crucifixion proceeded.

By and by Father Gear was gathered to his fathers, and again it was hoped that Hepburn would get the place he was born for; but the toga went to young Mr. Dolliver, who ran a tilt against Mr. Joseph Benson Forsaker nearly as disastrous as Gear's dissection of Allen's politics. In his earlier career Hepburn had made a free trade speech on the lumber schedule of the tariff in 1883, that abomination that was a "revision" "up" of a tariff so monstrous that even the Republican party was ashamed of it, and now Hepburn refused to follow the lead of Tom Reed and vote for repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. So did that other eminent goldbug, Joseph Cannon. But Hepburn had got bravely over both his free tradeism and his free silverism. Cannon never had the free trade distemper; but he had an awful case of free silver.

In the same Fifty-third congress the Democratic majorities in both houses turned Populist, deposed Cleveland, set up Teller as leader in the senate and Blaine in the house, and from that day to this the American people have not produced a single Democrat that appeared in public drunk on victory. If political majority were a beverage the Democratic party could establish a fifteen years' record of total abstinence. They lost the art of acquiring victory with the ostracism of Cleveland, Carlisle, Olney, Vilas, Turner, Morrison, Lindsay, Wilson and men of that ilk and that caliber. The Republicans have gained three successive presidential elections, they have had majorities in both houses for seven successive congresses. They are confident of carrying the country in 1908, and if the Democratic party doesn't mend its manners, and keep them mended, it will quit the bits of cup of defeat to the dogs again some fifteen months hence.

Even before Thomas B. Reed left the speaker's chair Hepburn had the audacity to denounce the rules of the house that lodged in the chair all the legislative power of that body. He has several times demanded that the right of deliberation be restored to the representatives of the people. He frets over the dominion of the committee on rules, which is dominated by the speaker. He declares that the house ought to have the right to enact what the majority favors; but he talks to deaf ears. The oligarchy is in the saddle. What the speaker says goes. What the majority says does not go unless the speaker approves. I think it worth trying—the suggestion of the Hon. J. Ham Lewis that the house take its speaker from without its membership. The majority would never consent to a surrender of its rights to a stranger and an alien to its roll.

But the Republican party has only one principle—the majority rule of the day of election. Hence it is no reformer. It would drift forever if it did not impair its popularity. Under the present rules no unladen pistol can be fired, no unsteady boats rocked by the sea. Amendments by impertinent Democrats to seek to put the G. O. P. on record. The old rules allowed that. Under the gag of the rules committee it cannot be done. And that is why Hepburn was powerless to make the legislation of the house responsive to its members' instead of mere ratification of the speaker's decree.

For some years the house has taken its orders from Joseph G. Cannon, John Dalzell and Charles H. Grosvenor, and these got their orders from Theodore Roosevelt. That is the sole reason that Oklahoma did not come into the union years ago. Ship subsidy passed the house under that leadership, and the steal would be the law of the land this moment if the time had not been so short that it died in conference.

When the triumvirate—Cannon, Dalzell and Grosvenor—were hard put by the unparliamentary logic of John Sharp Williams, Hepburn was ordered to stand first to bear the brunt. He doesn't jest at scars; he has been wounded. Mr. Billy Patterson did not get more of a devil of a lick than old Pete received in his bout with John Sharp in the debate touching the sales abroad of trust-made wares cheaper than they are sold to our own folks at home. Then came Charles Landis, who declared that he did not believe a word of it, but if it was so, it was exactly right. Pushed to the wall, Dalzell admitted it was true and gloried in it. If the Democratic party should come to this town next winter asserting their right to a mandating tariff reduction and stick to the text, make them paramount and keep them paramount; it might yet turn out that Hamant is accused and Mordecai blessed. Oh, ye of little faith!

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NIGHT SCHOOL

Commencing Monday, Oct. 7, and continuing until Friday, April 4, the L. D. S. Business College will conduct a night school, which will convene from 7 p. m. until 9 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Courses will be given in Business Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Grammar, Geography, Reading and Drawing. Professional teachers will give the instructions. The rooms are well lighted and splendidly equipped. Terms: \$1.00 per month or \$3.00 for six months. For further particulars inquire at the L. D. S. Business College.

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