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Monday, January 29, 1912.

What a magnificent boost paper for Salt Lake City and all Utah yesterday morning's Tribune was!

The Chicago man who found two wives waiting for him when he got home, was a mere amateur. He should come to Utah and get "hardened."

Some of the bluing was left out of yesterday's Sunday, much to the relief of an annoyed public. When things resume their wont, it will be better.

"Father does the talking for the family," said young Theodore Roosevelt recently. Which shows that he is a young man of sense, who takes no lies.

"Nobody goes into politics without hoping to get something out of it," says the New York Sun. Well, is politics singular in this? Besides, consider our own Apostle Smoot.

The standpatters in the House of Representatives can now feel for themselves how it is to be "ridden over." What the Democrats now are doing to them, they did to the Democrats on the same question in the extra session of 1909.

The clubs in Eastern cities that have pledged their members not to use butter until the price comes down are sure to win if only they can persuade enough members to join. Nonuse of butter is certain to bring down the price.

Report is that the Equitable will replace its burned building with a structure low compared with surrounding skyscrapers, but one that will in fact be fireproof. By that much will this calamity have been proved to have instructional value.

Smoot being absent, Provo will be favored with three State association meetings the present week, the State Dairymen's Association (January 31st and February 1st), the State Horticultural Society (January 29th), and the State Dry Farmers' Convention (February 2nd).

The real newspaper men of Utah did well to repudiate the bills and frauds who sought to dominate them at the recent meeting in Salt Lake. If the ones who revolted at the imposition sought to be foisted upon them will stand firm, a new era should dawn in the newspaper field of this State.

The fire commissioner of New York says that more than six thousand buildings besides the Equitable have been set on fire in that city by careless smokers, during the past two years. From which it appears that the cost of the tobacco that is smoked is only a small part of the cost of smoking.

Detroit has turned down the proposition to have three-cent street cars (fare). Perhaps the voters were impressed by the too-oft individual idea that relief for the people is illegal as meaning confiscation of property. In all such matters the people are more honest and careful not to do wrong than are the corporations.

Senator Tillman says that Col. Waterson should give proof of what he says in regard to the financing of Governor Wilson's Presidential campaign by Mr. Ryan. Well, that is what Waterson offered, but Tillman refused to see. And we imagine few will doubt that Waterson has the proof.

Nearing a meeting of the beetgrowers of Salina and vicinity to discuss the matter of advancing the price of sugar beets of their growing. Fifty cents a ton, the Salina Sun sorrowfully says: "The sugar trust holds the key to the situation, and will continue to hold it." Which is certainly true at present. But consider the case if the beetraisers should form an Ironclad combine and not raise beets for the factory at all unless they could get the additional fifty cents; what would the trust do then?

The Democrats have passed a bill in the House requiring the President, before appointing any Federal judge, to make public "all endorsements made in behalf of any applicant." A mere bit of spite work, following Bryan's cautious lead, and ineffective even if passed; for the President's constitutional privileges of appointment can not be thus hampered. This whole question

THE GREAT BUSINESS MOVES.

The business moves set forth in detail in yesterday morning's Tribune, the removal of the Auerbach, the Keith-O'Brien, and the Paris Millinery mercantile houses to State street, indicate a shifting of the distributing center of mercantile goods in this city that is significant. The census of 1910 showed the biggest growth of this city to be east and southeast. These great mercantile movements, therefore, show that business is responding to the demonstrated increase in our population, and that the weight of the population of this city is not only shifted, but is more and more shifting, all the time in favor of the southeast. The addition of Waterloo and Sugar House wards, together with the taking in of the many platted subdivisions on the east bench, account in part for the southeast gain in population; but there is no doubt, as predicted long ago, that in response to the great source of water supply, the population is expanding more to the southeast than in any other direction. A visit to the southeast portions of the city will demonstrate this point fully to any one who cares to inquire.

The removal of the Auerbach business will be the most conspicuous of any so far as length of occupancy and traditional preeminence go; for "Auerbach & Bro." is a sign and mercantile establishment that is a very old landmark in the city. Established in 1864, that mercantile house has maintained itself in the front rank of the business institutions of the city, and no old settler fails to recall the good effect on business that that firm had in the early days, and this good effect has been continued throughout the years.

The Keith-O'Brien great department store, although younger in point of time, has attained a preeminence scarcely reached by any other in the city, and its removal to State street will be a sad loss to Main street. The same may be said of the Paris Millinery, which is one of the great establishments in its line in the western country.

The shifting of base of these big establishments indicate the strength of the judgment of solid business men that the center of distributing trade is now too far to the west, that it must go eastward and southward in order to respond to the demands of centrality and convenience of shopping. The changes that this will make in the general business activities of the city are plain. The new centrality thus created will undoubtedly respond to the judgment of the eminent business men who are making it, and doubtless they will realize their advantage in the change. It is practically certain, however, that the places vacated by these great firms will be occupied by others, because the Main street centrality of distribution is so firmly fixed, that it will not wane for a long time to come, and those of the firms indicated who do not retain their present places will doubtless be succeeded by others, who will also receive their share of the public patronage, and the growth of the city will give enough trade for all.

The move indicates more strongly than ever before the expansion of the business district of Salt Lake City and the growth of mercantile trade here; for, it is a sure thing that the old locations will be occupied, and though the great trade of the removing firms will, for the most part, remain with those firms, there will be good trade left for those who succeed them in their old places. The wide significance of the change as stated is the expansion of the trade of Salt Lake, the broadening out of the business district, and the infusing of a new energy to the vast business enterprises that center here.

ATTACK ON MINCE PIE.

The old-fashioned method of attacking mince pie was to eat it; the new method of attack is to prevent anybody from eating it. Objection has been made in girls' schools in the East to the pupils eating mince pie on exactly contrary grounds, one reason being given that to have mince pie at lunch makes the girls drowsy and inattentive to their lessons in the afternoon; another, that to have mince pie for dinner in the evening makes the girls wakeful, and deprives them of their sleep. This shows a deep-seated and unreasoning animosity against mince pie, which is both reprehensible and beyond defense; for, if mince pie makes the girls drowsy, certainly it ought to help them to sleep in place of depriving them of sleep. Still, despotism is always arbitrary, and, in spite of its self-contradictory reasons and illogical inferences, the anti-mince pie propaganda has succeeded in a number of the schools, and the girls will have no mince pie hereafter. Mount Holyoke has banished it entirely; Simmons College in Boston allows it only once a year, and Wellesley permits it only on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The irreconcilable reasons urged against the eating of mince pie are as nothing, however, compared with the charge that mince pie is ruminous to the complexion. We are convinced, however, that this also is a fallacy, since the rosiest, blondest girls we have ever known were habitual eaters of mince pie in its season, and loved it. We can but lament, therefore, the banishing of this toothsome delicacy from the girls' schools of the East, and lament with the pupils their deprivation of so tasty, delicate, and altogether desirable an article of food. And we

THE "FARMERS' TRAINS."

We have at all times been much interested in the farmers' trains which carry direct to the farmers the special instruction which is calculated to help them in their work, to increase their profits, and to introduce new and scientific methods in their tillage. Recently, we have discussed the matter from time to time; and in response to an editorial we have the following from Prof. Lewis A. Merrill, who is the very active director of that farmers' instructional work:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 26, 1912. Editor Tribune:—Your editorial in the Tribune of January 25th, under the title "The Farmers' Trains," was much appreciated by the members of the Farmers' Institute corps of the Agricultural College. In relation to the help given farmers' wives, I fear that you have been misinformed. Our State law requires that we hold institutes for the women whenever we hold them for the men, and during the past winter we have employed special meetings for the women during the day, and joint meetings during the evening. The women have been given the benefit of the State's best women trained in domestic science, who are giving their entire time to work among the women of the State. Last year Prof. Geo. C. Taylor, the efficient poultry instructor of the Agricultural College, lectured to the women (and went in every county of the State on poultry subjects. Our trains in the past have taken up the very lines of work suggested in your editorial. We do discuss at every town visited, every phase of the dairy question including care of milk, and the use of the State's best milk device for insuring cleanliness in the production of milk. To make these subjects even more impressive, we have employed an expert from Minnesota, during the past two years, also Mr. Ben R. Eldredge, President of the State Dairymen's Association, and who has a reputation for producing first class milk, both of whom have lectured on these topics.

The writer feels that in the Editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, the Extension work has a fine supporter. We fear, however, that you are not in possession of all the facts in relation to our work. I am prepared to prove that we are spending more time in demonstrating train work than any State in the Union; I am also ready with statistics to prove that our Extension work is doing more work in this State than in any other State. Mr. John Hamilton, who has charge of the Farmers' Institute work throughout the United States, made the statement recently, that he knew of no effect where more efficient or more effective work was being done than in Utah.

We have already, and are organizing boys and girls clubs along the very lines suggested in your editorial, and feel, therefore, that you are strictly in accord with your own views in this matter. In conclusion permit me to thank you for the suggestions made and encouragement offered. We feel particularly grateful for the publicity given our work through your columns.

Very sincerely, LEWIS A. MERRILL.

In so far as the above gives a correction, we are very glad to give the public the benefit of it. The editorial referred to was based on the proposition that the farmers' wives, sons, and daughters should receive the benefit of the instruction delivered from these farmers' trains. We are glad to know that the suggestion was anticipated, and that the instruction actually embraces the points upon which we dwell. And, since the incident gives an opportunity to make this plain to the public of the State, we are very glad of the correspondence.

INAUGURATION DAY CHANGE.

There is a loud demand in Washington for a change of the date of the Presidential inauguration, because of the frequent storms, cold, and disagreeableness of the present inauguration day, the fourth of March. Almost invariably the day is stormy, cold, and so uncomfortable to those who take part in the inauguration ceremonies that colds, pneumonia, and various physical troubles are almost certain to be visited upon those who are prominent in the exercises. Accordingly, there has been for a long time a demand for a change of inauguration day, and a bill is now in Congress, reported favorably by the House Judiciary committee, changing the date from March to April; but, little is said about it, and the chances of it being enacted into law are rather slim.

We believe that it would be a good thing to change the inauguration day, not for any reason stated by the complainers in Washington, but for reasons of public policy. And the day should be changed, not to a later day in the year, but to an earlier one. The inauguration should be upon the first day of January, or, if that day comes on Sunday, then on the Monday following. For, the old prearrangement of giving effect to the elections as held is no longer either necessary or tolerable in our modern life. As it is now, we elect a new Congress, say in November of the present year. That Congress does not assemble until more than a year later, unless it is called in special session. There is always a short session of the Senate, to be sure, on the inauguration of the President, to confirm his Cabinet officers, and such other urgent appointments as he wishes to make "by and with the consent of the Senate."

There should be a change in all this; the new Congress should meet on the first of January after its election, or the first Monday, and the new administration should take hold at the same time. It is true, of course, that the formal election of the new President under the present laws, by the Presidential electors, does not take place until January of the year succeeding the choosing of the electors. It would be an easy matter, however, to change this, and to make the day of the meeting of the elec-

tors along in the middle of December or a few days later, allowing some four to six weeks after the popular election for the electors to meet in the capitals of their various States and cast their ballots for the Presidential candidates. The result of these ballots could be taken to Washington immediately, and by the twentieth of December at latest could be spread before Congress and the result declared.

This would give us immediate results from the election held. The new President would take hold within two months of the time of his election, and the new Congress would meet at the same time, within two months after its election. The old cumbersome method of waiting more than a year for the regular session of the newly-elected Congress to begin is antiquated, unsatisfactory, often exasperating, and the final or short session of a Congress is one of the most mournful things in the world, a survival of a dominance which the people have decreed shall pass away.

The bill now pending in Congress for the postponement of inauguration day to April in place of March would make the new situation even worse than the present one, as postponing for a month the change which is now too much delayed. What is needed is to get the results declared by the people at the November election into practical working order as soon as possible; and this can be done under our present system of transportation and communication very easily by the first (say the first Monday) of January next succeeding the November election. If any change should be made, and we think that the change is desirable, that is the sort of change for Congress to enact.

IN TOO MUCH HASTE.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives are in too much of a hurry with their metal tariff revision bill. They are too arbitrary about it, also; for it was clearly unfair to choke off the amendments proposed, especially to the lead and zinc items. That sort of arbitrary work is not good in the framing of tariff bills; that is the sort of work that brought the tariff bill of 1909 into disrepute and caused the country to repudiate it. The standpatters in both houses of Congress at the extra session of 1909 which passed this repudiated bill, would not listen to reason. They declined to get any scientific or accurate information either about the tariffs, the markets, or the difference in the cost of production between this country and other countries. They refused all enlightenment, and passed a bill which was not only an affliction to the country, but a direct repudiation of the pledges of the party which had to stand sponsor for that junk law.

And now the Democratic House of Representatives is proceeding in just that blind, fatuous way to amend the metal schedules without having any information, any scientific reports or testimony, any real idea of the facts or principles involved in the changes which it makes. In short, this Democratic House is passing a metal revision in precisely the same ignorant, stupid, and reprehensible way that the Republican standpatters passed the present law in 1909. The repudiation by the country of that vicious law was a repudiation not only of the terms of the law itself, but of the methods whereby it was passed. The people of this country have passed beyond the stage when they are blind to what is going on. When they see a tariff law enacted without any regard whatever to effects, and without any effort to get the knowledge necessary to pass a just and fair tariff law, they rebel, and they will rebel against this Democratic viciousness just as studiously and as generally as they rebelled against the standpat viciousness.

Back of all that, however, we find a Republican Senate confronting this Democratic House, and not in the least likely to conform to its lead. The Senate will certainly amend this vicious House bill, and will amend it in the very particulars in which the House refused to do the fair thing in its protracted session on Saturday. Indeed, the Senate may become so disgusted with the whole matter as to refuse to pass any tariff bill at all.

But, in case the two houses should agree on any revision of the metal schedules, the President stands ready, and is reported in the dispatches as determined, to veto any bill of the kind. He has laid down plainly and solidly his attitude on the question of tariff revision. He will have the revision made on scientific lines, on the advice of experts who know what they are talking about, and not by ignorant demagogues for political purposes. For the first time in the history of the country we have a President who is determined to have a tariff law framed on scientific and practical lines; not a revision made at haphazard and for the purpose of political advantage. It is well that we have this, and it is well that the country has the assurance that the President will veto such an abortive measure as this passed by the House. The Tariff Board has made no report upon the metal schedules. President Taft declares that he will not sign any tariff bill that is not based upon the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The clear duty of Congress, therefore, is, if it is in earnest in revising the tariff law, to proceed to the revision of the wool and cotton schedules, upon which the Tariff Board has reported. If it refuses to do this, its work will be abortive, and the President will be fully justified by the American people in adhering to his announced purpose to veto this metal revision stupidity, as well as any other legislation not approved by the experts on the Tariff Board.

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